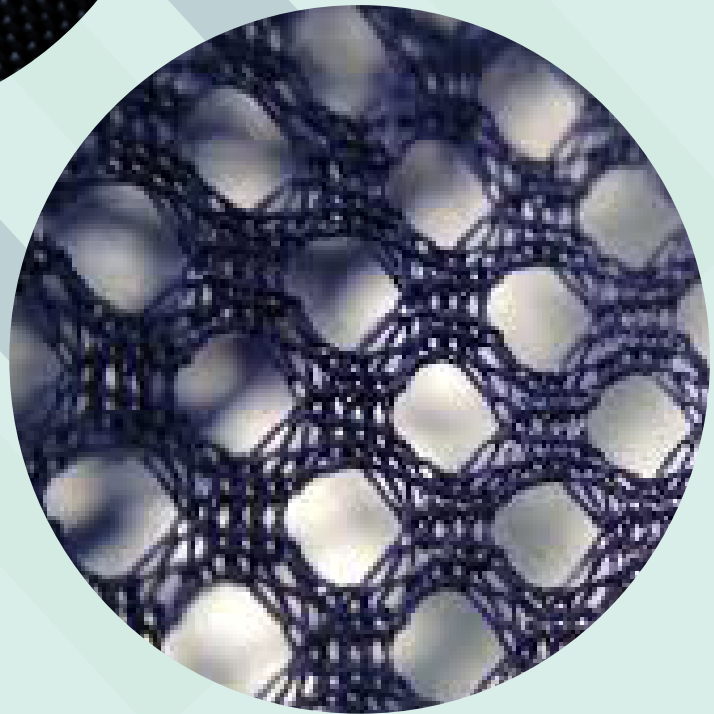
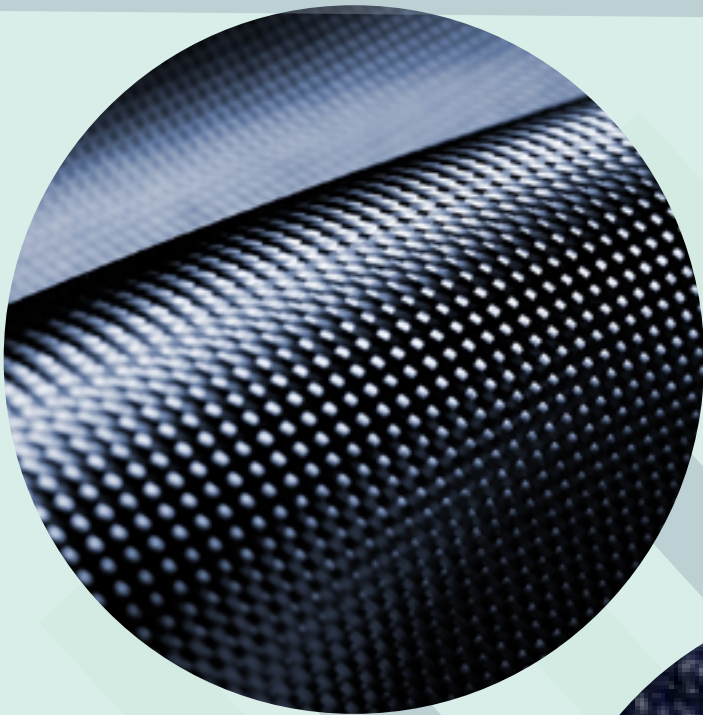
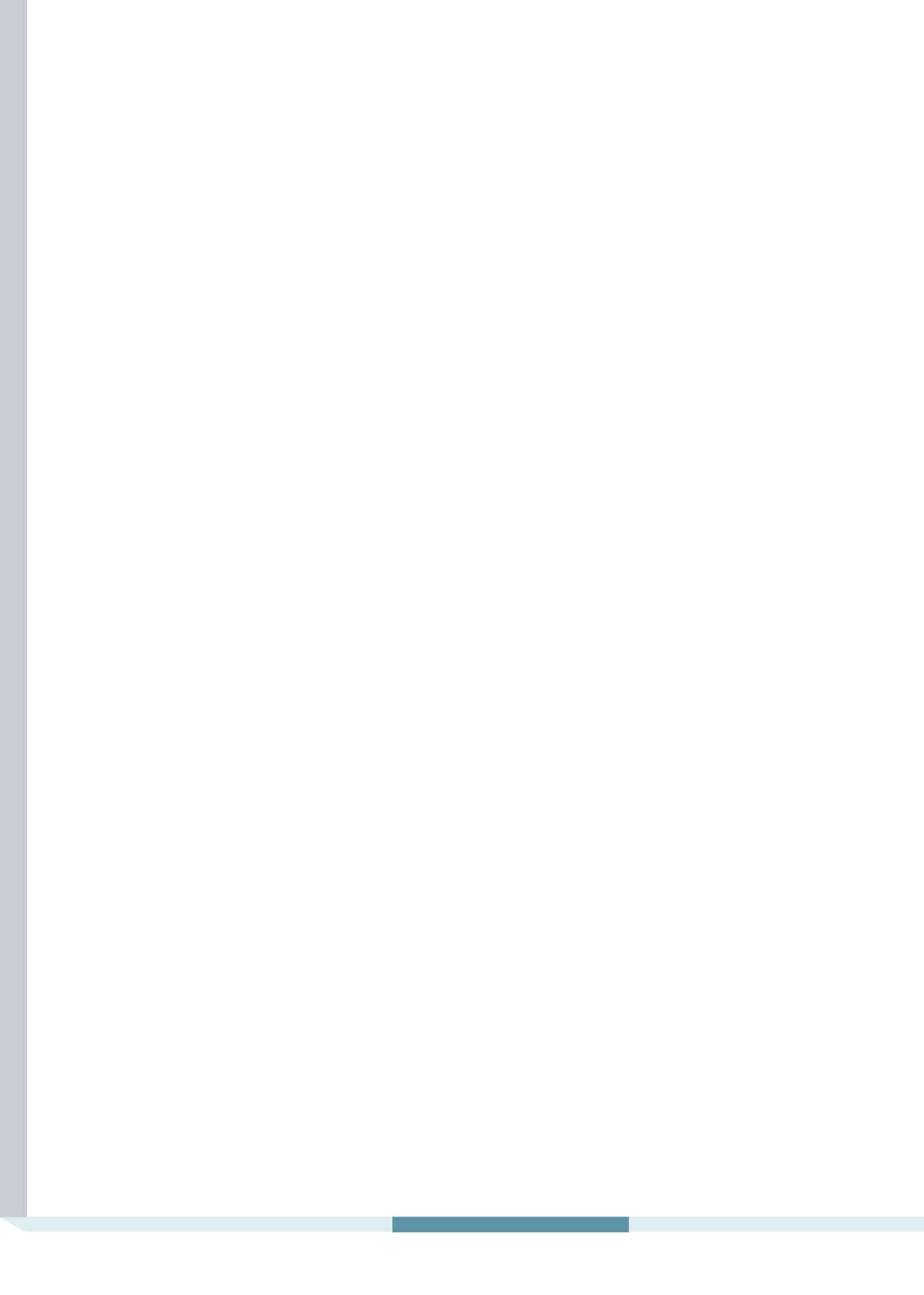


MINISTRY OF TEXTILES



21-22

ANNUAL  
REPORT





**MINISTRY OF  
TEXTILES  
ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2021-22**

# I N D E X

<b>Chapter No</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page No</b>
1	Overview	01
2	Functions and Organisational Set-up	10
3	Export Promotion	28
4	Raw Material Support	31
5	Support for Technology Upgradation	62
6	Support for Training & Capacity Building	66
7	Support for Infrastructure	82
8	Technical Textiles	88
9	Sectorial Schemes	92
10	ICT Initiatives in Textiles	136
11	Progressive use of Official Language Hindi	138
12	Welfare Measures for SC/ST, Women and Persons with Disability	140
13	Vigilance Activities	143

# 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. 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 11.4% in 2020-21. India has a share of 4% 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 powerloom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban area. It provides direct and indirect employment and source of livelihood for millions of people 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 are listed below:

## 1.2 Exports

India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. The share of textile, apparel and handicrafts in India's total exports was 11.4% in 2020-21. India holds 4% share of the global trade in textiles and apparel.

India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than 100 countries. USA and EU-27 and UK, account for

approximately 47% of India's textiles and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct and indirect employment and source of livelihood for millions of people 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 133 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 41% of the world area of 320.54 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. During 2020-21, India's productivity was around 460 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 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 cotton year 2020-21 under MSP was 91.89 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 to this 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.

An e-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 148.42 lakh bales worth Rs. 42.215 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART up to the month December, 2021 by SPAs from Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, AP, Telangana, MP, WB, Bihar, etc. 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 33,770 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 70.76% (23,896 MT), Tasar 7.96% (2,689 MT), Eri 20.57% (6,946 MT) and Muga 0.71% (239 MT) of the total raw silk production of 33,770 MT. The bivoltine raw silk production has declined by 3.2% to 6,783 MT during 2020-21 from 7,009 MT during 2019-20. Similarly, vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga silks, have reduced by 14.3%, 3.6% and 0.8% respectively during 2020-21 over 2019-20. The silk production reduced during 2020-21 due to the disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

#### **d. Wool**

For the holistic growth of the Wool Sector, Ministry of Textiles, had approved rationalization and continuance of ‘Integrated Wool Development Programme’, ( IWDP) which has been approved by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting held on 15-06-2021 under Central Sector Scheme. The objectives of the IWDP scheme to position India as a competitive and as a quality manufacturer/supplier of woollen product through technological interventions and optimizing the different segments of wool sector through :- (i) Harmonizing wool supply chain and to enhance backward and forward linkages by increasing raw wool procurement capacity of State Govt., (ii) Create facilities for linking wool industry with wool producers, (iii) Provide marketing platform to small woollen product manufacturing through Expos,

(iv) Coverage of more sheep through machine shearing to improve wool quality, (v) Improvement in finished woollen products quality through establishing modern wool processing machines, (vi) Increase wool testing, bale forming facilities and providing tools for manufacturing woollen products, (vii) Utilization of coarse wool, and use of wool in technical textiles through Research & Development, (viii) Skill development and capacity building for manufacturing handmade traditional design quality woollen products, (ix) Branding of Pashmina and carpet grade wool and (x) Develop pashmina wool sector in Himalayan region.

#### 1.4. Technology Support

##### **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 31.12.2021, a total of 13135 UIDs have been issued under ATUFS with estimated project cost of Rs.56453.00 crore.

#### 1.5 Support for Skilling

'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 Development

### 1.6.1 PM-Mega Integrated Textiles Regions and Apparel Park (PM-MITRA):

Ministry of Textiles (MoT) has launched PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks (MITRAs) Scheme in October 2021 to strengthen the Indian textile industry by way of enabling scale of operations, reduce logistics cost by housing entire value chain at one location, attract investment, generate employment and augment export potential. The scheme will develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for total value-chain of the textile industry for example, spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, textile manufacturing, processing & printing machinery industry. These parks are envisaged to be located at sites which have inherent strengths for textile industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed. The scheme envisages to leverage Public Private Partnership model for fast paced implementation in a time-bound manner.

The Government of India plans to set up 7 PM-MITRA Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites in partnership with the willing State Governments. The Scheme would lead to creation of a modern, integrated large scale, world class industrial infrastructure including plug and play facilities with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 4,445 crores for a period 2021-22 to 2027-28.

### 1.6.2 Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS):

There were multitudes of infrastructure schemes supporting different components of textile value chain being run by the Ministry viz. PowetTex India (having 10 components), Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks and Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS). With a view to create an integrated workspace and linkages-based ecosystem for existing as well as potential textile units to make them operationally and financially viable. Ministry has rationalized these Schemes and have been subsumed in Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS). This will be for the period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Cluster development model of TCDS will bring benefits of critical mass for customization of interventions, economies of scale in operation, competitiveness in manufacturing, cost efficient, better access to technology and information, etc. The total outlay of

the scheme is Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects.

### **1.6.3 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS):**

In order to facilitate the textile industry to meet the required environmental standards and to support new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)/upgradation of CETPs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks specially in the Coastal Zones, the Ministry is implementing Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) since 12th FYP.

## **1.7 Sectoral Schemes**

### **A. Handloom Sector**

The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities and is an integral part of the rural and semi-rural livelihood. Handloom weaving constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of the Indian cultural heritage, and provides direct and indirect employment to 35.22 lakh weavers and allied workers. The sector has advantage of being less capital intensive, minimal use of power, eco-friendly, and flexibility of small production, openness to innovations and adaptability to market requirements. It is a natural productive asset and a tradition at the cottage level, which has sustained and grown by transfer of skill from one generation to the other.

### **Handloom Cloth Production and Export**

Handloom weaving is largely decentralized and the weavers are mainly from the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society, who weave for their household needs and also contribute to the production in the textile sector. The weavers of this industry are keeping alive the traditional crafts of different States. The level of artistry and intricacy achieved in the handloom fabrics is unparalleled and certain weaves/designs are still beyond the scope of modern machines. Handloom sector can meet every need ranging from the exquisite fabrics, which takes months to weave, to popular items of mass production for daily use.

Handloom Exports is facilitated through

organisation/participation in international fairs/exhibitions, big ticket events, Buyer Seller Meets, and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets, publicity and brand development through India Handloom Brand and Handloom Mark. Handloom Export Promotion Council participates in various international fairs with the member handloom exporters to sell their handloom products in the international markets. The export of handloom items during 2019-20 was Rs.2248.33 crore and during the year 2020-21 is Rs. 1644.78 crore.

### **Handloom Schemes:**

#### **1. National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP):**

##### **Cluster Development Programme (CDP)**

One of the components of NHDP, the CDP focuses on development of weavers' groups as a visible entity, so that the groups become self-sustainable. The quantum of assistance for each cluster is need based, depending on the requirement of the cluster, the scope of the activities envisaged technical, financial and managerial capacity of the cluster Organization, level of maturity and past track record of the cluster etc. Maximum permissible Gol financial assistance is upto Rs. 2.00 crore per cluster.

Major interventions fully funded by the Govt. of India are awareness programmes, product development, exposure visits, documentation of cluster activities, project management cost, engagement of Textiles Designers, wage compensation to the trainees for skill up-gradation, incentive to IA etc., excluding the land cost. Other Interventions benefitting directly individual weavers like Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata and lighting units are funded in the ratio of 90:10 by the Govt. of India (GOI) and the Beneficiary respectively. Individual Workshed-SC/ST/Women/differently-abled are funded 100% by Gol share. Other items are funded in the ratio of 75% by the Gol and 25% beneficiary. Common Worksheds and Solar Lighting System for Common Workshed are funded 90% by the Gol and 10% by the beneficiary.

Clusters sanctioned for financial assistance during 2018-19 to 2020-21 (as on 31.1.2022):



Sl. No.	Year	No. of cluster sanctioned
1	2018-19	16
2	2019-20	21
3	2020-21	2
4	2021-22 (31.1.2022)	66

**Handloom Marketing Assistance (HMA):** The Objective of HMA is to develop and promote marketing channels in domestic and export markets and bring about linkage between the two in a holistic and integrated manner, and also to provide marketing opportunities to handloom workers with special focus on talented and uncovered weavers. Different components of HMA include are domestic Marketing Promotion, handloom Export Promotion, setting up of Urban Haats, Craft Melas etc.

**Urban Haats:** The scheme for setting up of urban haats at prime locations in the country was introduced in 1997-98 to enable the participating weavers/craft persons to sell handlooms/handicrafts products directly to the customers, and encourage and facilitate authentic Indian weaves and crafts of various regions in the country by rotation. Financial assistance up to Rs. 8.00 crore is provided for setting up of Urban Haats out of which 80% is borne by the Govt. of India and 20% is borne by the Implementing Agency. So far, 38 Urban Haats have been sanctioned throughout the country.

**Handloom awards:** Ministry of Textiles confers Sant Kabir Awards in weaving Category. National Awards are conferred in weaving, Design development in Handlooms and Marketing of Handloom products. Also National Merit Certificates are issued to weavers in these categories for showing excellence in the handloom sector.

#### **Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999-**

Geographical Indications of Goods is an indication or appellation of origin. It is used to identify agricultural natural or manufactured goods originating in a definite territory. Goods originating should have a special quality or characteristics or reputation based upon the climatic or production characteristics unique to the geographical location.

Financial assistance of Rs. 1.50 lakh is provided for meeting the expenses in registering the designs/products and Rs.1.50 lakh to impart training to personnel of IA and for effective enforcement of G.I. registration. Financial assistance is also provided for organizing seminars, workshops etc., on merit of the proposal.

**So far, a total no. of 72 handloom products and 06 product logos are registered under GI Act in India.**

GI registered handloom products can register as authorised users under part –B of the GI Act.

#### **Mega Handloom Cluster**

Mega Handloom Clusters in various parts of the country will be taken up for their holistic development, drawing comprehensive development plans. Each Mega Handloom Cluster will cover atleast 10,000 handlooms with GoI contribution upto Rs.30.00 crore per mega cluster. Nature and level of assistance to each Mega Cluster will be need based. Duration of the project is 5 years.

#### **Funding Pattern**

General States –  
 Gol: State Govt./IA - 80:20  
 NER States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, –  
 Gol: State Govt./IA - 90:10  
 UTs of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh,

Land cost is borne by the State Govt./Implementing Agency and will not be part of the project cost. So far, eight Mega Handloom Clusters have been taken up.

#### **Weaver MUDRA Scheme**

The loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years. The interest subvention is capped upto 7% by Government of India, Margin money assistance extended upto Rs.25,000/- per handloom weaver and upto Rs.20.00 lakh (@Rs.2.00 lakh for every 100 weaver/worker) per handloom organization. Credit guarantee fee is also provided for a period of three years. 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. Margin money is transferred directly to loan account of weaver and interest subvention & credit guarantee fee is transferred to concerned Banks.

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, 8456 loans have been sanctioned upto 31.03.2021 with sanctioned amount of Rs. 47.38 crore. During the current F.Y 2021-22, 7575 loans have been sanctioned upto 31.1.2022 with sanctioned amount of Rs. 42.05 crore.

#### **Support in indigent circumstances to awardee weavers/workers**

Financial support of Rs.8,000/- per month per awardee (Padam Shree/Sant Kabir/National/ State) handloom weavers/workers' above 60 years of age, in indigent circumstances having annual income below Rs.1.00 lakh, to be certified by District Collector (DC).

#### **Scholarship**

Financial Support as scholarship maximum upto Rs.2.00 lakh per annum shall be provided to handloom weavers/workers' children (upto 2 children) for study in 3/4 years Diploma/Under Graduate/Post Graduate courses of Central/State Govt. recognized, Central/State Govt. funded Textiles Institutions.

#### **2. Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS):**

Under RMSS, under transport subsidy, freight reimbursement is provided for transportation of yarn at prescribed rates for each yarn (All types). Also 15% Price Subsidy on Yarn (through DBT to linked bank account) with quantitative restrictions is provided on cotton hank yarn, domestic silk, woollen and linen yarn and blended yarn of natural fibres with quantity restrictions. The benefits are available to Individual weavers. agencies in which weavers are members i.e. Self Help Groups (SHGs), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs) and Cooperative Societies, Handloom Producer Companies and Weavers Entrepreneurs.

The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC),

a Government of India Undertaking. Under the scheme the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 511 such yarn depots are functioning throughout the country. Also, to reduce the delivery period and supply the smaller quantities, NHDC has opened at least one ware house in every State having weaver's presence. Accordingly, NHDC is operating 46 Yarn ware houses.

#### **(v) Brand Building of Handlooms**

##### **National Handloom Day**

To generate awareness about Handloom industry and its contribution to the socio-economic development of the country & increase income of weavers, 7th August was notified as National Handlooms Day vide Notification No. 2(14)/2015/DCH/P&E dated 29th July 2015 in the Gazette of India. Starting from the year 2015, National Handloom Day is celebrated every year on 7th of August. So far, 07 National Handloom Days have been organized at Chennai, Varanasi, Guwahati, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar and New Delhi (2) (on virtual platform).

**'Handloom Mark' scheme** - 'Handloom Mark' scheme was launched in the year 2006 to provide a collective identity to the handloom products and can be used not only for popularizing the handwoven products but can also serve as a guarantee for the buyer that the product purchased is genuinely hand woven. It also provides distinctive name in identifying the product or the manufacturer. So far, 22639 registrations have been issued.

**"India Handloom" Brand** - During the celebration of 7th August 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched for branding of high-quality handloom products to promote production of niche handloom products with high quality with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since the launch of "India Handloom" Brand, 1714 registrations have been issued under 184 product categories.

##### **Recent Initiatives**

1. Design Resource Centres (DRCs) have been set up in 08 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs)

at Delhi, Mumbai, Varanasi, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Bhubaneswar, Guwahati and Kancheepuram through NIFT with the objective to build and create design-oriented excellence in the Handloom Sector and to facilitate weavers, exporters, manufacturers and designers access design repositories for sample/product improvisation and development. Another 10 DRCs at Kolkata, Bengaluru, Bhagalpur, Chennai, Hyderabad, Indore, Kannur, Meerut, Nagpur and Panipat are being set up.

2. To adopt modern management Practices, enhance productivity and marketing capabilities and ensure better incomes, 133 Handloom Producer Companies have been formed in different States.
3. To integrate Craft promotion with tourism, Craft Handloom Villages are being set up on major tourist circuits at Sharan (Himachal Pradesh), Kanihama (J &K), Mohpara (Assam), Kovlam (Kerela) and Rampur, Bodh Gaya (Bihar).
4. To support handloom sector and to enable wider market for handloom weavers, steps have been taken to on-board weavers on Government e-Market place (GeM) to enable them to sell their products directly to various Government Departments and organisations. So far about 1.50 lakh weavers have been on-boarded on the GeM portal.

## **B. 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 a lot due to unorganized character, with constraints of lack of education, low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence and

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 October 2021 has been Rs. 29020.94 crores. The plan allocation during 2021-22 is Rs. 371.00 Crores, expenditure upto 30 November 2021 is Rs. 143.78 Crores (38.75%).

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) Scheme: "National Handicrafts Development Programme"**

#### **Sub Schemes**

1. Marketing Support & Services.
2. Skill Development in Handicrafts Sector
3. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
4. Direct Benefit to Artisans
5. Infrastructure and Technology Support
6. Research and Development.

### **(ii) Scheme: "Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme"**

#### **New Initiatives 2021-22:**

1. National Toy Fair: As emphasized by Hon'ble PM in "Man kiBaat" radio programme that everyone should "team up for toys" with the focus on the theme of AtmaNirbhar Bharat to promote Indian toy industry including handicrafts and handmade toys products. In this regard following initiatives have been taken:

- 13 toy clusters have been identified.
- National Action Plan for Indian Toy Story has been made with collaboration of 14 Ministries/ Dept. of Govt. of India.
- The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has inaugurated the Indian Toy Fair 2021 on

27.02.2021 virtually. 1178 exhibitors have participated in the fair held virtually with the involvement of 8 Ministries of Government of India.

2. The global pandemic of Covid-19 has badly affected the Handicraft sector by posing restriction on social gathering, at the same time it has opened new window of opportunities which were previously less explored. Further, the Office of DC (Handicrafts) has not made any formal assessment with regard to the losses incurred by the sector being highly unorganized. However the feedback is being taken from field functionaries located throughout the country. The O/o DC (H) has extended the benefit to the handicraft artisans under “National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)” and “Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)” & to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the artisans. The Virtual meetings have been organized with state government and their agencies to provide all benefit in a mission mode to handicrafts artisans. Further, implementing agencies registered with office of DC (Handicrafts) have been also requested to extend support to handicrafts artisans.

3. Two Craft Tourism Villages at Amer (Rajasthan) and Kovalam (Kerala) have been sanctioned for setting up of Crafts Tourism Village, under Infrastructure and Technology Development scheme.

4. The Office of DC (Handicrafts) has identified 41 viable clusters across the country for adoption under cluster mentorship development programme in the FY 2021-22 for overall development of cluster artisans and accordingly need based interventions have been provided to these clusters. In the same way need based interventions have been provided to 14 Producer Companies in FY 2021-22 on successful formation of Producer Company for overall development of cluster artisans/member of SHGs. Thus benefitting approximately 29404 cluster artisans/member of SHGs.

5. The O/o DC (Handicrafts) has provided various activities to these Adopted clusters, Toy clusters and identified clusters for Producer Company with a view for development of artisans through interventions such as 337 domestic

marketing events have been sanctioned wherein 24280 artisans/member of SHGs have participated, 187 design development programme have been sanctioned in which 7530 artisans/member of SHGs have participated and 15 state level and regional level seminar with 1500 participants have been conducted. A Virtual Toy fair was organized during 27th February 2021 to 4th March 2021 in which 1074 exhibitors participated.

6. Recently the O/o DC (Handicrafts) has conducted 670 chaupals across the country with the view to sensitize the cluster artisans about the schemes of O/o DC Handicrafts, shramdaan, to create awareness about benefits of e-com portal/ GeM portal registration, distribution of Pehchan ID/ on-spot enrollment of new artisans for Pehchan ID, benefits of Pehchan ID, Bima Yojna, Mudra Loan, GI registration process, Handicrafts Helpline Centre. The chaupals will have participation of approximately 43550 artisans/member of SHGs and their children creating awareness including problems associated with pandemic.

7. “Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)” Scheme has been approved by Hon’ble Minister of Textiles on 06.08.2021 for the period of next five year i.e. 1st April, 2021 to 31st March 2026 with a total cost of Rs. 160.00 crores.

8. National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP), has been approved by Hon’ble Minister of Textiles on 22.09.2021 and further approved by Hon’ble Minister of Finance on 09.10.2021 for Continuation of National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) with partial modifications as detailed for its implementation during financial year 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a total cost of Rs. 998.00 crores. Accordingly Scheme guidelines for both the schemes (i) National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) & (ii) Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) have been finalized as under :

**I. Scheme: “National Handicrafts Development Programme”**

**Sub Schemes:**

1. Marketing Support & Services.

2. Skill Development in Handicrafts Sector
3. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
4. Direct Benefit to Artisans
5. Infrastructure and Technology Support
6. Research and Development.

## II. Scheme: “Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme”

9. During the month of October 2021 Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair organized by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi from 28th to 31st October 2021 at Greater Noida.
10. 3 CHCDS projects in Gujarat, Odisha and Uttarakhand sanctioned with a total cost of Rs. 66.31 Crores.
11. 73 Clusters added this year, Needbased interventions are being provided.

### 1.8 Promoting Fashion Technology

National Institute of Fashion Technology was set up in the year 1986 under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Since its inception, NIFT has set a benchmark in fashion education, emerging as a premier institute of design, management and technology. Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the Institute, 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. Through a network of 17 professionally managed campuses, NIFT sets academic standards and excels in thought leadership with its unique integration of creative genius with technological competence. The NIFT Act 2006 has empowered the institute to award degrees and other academic distinctions. The in-house faculty was drawn from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning.

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.

### 1.9 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 17 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 17 schemes and 9 schemes have been integrated with DBT Bharat Portal and for remaining schemes efforts are being made for early 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 a Secretary 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 Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] heads the Office of 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 6 Regional Offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati and New Delhi and 61 Handicrafts Service Centers across the country.

### 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 formulation matter 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 as well as 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 Office to promote jute related business. Total No. of License issued in 2020-21 is 37 and renewed is 22. The total no. of License issued till December 2021 is 13 and renewed is 42.

### 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 an organisation, 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 is 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 decided 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 and Management (SVPISTM)**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute for Textile Management was established on the premises of National Textile Corporation (NTC) staff college at Coimbatore as an autonomous institution and registered under the Tamilnadu Societies Act, 1975 in the year 2002. It became operational in the year 2004. It was upgraded as Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textile & Management in the year 2010. The vision of the Institute is to emerge as an internationally renowned centre of Excellence in Textiles & Management education, creating a strong cadre of Professional Managers who will become inspiring performers and decision makers, capable of attaining high standards and competitive edge to bring the Indian Textile Industry to the forefront. The mission is to impart vibrant, comprehensive and innovative learning to the students enabling them to be managers, entrepreneurs, and leaders with strong cultural values and to provide an ambience to develop their skills to meet the challenges of the global business environment.

SVPISTM offers following educational programmes in collaboration through MoU with Central University of Tamilnadu (CUTN) since 2016:

The existing programmes of SVPISTM :

B.Sc –Textiles (100) – 3 years (Full Time)
MBA - Textile (50) – 2 years (Full Time)
- Apparel (50) – 2 years (Full Time)
- Retail (50)– 2 years (Full Time)

Proposed to offer additional academic programmes from 2022-23:

B.Sc- Technical Textiles- 3 years(Full Time)
BBA- Textiles Business Analytic – 3 years(Full Time)
MBA- Technical Textile Management - 2 years(Full Time)

The Institute has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 21.12.2021 with Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN) for five years

for three Undergraduate and four Postgraduate programmes valid till the end of the year 2026.

Since the inception about 1221 students have completed their Post-Graduation and Graduation from this institution. Almost all the students have been either placed or have become entrepreneurs. The Institute has been keen on developing the overall personality of the students as innovators and entrepreneurs making them industry ready. Various interactions arranged with industry captains and visits to industry and motivational programs are some efforts in this direction.

The Institute has obtained approval of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) for existing following MBA programmes on 15.07.2021 :

- MBA (Textile Management)
- MBA (Apparel Management)
- MBA (Retail Management)

The Institution has also collected fees from students to the tune of Rs.1844.67 lakhs and mobilized internal income by means of rentals, projects and other income to the tune of Rs.1342.80 lakhs upto the financial year 2020-21. Besides, SVPISTM has so far received donations in cash/kind of Rs.84.75 lakhs.

#### 2.4.5 Advisory Board

**(i) 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) Expert Committee on Jute** - 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 latest meeting of the Expert Committee on Jute was held on 27-04-2021. After considering the views of different stakeholders, the Committee arrived at the supply-demand position of raw jute for the year 2020-21 which is furnished below:-

Qty: In lakh bales

	2020-21
<b>(A) SUPPLY</b>	
i) Opening stock	18.0
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	60.00
iii) Import	2.0
Total :	<b>80.00</b>
<b>(B) DISTRIBUTION</b>	
iv) Mill consumption	62.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	8.00
vi) Export	5.0
Total:	<b>75.00</b>
<b>(C) CLOSING STOCK</b>	5.0

As regards assessment of crop size for the year 2021-22 season, almost all the participants had informed in the ECJ held on 27-04-2021 that it is too early to estimate the crop size as till now sowing is going on. However, they informed that in view of the realization of better price in the year 2020-21 by the farmers, the crop size is expected to be at a much higher side. Jute Corporation of India had furnished the Supply and Distribution estimates of raw jute for the crop year 2021-22 which is tabulated below:-

## Supply and distribution of raw jute for 2021-22

Qty: in lakh bales

	2021-22 (Estimate)
<b>(A) SUPPLY</b>	
i) Opening stock	11.0(5.0 calculated by ECJ)
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	86.0
iii) Import	3.0
Total :	<b>100.0</b>
<b>(B) DISTRIBUTION</b>	
iv) Mill consumption	72.0
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	10.0
vi) Export	0.0
Total:	82.0
<b>(C) CLOSING STOCK</b>	<b>18.0 (12.0 based on ECJ's opening stock)</b>

**(iii) Handicraft Advisory Board:** In consonance with Government of India's vision "Minimum Government, Maximum Government" 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 (PDEXCIL)
10. Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
11. Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

### 2.4.7 Other Organizations:

- i. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi.
- ii. National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy.
- iii. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre, Moradabad.

## 2.5 Public Sector

### 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 10449. The present net worth of the NTC is Rs. 920.10 crores Approx. (Provisional).

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.

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:

- 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).
- 23 mills under operation by NTC. (Including one new mill set up at Hassan)
- 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.
- 2 mills transferred to Govt. of Pudducherry.
- 2 mills in Rajasthan at Udaipur & Beawar not operational.

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

	Sr. No.	Name Of The Mills	Location
Andhra Pradesh			
	1	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta
Gujarat			
	2	Rajnagar Mills	Ahmedabad
Karnataka			
	3	New Minerva Mills	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 III 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

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, NTC had ceased to be a sick industrial company. The present net worth of the Company is Rs. 920.10 crores Approx. (As on 30.09.2021) (Provisional).

NTC has total land bank admeasure around 3661.20 acres (1010.27 acres- lease hold, 2650.93 acres- freehold).

Performance of NTC during last 5 years :-

### Production

Product	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21* (Unaudited)
Yarn (Lakh Kg.)	521.95	527.81	505.95	410.84	17.83
Fabric (Lakh Mtrs)	201.81	191.58	190.06	88.88	1.31

### Capacity Utilization

Parameters	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21* (Unaudited)
Capacity Utilization (%)	84.81	87.61	85.38	75.82	52.64

### Productivity

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21* (Unaudited)
Cotton Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	93.05	93.17	93.28	94.77	91.91
Blend Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	94.84	95.89	96.66	99.21	103.37

### Turnover

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21* (Unaudited)
Revenue from operations	Rs. Cr.	1168.50	1066.27	1081.85	850.42	148.91

### Parameters

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21* (Unaudited)
Cash Profit/(Loss) of 23 working mills	Rs. Cr.	(135.12)	(170.44)	(163.93)	(215.84)	(210.18)
Net Profit / (Loss) (NTC as a whole)	Rs. Cr.	969.38	(307.95)	(310.22)	(350.11)	(315.50)

\*Mills were non-operational due to lockdown.

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

The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. (HHEC) 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 woolen 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 has been continuously suffering losses since 2015-16 and its business operations have come to a near standstill. Being commercially unavailable, Closure of HHEC was approved by Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 16.03.2021. An amount of Rs. 66.21 crore was released for meeting the immediate fund requirement of the Corporation towards cost of VRS, pending salary, payment of statutory dues, trade payables, contingent liabilities and post-closure administrative expenses. The final closure is being carried out as per the extant DPE guidelines in the matter.

### 2.5.3 National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd.

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:

The Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS) with partial modification and renamed as Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) has been formulated for implementation during period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Raw Material Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn to Handloom weavers. National Handloom Development Corporation, State Governments through Commissioner/ Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Apex Societies and State Handloom Corporations under the direct control & supervision of the State Governments are implementing agencies. The details of yarn supplied under the scheme from 2018-19 onwards is as under:

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value(Rs. in crore)
2018-19	442.04	897.15
2019-20	406.17	700.61
2020-21	215.09	521.67
2021-22 (upto 31st Dec, 2021)	148.82	443.31

Under Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS), the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge @2%(limited to Rs. 15,000/- per month) of the value of the yarn supplied is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 630 such yarn depots and 46 warehouses are functioning throughout the country. NHDC is also supplying quality dyes and chemicals to the handloom sector at competitive rates. The details of dyes and chemicals supplies from 2018-19 onwards are as under:

Year	Dyes & Chemical	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. In crore)
2018-19	40.51	45.43
2019-20	33.07	42.13
2020-21	35.17	45.34
2021-22 (upto 31st Dec, 2021)	27.45	42.63

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 from 2018-19 onwards are as under:

Year	No. of Events	No. of Stalls	Total Sale (Rs.in crore)
2018-19	48	2165	15.00
2019-20	37	1957	75.80
2020-21	9	406	12.85

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 etc. of NHDC during the last 3 years are as under:  
(Rs. In lakhs)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit	Dividend
2018-19	95093.59	(1621.82)	-
2019-20	74866.74	(1119.22)	-
2020-21	57203.63	(963.15)	-

#### 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 2020-21, CCI achieved a turnover of Rs.34632.32 crores as against the previous year's turnover of Rs.6452.21 crores.

- The highlights of financial results during the financial year 2020-21 vs 2019-20 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2020-21	2019-20
Purchase (in Lakh Bales)	112.67	84.51
Sales (in Lakh Bales)	101.71	2.17
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	34632.32	6452.23
Profit after tax (in Rs. crores)	26.12	38.07

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

## 2. Working Results:

**a. Turnover and Profitability** The Gross turnover of the Corporation for the year 2020-21 is ₹1082.98 lakh as against ₹5261.15 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2019-20. The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2020-21 are ₹8.47 lakh as compared to ₹186.17 lakh in the previous year. The year 2020-21 ended with a pre-tax Loss of ₹2998.71 lakh as against corresponding loss of ₹930.57 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2019-20.

**b. Statistics** - Summarized working results for the last three years are given in table below:

(₹ in lakh)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (estimated)
Turnover		526.15	1082.98	1700.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	(-)545.38	(-)930.57	(-)2998.71	(-)2800.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	(-)538.86	(-)925.19	(-)2992.17	(-)2800.00
Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**3. Revival and Restructuring** – It has since been decided to revive and restructure the CCIC. Towards this end, M/s National Productivity Council has been engaged for undertaking its study.

**4. Goals for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises** - CCIC procured 88.35% of total procurement directly from artisans in F.Y.2020-21 as against 92.74% in F.Y.2019-20.

**5. Official Language Policy** - Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC) has awarded third prize to an employee of the Corporation in the competitions held for the year 2020-21.

Rs.18.63 Crore, for the financial year 2020-21.

## 2.5.5 Central Cottage Industries Corporation Of India Ltd. (CCIC)

Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.(CCIC) is under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles w.e.f. February 4, 1976. The main objective of CCIC is to develop, promote and market High Quality Indian Handicrafts and Handloom products in India and abroad procured from the artisans/ weavers/ craftsperson. The Corporation has emporia at Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Patna, Kevadia (Gujarat) 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.

**1. Capital** : The authorized capital of the Corporation is ₹1200 lakh and the paid-up capital is ₹1085 lakh.



Rajbhasha Sammelan was also organized jointly by five PSU of TOLIC including CCIC of India Ltd. in Delhi in March, 2021.

**6. Online Shopping** - CCIC has its online shopping website (<https://shoponline.cottageemporium.in>). The website displays about 12,897 (6100 active) Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping. The products purchased can be shipped all over the world.

**7. Gender Justice** - As on 30/9/2021, women employees constituted 25.47% of total manpower. (Total manpower being 212 (158 Male employees and 54 female employees). Key departments like Finance, Exports, IDS/Display etc. are being headed by female employees.

**8. Manpower Strength & Training** - As on 31st March, 2021 the Corporation had strength of 225 employees as compared to 239 as on 31st March, 2020.

**9. Significant developments/achievements in each field:**

- a. Lot of corporate customers such as Power Finance Corporation, EIL India, ONGC, Maruti India, Vodafone, Invest India and Larson & Tubro etc. has successfully materialized for institutional sales.
- b. CCIC has successfully monetized old and obsolete stock tune to Rs.775 lakhs by various sales drive across all branches.
- c. CCIC has completed seven Design Development projects in the North East Region during the year 2020. To create linkage for North Eastern handicraft and handloom products, CCIC has negotiated with NEHDC to enter into arrangement/MoU wherein North Eastern Region(NER) product shall be made available all major emporia.
- d. CCIC has been successfully awarded work for M/s Goa Shipyard for MCMV Command building at Goa and design & consultancy work of Nau Sena Bhawan at New Delhi.
- e. CCIC has entered into agreement with Craft Museum and Salarjung Museum for opening a retail counter for promoting handicraft and handloom products.
- f. CCIC has requested DG, ASI for opening

Souvenir Shop at prominent monument/tourist place such as Sarnath, Khujraho, Taj Mahal, Agra Fort, Qutub Minar and Mattancherry Palace Museum and Vittala Temple Hampi based on tourist footfall analysis.

- g. Export department has been recently set up for tapping export opportunity especially after closure decision of HHEC.
- h. CCIC has revamped & improved e-Commerce website for promotion and sales of handicraft and handloom products. Inventory of e-Commerce website is linked with ERP database in real time.
- i. Registration with e-marketplaces like Amazon, GeM (Government e-Marketplace), Flipkart (in process) for sale and promotion of products is being revitalized.
- j. During the year 2020-21, 5 (five) number of theme based exhibitions were organized in and outside emporia.

**10. Implementation of Persons with disabilities Act, 1995 (PWD Act) -**

CCIC has been implementing provisions of RPWD Act, 2016 for the benefit of Persons with disabilities and filling positions in different categories as per Govt. guidelines.

**11. Public Grievance Redressal** - CCIC has a Grievance Redress Mechanism where CCIC has a grievance officer of General Manager Rank.

### **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 suitings, Tweeds, Uniform Cloth, Lohis, Shawls, Rugs, Blankets etc.

### **Modernization/Rehabilitation of BIC Limited**

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 meeting held on 09.06.2011 which was subject to the condition that permission is first obtained for sale of surplus land from Government of UP. The means of finance envisaged in the scheme were as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

1	Grant from GOI VRS	17.10
2	Operating Losses 9/10, 10/11 grant	66.99
3	Interest free loan against sale of land	128.66
4	Soft Intt. Loan from GOI for salary (2 years)	78.00
5	Intt. Free loan from GOI for conversion charge payment	47.35
6	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 awaited from Govt. of UP. The issue has been taken up at various levels with Government of UP and yet to be resolved. NITI Aayog has recommended closure of the Company. Pre-closure activities are in process. In this context BIC has engaged NBCC (I) Limited for valuation and validation of the assets of the company.

The performance of the Corporation during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 (Audited) & 2019-20 (Unaudited) in relation to major indicators are as under:-

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	Audited		Unaudited
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Turnover/ Sales	0.05	0.08	0.02
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	(106.20)	(94.20)	(101.28)
Profit (Loss) After Tax	(106.20)	(94.20)	(101.28)

### Subsidiaries of BIC Limited

#### 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 High Court 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 under OTS (one time settlement).

The secured creditor, Kotak Mahindra Bank (KMB) assignee of ICICI Bank was also paid the loan as per spirit and terms of settlement of other secured creditors but KMB has not given NOC and contesting the case for recovery of loan as per their calculations. However, most of the assets of the company are with the official liquidator appointed by Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad and the company is also seeking permission of Allahabad High Court to bring the company out of liquidation.

### **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. Official Liquidator has sold all the movable assets of Company with the permission of Hon'ble High Court Allahabad. BIC is contesting the case for seeking permission of Allahabad High Court to bring the company out of Liquidation.

### **2.5.7 The 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 110 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. 155.23 Crore as on 31.03.2021. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

#### **Mission:**

- (i) To implement the policy of Government of India for providing Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the jute/mesta growers of the country.
- (ii) Serving as a price stabilising agency in the raw jute sector and taking necessary measures in this respect.
- (iii) 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, Agritextiles sapling bags
- vii. Supply of B-twill, A-Twill DW Tarpaulin gunny bags to different Govt. Agencies

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars Quantitative (Bales in Lakh)	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019- 20	2020-21	2021-22
Procurement of Raw Jute	0.57	0.05	2.25	3.15	0.73	1.00	0.91	0.56
Sales of Raw Jute	1.46	0.20	0.71	2.49	2.50	1.55	0.99	0.05
Closing Stock	0.17	0.02	1.57	2.24	1.35	0.20	0.13	0.18
Financial (Rs/Lakh)								
Sale of Raw Jute	8027.07	1506.45	5097.70	17406.26	18547.44	12173.06	10569	6075
Sale-Jute Seed	895.44	627.55	1214.1	580.79	322.50	392.54	816	1000

### 2.5.8 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (N.J.M.C.)

Registered and 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, etc.

The Company was declared sick by BIFR in the year 1993 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 Union Cabinet on 10.10.2018 approved the closure of NJMC.

**(a) Reasons for closure of NJMC:-** The three Mills, identified for operations namely RBHM at Bihar; and Khardah and Kinnison mills in West Bengal 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), asubsidiary 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 Gol 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 Centers 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. 561.5 Crores (as on 31.3.2021 audited) and of BJEL are Rs. 146.63 Crores (as on 31.3.2021 audited) (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 Union Cabinet 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.

NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Land Management Agency (LMA) for disposal of land assets and MSTC Ltd has been appointed as Auctioning Agency for disposal of movable assets including Buildings by NJMC Ltd and BJEL separately. Meanwhile NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Pre – LMA as per directives of Ministry for verification, assessment and valuation of movable and immovable assets. The verification process is in the advanced stage of finalization.

**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 finalized.

#### **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 huananensis*(b) *Lysinibacillus fusiformis* (c) *Mycoplanaramosa*. 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

India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. The share of textile, apparel and handicrafts in India's total exports was **11.4%** in 2020-21. India holds **4%** share of the global trade in textiles and apparel.

India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than 100 countries. USA and EU-27 and UK, account for approximately 47% of India's textiles and apparel exports. The other major export destinations are China, U.A.E., Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan, Vietnam etc.

Export details of Textiles & Apparel are as under:

Values in Mn USD

Year/ Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	CAGR	2020-21 (Apr-Dec)	2021-22 (Apr-Dec) (Provisional)	% Change
India Textile & Apparel	36,558	33,379	29,872	-9.6%	20011	30450	52%
Handicrafts	3,804	3,564	3,443	-4.9%	2377	3323	40%
Total T&A including Handicrafts	40,362	36,943	33,315	-9.1%	22388	32029	43%
India's overall exports	3,30,078	313,361	2,91,808	-6.0%	201380	305046	51%
%T&C Exports of overall exports	12.2%	11.8%	11.4%		11.1%	10.5%	

Data Source: DGCI&S

- During 2020-21, Readymade Garments (RMG) accounted for almost 37% of the total textile and clothing exports. Apart from this, major contributing segments in export are Cotton textiles (33.4%), Man-made textiles (12.5%), Carpet (4.5%) and Handicrafts excluding handmade carpets (5.7%).
- Exports of textile and Apparel products including handicrafts from India have decreased to US\$ 33.3 billion during the year 2020-21 from US\$ 36.9 billion during 2019-20, registering negative growth of 9.8%. 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 differential tariff disadvantage to Indian textiles vis a vis competing nations like Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Turkey in EU markets.
- The signs of recovery are visible during 2021-22. In Apr-Dec'21 (Provisional), total textile and apparel (T&A) exports is US\$ 30.45 bn as compared to US\$ 20.01 bn for the same period of last year. Growth of 52% signals an economic rebound.

### Imports

- India is a textile and apparel exporting country and enjoys huge trade surplus.
- Bulk of import takes place for re-export or for industrial requirement of raw material.
- Import of textiles and apparel products by India during April-Dec' 21 (provisional) has increased by 53% in comparison to corresponding period of 2020-21.



Year/ Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2019-20 (Apr-Dec)	2020-21 (Apr-Dec) (Provisional)
T&A Imports including handicrafts	7,549	8262	5,873	3,933	6,006
Change over same period in previous year		9.4%	-29%		53%

Data Source: DGCI&S

### 3.2 Steps taken for enhancing exports

Following steps are being taken by Government to enhance export:

- **Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL):** The scheme of Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies effective from March 2019 has been continued till 31st March 2024 for exports of Apparel/Garments (chapter 61 & 62) and made-ups (Chapter 63).
- **Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP):** Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) has been notified by Department of Commerce for reimbursement of Central, State and local level taxes/duties/levies, which are incurred in the process of manufacture and distribution of exported textile products covered under chapter 50-60. This will lead to cost competitiveness of exported products in international markets and better employment opportunities in export oriented manufacturing industries. The scheme is going to give boost to the domestic industry and Indian exports providing a level playing field for Indian producers in the International market so that domestic taxes/duties are not exported.
- **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:** The Government has launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, with an approved outlay of Rs 10683 crore over a five year period, to promote production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the country to enable Textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. The Scheme has two parts; Part-1 envisages a minimum investment

of Rs.300 crore & minimum turnover of Rs.600 crore per company; and Part-2 envisages a minimum investment of Rs.100 crore & minimum turnover of Rs.200 crore per company. There will be two years of gestation period under the Scheme (FY: 2022-23 and FY: 2023-24). The incentive will be provided to the companies under the scheme on achieving the threshold investment and threshold turnover and thereafter incremental turnover.

### 3.3 Other Initiatives

- **Participation in World Expo Dubai:** Dubai World Expo 2020 which was inaugurated on 01.10.2021 in Dubai, UAE and would be continuing till 31.03.2022 is a global event. The Expo gives an opportunity in establishing stronger and constructive bonds among the textile manufacturers, investors, buyers, and Indian Government, thus opening new avenues of growth of the textile sector. The event also gives a centre stage of showcasing the unique cultural heritage and richness of Indian Textile Industry at the Global stage. Indian pavilion has the theme of Openness, Opportunity, and Growth.

### 3.4 Export Promotion Councils

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing various segments of the textiles & apparel value chain, viz. fiber, yarn, fabric, readymade garments of cotton, silk, jute, wool etc. These Councils work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries to promote growth and export of their respective products/sectors in global markets. Details of Export Promotion Councils under the Ministry of Textiles are as follows:

- i) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
- ii) Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)
- iii) Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)
- iv) Wool & Woolen Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)
- v) Wool Industry Export Promotion Organization (WOOLTEXPRO)
- vi) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
- vii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
- viii) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
- ix) Power loom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
- x) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
- xi) Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

### **3.5 Activities of EPCs**

- Participation international fairs/ exhibitions and standalone shows in India and overseas markets to showcase Indian textiles to enhance exports and access new markets.
- Publishing Newsletter by respective EPCs.
- Providing latest information on markets, policy developments/initiatives, news relating to exports, Government Notifications, overseas trade inquiries, fashion & technology developments.
- Setting targets and goals for current as well as short term/long term future. Further they are involved in formulating strategy for fulfilment of export goals.

# 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 like West Bengal etc. India has brought about a quantitative and qualitative transformation in the production of cotton since independence. 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	333	311.21
2019-20 (P)	365	269.19
2020-21 (P)	360	303.00

Source: **Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting** dated 30/04/2021 P-Provisional

**b. Acreage/Productivity:** India has the largest acreage with 133.41 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 41% of the World area of 320.54 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	449.00
2019-20 (P)	134.77	460.00
2020-21 (P)	133.41	459.00

Source: **Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting** dated 30/04/2021 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:-

(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	35.37	43.55
2019-20 (P)	15.50	47.04
2020-21 (P)	11.00	70.00

Source: **Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting** dated 30/04/2021 P-Provisional

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	2019-20 (P)	2020-21 (P)
<b>SUPPLY</b>						
Opening stock	66.00	36.44	43.76	42.91	56.52	120.79
Crop size	332.00	345.00	370.00	333.00	365.00	360.00
Imports	22.79	30.94	15.80	35.37	15.50	11.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	420.79	412.38	429.56	411.28	437.02	491.79
<b>DEMAND</b>						
Mill consumption	270.20	262.70	280.11	270.78	233.70	266.00
SSI consumption	27.08	26.21	26.18	22.43	20.49	22.00
Non-textile consumption	18.00	21.50	12.77	18.00	15.00	15.00
<b>Total consumption</b>	315.28	310.41	319.06	311.21	269.19	303.00
Exports	69.07	58.21	67.59	43.55	47.04	70.00
<b>Total Demand</b>	384.35	368.62	386.65	354.76	316.23	373.00
<b>Closing Stock</b>	36.44	43.76	42.91	56.52	120.79	118.79

Source: **Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting** dated 30/04/2021  
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 (CACPC) fixes the Minimum 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 2021-22, Ministry of Agriculture had fixed MSPs of FAQ grade at Rs.5726/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.6025/- 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 29.5mm 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
<b>2019-20</b>	5255	5550
<b>2020-21</b>	5515	5825
<b>2021-22</b>	5726	6025

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 2021-22 (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) 2021-22 in Rs/Quintal
		Basic Staple Length in mm	Micronaire value	
<b>Short Staple (20.0 mm &amp; below)</b>				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	5226
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	5226
<b>Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)</b>				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	5476
4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	5526
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	5576
<b>Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)</b>				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	5726
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	5826
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	5876
<b>Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)</b>				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	5925
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	5925
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	5975
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	6025
<b>Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm &amp; above)</b>				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	6225
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	6425
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	7225

#### f. Cotton MSP operations during 2020-21:

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 2020-21, to meet out any eventuality to undertake MSP operations, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) opened 476 procurement centres located at 141 districts in 12 cotton growing States. Procurement under MSP Operations was started w.e.f. 1st October 2020 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.

Thus, during the cotton season 2020-21, CCI procured 91.89 lakh bales valuing around Rs. 26700 crore. The above stock has been sold to the buyers including MSME through e-auction on daily basis.

#### g. Cotton MSP Operations 2021-22:

The new cotton season 2021-22 has commenced from 1st October 2021. Cotton sowing has been completed and harvesting has started in all the major cotton growing States. Area under cotton cultivation in the Country may be approximately 125 lakh hectare as compared to previous years' acreage of 133.41 lakh hectares due to deficient monsoon rains in main growing areas at the time of

sowing. Though, some instances of damages due to pest attack and heavy rains were also observed in the news but no authentic report is available so far in this regard. Considering the average yield of last 5 years, cotton production is expected to remain at par with last year i.e. 355 lakh bales to 360 lakh bales.

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 2021-22. Thereafter, it was decided to direct all cotton growing states to ensure that the following key measures are taken:-

- a. To continue the existing system of MSP procurements in APMC/Notified APMCs with the support of State Governments.
- b. 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.
- c. 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.
- d. State Government to ensure availability of sufficient storage space for storage of F.P. cotton Bales.
- e. State Government 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.
- f. 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:-

- i) More than 450 procurement centers covering 141 districts in 12 cotton growing states have been opened in all the cotton growing States

under 18 procurement & sales branches.

- ii) 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.
- iii) 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.
- iv) To co-ordinate and monitor MSP operation, MSP Cell constituted at Corporate Office, Zonal Office & Branch Office.
- v) MoU with CWC for adequate storage of MSP stock.
- vi) Implemented 100% payment of cotton purchased under MSP to the cotton farmers directly in their account through online system within 72 hours.
- vii) Use of technology in MSP operation:
  - Direct interaction and outreach with the cotton farmers through 'Cott-Ally' mobile app of the Corporation.
  - Modern gadgets like digitalized moisture meters, 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.

## 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 the jute industry provides direct employment to 40 lakh farm families in the agriculture, 2 lakh workers in organised mills, 2 lakh in value added diversification and 3 lakh in Tertiary and allied sector. 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
<b>(A) SUPPLY:</b>						
i) Opening stock	14.00	6.00	22.00	22.40	18.40	18.0
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	65.00	92.00	76.00	72.00	68.00	60.0
iii) Import	6.00	4.00	3.40	3.00	4.00	2.0
<b>Total :</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>102.00</b>	<b>101.40</b>	<b>97.40</b>	<b>90.40</b>	<b>80.0</b>
<b>(B) DISTRIBUTION:</b>						
iv) Mill consumption	70.00	70.00	69.00	69.00	54.00	62.0
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.0
vi) Export	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	5.0
Total:	79.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	64.00	75.0
<b>(c) CLOSING STOCK:</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>22.40</b>	<b>18.40</b>	<b>26.40</b>	<b>5.0</b>

Source: Up to 2019-20: Jute Advisory Board & 2020-21: Expert Committee on Jute

### Area under Jute:

States	Area of Jute ('000 Hectares)					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Assam	72.13	75.14	69.95	65.79	64.25	65.00
Bihar	93.91	91.38	83.47	70.63	48.39	42.48
Madhya Pradesh	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	6.66	6.67	6.67	6.68	6.68	
Nagaland	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.08	
Odisha	1.20	0.75	0.95	0.20	0.15	0.76
Tripura	0.65	0.59	0.55	0.66	0.62	
West Bengal	544.70	522.47	515.08	518.26	505.23	506.16
Others						10.32
<b>All India</b>	<b>728.31</b>	<b>706.07</b>	<b>685.75</b>	<b>665.30</b>	<b>628.39</b>	<b>624.72</b>

\* 4th Advanced estimates, DES, GoI

Others include Meghalaya, Nagaland & Tripura for the year 2020-21.

States	Area of Jute ('000 Hectares)					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Andhra Pradesh	5.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
Assam	4.30	3.54	3.42	3.29	3.22	3.00
Bihar	16.48	16.32	20.73	14.48	13.70	12.86
Chhattisgarh	1.20	1.10	1.08	1.10	0.97	0.66

<b>Karnataka</b>	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
<b>Meghalaya</b>	4.47	4.46	4.47	4.48	4.48	
<b>Nagaland</b>	1.85	1.88	1.90	1.93	1.96	
<b>Odisha</b>	8.69	6.39	6.26	0.00	4.69	3.77
<b>Tripura</b>	0.63	0.58	0.54	0.49	0.43	
<b>West Bengal</b>	9.38	13.70	10.36	10.75	12.43	12.47
<b>Others</b>		0.26				4.40
<b>All India</b>	54.00	57.34	55.76	39.52	44.88	38.16

\* 4th Advanced estimates, DES, Gol

States	Area of Jute ('000 Hectares)					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	5.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
<b>Assam</b>	76.43	78.68	73.36	69.08	67.47	68.00
<b>Bihar</b>	110.39	107.70	104.20	85.12	62.09	55.34
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	1.20	1.10	1.08	1.10	0.97	0.66
<b>Karnataka</b>	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
<b>Meghalaya</b>	11.13	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.16	
<b>Nagaland</b>	4.91	4.95	4.98	5.01	5.04	
<b>Odisha</b>	9.89	7.14	7.21	0.20	4.84	4.53
<b>Tripura</b>	1.28	1.17	1.09	1.15	1.05	
<b>West Bengal</b>	554.08	536.17	525.44	529.01	517.66	518.63
<b>Others</b>	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	14.72
<b>All India</b>	782.30	763.41	741.77	704.82	673.28	662.88

\* 4th Advanced estimates, DES, Gol

Source: - Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Kolkata

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

Year (July to June)	Raw Jute Annual Average Price forTD-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	6447	4225
2021-22 (up to Oct 21)	6116	4500

**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 MT.)

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	118.4	739.2	0.0	105.1	962.7
2021-22 (up to October 2021)	54.5	413.5	0.0	44.0	512.0

Source: Data furnished by Jute Mills

### Domestic Demand of Jute Goods

(Quantity in thousand MT)

Period 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	96.0	738.2	0.0	84.1	918.3
2021-22 (up to October 2021)	42.8	406.9	0.0	33.3	483.0

Source: Data furnished by Jute Mills

### 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:

2017-18	20%	90%
2018-19	20%	100%
2019-20	20%	100%
2020-21	20%	100%
2021-22	20%	100%

**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%

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	2021-22 (upto Dec, 2021)
Qty	2188	2496	2600	2709	3161	2826	2546	1711

**(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 centers' 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	6000*	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 MT.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2010-11	239.9	1165.1	3.6	173.8	1582.4
2011-12	210.0	1218.2	2.9	160.3	1591.3
2012-13	202.5	1150.4	3.3	171.5	1527.7
2013-14	211.3	901.8	3.0	151.2	1267.3
2014-15	196.5	891.9	0.0	128.9	1217.3
2015-16	178.6	871.6	0.0	92.3	1142.5
2016-17	175.3	910.3	0.0	101.5	1187.1
2017-18	147.6	912.3	0.0	101.3	1161.2
2018-19	127.5	923.5	0.0	114.1	1165.1
2019-20	118.4	739.2	0.0	105.1	962.7
2020-21	54.5	413.5	0.0	44.0	512.0
2021-22 (up to October 2021)	42.8	406.9	0.0	33.3	483.0

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 MT.)

Period 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	900.0	0.0	82.7	1113.2
2019-20	113.8	907.9	0.0	95.0	1116.7
2020-21	96.0	738.2	0.0	84.1	918.3
2021-22 (up to October 2021)	42.8	406.9	0.0	33.3	483.0

**(i) Export Performance:**

The Exports trends during the year 2015-16 to 2021-22 are as under:

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

Type	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22 (Apr-Oct 21)	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Hessian	77.7	827.3	78.6	930.2	86.8	917.24	64.1	802.69	56.3	758.42	56.4	805.72	53.5	622.99
Sacking	38.7	307.5	46.6	411.9	44.8	407.20	37.1	432.91	38.9	489.49	31.0	438.48	25.1	305.15
Yarn	16.9	118.5	9.3	72.8	17.0	130.20	13.6	109.42	14.1	117.91	11.6	131.54	5.9	83.91
JDPs	-	562.3	-	590.9	-	631.50	-	815.51	-	963.44	-	1260.79	-	931.60
Others	7.4	76.7	6.2	68.4	4.2	72.43	6.9	112.74	4.4	94.58	4.2	103.93	3.6	77.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>1892.3</b>	<b>140.7</b>	<b>2074.2</b>	<b>152.8</b>	<b>2158.57</b>	<b>121.7</b>	<b>2273.27</b>	<b>113.7</b>	<b>2423.84</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>2740.46</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>2021.45</b>

Source: DGCI&S

**(ii) Import of Raw Jute and Jute Goods:-**

The Imports trend during the year **2016-17 to 2020-21** is as under:

**Import of Raw Jute and Jute goods into India**

Year	Raw Jute		Jute Goods (Value : Rs in Crore)				
	Qty (000 M Ton)	Value (Rs in Crore)	Hessian	Sacking	Yarn	JDPs	Total (incl. others)
2016-17	138.9	704.22	57.56	307.43	502.43	10.02	931.61
2017-18	68.2	289.16	122.38	413.73	310.94	9.43	880.29
2018-19	57.3	235.93	184.40	432.66	292.13	12.34	951.92
2019-20	77.2	350.39	237.84	666.32	404.78	11.72	1362.77
2020-21	28.9	179.28	267.11	428.99	338.48	6.07	1116.84

Source : DGCI&S

**(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. 5421 (E) dated 27-12-20201 valid up to 30/06/2022 stipulated as under:

Commodity	Minimum percentage to be reserved for packaging in Jute	1116.7
Foodgrains	100% of the production*	918.3
Sugar	20% of the production**	483.0

\* 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 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 to 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.

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 148.42 lakh bales worth Rs. 42.21 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART from the month of November, 2016 to December, 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 a project Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) for the last 07 years in a phased manner. Jute ICARE aims at improvement in quality of Raw Jute and Productivity. The project is being implemented by NJB in association with Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) and Central Research

Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres, (CRIJAF), Ministry of Agriculture. The project introduces package of scientific jute cultivation and retting exercises in jute agriculture. This scheme has also been kept under approved National Jute Development Programme (NJDP) for the year 2021-22 to 2025-26.

#### **(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 consonance with the mandates in NJB Act, the progress of the various schemes being implemented by NJB during the years is given hereunder:

#### **(i) 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 seven 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. Further, the project has been kept under approved National Jute Development Programme (NJDP) for the year 2021-22 to 2025-26. Physical progress of Jute ICARE is as follows :-

Particulars	ICARE-I (2015-16)	ICARE-II (2016-17)	ICARE-III (2017-18)	ICARE-IV (2018-19)	ICARE-V (2019-20)	ICARE-VI (2020-21)	ICARE-VII (2021-22)
No. of Jute growing block / state covered	4 Blocks under W.B & Assam	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 and Meghalaya	130 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, AP & Tripura	140 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, AP & Tripura
Land covered (Ha)	12331	26264	70628	98897	106934	110893	125000
No. of farmers covered	21548	41616	102372	193070	243549	258324	300000
Certified Jute seed provided (in MT) JRO-204 & JBO-2003H variety	64 MT	160 MT	500 MT	755 new variety JRO-204589 M.T and JBO2003H 166 M.T. certified seeds by NSC)	535 MT	604 MT	35MT+765 MT on commercial basis
Seed drill machine	350 Nos.	350 (old) + New 350 = 700	700 (old) + New 500 = 1200	1200 (old) + New 750 = 1950	Old = 1950 New = 600 Total = 2550	2550 + 600 (new) = 3150	3150 (old) + 1000 (new) = 4150
Nail Weeder machine	500 Nos.	500 (old) + 200 New = 700	700 (old) + 500 New = 1200	1200 (old) + New 750 = 1950	Old = 1950 New = 900 Total = 2850	2850 + 900 (new) = 3750	3750 (old) + 1200 (new) = 4950
CRIJAF SONA (MT)	83	273	206	610	612 MT	500 MT	600MT + 50 MT

Source: National Jute Board.

The project resulted in improving jute agriculture in the following manner: -

- Increased in jute production (yield) from existing 22/23 quintals per hectare to 26/28 quintals per hectare.
- Quality upgradation at least one grade high.
- Increase in farmers' income by approximately Rs 10,000/- per hectare due to production and quality improvement.

#### (ii) Workers' Welfare Scheme (Sulabh Sauchalaya)

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 5 years is given below:



Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Incentive 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

(Note – Due to pandemic Covid-19 construction of toilet units in jute mills could not be undertaken during 2019-20 and 2020-21).

### (iii) Scholarship Scheme for the girl children of the workers of jute mills, MSME-JDP Units

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	2020-21*
Scholarship Amount Rs. In lakh	187.20	238.84	354.74	277.36	255.25	259.70	262.95
No. of girl children	2721	3151	4442	3835	3573	3618	3640

\*Provisional

### (iv) 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
EMD Assistance Rs. In lakh	272.78	306.48	428.12	384.39	439.81	174.29
No. of regd. Exporters	51	63	73	60	70	52

(Note – Due to pandemic Covid-19 no participation in International Events took place during 2020-21)

### (v) 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	2020-21*
Incentive Rs. In lakh	71.11	94.75	95.15	51.87	30.60	5.00	25.30
No. of units	11	20	25	14	10	3	8

\* Provisional

### (vi) 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.

#### (vii) Jute Integrated Development (JID) Scheme

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 there by 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(WSHGs).

The performance of JID Scheme for last 5 years, since its inception in 2016-17, is given here under:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Rs.In lakhs	39.68	62.20	29.64	9.57	8.92
No.of units	18	25	10	7	5

\* Provisional

Outcome – Total No. trainees: 360 + 500 + 200 + 140+ 100 = 1300 (40% of employed CA or in self-employment)

During last four years (2016-17 & 2020-21), there were 65 collaborating agencies, which imparted, Basic, Advanced & Design Development Training programmes to 1300 beneficiaries for production of Jute Diversified products. As has been assessed, more than 520 beneficiaries are engaged in the Jute diversified activities on job work or self – employment.

#### (viii) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme

This scheme aims at accelerating the pace of JDP activities in the country by catering to the jute unorganized 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 Five years, since its inception in 2016-17, is given here under:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*
Rs.In lakhs	14.87	34.30	69.56	87.79	138.45
No.of units	9	11	19	10	12

\* Provisional

#### (ix) National Jute Development Program (NJDP)

The National Jute Development Program (NJDP) - an Umbrella Scheme, for development and promotion of Jute Sector has been approved by Standing Finance Committee. NJDP comprises the following Schemes/Sub-Schemes for implementation by National Jute Board (NJB) at total financial outlay of Rs 485.58 crore for implementation during 15th Finance Commission Period (2021 -2022 to 2025-2026):.

## **1. JUTE-ICARE (Improved Cultivation And Advanced Retting Exercise) Scheme**

Objective - With introduction of a package of modern and scientific agronomic practices, for quality and productivity improvement in Jute Cultivation

## **2. Jute Diversification Scheme (JDS)**

Sub-Scheme :

### **(I) Capital Subsidy for Acquisition of Plant & Machinery (CSAPM) for Jute Diversified Products**

- Objective - To Facilitate modernization / Upgradation of the existing Jute mills and MSME JDP Units, manufacturing Jute Diversified Products

### **(II) Jute Resource Cum Production Centre (JRCPC)**

- Objective - To spread jute diversification programme through providing trainings to new artisans and WSHGs and sustained employment for production of JDPs.

### **(III) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB)**

- Objective - To Supply jute raw materials to Jute Artisans, MSMEs JDP Producing units, and Beneficiaries of JRCPCs to manufacture Jute Diversified Products at Mill Gate Price

### **(IV) Jute Retail Outlets (JRO)**

- Objective : To facilitate existing and new Artisans / Entrepreneurs, for promotion & Sale of JDPs through Retail Outlets / Showroom.

### **(V) Jute Design Resource Centre (JDRC)**

- Objective - Designing and development of Market worthy innovative Jute Diversified Products and helping existing and new JDP manufacturers and exporters.

### **(VI) Production Linked Incentive (PLI)**

Objective - Jute Mills and MSME JDP units exporting JDPs to be supported for making them cost competitive in the international markets to help fetch export orders for JDPs

## **3. Market Development & Promotion Scheme (MDPS)**

Objective - To support the JDP units for promotion and sale of JDPs, in the Domestic market and to registered jute exporters to boost export of jute goods. Development of Jute Mark Logo for certification of Quality Jute Diversified products and Launching Publicity campaign to popularise Jute as Eco-friendly products in Domestic and international market

## **4. Scholarship Scheme for Girl Children of Workers of Jute Mills/MSME JDP unit**

Objective - Support to the Jute Workers girl children and family for providing higher education to the girl children and Improvement in the education standard

### **(x) 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.

### **(xi) 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).

#### **(xii) Usage of Jute Geo-Textiles in NER States**

This scheme had been initiated to promote usage of Geo-Textiles in North Eastern region with an outlay of Rs.427 crore on for five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) and had been subsequently extended upto 31.03.2021. The basic objective of this scheme was to demonstrate use of Geotechnical Textiles including jute – geo-textiles as a modern and sustainable cost effective technology in the infrastructure development of fragile geological conditions of North Eastern Region and to improve the durability of the roads and embankments. The progress of this scheme in terms of consumption of Jute Geo-Textiles in North Eastern region during 2020-21 had been 17,94,000 sq.mtr.

The Scheme was a promotional scheme and titled as 'Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North Eastern Region' and the Jute–Geotextile component was implemented by Indian Jute Industries Research Association (CoE for JGT in NER).

Under the Hard-intervention of this scheme, 8 Road construction and Slope Stabilization projects had been completed with the use of Jute Geo textiles, an eco-friendly component. Under this scheme, the incremental cost due to use of the Jute Geo textiles had been funded by Ministry of Textiles. Total 1.53 Crore has been approved for these 8 numbers of projects and 50% of the incremental cost for use of JGT has already been disbursed to the Implementing Agencies. All of these projects have been implemented in various regions of the state of Manipur and Meghalaya.

#### **(xiii) 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.

#### **(xiv) 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; Poush Mela, Shantiniketan, Kolkata Book Fair, Shilpraman, Madhapur, Hyderabad, Surajkund Mela, Haryana; Tex Trends, Delhi; Taj Mahotsav; Lucknow Mahotsav; 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.

### **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 33,770 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 70.76% (23,896 MT), Tasar 7.96% (2,689 MT), Eri 20.57% (6,947 MT) and Muga 0.71% (239 MT) of the total raw silk production of 33,770MT. The bivoltine raw silk

production has declined by 3.22% to 6,783 MT during 2020-21 from 7,009 MT during 2019-20. Similarly, vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga silks, have reduced by 14.25%, 3.58% and 0.83% respectively during 2020-21 over 2019-20. The total silk production in the country reduced

by 5.72% during 2020-21 due to the disruptions caused by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The details of variety-wise raw silk production during the year 2017-18 to 2020-21, target & achievement (till December-2021) for the current financial year 2021-22 are given below:

Particulars	2017-18 Achmnt.	2018-19 Achmnt.	2019-20 Achmnt.	2020-21 Achmnt.	2021-22	
					Target	Achmnt. (Till Dec-21)
<b>Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)</b>	2.24	2.35	2.39	2.38	2.55	2.47
<b>Raw Silk Production:</b>						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	5874	6987	7009	6783	8500	5619
Mulberry (Cross breed)	16192	18358	18230	17113	19250	13270
<b>Sub Total (Mulberry)</b>	<b>22066</b>	<b>25345</b>	<b>25239</b>	<b>23896</b>	<b>27750</b>	<b>18889</b>
<b>Vanya</b>						
Tasar	2988	2981	3136	2689	3825	1073
Eri	6661	6910	7204	6946	7650	6392
Muga	192	233	241	239	275	233
<b>Sub Total (Vanya)</b>	<b>9840</b>	<b>10124</b>	<b>10581</b>	<b>9874</b>	<b>11750</b>	<b>7698</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>31906</b>	<b>35468</b>	<b>35820</b>	<b>33770</b>	<b>39500</b>	<b>26587</b>
Cumulative Estimated Employment (Million persons)	8.6	9.1	9.4	8.7		

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.

#### Financial allocation for plan schemes

The table below indicates year-wise financial progress in respect of “Silk Samagra” scheme during the years 2017-18 to 2020-21 and current financial year 2021-22 (till December, 2021):

Scheme	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd. (Dec-21)
<b>Silk Samagra</b>	161.50	161.50	120.00	117.41	209.91	209.91	202.13	202.13	374.56	145.63
<b>Of which for NE</b>	16.00	16.00	14.00	11.41	11.50	11.50	22.75	22.75	35.47	11.22
<b>Of which for SCSP</b>	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	41.25	41.25	35.00	13.46
<b>Of which for TSP</b>	30.00	30.00	15.84	15.84	20.00	20.00	31.50	31.50	50.00	16.30

**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 the identified potential districts of all North Eastern States under four 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 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) under ISDP in Assam including BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura states. The projects will cover 29,910 acres of Mulberry, Eri & Muga plantation benefitting around 41,068 beneficiaries covering in all NE States.

**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 with 100% Central assistance. This unit targets to print and process 1.50 lakh metre silk per annum.

**Seed Infrastructure Units in CSB:** To create infrastructure facilities for production of the quality seeds in Mulberry, Eri and Muga Sectors in Assam, BTC, Meghalaya and Nagaland, 6 silkworm seed production units were set up at a total cost of Rs.37.71 crore with 100% Central assistance. These units have a production capacity of 30 lakh mulberry dfls and 21.51 lakh Muga & Eri dfls for supplying to States and stakeholders.

##### 4.3.3.2 Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)

To produce import substitute bivoltine silk in NE states, ten projects under IBSDP are being implemented at a total cost of Rs.290.31 crore with Gol share of Rs. 258.74 crore. These projects cover around 4,900 acres of mulberry plantation and benefits around 10,607 women beneficiaries in all NE States (except Manipur).

##### 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 crore) to produce 165 MT of Eri spun silk yarn per annum, which benefits around 7,500 stakeholders after completion of establishment.

#### 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 are under implementation in the states of Assam, BTC, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland at a total cost of Rs. 79.60 crore with GOI share of Rs. 73.47 crore. These projects envisaged to cover 3,360 acres of plantation to benefit around 4,245 beneficiaries.

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

##### 4.3.4.1. Research & Development (R&D)

During the year 2021-22, up to the end of December, 2021 a total of 10 new research projects have been initiated and 23 projects have been concluded by various Research and Training institutes of CSB and currently a total of 93 research projects viz., 42 in Mulberry Sector, 27 in Vanya Sector and 11 in Post cocoon sector and 13 in specialized sectors (Germplasm, Seed science and Biotechnology) are under progress.

##### 4.3.4.2. Host Plant Improvement

- A total of 461 PCH hybrids were developed from polyclonal seed orchard for improvement of yield and quality in Mulberry.
- Optimized whole plant regeneration protocol using cotyledon and hypocotyl explants of G4 mulberry cultivar.
- Standardized protocol for Agrobacterium mediated genetic transformation using cotyledons and hypocotyl explants of G4 mulberry cultivar.
- 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 rainfed conditions.
- Identified high yielding mulberry genotypes (C-01 & C-11) with an improvement over S1635 under irrigated (>30%) and rain fed (>20%)

conditions.

- Identified high yielding mulberry genotypes (PPY-8, PPY-10, PPY-24, PPY-7, PPY-20 & PPY-6) with 10-35% improvement over check variety (C-2038) with better quality and lower PDIs under northeastern states.
- 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).
- Identified real hybrids of *T. arjuna* and *T. tomentosa* for higher leaf yield and quality using various molecular tools.
- 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.
- Geographical coordinates of 08 wild / cultivated perennial castor accessions growing in North East were collected for their utilization in the pre-breeding programme. Collection of wild perennial castor accessions from the field has brought variability to the gene pool for its further exploitation.
- During the last 10 years, 14 mulberry varieties have been released for commercial exploitation, 3 under AICEM evaluation.
- R&D efforts have helped in improving the mulberry productivity from 50 MT/Ha/yr during 2005-06 to 65 MT/Ha/yr during 2020-21.

##### 4.3.4.3. Silkworm Crop Improvement, Production and Protection

- A room disinfectant "NIRMOOL" and a bed disinfectant "Seri-Win" were developed.
- Developed new bivoltine double hybrid BFC25 x BFC11 utilizing Bulgarian and Indian silkworm



genetic resources, which revealed shell ratio 23.8%, filament length of 1,095 meter and renditta of 5.8.

- Identified, isocitrate dehydrogenase (S0803-R) as potential marker associated with disease tolerance (BmDENV1, BmIFV and BmNPV) for selection of diseases tolerant lines.
- Evaluated a bivoltine single hybrid S8 x CSR16 (2,84,550 DFLs) under authorization trials, which recorded an average cocoon yield of 69.0Kg/100 DFLs, single cocoon wt., 1.782g, single shell wt., 0.395g and shell ratio of 22%
- Cross breed developed using ICB29 (an improved pure MV breed) and S8, which produces 2A grade silk at par with MV1 x S8 and it is superior over the existing crossbreed PM x CSR2. No hibernation was observed in crossbreed.
- An improved Cross Breed, MV1 x S8 (Cauvery Gold) evaluated under authorization trails, showed an average cocoon yield of 60 - 65 kg /100 DFLs, renditta 6-6.5, shell ratio of 21.65%, raw silk recovery 15.41% and fibre quality of 2A-3A grade.
- Identified 12Y x BCon1.4 (12Y x BFC1) as a promising multi x bi hybrid through OFT in Eastern & NE states (avg. yield: ~52kg with ~10% improvement over N x SK6.7).
- 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 molecular markers (py1 & py2) to assess humidity tolerance in silkworm.
- Developed the technique for semen collection & its cryopreservation and method for artificial insemination in tasar silkworm *Antheraea mylitta*.
- Developed control measures on the cross transmission of pebrine spores from lepidopteran caterpillars to Muga silkworm *A. assamensis* Helfer.
- Developed a diagnostic tool for early detection of baculovirus causing tiger band disease in *A. proylei*.
- Development of Seed cocoon and Seed preservation technology for Tropical Tasar Silkworm (*A. mylitta* D.).
- 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.

- R&D efforts have helped in improving the yield from 48 Kg/100 dfls during 2005-06 to 70 Kg/100 dfls during 2020-21.

#### 4.3.4.4. Development of Post Cocoon Technology

- The economics of the process to develop variety of fabrics was studied on the quality characteristics in terms of subjective analysis, objective analysis besides KAWABATA and FTT.
- Developed a solar operated cocoon stifling/drying chamber, solar cooker for Tasar cocoons cooking/softening.
- In Vanya 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.
- 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.
- Molecular weight determination of Red Eri Silk Sericin was done by SDS PAGE and standardized enzymatic hydrolysis of white and Red Eri-silk sericin using protex 6L and hydrolyzed White Red Eri silk Sericin in powdered form.
- Designing and fabrication of Solar Cooker and low power consumption Hot Air Dryer were completed.
- A prototype of Suvarna (modified charkha) was designed for improved efficiency.
- R&D efforts have helped in improving the Renditta from 8.2 during 2005-06 to 6.3 during 2020-21.

#### 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 and Nuvapatna & Sambalpur 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

- Sericilin (Patent No. 342953 granted on 31.07.2020) – CSR&TI Berhampore
- NIRMOOL (Under progress through NRDC) - CSR&TI Berhampore
- Multi Utility shelf rearing stand – CSR&TI Pampore

#### 4.3.4.7. Capacity Building & Training

The Capacity Building & Training division along with all the R&D institute of CSB during 2020-21 continued the skill seeding & skill upgradation of industry stakeholders through various training programmes. 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.

A total of 12804 persons (including in-house and industry stakeholders) were covered during 2020-21. During 2021-22 (up to December-21), against of the target of 11110 persons, 6171 persons were trained for different 'Skill seeding' & 'Skill development' training.

#### 4.3.4.8. 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 2021-22 upto the end of December-2021, a total number

of 259 ECPs were organized under pre-cocoon sector and various technologies developed by the Central Silk Board R&D institutes were transferred effectively among 13921 stakeholders. Further, 52,735 lots of cocoon, raw silk, fabric, dyes, water etc. were tested for various parameters.

#### 4.3.4.9. Information technology (I.T Initiatives upto December- 2021)

- 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 31-12-2021, total of 1003 advisories and 88,00,041 SMS messages were sent.
- 'SMS service'** through mobile phone on day-to-day market rates of Silk and Cocoons for the use by the 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 13,862 farmers are receiving SMS messages on daily basis.
- 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.
- Video Conference:** CSB has full-fledged Video Conference facility at CSB Complex, Bangalore, CSR&TI, Mysore & Berhampore, CTR&TI, Ranchi, CSR&TI, Pampore, CMER&TI, Lahdoigarh, RO, New Delhi and MSSO Guwahati. Till 31/12/2021, 426 multi-studio Video conferences and web based video conferences were also conducted.
- 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 organisation as well as schemes and other details. Publicity of sericulture plan programmes, achievements

and sharing of success stories are featured in the website.

**vi. 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 31/12/2021, a total number of 7,46,150 farmers and 15,039 reelers details have been recorded by the states in the database.

**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 2020-21 & 2021-22 (up to December, 2021):

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt. (Till Dec-21)
<b>Mulberry</b>	410	356.18	400	207.05
<b>Tasar</b>	52.77	47.37	51.40	33.87
<b>Oak Tasar</b>	0.576	0.50	0.138	0.023
<b>Muga</b>	5.86	5.72	6.463	5.35
<b>Eri</b>	6.00	6.48	6.00	5.43
<b>Total</b>	475.20	416.25	464.001	251.723

**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 160 units (as on 01-01-2022) 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 products in the name of pure silk.

The progress achieved under the Silk Mark Scheme during the year 2020-21 & 2021-22 (up to December, 2021) is given below:

(Unit: Lakh dfls)

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt. (Till Dec-21)
Mulberry	410	356.18	400	207.05
Tasar	52.77	47.37	51.40	33.87
Oak Tasar	0.576	0.50	0.138	0.023
Muga	5.86	5.72	6.463	5.35
Eri	6.00	6.48	6.00	5.43
Total	475.20	416.25	464.001	251.723

#### 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 160 units (as on 01-01-2022) 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 products in the name of pure silk.

The progress achieved under the Silk Mark Scheme

during the year 2020-21 & 2021-22 (up to December, 2021) is given below:

Particulars	2020-21		2021-22	
	Target*	Achmnt.	Target*	Achmnt. (Till Dec-21)
Total No. of new Members enrolled	130	261	200	273
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	15	24.86	20	22.84
Awareness Programmes/ Exhibition/ Fairs/ Workshop/ Road shows	240	324	300	335

\*The targets for 2020-21 & 2021-22 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. However, in view of the government guidelines on social distancing etc., due to COVID19 pandemic, no physical expos were planned during 2020-21 and 2nd & 3rd Quarter of 2021-22. SMOI has entered 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.

#### 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 2020-21 and 2021-22 (Till Dec, 2021) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

#	Programmes of CSB	2020-21		2021-22	
		Allocation (RE)	Expnd.	Allocation (BE Approved)	Expnd. (Provisional) (upto Dec-2021)
<b>Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry)</b>					
1	Research, Development, Training & IT Initiatives	577.25	577.25	790.00	483.53
2	Seed Organisation				
3	Coordination & Market Development (HRD)				
4	Quality Certification System & Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up gradation				
	<b>SCSP</b>	41.25	41.25	35.00	13.46
	<b>TSP</b>	31.50	31.50	50.00	16.03
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>650.00 (*)</b>	<b>650.00 (*)</b>	<b>875.00 (*)</b>	<b>513.29 (\$)</b>

(\*)-During 2020-21, the allocation / expenditure of Rs. 650.00 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 447.88 crore.

(\$)-For the financial year 2021-22, the allocation of Rs. 875 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 500.44 crore and Expenditure of Rs. 483.53 crore includes Rs. 367.66 crore towards "GIA-Salary component" up to December, 2021.

#### **4.3.9. Implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Silk Samagra Scheme 2021-22**

##### **4.3.9.1. Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)**

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 35.00 crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2021-22. An amount of Rs. 13.46 crores (Till Dec-21) has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh states towards implementation of components under SCSP.

##### **4.3.9.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) & North East Tribal (NET)**

During the year 2021-22, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25.00 crores towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Rs. 25.00 crores under North East Tribal (NET) category for the welfare of tribal sericulture stakeholders. Till December-2021, an amount of Rs. 10.05 crores has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Bihar & Uttarakhand states under TSP and Rs. 6.25 crore to Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland under NET towards implementation of beneficiary oriented components.

##### **4.3.10. 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 2020-21, states have sanctioned projects worth of Rs. 1732.82 crores, of which Rs. 829.95 crores have been released under RKVY, MGNREGA and other convergence programmes. During the financial year 2021-22 (Till Dec-21), states have submitted proposals for Rs. 320.37 crores, received sanction for Rs. 247.35 crores and received funds of Rs. 62.37 crores for sericulture sector through convergence. Progress reports from few States are still awaited.

**Convergence with Sub-Mission Agro-Forestry (SMAF) under National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) under Ministry of Agriculture & farmers' Welfare, GOI:** A scheme to support plantation activities such as raising of nursery, development of block & peripheral plantations of silkworm host plants for effective utilization of watershed areas/problematic soils (for mulberry)/ FRA lands (for Vanya host plants) etc. being formulated and is in the process of finalization.

**Convergence with Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, GOI:** For issuance of necessary guidelines to continue the provisions under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for Vanya silk cultivation has been considered vide D.O. FC-11/76/2020-FC dated 16.08.2021.

#### **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. CWDB is Nodal Agency of MOT for implementation of Wool Sector scheme namely 'Integrated Wool Development Programme' (IWDP) in all wool producing States during the period of 15th Finance Commission.

##### **4.4.2. Plan Budget**

For Development of Wool Sector, the Ministry of Textiles has approved rationalization and continuance of Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) through SFC Note for implementation during the period of 15th Finance Commission i.e. from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with total financial allocation of Rs. 126 Crore. Out of this, the plan allocation for financial year 2021-22 is Rs. 10.00 crore and expenditure up to 30th January, 2022 is Rs. 5.95 crore (including Rs 300.00 Lakh Salary components) under implementation of IWDP scheme by the CWDB.

##### **A. Details of Schemes under Implementation:**

For the holistic growth of the Wool Sector, Ministry

of Textiles, had approved rationalization and continuance of 'Integrated Wool Development Programme', (IWDP) which has been approved by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting held on 15-06-2021 under Central Sector Scheme. The objectives of the IWDP scheme to position India as a competitive and as a quality manufacturer\ supplier of woollen product through technological interventions and optimizing the different segments of wool sector through :- (i) Harmonizing wool supply chain and to enhance backward and forward linkages by increasing raw wool procurement capacity of State Govt., (ii) Create facilities for linking wool industry with wool producers, (iii) Provide marketing platform to small woollen product manufacturing through Expos, (iv) Coverage of more sheep through machine shearing to improve wool quality, (v) Improvement in finished woollen products quality through establishing modern wool processing machines, (vi) Increase wool testing, bale forming facilities and providing tools for manufacturing woollen products, (vii) Utilization of coarse wool, and use of wool in technical textiles through Research & Development, (viii) Skill development and capacity building for manufacturing handmade traditional design quality woollen products, (ix) Branding of Pashmina and carpet grade wool and (x) Develop pashmina wool sector in Himalayan region. The programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including the components of (i) Wool Marketing Scheme, (ii) Wool Processing Scheme, (iii) HRD & Promotional Activities and (iv) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS). The progress made under different components of IWDP are as under-

#### **i) Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS)**

Sub-components under Wool Marketing Scheme are to support for more procurement of raw wool on remunerative price by 'Creation of Revolving Fund for marketing of raw wool', Creation of e-portal for marketing/auction of wool, Financial assistance for formation of wool producers Societies/SHGs, Organizing buyers-seller meets to ensure ease in sale of raw wool for wool growers, financial assistance to Strengthening infrastructure required for wool marketing in existing/new wool Mandis/grading/collection centers and Organizing Woollen Expos for providing marketing support to woollen

artisans/ weavers/ societies etc. to sell their woollen products. The Revolving Fund for marketing of wool will be utilized by the Implementing Agencies (State Govt. Wool Marketing Boards/Corps.) to purchase wool and after purchasing wool the Implementing Agencies sale the wool to wool industries. Thus they get back the fund to use it again for purchase of wool in next clipping season. In this manner fund is revolved twice in a year.

A provision of Rs.50.00lakh has made been under this component of IWDP during FY 2021-22.

#### **ii) Wool Processing Scheme (WPS)**

The Scheme provides support for establishing Common Facility Centers (CFCs) for wool processing machines/facilities like Scouring, Carbonizing, Spinning, Dyeing, Weaving, Finishing machines (Shawl, Carpet, fabric), Non woven, Felt, Knitting, Angora wool processing and ETP including provision for construction of some building for housing the machines. Implementing Agencies under this component will be State/UT/Central Govt. Departments/ Organizations/ Corporations and they may further implement the project on contract/lease basis. Maximum provision upto Rs. five crore as grant-in-aid will be provided to the concerned Government's Implementing Agency for procurement of machineries for CFC including grant for construction of building. Construction cost related to housing the machineries shall not exceed 25% of the sanctioned grant of CFC. Implementing Agency will bear all type of recurring expenditure and the cost of maintenance of all equipment/machineries brought for establishing the CFC. Objective for establishing the CFC in woollen industry is for availability of improved wool processing facilities, better consumption of domestic wool and better quality products through modern processing machines. Provision has made for providing financial assistance for other machines/equipments like: - bale press machine, wool testing equipments and distribution of small tools for manufacturing of woollen items and providing grants also for procurement of Sheep Shearing Machines with spare parts under this component of IWDP.

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has made been under this component of IWDP during current FY 2021-22.

### iii) Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities (HRD)

Activities under this component of IWDP is to provide short term training programme for manufacturing/weaving of woollen products, Onsite training to industrial workers for operation of latest technology machines, imparting training on machine sheep shearing, international/domestic cooperation stakeholders meeting/conference, conducting Wool survey/study. Seminars/ workshop/sheep fair/meet will also be organized to obtain the issues of the wool sector/sharing the experiences and to disseminate newly developed technology/facilities. Support to Develop Indian Wool Mark and Kaleen (carpet) Mark for promotion of the Indian Woollen products across the globe and benefit of whole wool industry/traders/consumers. Provision has made for undertaking R&D projects for the purpose of product development/process modification/ branding and labeling of wool/ diversification or process modifications, development of innovative products and better utilization of Deccani wool, certification process for organic wool, Standardization of indigenous wool, Gio-Tagging and use of wool in the technical textile. Research projects will lead to develop innovative products from coarse wool which presently does not have much use. It will ensure industry tie up for commercialization of R&D works. Provision has also made to operate the existing Wool Testing Centre at Bikaner including up-gradation of Lab and Weaving & Designing Training Centre/ISC at Kullu. (H.P.)

During current financial year 2021-22, provision of Rs. 150.00lakh has made been under this component of IWDP during FY 2021-22 under its different activities. Rs. 39.00lakhs has been released up to 30th January, 2022 for providing wool testing services to woollen industry at Bikaner, training on handloom at Kullu Training Center of CWDB.

### iv) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS)

Implementation of Pashmina Wool Development Scheme will improve socio economic conditions of the pashmina nomads along with safety of their pashmina goats by creation of Revolving fund for pashmina wool marketing ensuring remunerative

returns to nomads, construction of shelter shed with guard rooms, distribution of portable tents with accessories, construction of predator proof corral with LED lights. Setting up of pashmina wool processing machines like spinning, dyeing, weaving, finishing product manufacturing (woven/knitted) to provide quality pashmina yarn at Leh so that production of pashmina products can start in UT of Ladakh and UT of J & K and unemployed youth can adopt this profession and help to increase demand for pashmina wool. Branding of Pashmina products through Development of Pashmina Mark/Label to increase demand of both pashmina wool as well as pashmina products. Setting up of laboratory for identification of pure pashmina products will help in sale of genuine pashmina products. Development of a showroom for providing marketing support to finished products of pashmina wool at Dehairing Plant premises at Leh. Developed fodder land will increase the availability of green fodder for pashmina goats.

For 2021-22, financial provision of Rs. 200.00 lakhs has been made under this component of IWDP for UT of Ladakh and UT of J & K. Rs. 100 lakhs has been released up to 30th November, 2021 in UT of Ladakh to meet the previous/committed liabilities under ongoing projects for procurement of ancillary machines at Common Facility Centre, Leh.

### 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 2020-21 and 2021-22 (upto September, 2021) is given below:

Products	2020-21 (Upto September, 2020)	2021-22 (Upto September, 2021)
	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
RMG Wool	327.65	581.35
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups etc.	349.91	557.35
Carpet Handmade (Excluding Silk)	4332.39	6342.95
<b>Total</b>	5009.95	7481.65
Increase/Decrease	49.34% Increased	



### 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, woolen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2020-21 and 2021-22 (upto September, 2021) is given below:-

#### Import of Raw Wool

2020-21		2021-22 (Upto September, 2021)	
Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore	Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore
81.62	995.15	58.23	799.77

#### Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups etc.

2020-21	2021-22 (Upto September, 2021)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
803.38	318.51

#### Import of RMG

2020-21	2021-22 (Upto September, 2021)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
796.52	53.65

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. The focus has been MSME 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 crores
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 crores
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 crores
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 crores

The objective of the scheme is as given below:

- 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.
- 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 were 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.

**5.4.4** Promoting Transparency, the scheme is implemented through end to end 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, 13135 UID's have been issued with project cost of Rs. 56453.00 crore and provisional subsidy value of Rs.4105.71 Crore committed till 31.12.2021. 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)	1455	3021.63	305.05	92493	419384	511877
2	Handloom (10% CIS)	92	70.07	05.64	477	226	703
3	Jute (10% CIS)	12	14.47	01.19	3258	15294	18552
4	Multi activity (10% CIS/15% CIS)	2214	25952.39	1689.10	164800	468055	632855
5	Processing (10% CIS)	1424	5329.55	369.28	26711	169295	196006
6	Silk (10% CIS)	43	54.22	03.67	471	491	962
7	Technical Textile (15% CIS)	473	3356.70	319.97	8341	25341	33682
8	Weaving (10% CIS)	7422	18653.97	1411.80	63429	109215	172644
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>13135</b>	<b>56453.00</b>	<b>4105.71</b>	<b>359980</b>	<b>1207301</b>	<b>1567281</b>

**5.4.6** The guidelines 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 were 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.
- Subsidy released directly to beneficiary unit account through PFMS
- Machine Identification Code engraved on machinery for identification

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:** Power was delegated to Textile 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.
- Geo-tagging and digital signature:** System of geo-tagging of machinery was implemented and digital signatures by the units/ banks/ offices of Textile Commissioner (TXC) have been introduced in the i-TUFS.
- 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

**5.4.7.** Subsequently to ease implementation, a

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. Regular engagement with stakeholders through Technical Advisory-cum-Monitoring Committee and ITC for machinery enlistments.
- g. 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.
- h. 5th Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) chaired by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles in October, 2021 has approved various measures to further simplify the processes and document load by way of automated/digitized and graded mode of verification (lessor burden on lower bracket) of claimed machinery(s) /assets by Joint Inspection Team (JIT) replacing the existing 100% physical verification.

**5.4.8** As a result of various remedial measures initiated by the Ministry in 2020, specifically post Covid-19 period, including monitoring through VC mode, 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	1358	2239
2021-22*	484	1643

\* as on 31.12.2021

Despite the constraints of 2nd wave of COVID-19 pandemic during the current financial year 2021-22, additional efforts are being made towards settlement of the claims and as a result **1643 cases could be settled during first three quarter as on 31.12.2021 as against 2239( 61%) cases settled out of total in FY 2020-21.** Further, adequate

methodologies have been drawn up to go well past the number and subsidy amount settled in the current year as against the previous financial year 2020-21.

**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 was introduced in the ATUFS and RRTUFS in April 2020. This allowed 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.
- 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 bi-monthly 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. Re-distribution of Cases among the Regional offices of Textile Commissioner for speedy disposal according to workload.
  - d. Setting up of Camp office at PSC, Surat to expedite disposal of pending TUFs related works, considering more than 50% claims

belonged to Ahmedabad region.

- e. Organizing outreach camp in the major city clusters by the Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner for resolving the queries.
- f. Holding VCs at the highest level on grievances, reducing person-to-person interaction while facilitation resolutions even during Covid constraints.

### 5.5 Focus and outcome of ATUFS:

- Under ATUFS ratio of MSME: Non MSME is 89:11 while under previous versions of TUFS it was 30:70
- Higher incentive of 15% (Rs 30 crores) for entities of employment potential segments viz. Technical Textiles and garment/made ups : Employment support to more than 15 Lakhs (3.6 lakhs New and 12.06 Lakhs Existing) over Five Years. 94491 (26%) women are supported by way of employment out of total 3.6 Lakhs New generated employment
- Transparent Implementation: Online end-to-end solution, Direct Benefit Transfer with due verification involving Lending Agencies, Industry participant, Associations with Official Team.

### 5.6 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	545.00	556.25
2021-22	700.00	650.00	395.18*

\* As on 14.01.2022 without OAE

For older TUFS (which was bank led earlier) settlement is as per MoT Protocol of 2019 arising out of concerns of irregular/inadmissible settlements in earlier system. The Joint inspections are done utilizing Technical resources from Textile Committee and Central Silk Board.

### 5.7 Conceptualization of new scheme replacing ATUFS

**5.7.1** The ongoing version of the scheme viz. Amended TUFS is approved for implementation upto 31.03.2022. The recent impact assessment study of the scheme carried out by DMEO, NITI Aayog has recommended continuation of the scheme not only towards technology upgradation but also towards supporting indigenous development & manufacture of textile machinery. A 'technology gap analysis' has also been carried out by the Ministry based upon which some important textile machinery and 60 critical components which are not indigenously manufactured have been identified.

**5.7.2** Accordingly, interactions were held with stakeholders of Textile Machinery Manufacturers and Textile Industry in the process of formulating a strategy to develop a facilitating ecosystem for growth of the Textile Engineering Industry in India. Based upon these discussions and studies, Ministry has initiated a process of conceptualizing the new scheme to replace ATUFS. In addition to supporting modern manufacturing facilities and technology upgradation in textile sector, it also proposed to have a specific component under the new scheme to incentivize manufacturing of high quality textile machinery in India under 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat' through collaboration with international manufacturers

# SUPPORT FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

## 6.1 Background

Ministry of Textiles is implementing demand driven and placement oriented skilling programme called Samarth- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector, for the entire value chain of the textiles sector (excluding spinning and weaving in organized sector which are being trained under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana). The training programme and course curriculum have been rationalized keeping in view the technological and market demand status of the domestic and international economies. Samarth was initially approved for implementation from 2017-18 to 2019-20 on 20th December, 2017..

As recommended by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) chaired by Secretary (Textiles) in its meeting held on 21.05.2021, extension of Samarth Scheme beyond 31.03.2021 for a period of three years i.e., upto 31.03.2024 has been approved by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles.

In addition to the entry level skilling programme to make non-worker to worker to address the entry level requirement workforce in textile industry, a special provision for upskilling/ re-skilling programme has also been operationalized under the scheme towards improving the productivity of the existing workers in Apparel & Garmenting segments.

## 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, Sectoral Organizations of Ministry of Textiles (MoT), 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:

- 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 total of 162 courses aligned courses implemented through textile industry / industries associations, State Government agencies and sectoral organizations of MoT.
- An End to End Digitized process for empanelment's and monitoring.
- Implementing partners with the mandatory placement of Trainees -70% for entry level & 90% for Upskilling under mainstream sector, Self- employment for sectoral organizations.
- A mobile app for physical verification of the training centers with Geo- tagging /time stamped photographs.

- Third party assessment trainees and QR code enabled e-certificate has been operationalized for this purpose. Training of Trainers (ToT) (Online & Offline mode) as per industry requirement.
- Resource Support Agency (RSA) has been operationalized in Textiles Committee towards standardization of courses/ assessment & certification process, conducting of Training of Trainers (ToT) etc. 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 Training Target allocation

**6.3.1** State Governments including State agency have been allocated training target for conducting training programme in traditional and organized sectors through signing of MoU on 14.08.2019. Further, Sectoral Organizations of Ministry Development Commissioner (DC)-Handlooms, DC-Handicrafts, Central Silk Board & National Jute Board have been allocated a training target for skilling/ up-skilling in traditional sectors. In addition, training target for entry level and up skilling programmes has been allocated to Textile industry/ Industry Associations through RFP processes. The details of target allocation among various categories of implementing partners are given below:

Type of Implementing Partners	Number of Implementing Partners	Allocated training target (at present)
<b>Entry level</b>		
State Government Agencies	13	90,078
Sectoral Organizations	4	43,020
		8,815 (additional)
Textile Industry/ Industry Associations	59	1,03,235
		29,716 (additional)
MSME Industry Associations	6	34,572
		7,988 (additional)
<b>Upskilling/ Reskilling</b>		
Textile Industry/ Industry Associations	38	28,979
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>3,46,403</b>

Based on the proposal received from Central Silk Board (CSB), an additional target of 8815 of beneficiaries was allocated to CSB as more than 70% of the original allocated target was exhausted. 16 Implementing Partners who have already completed 50% or more of initial target allocated, additional training target of 37,704 beneficiaries has been approved to these agencies.

**6.3.2** In order to broad base the panel of Implementing Partners, RFP was floated in September, 2021 to invite proposals from Textile Industry/ Industry Associations and letters were issued to Chief Secretary of the States for seeking proposals from the states which are yet to participate in the programme.

### 6.4 Impact of COVID-19

**6.4.1** Training programme under the scheme was seriously impacted during COVID-19 pandemic. All the batches ongoing under the scheme during March 2020 had to be cancelled on account of the restrictions imposed due to COVID-19 pandemic. Effectively, no programme could be conducted for six months from March to August, 2020. Further, the second wave of the pandemic had impacted the programme severely since April, 2021. In order to mitigate the impact of pandemic a special provision to carry out online Training of Trainers programme conducted and more than 1300 trainers have been trained and certified through online mode. On the request of the industry and on account of social

distancing norms in connection with COVID-19 pandemic, the implementing partners were allowed registering more training centres and around 500 centres registered by the Implementing Partners were physically verified. 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 for conducting training programme.

## 6.5 Status of Physical Progress

### 6.5.1 Overall Physical Progress of Training Programme

(as on 14.12.2021)

Type of Implementing Partners	No of IPs	Active IPs	Allocated training target	Beneficiaries enrolled in AEBAS	Beneficiaries (Trained)	Beneficiaries (Trained + In training)
Entry Level Training Programme						
State Government Agencies	13	5	90,078	26,799	2,717	5,107
Sectoral Organizations	4	3	51,835	31,967	13,047	18,036
Textile Industry/ Industry Associations	59	50	132951	66,245	27,189	34,975
MSME Industry Associations	6	5	42560	9,810	2,529	5,036
Up Skilling Training programme						
Textile Industry/ Industry Associations	38	26	28979	12,844	4,447	5,433
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3,46,403</b>	<b>1,47,665</b>	<b>49,929</b>	<b>68,587</b>

Some of the visuals of ongoing training programme under Samarth is as follows:-

Some of the visuals of ongoing training programme under Samarth is as follows:-







### 6.6 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:

3	2019-20	100.50	102.10	72.06
4	2020-21	150.00	100.00	90.70
5	2021-22	100.00	-	11.23*
	<b>Total</b>	<b>724.49</b>	<b>344.10</b>	<b>290.98</b>

\*fund released as on 30.12.2021.

(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

### 6.7 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. 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 3.46 lakh beneficiaries, approved by Empowered Committee, is progressing at various stages by respective implementing partners.

### **National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)**



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 and design 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 is following a new restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential, interdisciplinary flexibility which ensure that the Institute is committed to providing a stimulating environment that allows the students to learn and develop.

NIFT has undertaken strategic steps to forge international linkages with international schools of repute and 30 MOUs with foreign fashion schools. During the ongoing pandemic, the institute has embraced newer ways of teaching and learning, ensuring the best for the students even in these testing times. The Campus has warmed up to online teaching mode and the faculty members have demonstrated superlative efforts so that the students could reach their full potential from the confines of their homes. The NIFT academic curriculum incorporates internships, industry visits, outbound programmes as well as real life projects, seminars and interactions that provide opportunities for students to appreciate and understand the working of the industry.

## Graduating Batch 2021



**NIFT Students Graduating in 2021: Program and Campus - wise**

Academic Programme	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Srinagar	Total
Bachelor of Design (Accessory Design)	34	33	32	32	32	30	32	25	27		34	33	31	26	29		430
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Communication)	40		32	30	36	36	29	31	33	34	47	31	31	29		17	456
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Design)	45		34	40	60	34	32	30	37	30	62	30	36	42	34	17	563
Bachelor of Design (Knitwear Design)	32			28		29			28	29	37	28					211
Bachelor of Design (Leather Design)				27					26			35		22			110
Bachelor of Design (Textile Design)	27	32	31	29	32	33	33	30	28	28	33	32	36				404
Bachelor of Fashion Technology (Apparel Production)	30		28	30	26	30	27	26	28	26	31	31	36				349
Master of Design	34									34	30	35					133
Master of Fashion Management	41	32	27	36	37	41	35		34	30	42	41	30	26	21		473
Master of Fashion Technology	23			18	16							28					85
<b>Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3214</b>

Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that academic year. In 2021, individual campuses organised Convocation ceremonies.

A total number of 3214 graduates were conferred degrees in 2021. The Campus wise and programme wise break-up of students graduating from NIFT in 2021 mentioned in the table.

In addition to above, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees had been conferred to two scholars by the Honourable Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal in the Convocation 2021 ceremony held at 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 the students. It benefits various stakeholders by upgrading technical skills and adding design value. Details of some of the major consultancy projects having value more than Rs. 50 lakhs undertaken by NIFT, are as below:

- Digital Archives of Museum Artifacts at National Craft Museum & Hastkala Academy (NCM & HKA) project sanctioned by NCM&HKA, O/o DC (Handicrafts), MoT under CSR funding by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd to be released through Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. The project seeks to digitize & document museum collections (approx. 30,000 crafts/artefacts) and create an integrated web enabled database and develop of interface of museum objects to extend global access (for digitally archive the collections) of NCM &HKA to various stakeholders at various digital platforms. The project value is 9.36 Crores.
- Consequent upon successful setting up of Design Resource Centres at 08 WSCs at Delhi, Mumbai, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Jaipur, Kancheepuram, Bhubaneshwar and Varanasi, a project 'Setting up Design Resource Centre in 10 Weavers Service Centres (WSCs)' i.e. Bengaluru, Bhagalpur, Imphal Chennai,

Hyderabad, Indore, Kannur, Kolkata, Meerut, Nagpur and Panipat has been funded by the Office of DC(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 9.44 Crores.

- Designing and Renovation of SARAS Gallery Store at Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan, Connaught Place, New Delhi for Ministry of Rural Development which includes retail space planning/design layout and develop display props insignia display system as per product category. The project value is 1.43 Crores.
- Setting up a 'Center of Excellence for Khadi' at NIFT in approved by 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of 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 include creating benchmarked design processes of global standards for Khadi, creation of new fabric and products, disseminate quality standards for fabrics and visual merchandising, 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 this 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 some 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 of “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 directions 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” is a project sanctioned by Ministry of Textiles Govt. of India under NIFT Cluster Initiative with funding support by DC (Handlooms) & (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 is sanctioned under Research and Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles to develop 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 as 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 as Knowledge partner for setting up of an Incubation Centre in Apparel Manufacturing at Gwalior alongwith 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.
- NIFT is 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



With the rapid pace of growth in the clothing sector continuing education of aspiring and working professional in the industry is a vital need. The Continuing Education Program (CEP) at NIFT has been set up to meet the manpower training and knowledge upgradation in tandem with the needs of the industry. The programs offered through the CEP have been fulfilling wide spectrum of continuing educational needs of professionals and aspirants, and we justifiably take pride in the fact that it is one of the preferred continuing education centre for the apparel sector within the country.

The CEP offered by NIFT continues to promote the objectives of training and dissemination of knowledge related to the frontiers in design, technology and management of the apparel industry. During the year 2021-2022, a total of 68 Continuing Education programs have been announced across NIFT campuses, comprising of 39- 1 year courses, 18- 6 month courses and 11 courses of below 6 month duration.

In addition to the Continuing Education programs being offered, NIFT also offers Diploma Programs, which are aimed at making the campuses financially viable for optimum utilization of infrastructure and other resources. The objective of Diploma Programs is to offer value added programs to the local students from the state where new NIFT campuses are located. Revision of the diploma courses in accordance with the revised credit

system and with focus on the current industry needs has been initiated. Diploma programs in the new format have been announced for launch during the 2021-22 academic year. 15 such diploma programs are floated for admission at 4 campuses.

Along with Continuing education and Diploma program, the Bridge Program was introduced in the year 2009 as a supplementary program to allow former NIFT Graduates to enhance their Diploma to Degrees. Initially offered for 5 years between 2009-2014, it was further extended on the demand from alumni. In the year 2019 online Bridge Program has been initiated to cater to the wide base of alumni scattered globally.

Bridge Program for the year 2021 has been announced and a total of 35 members are admitted to the course, comprising of 22 in UG Bridge Program (FD & AD) for two semesters and 13 in PG Bridge Program (LD, KD, TD, FC, GMT & AMM) for one semester.

## Industry & Alumni Affairs – Campus Placements



The Industry and Alumni Affairs unit facilitates campus placements for graduating students of NIFT to enable them to start their career in challenging positions. Leading National and International companies participate in placements to recruit NIFT professionals.

The profile of companies attending Placements have expanded substantially with diverse segments

of Industry like large retailers, Brand marketers, manufacturers, consultancy organizations, e-retailers, textile mills, home furnishing companies, design & knowledge process outsourcing, technology solution providers, International Brands and Start-up firms. Graduating students also often take jobs with institutions where they did internship or for whom they did graduation projects. Leading national and international companies strive to recruit NIFT professionals.

NIFT successfully organised Online Campus Placement for Class of 2020 & Placement in Hybrid mode for Class of 2021 amidst the ongoing COVID-19 Pandemic. The Industry and Alumni Affairs Unit, through constant touch with prospective companies and recruiters to facilitate virtual placement to the class of 2020 generated several job opportunities from the companies which were forwarded to the graduates of Class 2020. The Class of 2020 were facilitated with Online Placement till end of May 2021 with a view to provide equitable opportunities specifically during the pandemic situation.

Revitalizing the Industry & Alumni Connect Database was carried owing to the effects of COVID-19 pandemic that resulted in retrenchment across industries to ensure relevance of industry connects. Connecting with various start-up's and identifying incubators by connecting with partner institutes and other institutes of global importance was prioritised as NIFT continuously promotes entrepreneurship and encourages its graduates to become entrepreneurs. NIFT's academic thrust in new and emerging areas including disruptive technologies contributed to the increased interest of the Industry in NIFT.

#### **Industry Interactions:**

The following Webinars Chaired by Dean (Academics), NIFT and hosted by Head I&AA] were organised:

1. 'Industry Academic Engagement for Envisioning the New Normal' on 9th August 2020
  - a. Mr. K. S. Sanal Kumar - CMD, Classic Fashion Apparel Industry Ltd. Co., Jordan
  - b. Mr. Sarbajit Ghose, ED (Asia) - CIEL Textile Ltd and MD - Laguna Clothing
  - c. Mr. Gautam Mukherjee, Executive Director - Hameem Group, Bangladesh

- d. Mr. Rakesh Ranjan, Business Process Manager (Global Sourcing) - H&M, Hong Kong
2. 'Sustainability in Fashion' on 13th September 2020
  - a. Mr Abhishek Bansal, Head- Sustainability, Arvind Group, India.
  - b. Ms Anupreet Bhui, Senior Commissioning Manager, WGSN, Hong Kong.
  - c. Mr Nidhi Raj, Product Director, ABFRL, India.
  - d. Mr Rakesh Kumar Singh, Head- Merchandising and Operations, Blue Inc, London.
3. 'India's first fashion EcoSystem- Atmanirbhar' on 11th October 2020
  - a. Mr Narendra Kumar Ahmed, Creative Head, Amazon
  - b. Mr Venky Nagan, Group CEO, Asmara International.
  - c. Mr Gaurav Arora, Director, Manufacturing excellence,
  - d. Mr. Abhishek Jaiswal, MD, Afion International
4. 'Textile, Craft, Clothing, Commerce and more' on 8th November 2020
  - a. Mr Sanjay Garg, Founder, Raw Mango
  - b. Mr. David Abraham, Designer, Abraham and Thakore
  - c. Ms. Jaya Jaitlee, Craft Expert & Author
  - d. Mr. Pallab Banerjee, Group President, Pearl Global Industries Limited

#### **Graduate & Alumni Engagement:**

"NIFT We Care", a team of senior alumni interacted with Class of 2020 & Class of 2021 through a series of Online Mentoring Sessions "Let's Chat". These online sessions were hosted every Saturday between 5:30 to 6:30 pm. The senior alumni guided students in upskilling, industry readiness, career planning, technology, entrepreneurship, design, internship etc, through improved and sustained personal connection with young graduates of NIFT. Eleven such moderated mentoring sessions during August - December 2020 were held.

## International and Domestic Linkages



### International Linkages

NIFT's academic strategy embraces internationalism. NIFT has consciously increased its international visibility and standing among other reputable fashion institutes around the world over the years. NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 30 leading international fashion institutes and organizations with similar academic goals. On the one hand, this provides NIFT students with a unique opportunity to integrate with the global mainstream of fashion by participating in the exchange program with collaborating partner institutes, while on the other it provides international students with a plethora of similar 'study abroad' options at NIFT. This provides excellent opportunities for NIFT and international students to interact with students from various geographies, encouraging them to broaden their horizons and become more sensitive to different cultures. The 'study abroad' opportunity is available to international students across all 17 NIFT campuses and across a variety of course disciplines.

In addition to student exchange activities, I&DL also facilitates processes whereby faculty at NIFT can participate in academic exchange programs, international fairs, seminars, exhibitions, conferences and trade shows which brings substantial experience to the classroom enriching the knowledge pool at NIFT.

S.No.	Country	Name of the University
1	Australia	Queensland University of Technology (QUT)
2		Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT)
3	Bangladesh	BGMEA University of Fashion & Technology (BUFT)
4	China	Donghua University
5	Denmark	KEA- Copenhagen School of Design and Technology
6	France	Ecole Duperre
7		Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Industries Textiles (ENSAIT)
8		EnaMoma (PSL)
9	Germany	ESMOD
10	Israel	Shenkar College of Engineering & Design & Art
11	Italy	IED Istituto Europeo di Design
12		Nuova Accademia di Belle Arti (NABA)
13		Politecnico di Milano (PDM)
14	Japan	Bunka Gakuen University



15	Mauritius	The Fashion and Design Institute (FDI)
16	Netherlands	Amsterdam Fashion Institute (AMFI )
17		Royal Academy of Arts (KABK)
18		Saxion University of Applied Sciences
19	New Zealand	Massey University
20	Switzerland	Schweizerische Textilfachschule STF
21	UK	De Montfort University (DMU)
22		Glasgow School of Arts (GSA)
23		Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU)
24		Nottingham Trent University
25		University of Northampton
26	USA	Oklahoma State University,
27		Buffalo State, The State University of New York, USA
28		Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), State University of New York
29		North Carolina State University
30		The Savannah College of Art and Design
31	Annual Membership of Cumulus, International Association of Universities and Colleges of Art, Design and Media	
32	Annual Membership of International Foundation of Fashion Technology Institutes (IFFTI), A global network of International Fashion and Textile Institutes	

In the last couple of years, NIFT has entered into partnership with some of the esteemed universities

such as Massey University (New Zealand), EnaMoma (France), Coventry University (UK), Royal Academy of Arts (KABK – Netherlands) and Oklahoma State University, USA.

### Student Exchange to and from Partner Institutes

One of the important activities handled by I&DL Unit is student exchange. The exchange of students with Partner Institutes / universities takes place either for a semester or for 2-3 weeks as a short term programme in summer or in the form of one year dual degrees programme. The institute also attracts international students to NIFT offering experiences in academic and cultural richness to foreign students. Through the exchange programs, students from overseas institutes draw valuable insight not just into Indian culture, arts & crafts but also develop understanding of the Indian market and its dynamics. Therefore, I&DL supports the exchange activities both for in-coming foreign students and out-going NIFT students. Recently NIFT has received confirmation for semester exchange for Jan- June 2022 from Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Industries Textiles (ENSAIT), France, Politecnico Di Milano (PDM), and KEA-Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark.

Dual Degree: 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 following which they complete their final year at NIFT. 19 students were selected by NIFT and FIT for the dual degree from Aug 2020 to June 2021 but they could not undertake the international travel due to the global pandemic. 57 students are selected by FIT, USA for undertaking the one year AAS programme as part of dual degree from Aug 2021 to June 2022. Details of student exchange for a Semester, Summer Programme and Dual Degree in 2021-2022:

Activity	Timeline	Out-going / in-coming students	Number of students who availed exchange opportunity
<b>Semester Exchange Programme</b> with Partner Institutes / Universities	Jan – June 2021	Out-coming Foreign students	ENSAIT, France – 15 PDM, Italy – 02 KEA, Denmark – 04
		In-coming and out-going students	*NIL (No International opportunities were floated at NIFT due to pandemic)
<b>Dual Degree Opportunity</b> at FIT, New York	Dual Degree at FIT from Aug 2020 to July 2021.		*NIL (19 students who were selected by NIFT and FIT for the dual degree, but the programme could not be undertaken due to due to the global pandemic situation and the restrictions on the international travel.
	Dual Degree at FIT from Aug 2021 to July 2022		57 NIFT students are currently undertaking a one year AAS Programme as part of the Dual Degree at FIT, USA.

*ENSAIT: The École nationale supérieure des arts et industries textiles, France*

*KEA: Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark*

*FIT: Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, US*

*PDM: Politecnico di Milano (PDM), Italy*

#### **Expert Sessions organised for NIFT students:**

An Expert Session was organised by Dr Deepak Panghal, Nodal Officer with Alice Payne, Associate Professor, Queensland University of Technology(QUT), Australia on “Designing Fashion’s Future: Present Practice and Tactics for Sustainable Change” on 12th March 2021 for students of NIFT, Srinagar.

An Expert Session in Fashion Communication is being organised by Head, I&DL in consultation with Chairperson, Fashion Communication for the FC students of all Campuses to be conducted by a Professor in Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD), USA tentatively to be held in Nov 2021.

#### **Meeting of the members of the I&DL Unit held with the following International Partners on a virtual platform:**

- Meeting with French Trade Commission on 27th July 2021.
- Unit In-charge, I&DL, Nodal Officer, IED attended a meeting with officials from IED, Italy for discussion on matters related to terms and conditions of MoU renewal. The meeting was held on 15th July 2021
- Head, I&DL and Unit In-charge, I&DL attended a meeting with NCSU on 6th July 2021.
- Unit In-charge, I&DL attended a meeting with Eskenazi School of Art, Architecture & Design, Indiana University on 25th June 2021
- Head, I&DL and Unit In-charge, I&DL attended a meeting with Mr. Gustav Kibe, International Coordination, and Prof. Jenny Balkow, Senior Lecturer, Management department, Swedish School of Textiles for collaboration on 24th June 2021 to look at possibility of an academic alliance of Swedish School of Textiles with NIFT.

During the given period regular online meetings were conducted with Campus Coordinator, I&DL,

Nodal officer with Head, I&DL and Unit In-charge, I&DL to familiarize them about various processes followed during semester exchange and update them about various collaborations of NIFT and its MoUs with international partners:

- Meeting held with CIDLs and ENSAIT Nodal officer on 13th October 2021
- Meeting held with newly appointed Nodal Officer (such as OSU, USA, PDM, Italy etc) on 23rd August 2021
- Meeting held with Nodal Officer, FIT on 27th August 2021 to discuss the renewal of MoU with FIT
- Meeting with outgoing NIFT students to FIT and Campus Coordinator, I&DL on 15th August 2021 to discuss the protocols to be followed by the students at FIT during the pandemics while pursuing Dual Degree at FIT from August 2021-June 2022.
- Meeting held on 13th July 2021 with all Nodal Officer for status update of all International Collaborations.
- Meeting with Nodal Officer, KEA for discussion on renewal of MOU on 6th July 2021

### **Faculty Orientation Training & Development**

FOTD Unit at NIFT, 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, most of the training was conducted in online mode.

Online Faculty trainings: Starting from June 2021, NIFT conducted 26 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. Trainings were conducted on varied topics such as Fashion Design & Illustration, Sportswear, Smart Textiles, Designer's Landscape of Sustainability, Business Research and Statistics, Industrial Engineering, Luxury & Couture, New Age Leather Alternates, Bag Design & Construction Techniques, Customer Experience Management & Retail Operation and Floor Coverings.

Trainers engaged for these trainings were from Institutes of repute, such as Vishwa Bharati West Bengal, MNIT Jaipur, U.P. Textile Technology institute Kanpur, IIITDM Jabalpur, IIT Mumbai, FDDI Noida, IIT Hyderabad and IICD Jaipur. Industry experts from United Colours of Benetton, Asian Paints, US-POLO, Enhance Hospitality, Arvind Fashion, Obeetee Textiles, Paragon Apparel, Hexagramm Design, Craft Revival Trust, WWF - India, uniQin. ai, CureFit, Ernst & Young, Future Group, Biswa Bangla Kolkata, Adobe, Amazon USA, Myntra, Havells, K. S. Knit Fabs, GMetri XR Platform, Studio Non Sequitur, Metalware Corporation Noida, Wilhelm Textiles Chennai, SKICORP Group Kolkata, Vhin Enterprise Chennai, CLE North New Delhi, Rrhizome Ahmedabad and Jatan Sansthan Rajasthan were also involved in these trainings.

Trainings for emerging areas such as Smart Mechanisms, UX (user experience), UI (user interface), Virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) were conducted by the eminent young personalities and industry experts. A training titled Research Approaches in Fashion to strengthen fashion research aptitude was conducted in which experts from renowned international universities including Manchester Fashion Institute Milan, College of Letters and Sciences National University California, University of Copenhagen Denmark, Department of Art + Design Texas USA were engaged.

Training in the areas of Understanding of Spaces, Geometry and its implemented role in Design, Effective ways of Creative Thinking Skills, 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. Some faculty members also upgraded their skills by taking up online courses offered by the popular portals such as Coursera etc.

About 500 faculty members across all campuses were able to take the benefit of learning from the experts. 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.

## Craft Cluster



Craft Cluster Activities are 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. Even after the pandemic hit last year, all NIFT campuses conducted various craft cluster activities with the involvement of artisans from different clusters with a main focus on GI registered crafts of India. There was a shift in the modus operandi of the activities without any compromise on the benefits of the artisans and the learning of the students during the pandemic time. The mode of conducting the workshops for the artisans under Artisan Awareness Workshops and by the artisans, everything got converted from physical to digital using various online platforms. This widened the horizon of communication of every campus faculty and students with the artisans from across the country. Few campuses collated the data from the artisans and developed e-catalogues for the promotion of their handcrafted products to a wider population using social media platforms. Physical craft bazaars were organized for giving artisans the opportunity to engage with the urban customers directly. NIFT has always been at the forefront in dissemination of knowledge and the crafts repository is a significant step towards that direction. The craft repository project aims to collate, showcases and shares results of craft

cluster activities among the NIFT community and beyond on a single platform.

## PHD, Research & IPR

NIFT offers doctoral Full time and Part time programme through its Head Office in Delhi. The programme is in 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 normally starts during the month of January every year and 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 circa 2009 with seven students. It has 54 students including NIFT Teaching Fellows enrolled for PhD from NIFT during academic year 2021-22. A part time candidate is expected to complete the supervised study within five years, extendable to a maximum of seven years. Full-time candidate is expected to complete the supervised study within four years extendable to 5 years and they are paid monthly stipend during this time period. 28 Scholars have completed PhD is academic year 2021-22.

The IPR Unit filed the Trademark for VisoNxt Project, with the Trademark Registry.

During the period, the Patent Process has been initiated for the following patents:

Assessment Date	Invention Name	Inventors
16-Apr-21	Needle Replacement System also addressed as Instant Needle Mounting System by the Inventors	Mr. Shubham Tilara, Prof. Dr. Prabir Jana & Prof. Dr. Suhail Anwar et.al

12-07-2021	Single Piece Flat Spring PRESSURE FOOT	Ms. Abhilasha Singh, Dr. Prabir Jana, Dr. Deepak Panghal et.al
12-07-2021	Pneumatic Folder	Mr. Naveen, Dr. Prabir Jana, Dr. Deepak Panghal et.al
12-07-2021	Pressure Foot Bowl Assembly	Dr. Prabir Jana, Dr. Deepak Panghal et.al.

### Publication Unit in NIFT

NIFT established in 1986, now has a history spanning thirty-five years of academic credibility and is widely recognized as India's premier institute of fashion. Given the substantial body of academic research generated by NIFT faculty and guided research of students under faculty supervision, there was a felt need for an institutional cross-disciplinary platform to create a consolidated academic resource through an in-house NIFT publication commensurate with the its stature as the leading fashion technology institute of India. To highlight the research acumen of NIFT faculty, the NIFT Publication Unit was set up in March 2021. The objectives of this Unit are to encourage knowledge sharing of current and emerging developments in fashion in the domains of design, technology and management, and to highlight the pedagogy, practices and contributions of current research to society and industry. The 'NIFT Journal of Fashion' (NJF) is a thematic scholastic publication that will invite high quality research articles from academicians, scholars and fashion professionals worldwide. It will be available in both printed and online versions. As a double-blind peer-reviewed and open-access journal, it aims to publish original research articles encompassing different domains in fashion including design, communication, management, technology and education. The first issue of NJF on the theme 'Resilience and innovation in a post-COVID-19 era' is planned to be released this year.

Design and Prototype Development of EMRS Uniforms

NIFT Delhi has designed the uniforms for the Eklavya Model Residential Schools under the aegis of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. With the objective of standardizing uniforms for both educational and sports activities of 75,000 students who live in remote areas across 23 states, options of apparel and accessories for both summer and winter seasons characterized by an emblematic logo in distinct colours, were created for a distinctive integrated visual identity.

### Center of Excellence for Khadi (CoEK) at NIFT

Center of Excellence for Khadi (CoEK) has been set up at NIFT, which has been conceived by Ministry of MSME to address the need of the Khadi & Village Industries (KVIC) in India. The objective is to help Khadi Institutions (KIs) to effectively design, produce and market high quality differentiated khadi products in the Indian and global market.

CoEK is envisaged to be a Center for experimentation, innovation and design for khadi fabrics, apparel, accessories and home fashions.

The Centre of Excellence for Khadi will work on creating benchmarked design processes of global standards to achieve the following objectives:

- Create new fabrics and products based on the season-wise colour forecast and fashion trends
- Disseminate quality standards for khadi fabrics and clothing for high end domestic and global market
- Branding and publicity by creating interesting narratives around the new Khadi fabrics and products.
- Create visual merchandising and packaging for new khadi products
- Increase the global reach of khadi by organizing or participating in Khadi Fashion shows and exhibitions

The CoEK will be set up at NIFT as a Hub & Spoke Model. The location of all four spoke Centres, viz; Bengaluru, Gandhinagar, Kolkata and Shillong and hub office at Delhi, has been strategically decided to cater to the Khadi Institutions and to take advantage of regional diversity of weavers' skills.

# SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

## 7.1 Infrastructure Development

### 7.1.1 PM-Mega Integrated Textiles Regions and Apparel Park (PM-MITRA)

#### Introduction

Ministry of Textiles (MoT) has launched PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks (MITRAs) Scheme in October 2021 to strengthen the Indian textile industry by way of enabling scale of operations, reduce logistics cost by housing entire value chain at one location, attract investment, generate employment and augment export potential. The scheme will develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for total value-chain of the textile industry for example, spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, textile manufacturing, processing & printing machinery industry. These parks are envisaged to be located at sites which have inherent strengths for textile industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed. The scheme envisages to leverage Public Private Partnership model for fast paced implementation in a time-bound manner.

The Government of India plans to set up 7 PM-MITRA Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites in partnership with the willing State Governments. The Scheme would lead to creation of a modern, integrated large scale, world class industrial infrastructure including plug and play facilities with a budgetary outlay of ₹ 4,445 crores for a period 2021-22 to 2027-28.

#### Objective

PM- MITRA Parks is envisaged to help India in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 9 (“Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”). The scheme is to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry. It will reduce logistics costs and improve

competitiveness of Indian Textiles. The scheme will help India in attracting investments, boosting employment generation and position itself strongly in the global textile market. These parks are envisaged to be located at sites which have inherent strength for Textile Industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed.

#### Scheme Incentive Structure

- (a) **Greenfield and Brownfield PM MITRA Park-** For development of Greenfield PM MITRA and Brownfield PM Park, there is a provision of **Development Capital Support (DCS) @30%** of the project cost with a maximum support of ₹ 500 Cr and ₹200 Crore per park for Greenfield and Brownfield PM MITRA respectively from the Government of India. DCS is a support for creation of Core Infrastructure e.g. Developed Factory Sites, Plug & Play facility, Incubation Centre, Roads, Power, Water and Waste water system and Support infrastructure e.g. Common Processing House & CETP, Workers’ Hostels & Housing, Logistics Park, Warehousing, Medical Facilities, Training & Skill Development facilities. There is a provision to use 10% of the park’s area for Commercial Development e.g. Shops & Offices, Shopping Malls, Hotels & Convention Centers.
- (b) **Competitive Incentive Support (CIS) –** For incentivizing manufacturing units to get setup early in PM MITRA, there is a provision of ₹300 Cr per park, wherein the incentive can be provided to manufacturing units up to 3% of the total sales turnover on first come first serve basis. This is only available to those manufacturing companies who are not availing Textile PLI scheme benefits and will be available till the funds provided are not exhausted for the PM MITRA Park.

#### Governance

**For Greenfield Parks** the project will be led and

owned by a Special Purpose Vehicle created for this purpose for each PM MITRA Park with a paid up capital of ₹ 10 Crore. It will be registered under the Companies Act 2013. Government of India will pay for 49% equity of paid up capital of SPV to be set up under PM MITRA Park and participating State Government will pay for 51% of the paid up capital. The State Government will appoint the Administrative Secretary of the Department looking after Textiles / Industry as CEO of the SPV. The State Government will transfer land to the SPV at symbolic notional price and this land asset will be further used to leverage by SPV/Master Developer for investment in the PM MITRA Park for development and maintenance of the PM MITRA Park with a high standard specification during the concession period. The terms and modalities for specific use of this land will be decided by Government of India and State Government jointly by way of formulation of RFP and other required documents. Secretary (Textiles), Government of India will be nominated as Chairperson of SPV. The Government of India will provide necessary financial and technical support for the project. It will set up a PMU headed by a Mission Director to coordinate work in this regard.

**In case of Brownfield parks,** the existing shareholding pattern of the SPV will continue and the existing SPV will implement the PM MITRA Park.

### **Operational Model**

PM MITRA Park will be developed in a Public Private Partnership (PPP) based Master Developer (MD) model on Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Transfer (DBFOT) format. However, other models such as Government SPV led Model or Hybrid model with limited participation of private developer can also be considered in exceptional situation with the approval of Government of India.

**Eligibility & Modalities:** PM MITRA Parks will be set up on the basis of proposals received from State Governments having ready availability of contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of minimum 1000 acres. The State Government will transfer land to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) at notional price. The land asset will be used to leverage/attract investment in the PM MITRA parks for development

and maintenance of the parks with high standard specifications. SPV will be a legal entity (with 51% equity shareholding of State Government and 49% of Central Government) set up by the State Government for the purpose of implementing the PM MITRA Park Project.

### **7.1.2 Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS)**

Textiles industry in India has developed in form of inter dependent clusters. Some of these clusters have not been modernized and are not able to keep pace with changing environment and continuing to work with old and obsolete technology and machines. This results in inefficiencies and lower productivity for the workers. Thus, holistic cluster development model supported by a robust policy will facilitate advancing sustainability and circularity in textile value chain. To address the above issue, Ministry is implementing Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a view to create an integrated workspace and linkages-based ecosystem for existing as well as potential textile units to make them operationally and financially viable. Cluster development model of TCDS will bring benefits of critical mass for customization of interventions, economies of scale in operation, competitiveness in manufacturing, cost efficient, better access to technology and information, etc. The total outlay of the scheme is Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects.

### **TCDS have following components**

- (i) **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. A total of Rs.55.80 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects under this scheme. Since 2014-15, 347 new Group Worksheds established by existing small powerloom weavers by forming a group of minimum 4 powerloom weavers. In these Group Worksheds 12,492 new shuttleless looms have been installed.

- (ii) Comprehensive Powerloom, Knitwear & Silk Mega Cluster: 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), Surat (Gujarat) and Silk Mega Cluster at Bengaluru(Karnataka) respectively.

Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhiwandi and Bhilwara were cancelled due to non-availability of land and poor response from the stakeholders/State Government.

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.

This scheme was revised in December, 2016 for implementation for three years period (from 1.4.2017 to 31.03.2020). 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. A total of Rs.101.00 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects.

Since 2014-15, 2 Powerloom clusters of Erode and Ichalkaranji are supported for removing bottle-necking in various infrastructure issues. The Erode Mega Cluster has developed the market linkage for selling their products to the Powerloom weavers of in and around Erode cluster whereas Ichalkaranji Mega Cluster has provided pre and post Powerloom processes. Under this scheme, in Ichalkaranji mega cluster, an ultra-modern processing plant has been established, which has given new lease of life to Powerloom weavers to sell their finished products from cluster itself. These initiatives have potential to encourage Powerloom weavers of the clusters to access international markets of their products.

- (iii) Facilitation, Publicity, IT, MIS and Admn-Expenses: To achieve the objective of modernization of powerloom sector; improve productivity and efficiency, training and development / upgradation of the skills of powerloom weavers in the clusters is an imperative need. Training and skill Upgradation can be done through Samarth scheme of MoT or through the schemes of Ministry of Skill Development. The prime objective is to give wide publicity, including event-based publicity, etc. through electronic, print, film media, multimedia, for various programmes being implemented. Another vital step is digitization of implementation process of all incentive schemes launched by the Govt. of India. In addition, it will also cover the administrative



cost, MIS and Project Management Unit (PMU) expenses for implementation of the overall Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS). A total of Rs.9.00 crore has been allocated under this components.

- (iv) Grant-in-Aid to Non-TxC 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. A total of Rs. 23.55 crore has been allocated under this component.
- (v) 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. A total of Rs.93.60 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects. Since 2014-15, 510 women entrepreneurs established their new units with modern shuttleless looms under PM-stand-up India.
- (vi) 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. 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. Since 2014-15, 2,26,680 plain powerlooms upgraded into Semi-auto looms under the scheme.

- (vii) Scheme for Integrated Textile 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 crores. There is flexibility in setting up ITPs to suit the local requirements. The scheme is being implemented till 2025-26 to complete ongoing project. SITP has now been made a component of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS).

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.

The total financial support by GoI is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 crores. However, GoI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores 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

#### **Photos of Parks under SITP**

##### **Brandix Textile Park, Vishakhapatnam**



of Jammu & Kashmir.

#### **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. 1467.83 Crores has been released under SITP in these fifty six textile parks.

Till now, out of 56 sanctioned textile parks, 27 textile parks have been completed as per scheme

## Gujarat Eco Textile Park:



guideline and remaining 29 are under various stages of implementation.

### 7.1.3 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

In order to facilitate the textile industry to meet the required environmental standards and to support new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)/ up-gradation of CETPs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks specially in the Coastal Zones, the Ministry is implementing Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) since 12th FYP. Based on the experience under the scheme as well as the challenges faced by the textile processing sector, the Ministry has decided to continue the said scheme with some modifications for a period of three years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020. The scheme has been continued from 2021-22 to 2025-26 to complete ongoing projects.

2. The primary objective of the IPDS is to facilitate the Indian textile industry to become globally competitive using environmentally friendly processing standards and technology. The scheme would facilitate the textile units to meet the required environmental standards. The IPDS would support new CETPs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks specifically in the area of water and waste water management as also to promote research and development for cleaner technologies in the processing sector.
3. Under IPDS, following project is being approved:
  - 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. Upgradation from 3.1 MLD to 8MLD to Nextgen Textile Park
4. So far, an amount of Rs.144.44 Crores has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects.

# 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 Agrotexiles in NER

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 agrotexile 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 F.Y. 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 extended up to 2022-23 for meeting committed liabilities.

### 8.2.4 Scheme For Research And Development For The Textile Industry Including Jute

Approved in the 12th Five Year Plan from 2014-15 to 2018-19 with an outlay of Rs. 149 Crore. The scheme has been designed with three major components as under:

**Component-I:** Research and Development projects to be undertaken by reputed research agencies including Textile Research Associations (TRAs), research laboratories, universities, industry associations etc. engaged in research in the textiles and allied sector (Total Outlay: Rs.50 crore).

**Component-II:** Promotion of R&D in jute sector; transfer of technologies and dissemination activities in jute sector (Total Outlay: Rs.80 crore).

**Component-III:** Benchmarking studies, knowledge dissemination and promoting green initiatives through R&D (Total Outlay: Rs.15 Crore).

The Scheme has been extended up to 2022-23 for meeting committed liabilities.

### 8.3 Trade statistics for 207 technical textiles items

Export /Import figures for 207 Technical Textile items:-

(Rs. In crores)

Financial Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance (Exports - Imports)
2016-17	9,412.79	11,342.42	-1929.6
2017-18	11,192.92	13,704.70	-2511.8
2018-19	13,986.71	15,635.61	-1648.9
2019-20	14,193.14	14,382.06	-188.9
2020-21	16,123.54	12,537.48	+3586.1
April – October 2021	12,028.58	9,888.48	+2140.1

\* Source: Annual/ Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, DGCIS, Kolkata.

### 8.4 Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Technical Textiles

The Government has launched Production Linked

Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, with an approved outlay of Rs.10683 crore over a five year period, to promote production of Man Made Fibre (MMF) Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the country to enable Textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. In order to extend the benefits of PLI Scheme to Technical Textile products, Department of Revenue, Ministry Finance have been requested for creation of new HSN Codes for 65 Technical Textiles products separately.

### 8.5 Baseline Study

Ministry of Textiles has conducted fresh baseline study of Technical Textiles Sector through Department of Management Studies, IIT, Delhi for getting updated report on holistic development of the sector after involving participation of the Industry, User Ministries/Departments, as well as all other stakeholders. The institute has submitted its final report.

### 8.6 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 F.Y. 2020-21 to 2023-24. The Mission has four components.

#### 8.6.1 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. Outlay Rs.1000 crs.

### **8.6.2 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. Outlay Rs.50 crs.

### **8.6.3 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. Outlay Rs. 10 crs.

### **8.6.4 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. Outlay Rs.400 crs.

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; Swachh 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.

Research topics in the fields of Speciality fibre, composites, Geo-textiles, Agro-textiles have been finalised in consultation with stakeholders. Notification for separate Export Promotion Council for Technical Textiles issued inviting proposals. Over 150 research proposals worth 800 crores have been received by the Ministry in different segments of technical textiles. So far, 31 Research Projects have been approved by the Mission Steering Group (MSG) under NTTM. Also, a pilot project on Skilling of Design / commissioning technical person in the field of Geo-synthetics is being conducted through IISc Bangalore, IIT- Madras and IIT- Roorkee.

A dedicated office of Mission Directorate in the Ministry of Textiles headed by an eminent experts in the related field is operational at Handloom Haat, Janpath, New Delhi. The Mission Directorate presently functioning with two Joint Mission Directors, Two Consultants and a knowledge partner assisted by R&D Division of the Ministry.

The Mission shall move into sunset phase after four years period.

### **8.7 Textile Research Associations**

Recognizing the vital role of Research & Development in the advancement of technology and processes in the textile and apparel sector, the Ministry has been supporting Textile Research Associations which cover the entire gamut of the sector. There are eight TRAs engaged in the field of research and development:

- (i) Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)
- (ii) Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
- (iii) South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
- (iv) Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)
- (v) Man-Made Textile Research Association (MANTRA)
- (vi) Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)
- (vii) Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)
- (viii) Wool Research Association (WRA)

# SECTORAL SCHEME

## 9.1 Handlooms

### 9.1.1. Introduction

The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities and is an integral part of the rural and semi-rural livelihood. Handloom weaving constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of the Indian cultural heritage, and provides direct and indirect employment to 35.22 lakh weavers and allied workers. The sector has advantage of being less capital intensive, minimal use of power, eco-friendly, and flexibility of small production, openness to innovations and adaptability to market requirements. It is a natural productive asset and a tradition at the cottage level, which has sustained and grown by transfer of skill from one generation to the other.

Handloom weaving is largely decentralized and the weavers are mainly from the vulnerable and weaker sections of the society, who weave for their household needs and also contribute to the production in the textile sector. The weavers of this industry are keeping alive the traditional crafts of different States. The level of artistry and intricacy achieved in the handloom fabrics is unparalleled and certain weaves/designs are still beyond the scope of modern machines. Handloom sector can meet every need ranging from the exquisite fabrics, which takes months to weave, to popular items of mass production for daily use.

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing following schemes

- (i) National Handloom Development Programme
- (ii) Raw Material Supply Scheme

The scheme-wise details are as follows:-

#### i. National Handloom Development Programme

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) 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, 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. Cluster Development Programme
2. Handloom Marketing Assistance
3. Mega Handloom Cluster
4. Concessional Credit (Weaver MUDRA Scheme)
5. Handloom Weavers' Welfare

#### 1. Cluster Development Programme (CDP):

One of the components of NHDP, the CDP focuses on development of weavers' groups as a visible entity, so that the groups become self-sustainable. The quantum of assistance for each cluster is need based, depending on the requirement of the cluster, the scope of the activities envisaged technical, financial and managerial capacity of the cluster Organization, level of maturity and past track record of the cluster etc. Maximum permissible GoI financial assistance is upto Rs. 2.00 crore per cluster.

Interventions like Baseline Survey, Diagnostic Study, Formation of Consortium, Awareness Programmes, Product Development, Exposure visit, participation in exhibitions/BSMs/publicity, Documentation of cluster activities, service charges to designated agency, Project Management Cost, Engagement of Textiles Designer, wage compensation to the trainees for skill up-gradation, incentive to IA etc. are fully funded by GoI, excluding land cost. Other Interventions benefitting directly individual weavers like Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata and lighting units are funded in the ratio of 90:10 by the Govt. of India (GOI) and the Beneficiary respectively. Individual Workshed-SC/ST/Women/differently-abled are funded 100% by GoI share. Other items are funded in the ratio of 75% by the GoI and 25%



beneficiary. Common Worksheds and Solar Lighting System for Common Workshed are funded 90% by the GoI and 10% by the beneficiary.

Clusters sanctioned for financial assistance during 2018-19 to 2020-21 (as on 31.1.2022):

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cluster sanctioned
1	2018-19	16
2	2019-20	21
3	2020-21	2
4	2021-22 (31.1.2022)	66

## 2. 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 components of HMA are (a) Domestic Marketing Promotion; (b) Handloom Export Promotion; (c) Setting up of Urban Haats and (d) Marketing Incentives. 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. Marketing Incentive
- vi. Handloom Awards
- vii. Geographical Indication
- viii. GeM on-boarding

- i. **Organization of marketing expos, events, Dilli Haat exhibitions and craft melas:** Financial assistance is provided to National Level Handloom Organizations, State Governments/ Union Territories and nominated handloom agencies of the State Government to organize the marketing events like National Handloom Expos (NHE) & Special Handloom Expos (SHE), District Handloom Expos (DHE), Craft melas, other marketing events etc. to sell handloom products from district to national level. The events sanctioned during the last 3 years are as follow:-

Year	Events Sanctioned	Amount released (Rs. In Crore)
2018-19	165	16.34
2019-20	127	14.76
2020-21	70	16.20
2021-22 (as on 31.1.2022)	179	26.13

- 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) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (ii) organisation of BSM/RBSM and (iii) Misc. Promotional activities/events. During 2018-19, HEPC has participated in 12 international exhibitions under National Handloom Development Programme. 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 HEPC has organised 10 virtual events and export of handloom products reported to the tune of Rs.1644.78 Cr. During the year 2021-22, HEPC had participated in 02 International events and achievements in export of Handloom products reported of Rs.1266.95 Crore as on 30.11.2021.

- 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 31.12.2021, a total no. of 22639 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 07.08.2015 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.

v. **Marketing Incentive:** Marketing Incentive is given to handloom agencies for preparing conditions conducive to marketing of handloom products. The handloom agency is to use this amount towards activities that would attract the consumers in order to gear up overall sales of handloom goods. The concept envisions handloom agencies to be able to adjust their prices towards increasing cost competitiveness of the products, improve designs and invest in infrastructure so as to improve the production and productivity. These incentives are calculated @ 10% on average sales of handloom products of the last 3 years which shall be equally shared between State Govt. and Central Govt., except in the case of National Level Handloom Organizations/Societies, where the entire assistance shall be borne by the Government of India. 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. 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. During the year 2021-22, an amount of Rs.12.95 crore has been released as on 31.12.2021.

vi. **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)'.

The details of Sant Kabir Awards, National Awards and National Merit Certificate awards in a year is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of awards	Weaving	Total no. of awards			Grand Total
			General	exclusively for women	Total	
01	Sant Kabir Award (SKA)	Weaving	10	02	12	12
	National Award (NA)	Weaving	20	04	24	
02	National Award (NA)	Design Development for promotion of handloom products	03	-	03	32
		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	
<b>Total</b>			<b>74</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>40</b>

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)

agencies on GeM to provide marketing facilities for direct selling of handloom products to Government Departments and ensure remunerative price for products. So far, 149429 weavers & weaving entities have been registered on GeM web portal.

#### vii. 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 72 handloom products have been registered under the act.

viii. **GeM on-boarding:** Facilitated by Development Commissioner for Handlooms and Gem (Govt on e-market place) authorities to register weavers, co-operative societies and Handloom

### 3. Mega Handloom Cluster

Mega Handloom Clusters in various parts of the country will be taken up for their holistic development, drawing comprehensive development plans. Each Mega Handloom Cluster will cover atleast 10,000 handlooms with Gol contribution upto Rs.30.00 crore per mega cluster. Nature and level of assistance to each Mega Cluster will be need based. Duration of the project is 5 years.

#### FUNDING PATTERN

General States – Gol: State Govt./IA - 80:20  
NER States, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, –

Gol: State Govt./IA - 90:10  
UTs of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh,

Land cost is borne by the State Govt./Implementing Agency and will not be part of the project cost. So far, eight Mega Handloom Clusters have been taken up.

#### 4. Concessional Credit for Handloom Sector

The loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years. However, interest subvention is capped upto 7% by Government of India, Margin money assistance extended upto Rs.25,000/- per handloom weaver and upto Rs.20.00 lakh (@ Rs.2.00 lakh for every 100 weaver/worker) per handloom organisation. Credit guarantee fee is also provided for a period of three years. 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. Margin money is transferred directly to loan account of weaver and interest subvention & credit guarantee fee is transferred to concerned Banks.

During 2019-20 22353 loans have been sanctioned with sanctioned/disbursed amount of Rs.119.86 crore. During the year 2020-21, 8456 loans have been sanctioned upto 31.3.2021 with sanctioned amount of Rs.47.38 cr. During the current F.Y 2021-22 (upto 31.1.2022), 7575 loans have been sanctioned with sanction amount of Rs 42.05 crore.

#### 5. Handloom Weavers' Welfare

As per revised guidelines, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) renamed as Handloom Weavers' Welfare, a component of NHDP is implemented for providing Social Security to the handloom weavers/workers across the country as per details given below:-

##### (a) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

The PMJJBY is an insurance scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason.

It would be a one-year cover, renewable on year to year basis. All handloom weavers/workers are eligible in the age group of 18-50 years. Rs.2.00 lakh is payable on beneficiary's death due to any cause. The share of the annual premium of Rs.330/- is as under:

Gol share	Rs.150/-
State Govt./Beneficiary's share	Rs.180/-
Total Premium	Rs.330/-

##### (b) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

The PMSBY is an insurance scheme offering accidental insurance cover for death or disability. It would be a one-year cover, renewable on year to year basis. All handloom weavers/workers are eligible in the age group of 18-70 years. Risk cover available will be Rs.2.00 lakh on accidental death/permanent total disability and Rs.1.00 lakh on permanent partial disability. The entire annual premium of Rs.12/- will be borne by the Govt. of India.

##### (c) Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)

The Converged MGBBY is an insurance scheme offering life and accidental insurance coverage on 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. Risk cover available will be Rs.0.60 lakh on natural death, Rs.1.50 lakh on accidental death/total disability and Rs.0.75 lakh on partial disability. The share of annual premium of Rs.470/- is as under:

Gol share	Rs.290/-
State Govt./Beneficiary's share	Rs.180/-
Total Premium	Rs.470/-

##### (d) Details of Benefits

Insurance Coverage	Schemes		
	PMJJBY	PMSBY	Con. MGBBY
Natural Death	Rs. 2,00,000	-	Rs.60,000

Accidental Death	-	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs.1,50,000
Permanent Disability	-	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs.1,50,000
Partial Disability	-	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs.75,000

State Govt. recognized, Central/State Govt. funded Textiles Institutions.

**Protection of the Handlooms and Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.**

\* The premium portion of Rs 100/- was earlier borne by LIC from Social Security fund has been stopped. This is now to be borne by the Beneficiary/State Govt, bringing down the enrolments.

**(e) Financial Support in indigent circumstances to Awardee Weavers/Workers**

Financial Support of Rs.8,000/- per month per awardee (Padam Shree/Sant Kabir/National/State) handloom weavers/workers' above 60 years of age, in indigent circumstances having annual income below Rs.1.00 lakh, to be certified by District Collector (DC).

**(f) Scholarship**

Financial Support as scholarship maximum upto Rs.2.00 lakh per annum shall be provided to handloom weavers/workers' children (upto 2 children) for study in 3/4 years Diploma/Under Graduate/Post Graduate courses of Central/

Protection of the Handlooms and Implementation of 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 31.1.2022) is given in the **Table.1.1**

There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure Protection of the Handlooms and 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 "Protection of the Handlooms and 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	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (as on 31.1.2022)
1.	Targets of Powerloom Inspections	3,67,860	4,01,400	1,58,160	1,58,160
2.	No. of Powerlooms inspected	3,85,557	4,08,660	1,81,530	1,25,539
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	67	88	11	49
4.	Convictions	66	62	34	26

Table 1.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (as on 31.1.2022)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	43.15	53.90	12.09
2.	West Bengal	33.37	11.97	9.20	11.17
3.	Gujarat	15.39	7.82	8.95	13.84
4.	Rajasthan	14.54	12.39	-	-

5.	Madhya Pradesh	8.72	15.74	-	14.94
6.	Haryana	-	10.19	-	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	57.06	117.60	107.12	164.02
8.	Uttar Pradesh	91.63	57.50	167.93	140.75
9.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
10	Telangana	7.18	-	44.08	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>227.89</b>	<b>276.36</b>	<b>391.18</b>	<b>356.81</b>

## II Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

Raw Material Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn to Handloom weavers. National Handloom Development Corporation, State Governments through Commissioner/Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Apex Societies and State Handloom Corporations under the direct control & supervision of the State Governments are implementing agencies. Under the scheme the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% (limited to Rs. 15,000/- per month) of the value of the yarn supplied is given to depot operating agencies.

The rates for freight reimbursement, depot operating expenses and service charge to IA are as under:

Area	Freight			Depot operating charges	Service Charge to Implementing Agencies
	Silk Yarn	Jute/ Coir Yarn	Other than Silk and Jute/ Coir Yarn		
In General States	1.0%	10%	2.5%	2.0%	2%
In NER and Hilly Areas	2.25%	10%	7.5%	2.0%	2.50%

Further, component of **15% price subsidy is provided** on Cotton Hank Yarn, Domestic silk, Woollen and Linen Yarn and Blended yarn of natural fibres with quantity restrictions.

Yarn Supply under Transport Subsidy from 2018-19:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)	2.5%
2018-19	442.04	89714.50	7.5%
2019-20	406.17	70061.02	
2020-21	215.09	52167.40	
2021-22 (upto 31st Jan, 2022)	172.66	52558.05	

2019-20	93.26	36566.69	
2020-21	78.56	30968.99	
2021-22 (upto 31st Jan, 2022)	75.11	34568.84	

Funds released under RMSS from 2018-19 onwards:

Year	Funds released (In crore)
2018-19	126.84
2019-	142.21
2020-2021	60.32
2021-22 (upto 31st Jan, 2022)	79.15

Yarn Supply under Price Subsidy of Raw Material from 2018-19:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)	2.5%
2018-19	146.26	50198.32	7.5%

## 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 1332 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 \$
2018-19	400 MUSD	2399.39	343.43
2019-20	400 MUSD	2248.33	315.62
2020-21	Not fixed	1644.78	222.65
2021-22 (Nov. 2021)	Not fixed	1266.95	170.93

### (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 2021-22 (upto December 2021), Total 333 Designs have been diginated are yet to be uploaded in the website. The website of NCTD is to be developed. As soon as the website is developed, the same will be uploaded at the earliest.

### 9.2 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 craftsh 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 includes: 6 Regional Offices at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Guwahati to coordinate the working of 61 Handicrafts Service Centers throughout the country mainly in craft concentrated 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%

**9.2.1** 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 programmes under the schemes run by the O/o DC(Handicrafts) besides setting up of 3 CHCDS projects in Gujarat, Odisha and Uttarakhand sanctioned with a total cost of Rs. 66.31 Crores.

The export of handicrafts including handmade carpet during 2021-22 (upto October 2021) has been Rs. 29020.94 Crores. During the year 2020-21 the export was Rs. 39490.37 crores.

#### Export of handicrafts 2018-19 to 2020-21 (upto 31st October, 2021)

#### Production and exports during last three years & Current Year

Year	Production (in crores) *	Export of Handicrafts excluding Gem & Jewellery (in crores)
2018-19	50606.00	37913.66
2019-20	49537.53	37069.59
2020-21	52524.35	39490.37
2021-22 (upto October 2021)	38649.02	29020.94

**9.2.2** 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]

##### Sub Schemes:

1. Marketing Support & Services.
2. Skill Development in Handicrafts Sector
3. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
4. Direct Benefit to Artisans
5. Infrastructure and Technology Support
6. Research and Development.

#### B. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme).

##### (i) Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (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:

1. Diagnostic Survey of identified craft cluster and mobilization of artisans into SHGs.
2. Preparation of DPR
3. (A) Formation of Producer Company  
(B) Working Capital support assistance



4. Workshop cum Seminar
5. Entrepreneurship Development Programme
6. Design Mentorship Programme
7. Project Implementation and Management
8. Design Assistance for overseas market.
9. Study cum Exposure Tour.

656 different interventions have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs 2577.00 lakhs and Rs.1401.65 Lakhs have been released upto 30.11.2021.

#### **(ii) Skill Development in Handicraft Sector**

Handicrafts are known for their aesthetics, associated traditional values, uniqueness, quality and craftsmanship. The traditional knowledge and craft practices are commonly passed down from one generation to another through natural learning. However, with the advent of new tools & technology, the process of craft learning has changed dramatically. Standardized production processes, skilled manpower, design database for handicraft products, quick & efficient prototyping, communication skills and other soft skills have become indispensable requirements for the ever-changing handicraft sector. The sub-scheme “**Skill Development in Handicraft Sector**” has been conceptualized to fulfil these requirements and has the following four components:

1. Design and Technology Development Workshop
2. Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program
3. Comprehensive Skill Upgradation Program
4. Improved Toolkit Distribution Program

Under the Scheme Design & Technology Upgradation, fund sanctioned for 177 different developmental activities and 13852 improved toolkits have been to artisans during the year 2021-22 and Rs 23.34 crores have been sanctioned benefitting 19422 artisans upto 30.11.2021 and under the Human Resource Development Scheme, till 30.11.2021, 211 different handicrafts Trainings programmes have been sanctioned amounting Rs. 1143.08 lakhs form imparting training to 4270 artisans in different crafts.

#### **(iii) Direct Benefit to Artisans (Welfare)**

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. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances.
2. Interest Subvention.
3. Margin Money.
4. Issue/Renewal of Photo Identity Cards and creation of data-base.
5. Bima Yojana to Handicrafts Artisans:
  - A. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
  - B. Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
  - C. Converged Modified Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Converged modified AABY)
6. Awareness Camp/ Chaupal/ Shivir.
7. Workshop cum Seminar.
8. Handicraft Awards.

Under the Scheme Direct Benefit to Artisans (Welfare) Rs 1.64 Crores have been sanctioned upto 30.11.2021.

#### **(iv) 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, upto 30.11.2021 Rs. 16.24 Crores has been sanctioned for implementation of infrastructural projects.

#### **(v) 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 30.11.2021, 172 domestic Marketing events have been sanctioned. These events facilitate in providing domestic marketing opportunities to artisans through Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Crafts Bazaar, Thematic Exhibition, National Fair etc. benefitting 11378 artisans with total fund sanctioned of Rs. 2037.19 lakhs and amount released is Rs.1053.62 lakhs.

#### **(vi) 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 2021-22, 02 Survey/Studies and 139 Workshop/ Seminar have been sanctioned amounting Rs. 3.78 Crores upto 30.11.2021.

### **9.2.3 Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster)**

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.

- (i) There are nine Handicrafts Mega Clusters sanctioned in Narsapur, Moradabad, Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kutchh and J&K and Rs. 218.38 Crores have been released so far.
- (ii) 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 and Himachal Pradesh So far Rs. 103.19 Crores have been released.

### **9.2.4 Handicraft Organizations**

#### **(i) Carpet Export Promotion Council**

Activities of the council for the year 2021-22 (up to November 2021)

1. Having Membership of 2138 (up to November 2021)
2. Export of Indian Handmade Carpets & Other Textile Floor Coverings

Year	Total Export in Rs. Crore	Total Export in US \$ Million
2015-16	11,299.73	1,726.76
2016-17	11,895.17	1,773.98
2017-18	11,028.05	1,711.17
2018-19	12,364.69	1,765.94
2019-20	11,799.46	1,666.09
2020-21	13,810.41	1,869.18
2021-22 (September 2021)	8,098.42	1,095.42

3. The Following Activities were undertaken by Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) during the year 2021-22 (up to November 2021)

S. No.	Activity	April - November 2021
1	Kaleen Labels Issued	72,500
2	Domestic Activity	6

### Important events Organized

#### 1. Vanijya Saptah from 20th to 26th September 2021

A celebration to commemorate 75 years of Independence, the Department of Commerce organize, **Vanijya Saptah** from **20th to 26th September 2021** with a focus on economic growth, especially promotion of exports from India. Various events planned to showcase India's exports and penitential during the week. The main aim of organizing these events is to promote products and services exported from our country, spread awareness of the support provided to exporters by the government at all levels, the economic progress especially in international trade achieved in last 75 years and roadmap ahead to achieve India's export potential.

#### 1.1 Exporters Conclave at Srinagar (J & K) on 21nd& 22nd September 2021

On 21st September 2021, Carpet Export Promotion Council and Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council successfully conducted 2 days Vanijya Utsav

at Kashmir Haat, Srinagar (J & K) in association with Directorate of Handicrafts & Handloom, Govt. of J&K. Following institutions /organization takes part in this Utsav:

Ministry of Commerce & Industries, Govt of India	Directorate of Handicrafts & Handloom, Govt of J & K
Directorate General of Foreign Trade	Carpet Export Promotion Council
Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council	ECGC
Indian Institute of Packaging	Spices Board
J & K Bank	IICT, Srinagar
NIFT, Srinagar	HDFC Bank

The Event was inaugurated by Mr. Baseer Ahmad Khan, Advisor to Hon'ble Lt Governor of J & K. Ms. Jivita Joshi (Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Govt of India), Mr. Masood Ahmad Khan (Director Handicrafts, Govt of J & K), Mr. Umar Hameed (Chairman CEPC), Mr. Shiekh Ashiq Ahmad (Member COA CEPC), Mr. Khajuria (Vice Chairman WWEPC) and dignitaries also grace the occasion by their presence. Mr. Baseer takes the round of all stalls and congratulates the exporters / artisans for showcasing their incredible products in this program. More than 60 stalls were set-up Kashmir Haat to exporters, Artisans and Other Esteemed Institutions.



## 1.2 Exporter Conclave at Bhadohi 24th September 2021 organized by DIC

To commemorate the 75th anniversary of independence, CEPC has participated in Exporters Conclave at Bhadohi Carpet Expo Mart, Carpet City on 24 September 2021. Sh. Ramesh Chand Bind Hon'ble Member of Parliament Bhadohi was the Chief Guest and Sh. Yogeshwar Ram Mishra, commissioner Vindhyachal Mandal was the special guest of the occasion. Many exporters had displayed excellent carpets during the event.

Sh. Aryaka Akhouri DM, Sh. Rambadan Singh Supretendent of Police, Sh. Aniruddha Tripathi District Panchayat President, Sh. Harendra Pratap Deputy Commissioner Industries, Sh. Gagandeep Singh, Deputy Director DGFT, Sh. Umesh Kumar Singh, Joint Commissioner Industries, etc. grace the occasion by their presence and informed about the various schemes of the government in the interest of industry.



## 1.3 Exporter Conclave at Agra on 24th September 2021

On 24th September 2021 during the Vanija Saptah, CEPC has participated in Exporter Conclave organized at Agra Trade Centre, Agra (U.P.) Prof. SP Baghel, Hon'ble Minister of State of Law & Justice, Govt. of India was chief guest & Ch. Uday Bhan Singh, Hon'ble State Minister for MSME, Export Promotion, Textile Govt. of Uttar Pradesh was Special Guest of the occasion.



#### 1.4 Exporter Conclave at Panipat on 24th September 2021

On 24th September 2021, District Administration & District Industries Centre Panipat, Govt of Haryana organized Exporter Conclave, at Panipat Club, G.T. Road, Panipat A celebration to commemorate 75 years of Independence, the Department of Commerce organize, Vanijya Saptah from 20th to 26th September 2021 with a focus on economic growth, especially promotion of exports from India. Council has participated in the Exporter Conclave.

#### 1.5 Exporters Conclave Mirzapur on 26th September 2021 organized by DIC

CEPC has participated in the Exporters Conclave on Sunday, 26 September 2021 at Riddhi Vriddhi Banquet Hall, Janghi Road, Mirzapur to commemorate the 75th anniversary of Independence. In about two dozen stalls, exporters also displayed excellent darios, brass utensils. Chief Guest Smt. Anupriya Patel, Hon'ble Minister of State, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India, Special Guest Commissioner Vindhyachal Mandal, Shri Yogeshwar Ram Mishra, Shri Praveen Kumar Lakshkar, District Magistrate Mirzapur and Shri Siddhanth Singh, former Chairman CEPC.



## 1.6 Exporter Conclave at Agra on 28th October 2021

In a move towards ensuring that Uttar Pradesh emerges as the country's major export hub through creation of logistical infrastructure, the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) on 28th October 2021 organized an 'Exporters Conclave' at Agra Trade Centre, where key stakeholders from leather, footwear, handicraft, engineering, plastic, agriculture and other affiliated sectors participated. Addressing the 'Exporters Conclave', BVR Subramanyam, secretary, ministry

of commerce and industry said that for achieving the \$400 billion merchandise exports target in the current financial year, UP would play a vital role.

Participants in the 'Exporters Conclave' also included Diwakar Nath Mishra and Anant Swarup, joint secretaries, department of commerce, ministry of commerce and industry, Dr. M Angamuthu, Chairman, APEDA and officials from various exports promotion councils and UP government. From Carpet Export Promotion Council, Sh. R D Sharma Member COA CEPC represented Indian Handmade Carpet Industry & the Council in the Conclave.



**(ii) Export Promotion Council For Handicrafts.**

**Export Promotion Council For Handicrafts:**

The information of activities undertaken by EPCH for promotion, development and export growth of handicrafts during the year 2021 (April-November) is as follows:

**1. EXHIBITIONS/FAIRS/BSMs ORGANISED/ PARTICIPATED in 2021**

S NO	NAME OF FAIR/ EXHIBITION	DATE
1	51st EDITION OF IHGF –DELHI FAIR SPRING'2021 - VIRTUAL TRADE FAIR	19-23 MAY, 2021
2	INDIAN FASHION JEWELLERY AND ACCESSORIES SHOW - VIRTUAL TRADE FAIR	27 to 30 July, 2021
3	India Day 2021 Virtual Expo Canada Organised by CGI Toronto, Canada	08th to 15th August, 2021

4	BRICS TRADE FAIR 2021 IN VIRTUAL MODE	16 – 18 August, 2021
5	VIRTUAL BUYER-SELLER-MEET (EUROPE & CIS REGION)	21st – 24th September, 2021
6	INDIA INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALITY EXPO (AT INDIA EXPO CENTRE & MART)	24-27 SEPTEMBER, 2021
7	Ayuryog Expo 2021 (AT INDIA EXPO CENTRE & MART)	25 – 27 September, 2021
8	52ND EDITION OF IHGF –DELHI FAIR AUTUMN'2021 (AT INDIA EXPO CENTRE & MART)	28-31 OCTOBER, 2021
9	HGH INDIA FAIR (AT INDIA EXPO CENTRE & MART)	30TH NOVEMBER – 3RD DECEMBER, 2021

**2. Seminars held in virtual mode**

- 15 Seminars were organised on PanIndia basis

**IHGF Delhi Fair Spring – Virtual Trade Fair**





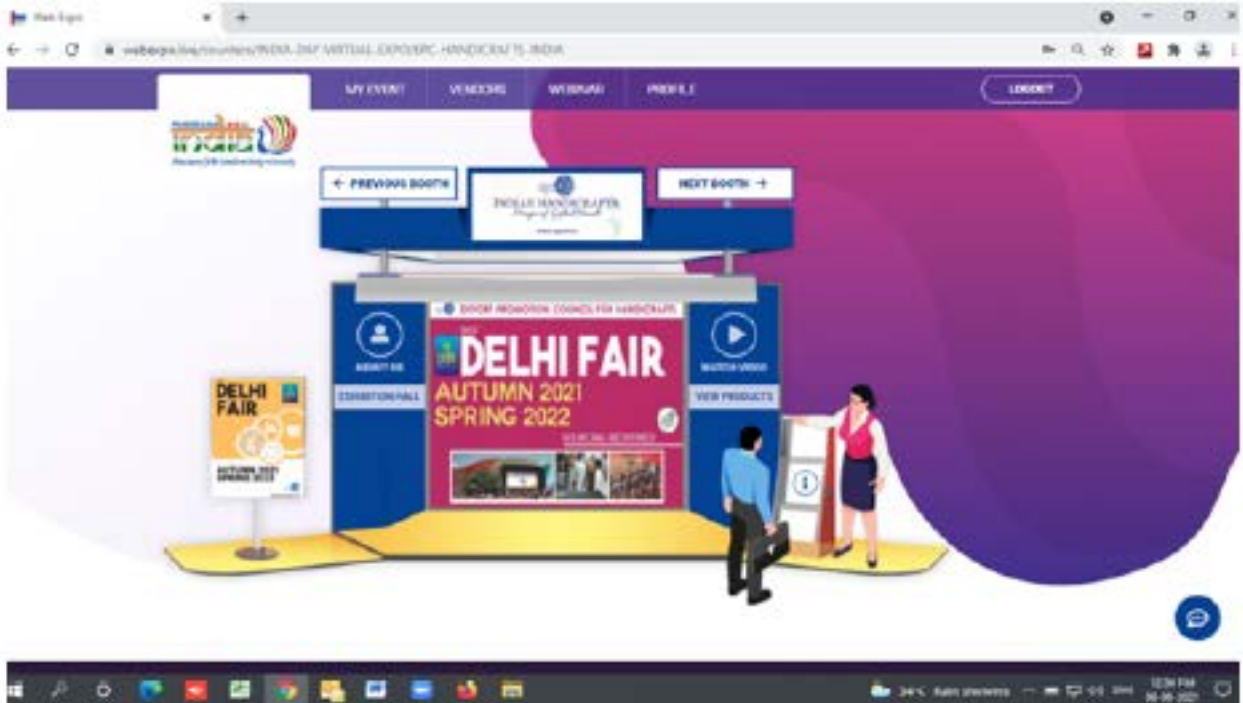
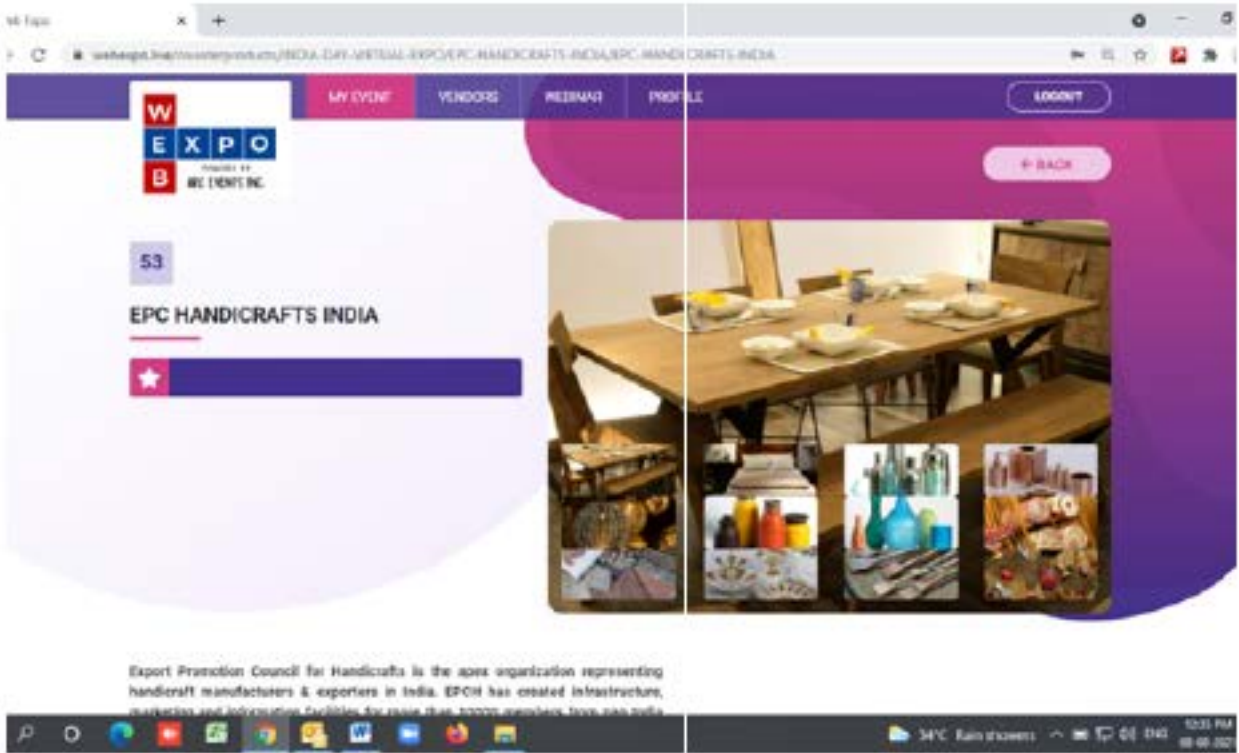


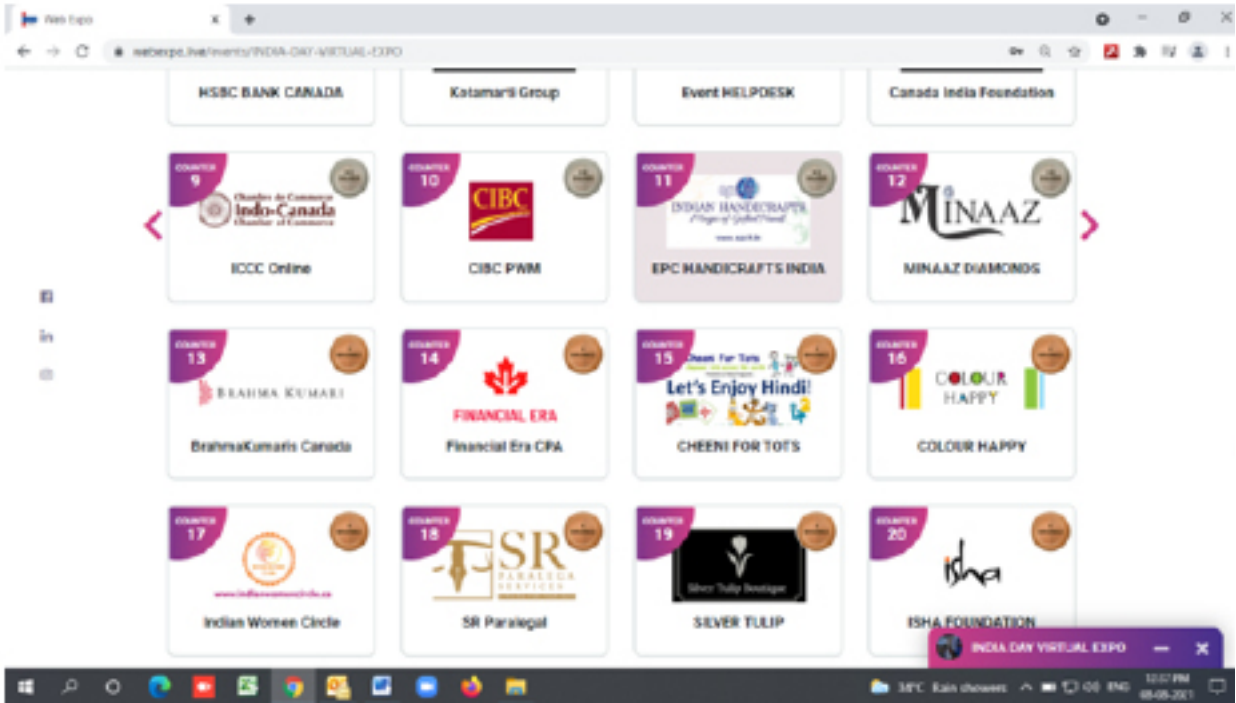
**INDIAN FASHION JEWELLERY AND ACCESSORIES SHOW - VIRTUAL TRADE FAIR**



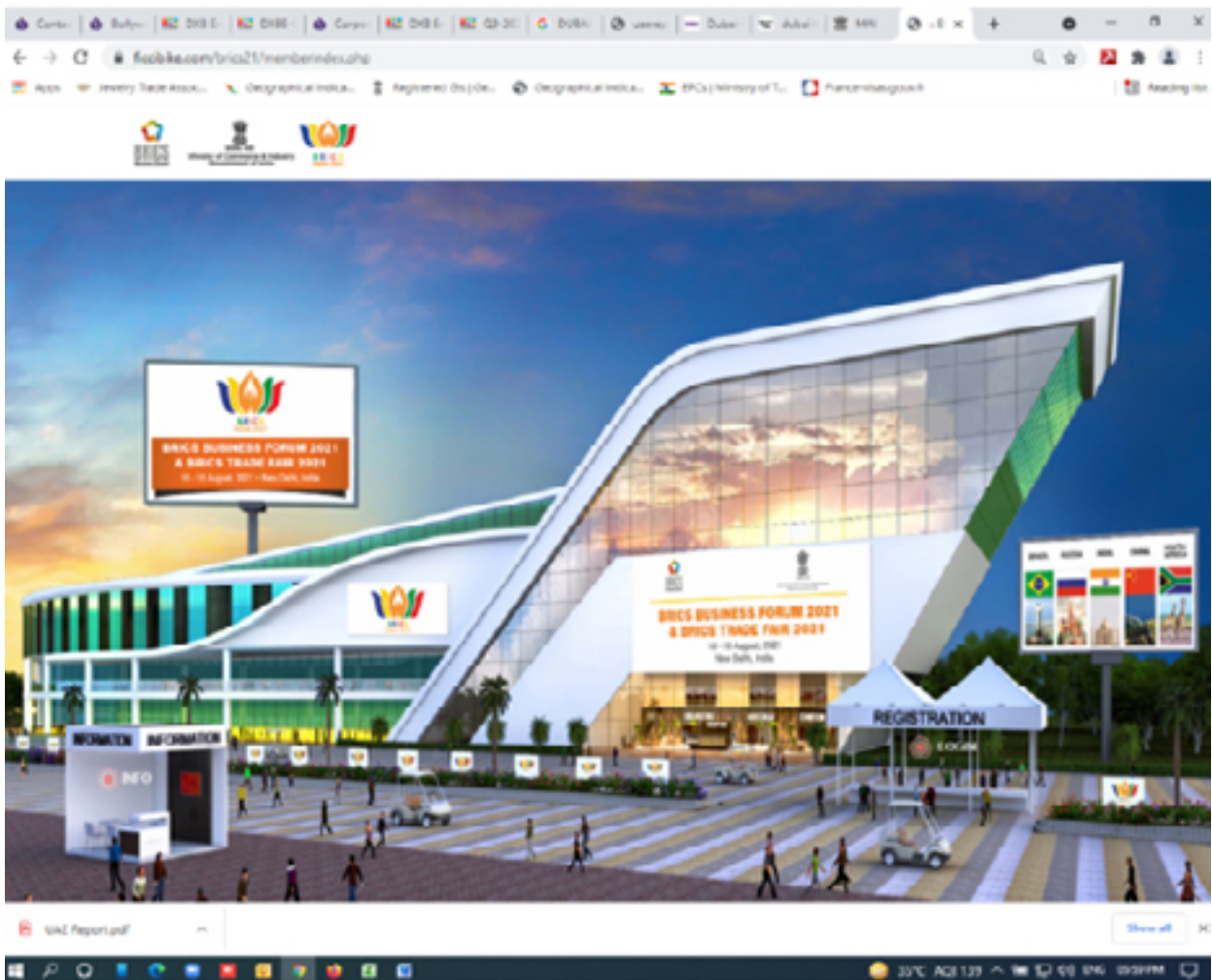


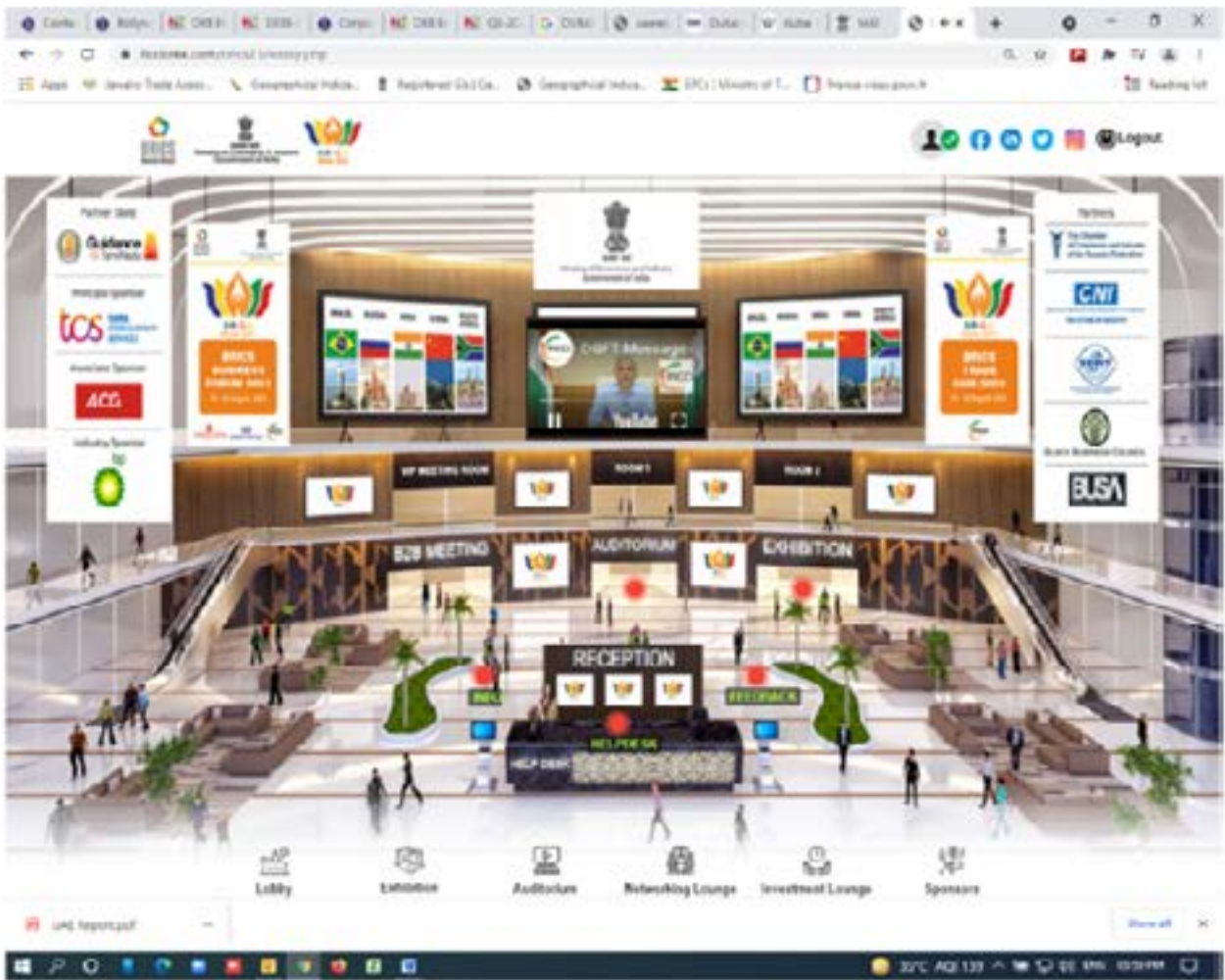
India Day 2021 Virtual Expo Canada, organized by CGI Toronto, Canada

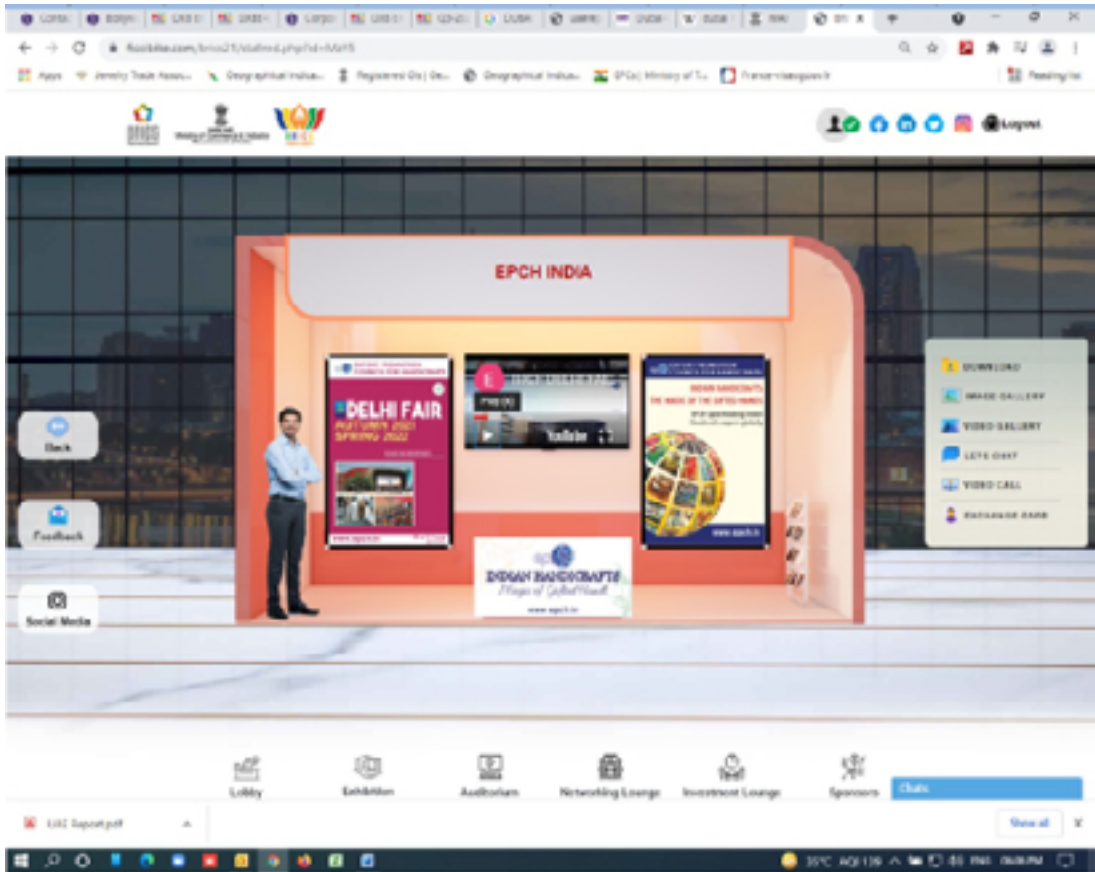




## BRICS TRADE FAIR 2021 IN VIRTUAL MODE







**VIRTUAL BUYER-SELLER-MEET (EUROPE & CIS REGION)**





## INDIA INTERNATIONAL HOSPITALITY EXPO 2021



## AYURYOG EXPO 2021





IHGF DELHI FAIR AUTUMN 28-31 OCTOBER, 2021







(iii) NATIONAL CRAFTS MUSEUM & HASTKALA ACADEMY



The National Crafts Museum and Hastkala Academy (Earlier known as National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum) is located at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. It is a subordinate office under the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. 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 general public, to help crafts persons to find a platform for marketing without middlemen and serve as a resource centre for Indian handicraft and handloom traditions. Collection, conservation and preservation of crafts specimens and the revival, reproduction and development of art and craft are the activities of the Crafts Museum. In spite of COVID-19 Pandemic, various activities and performance were carried out by NCM&HKA.

**Museum Collection:**

The Museum has a collection of about 28,000 artifacts consisting of metallic and stone 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, terracotta, folk and tribal jewelry 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 throughout the year. Crafts persons from all over the country are invited for the Crafts Demonstration Programme to demonstrate their skills and to sell their craft products. Due to second wave for COVID-19 Pandemic and lockdown in states ,there was no participation from the artisans in the months of May, June, July, 2021.



The number of Craftspersons and performers participated in the CDP from the month of April, 2021 and August, 2021 to November, 2021 is given in the below table.

S. No.	Months	Crafts Persons	Performer	Total	Remark
1.	1st to 16th April 2021	29	06	35	
2.	May 2021	0	Village Complex: Village Complex: 0	0	Second wave for COVID-19 Pandemic
3	June 2021	0	0	0	Second wave for COVID-19 Pandemic
4	July 2021	0	0	0	Second wave for COVID-19 Pandemic
5	August 2021	11	04	15	
6	September 2021	08	03	11	
7.	October 2021	25	5	30	
8	November 2021	22	6	28	
TOTAL		95	24	119	

**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
- AnganManch
- PilkhanManch



#### Library:

- The Museum has a specialized reference Library with more than 10000 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 263 visitors visited the library in this period and 118 books were issued up to November 2021.

2.	May 2021	0	0	0
3	23rd to 30th June 2021	4	12	226
4	July 2021	3	60	1587
5	August 2021	17	77	2351
6	September 2021	36	373	2764
7.	October 2021	46	481	2968
8	November 2021 (till 16th November, 2021)	19	84	1334
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>12061</b>

#### Visitors Detail-Session 2021-2022

S. No.	Months	Foreigner	Children/ student	General Public/ Indians
1.	1st to 16th April 2021	10	51	831

Due to Covid-19 pandemic, Museum was closed for the visitors, from 16th April, 2021 to 22nd June 2021 (in session 2021-22).

## Conservation and Preservation:



The main functions of the Conservation and Preservation Laboratory is to take preventive and curative care of different types of materials/objects, throughout the year. The Conservation work undertaken in the Crafts Museum during April 2021 to November 2021 is given as below:

- 22 art objects have been chemically treated; Conservation of 09 objects was carried out. Besides these, insecticide spray, cleaning and chemical treatment of 62 objects was also executed.

- Around 3500 Textiles from the reserved collection has been physically examined and classified. Some of textiles selected for the exhibition from the display or the reserved collection have been preserved and conserved as per the damages observed. Any interventions in the textile collection have taken into account its specific characteristics and status of preservation. All interventions, such as mechanical cleaning to remove the particulate soiling and ingrained dirt; solvent cleaning, stitch repair etc., have been compatible and kept at a necessary minimal level to avoid any reduction of original material. However, if unavoidable, the use of new materials and methods will be backed by comprehensive past scientific data and positive results of testing in laboratories like providing of lining or backing to the objects (textile) to increase the support and strength and the vulnerable edges of holes present in the textile objects were mended using conservation stitches through curved needle and 2 ply silk hair thread to secure them from further damage. The fabric for the linings or backings was Lanaset and solophenyl dyes to match the colour of the object. Humidification was given to relax

the object from planar distortions, undulations and creases.

Also, from the preservation point of view the old tagging were replaced by the new one. The new labelling is done on Tyvek sheet because it is immersible label; can be cut to size as required; Soft weights are more sympathetic to soft, fragile objects; Smoother to type on typewriter and ink doesn't spread or transfer to the object.



- The restoration of Haveli was carried out by the INTACH during this period.

**During the period from April 2021 to November, 2021 the Crafts Museum organized various Exhibitions, Workshops Seminars/events (Due to Covid-19 pandemic Museum was closed to the visitors from 16th April, 2021 to 22nd June 2021)**

1. The National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy, New Delhi in collaboration with the Odisha Art Centre, Odisha has organized international exhibition entitled: "Reetiyon se Kalakritiyon ka Safar" from 18th August to 18th September, 2021. The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, Secretary (Textiles), Govt. of India, (Ministry of Textiles) on 18th August, 2021. The exhibition was very successful.





- The permission was accorded to the fashion organization to carry out photography and video shooting for educational purpose and social media in the village complex, crafts demonstration area and open area.



- A virtual workshop with Greenfields Public School was conducted on National Handlooms Day 7th August, 2021.
- Professional workshop for Australian and Indian educators organised through Australia India Bridge School partnership programme on 5th August, 2021.
- Loaned 41 object from the collection of NCM&HKA, Delhi to NGMA, New Delhi for the exhibition: "Kesetrageya: The illuminated" from August 09, 2021 to January 31st, 2022.
- Loaned Shiva Temple to NGMA for traditional event held on 11th November, 2021 for the Annapurna Devi statue.



- 21 Interns from various Educational Institutions were engaged for internship at NCM&HKA, New Delhi.
- About 150 Scholars, Crafts Experts, Research Persons, Architects, Fashion and Designers have seen the different Crafts Documentary Films. Approx. 22 short films on different Arts and Crafts have been screened to the visitors at NCM&HKA.

#### Visit by Delegations and others:

- Wife of Excellency High Commissioner of Sri Lanka visited the Crafts Museum on 30th





2. Head of the Cultural Department German Embassy, Mr. Johannes Hoerber visited Crafts Museum on 20th October, 2021.

3. 1138 students from Schools and colleges, 12061 Indian and 135 Foreign Visitors visited the National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy till now, due to Covid-19 pandemic Museum was closed to the visitors from 16th April, 2021 to 22nd June 2021 (in session 2021-22).

S. No.	Months	Foreigner	Children/ student	General Public/ Indians
1.	1st to 16th April 2021	10	51	831
2.	May 2021	0	0	0
3	23rd to 30th June 2021	4	12	226
4	July 2021	3	60	1587
5	August 2021	17	77	2351
6	September 2021	36	373	2764
7.	October 2021	46	481	2968
8	November 2021 (till 16th November, 2021)	19	84	1334
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1138</b>	<b>12061</b>

#### Financial Progress:

There is a financial outlay/Budget Estimate of

Rs.15.00 Crores for the financial year 2021-22, out of which Rs. 5.98 Crores (Five Crores Ninety Eight Lacs only) have been spent upto 31.10.2021. In addition to the above, the CSR funds of Rs. 13.4 Crores (Thirteen Crores Forty Lacs only) has been approved by M/S BPCL for Reorganization for Museum storage and Digital Archiving work including documentation work.

The project for reorganization of Museum storage has been awarded to IGNCA, New Delhi, which is executing this work at NCM&HKA, New Delhi. The work of reorganization of Museum storage is under progress. The other works i.e. Digital Archiving is likely to start from January, 2022. The necessary codal formalities are being carried out by NCM&HKA. The entire work may get completed by December, 2022.

#### (iv) 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.

#### 1. Human Resource Development (HRD)

- B.Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology.
- Total 199 students are studying in B.Tech programme.
- 700 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 4614 designs have been utilized by industry for commercial purpose. 114 designs have been created under design bank. 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 it's 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.
- Influence of Needle-punching Parameters for the Preparation of Polypyrrole-coated Non-woven Composites for Heat Generation. This work deals with the preparation and characterization of electrically conductive needle-punched non-woven composites for heat generation. This work has been published under following citation "Subhankar Maity, Shivangi Pandey, Alok Kumar, *Tekstilec* 64(2):172-183, 2021."
- NOVEL APPROACH TOWARDS ENERGY STORING SMART GARMENTS: All the sensors, drives, and other electronic components on smart textiles need to have the power to perform. But the traditional power structures are rigid and have great limitations. To solve the problem, it is necessary to develop a flexible, lightweight, portable storage device. Super capacitor is an emerging energy storage device with high power density, short charging time, excellent reversibility and long life cycle, energy conservation and so on. The Objective of evolving fiber Based supercapacitors is to fabricate an energy storage system with flexibility while maintaining outstanding performance. This can further used in wearable electronics.
- Nano-on-micro approach for fabricating ternary metal oxy-hydroxide based flexible super capacitors, *Journal of Industrial textiles*, Pragati Bajpai, Alok Srivastava, Alok Kumar accepted for publication.

#### 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 the needs of carpet exporters to compete with the global market.
- Carpet Industry has utilized the available testing facilities to confirm the quality requirements of international and national buyers.
- Industry can hire IICT for consultation to enhance their business performance.
- IICT Laboratories are NABL Accredited hence test reports are acceptable internationally.
- KALEEN BANDHU- The forum for Industry-IICT Interface remained active through interactive programmes.

#### Salient achievement:

- 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.
- MoU with Industry : MoUs initiated with industry partners are useful to forge a bond and develop future relations, for benefit of the students.
- LED based Solar Home Lighting Systems have been distributed to 2187 nos. of the Registered Artisans (Carpet Weavers) in Varanasi, Bhadohi & Mirzapur Carpet belt of U.P. under the sanctioned scheme / project of Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles, O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi. The distribution of the units is great support/help to the identified artisans of the belt during period of covid pandemic.

#### (v) Metal Handicrafts Service Centre

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.
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
- Skildevelopment training through Indian Institute of Handicrafts Technologies

#### **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 : 2017 equipped with Contemporary Testing Equipment's 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 artisians after installation of Ion Chromatography –ICPMS & FTIR

1. Toxic Metals in Non-Metlic Coating
2. Migration of 23 Elemints as per Europion Directive
3. Spoeific Migration of Heavy Metals
4. Identification of of Organic Poision and Toxic
5. Identification of Toxic Compound

#### **Benefitstothe 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 and Jewelry Exporters of Delhi and Gurugram.
- Approximate 2500 Artisans Benefited
- Approximate 2450 Exporters Benefited
- Approximate 1600 Manufacturers Benefited

#### Recent achievements of the Centre:

1. Metal Finishing Section (MFS) of MHSC achieved revenue of **Rs. 9826921.00** from 1st April 2021 to November 2021 however this were Rs.6001101.00 from 1st April 2020 to November 2020.
2. From the RTC Laboratory of MHSC had revenue of **Rs. 2973195.00** from from 1st April 2021 to November 2021 however this were Rs.2693620.00 from from 1st April 2020 to November 2020.
3. Rs. 960000.00 has also been earned by the Institute from other Skill Development Activity.
4. Total revenue earned from Metal Finishing Section (MFS), RTC Laboratory and from skill development activities through Indian Institute Of Handicrafts Technologies is Rs.

**13760116.00** from 1st April 2021 to November 2021 **however this was Rs. Rs. 8694721.00.** According to the data available in the Centre, at least 1150 exporters, manufactures, buyers/ buying agents and artisans from Moradabad & surrounding area derived the benefits in diverse ways as testing & certification or finishing.

5. Institute is going to enhance their calibration facilities like Pressure, Electrical, Thermal and Dimension.

Details of Income & Expenditure of the Centre for the FY- 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020 – 21, & 2021 – 22 [ Up to November 2021]

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 17996188.00	Rs. 17816580.00

(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 292 Artisans in Metal Craft through our dedicated Training Department namely Indian Institute of Handicrafts Technologies [ IIHT] 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 Frame Work] compliances by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship , Govt. of India.

About 1000 artisans are benefitted directly or

indirectly. Few of them has started their own business. This Institute is very useful for the handicrafts Trade therefore looking for the best support from the respective Ministry for

Benefit to the Industry

- Qualitative Improvement in Production of Metal

**Recent visit of Dignitaries for MHSC, Moradabad.**

(A) – Mr. Suresh Chandra, IAS (Additional Chief Secretary Government of U.P Visited MHSC on 04.07.2021 along with City Magistrate Shri Rajesh Singh Ji and Impressed to the facilities available in the Institute as per his comments it is great help to the Exporters of Moradabad.



(B) Mr. Anuj Kumar – Dy. Commissioner Industries visited MHSC reviewed the complete functioning of MHSC, Moradabad and inaugurated ODOP 1st Batch 10.08.2021



(C) - Shri B.N Yadav- Additional Divisional Commissioner of Moradabad visited at MHSC and reviewed all the activities/services served to Exporters, Artisans and Manufactures. He has also inaugurated on 06.09.2021 ODOP Training Session.



(D) Fresh Batch of Indian Trade Services ( ITS ), Government of India visited MHSC on 23.09.2021 along with Dy. Commissioner Customs Moradabad.





( E ) – Program organized on 29.09.2021 during 75 Special Stamp Covers for ODOP Scheme launching a 'postal stamp' and a special postal cover based on the 'One-District One Product' scheme of the U.P. Government state By Respected Yogi Adityanath – Chief Minister of U.P. , the 'Mission Shakti' – METAL CRAFT – Moradabad



(F)-Shri Vinod Agarwal – Mayor of Moradabad visited MHSC during NARI MISSION SHAKTI Program at MHSC



**(G)- Mr. Anand Vardhan, IAS, Chief Development Officer Moradabad** visited to the Institute on 07.10.2021 and reviewed every services of the Institute and also saw deeply about the costing charges by the Institute .



**(H) Shri Shailendra Kumar Singh, IAS, District Magistrate of Moradabad** with Mr. Anuj Kumar – Dy. Commissioner Industries visited MHSC and reviewed the complete functioning of MHSC, Moradabad on 08.10.2021



**( I ) – Mr. Akhilesh Bhandaula , IPS, S.P.City Moradabad** visited on 29.11.2021 and review the services of the Institute. He is very impressed to see the testing facilities of Toxic Compound through FTIR Techniques..



(J) - Mr. Vishesh Gupta, President of Utter Pradesh Balak Adhikar Sanrakshan AAyog , - Moradabad visited Institute



# ICT INITIATIVES IN TEXTILES

## 10.1 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-Procurement etc. The ministry and its organizations are using video conferencing services extensively with different states and departments on regular basis.

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, and Delhi.

NIC-Textiles Informatics Division 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.

## 10.2 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.

## 10.3 ICT Infrastructure up gradations

Hardware/ Software are regularly reviewed and necessary upgrades done for better performance of the LAN/ WAN /PCs by the NIC network division. 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.

## 10.4 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 already been initiated. The Digital Signature Certificate/ e-Sign implemented and being successfully used by concerned officers in file creation, movement etc.

## 10.5 New initiatives

### 1. PLI Portal for Ministry of Textiles

NIC has designed & developed Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Portal for Ministry of Textiles. This is the Portal for one out of the ten PLI Schemes approved by the Government of India. The URL is: <https://pli.texmin.gov.in>

Functionalities:

- Registration of applicant of Industries and Individual type.
- Submission of application for Intent to participate by registered applicant for Part-I which has investment of minimum ₹300 Crore and Part-II which has investment of minimum ₹100 Crore.
- Easy to use simple forms in Tabs format are created for filing proposal step by step
- Features of e-Payment and e-Sign are implemented
- Generation of Acknowledgement and MIS
- Ministry Dashboard created

## **2. Dashboard of Ministry of Textiles**

A Dashboard of the Ministry is in place and was developed by using Darpan Framework of NIC. Training has already been provided to the concerned users and Project Administrators have been created to manage data of their scheme/ project. The dashboard is in public domain.

## **3. MyHandicrafts Portal**

Efforts have been initiated for the development of MyHandicrafts Portal – a comprehensive portal for end-to-end digitizing all the schemes of the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). A scheme Carpet Weaving Training Scheme has been developed under this initiative. Training has also been provided to the field offices of the O/o DC(HC) in Jammu & Kashmir and now testing of the system is going on at field level. The system will be launched after successful testing.

# PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE HINDI

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## Translation Work

The documents such as cabinet notes, notifications, PLI guidelines, 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/Minister of state for Textiles and press releases are translated regularly by Rajbhasha 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.

## Hindi Fortnight and Prize Distribution Ceremony

To commemorate Hindi Divas, Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the ministry this year also, during 14 to 28 September, 2021. Hindi fortnight was started with the Lamp Illumination by Secretary, (Textiles) and reciting the appeals of Honourable Home Minister, Minister of Textiles and Minister of State for Textiles by MOT Officials. 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 Poem recitation, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation etc. were organized. This year Hindi Typing competition was organized for Data Entry Operators also working in the Ministry. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, appeals of Home Minister, Minister of Textiles, Minister of state for Textiles and Secretary (Textiles) were circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and 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 by

Shri U.P. Singh, Secretary (Textiles) during the Hindi Prize Distribution Ceremony and Kavya Sandhya organized on 27.10.2021 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. On this occasion the winners were also awarded

by Secretary (Textiles) who had participated in Incentive Scheme for doing Official work (Noting/ Drafting) Originally in Hindi, run by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.



Secretary (Textiles), awarding to the winner officials of the Ministry, in competitions organized during Hindi Pakhwada at the Hindi Award Distribution Ceremony organized in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

#### 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. Its Quarterly meetings are being organized regularly. The follow up action is taken for the compliance of decisions, taken in the meetings of the committee, related to promotion of Hindi in official work.

#### 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.

#### 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 successful participants in this quiz competition are awarded.

# WELFARE MEASURES FOR SC/ST, WOMEN & PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

## 12.1 Silk Sector

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

### 12.1.1. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 35.00 crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2021-22. An amount of Rs. 13.46 crores (Till Dec-21) has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh states towards implementation of components under SCSP.

### 12.1.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)

During the year 2021-22, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25.00 crores towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Rs. 25.00 crores under North East Tribal (NET) category for the welfare of tribal sericulture stakeholders. Till December-2021, an amount of Rs. 10.05 crores has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Bihar & Uttarakhand states under TSP and Rs. 6.25 crore to Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland under NET towards implementation of beneficiary oriented components.

### 12.1.3. Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) projects for Tasar Development

A Project on 'Promotion of Large Scale Tasar Sericulture based Livelihoods' under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana - Non-Timber Forest Produce (MKSP-NTFP), a Sub Component of National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) was implemented from 2013-14 across 6 states viz., Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal (in coordination with PRADAN), Maharashtra (by BAIF, Pune) and Bihar (in coordination with BRLPS &

PRADAN) with the support of the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), GOI and Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles at an outlay of Rs.7160.96 lakh, covering 36,000 beneficiaries in 23 districts, which are mostly affected with Left-Wing Extremism (LWE).

Under the project, a total of 36,723 farmers were covered against the target of 36,108 (including 18,589 tasar beneficiaries and 13,560 agriculture & other beneficiaries) from 759 revenue villages, 67 blocks and 26 districts of the Project states. 1,521 ha of tasar host plants have been raised by 2,471 farmers. 2.189 lakh dfls of nucleus seed and 13.120 lakh dfls of basic seed have been reared to produce 119.40 lakh nucleus seed cocoons and 387.53 lakh basic seed cocoons. 365 private graineurs processed 280.447 lakh seed cocoons and produced 64 lakh commercial dfls. 14,224 commercial rearers brushed 65 lakh dfls and produced 2,404 lakh reeling cocoons besides various capacity and institution building activities across tasar value chain.

## 12.4. Persons with Disability

Welfare measures for persons with disability: The number of persons with various disabilities in Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' against 3% vacancies to be reserved for them under Section 33 of PWD ACT is given below:

## 12.5 Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting

### (a) Silk

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



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	01	87	02	51	00	00	00
2.	O/o The DC (Handloom) & its Organization	102	-	288	02	715	13		
3.	National Textile Corporation								
4.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation India Limited	41	00	102	02	14	02	87	03
5.	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	80	03	84	00	883	11	139	03
6.	National Institute of Fashion Technology	1213	03	472	00	1251	01		
7.	O/o Textile Commissioner	65	01	241	03	325	04		
8.	O/o The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	39	--	398	--	1383	04	As per the recommendations of 6th CPC Gr. D has been merged with GR. C	
9.	The Jute Corporation of India	164	00	77	03	196	05	00	02
10	O/o Textile Committee	80	36	156	104	280	139	00	00
11	Central Silk Board	617	10	1008	21	879	17	00	00

SS: Sanctioned Strength

PWD: Persons with Disability

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 2021-22 & 2022-23 are indicated in Annexure-I & II, respectively.

## Annexure – I

Scheme for Development of SC's & ST's (Rs. in crore)							
Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2021-22 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2021-22 (Proposed by CSB)		B.E 2022-23 (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	500.44	136.57	500.00	100.00	545.00	122.71
2	Development of Sericulture	374.56	85.00	405.60	60.00	401.99	60.00
	Total	875.00	221.57	905.60	160.00	946.99	182.71
	Percentage (%)	25.32		17.67		19.29	

## Annexure – II

Scheme for Development of Women (Rs. in crore)							
Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2021-22 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2021-22 (Proposed by CSB)		B.E 2022-23 (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	500.44	100.08 (20%)	500.00	100.00 (20%)	545.00	109.00 (20%)
2	Development of Sericulture	374.56	112.36 (30%)	405.60	121.68 (30%)	401.99	120.59 (30%)
	Total	875.00	212.44	905.60	221.68	946.99	229.59

# VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

**13.1.** 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.

**13.2.** There are five sanctioned post of Chief Vigilance Officer (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.

**13.3.** 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. In addition all the organizations under the Ministry of Textiles have also been instructed to adhere to the rotational transfer policy in accordance with the CVC's guidelines.

**13.4.** During this financial year, 20 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.

**13.5.** Four disciplinary cases were under process during the financial year. The CVC in its 2nd stage advise has exonerated the incumbent in one disciplinary case. Remaining three cases are under process at different stages.

**13.6.** Vigilance clearance has been issued to 103 officials/officers working in/under the Ministry. 4 (Four) cases of Board level officers in PSUs have been processed for seeking vigilance clearance from CVC.

**13.7.** Vigilance Awareness Week - 2021 commenced with the pledge taking ceremony on 26.10.2021 by the officers/officials in the Ministry. Essay writing competition on the subject "What steps must Indian take to India corruption free" was conducted on 27.10.2021. Debate Competition on the subject "Corruption is anti-economic, anti-poor and anti-national" was conducted on 28.10.2021. There was an over-whelming response for all these events. 22 officers/staff were awarded prizes in various categories. The event concluded with the prize distribution ceremony on 1st November, 2021. All the events were completed successfully.

