

सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

ANNUAL REPORT
2019-20



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OVERVIEW

1.1 The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large unmatched raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. It is the 2nd largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. The share of textile and clothing in India's total exports stands at a significant 12 % (2018-19). India has a share of 5 % of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The uniqueness of the industry lies in its strength both in the hand-woven sector as well as in the capital intensive mill sector. The mill sector is the second largest in the world. Traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and small scale power-loom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban area and also contribute to more than 75% of total textiles production in the country.

The Indian textile Industry has inherent linkage with agriculture and with the culture and traditions of the country making for its versatile spread of products appropriate for both domestic and the export markets. The textile industry contributes to 7% of industry output in value terms, 2% of India's GDP and to 12% of the country's export earnings. The textile industry is one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country with over 45 million people employed directly, and another 6 crore people in allied sectors, including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment.

In keeping with goal of making India's development inclusive and participative, the Government's central focus has been on increasing textile manufacturing by building the best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure, upgradation of technology fostering innovation, enhancing skills and traditional strengths in the textile sector. Some of the major initiatives and highlights of 2018-19 are listed below:

1.2 EXPORTS

The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. The industry is of vital importance to the Indian economy. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total exports stands at a significant 12% in 2018-19. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are EU-28 and USA with 43% share in total textile and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It employs 4.5 crore people directly and another 6 crore people in allied sectors, 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 more than 300 lakh bales (170 kg each) per year. India occupies first position in the world in cotton acreage with around 125.84 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 36% of the world area. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. During 2019-20, India's productivity was 486.33 kg/ha. India has emerged one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the World.

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 the cotton year 2018-19 under MSP was 10.70 lakh bales.

b. Jute

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

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

A software platform "JUTE-SMART" (Jute Sacking Supply Management and Requisition Tool) has been implemented for procurement of jute

sacking from 1st November, 2016. At present, Jute-SMART software has become operational and indents of around 85.3 lakh bales worth Rs. 21.97 thousand crore (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART in the month of November to October, 2019 by SPAs from Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, A.P, Telangana and Bihar and PCSOs have been placed for these bales to the jute mills located in 6 states of state governments from a number of jute mills involving various intermediaries.

Jute-IACRE has been launched for increasing the income of jute farmers by at least 50% by using certified seeds, modern agronomic practices in jute cultivation and also by using microbial consortium i.e. CRIJAF SONA to upgrade the quality of jute. 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 five commercial varieties of silk, namely Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Muga and Eri. Indian sericulture industry has the unique distinction of high employment potential, low capital requirement and provides remunerative income to silk growers.

India with the production of 35,468 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 71.50% (25,344 MT), Tasar 8.4% (2,981 MT), Eri 19.48% (6,910 MT) and Muga 0.66% (233 MT) of the total raw silk production of 35,468 MT. The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 5,874 MT in 2017-18 to 6,987 MT in 2018-19 registering an increase of 18.9% growth. Vanya silk (Tasar, Eri, Muga) production has increased from 9,840 MT to 10,124 MT showing an increase of 2.9%. Muga silk has recorded the highest ever production of 233 MT and has set a new momentum of growth.

d. **Wool:**

For the holistic growth of the wool sector, Ministry of Textiles, formulated a new integrated programme i.e. Integrated Wool Development Programme, (IWDP) which has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee in its meeting held on 23.03.2017. The programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including essential requirement of all stake holders viz. formation of cooperatives of wool growers, machine sheep shearing, strengthening of wool marketing\wool processing\woollen product manufacturing. Focus has been made in certification, labelling, branding of pashmina wool and utilization of deccani wool in industrial products through research and development activity. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a programme for the development of Pashmina sector in

J&K State with allocation of Rs. 50 crore. The programme has been incorporated under IWDP in the name of Reconstruction Plan for J&K State.

1.4. **TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT**

(a) **Technology Upgradation: Amended Technology Fund Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS):** ATUFS was notified in January 2016 with an outlay of Rs 17822 cr to mobilize new investments of about Rs 95,000 crores and to create new employment for about 35 lakh persons by the 2022. As on 20.01.2020, a total of 9605 UIDs have been issued under ATUFS with estimated project cost of Rs. 39826.28 crore.

(b) **PowerTex India:**

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

1.5 **SUPPORT FOR SKILLING**

a. **New Skill development scheme i.e. I K F Z (Samarth)-“Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)**

On the basis of the learning from the ISDS, the Ministry has introduced new skill development scheme covering the entire value chain of the textile sector excluding Spinning & Weaving in organized Sector, titled सामर्थ (Samarth)-“Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)” from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore. The scheme will have National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant training courses with funding forms as per the Common Norms notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). 10 lakh people are expected to be skilled and certified in various segments of Textile Sector through the scheme, out of which 1 lakh will be in traditional sectors.

1.6 **INFRASTRUCTURE SUPPORT**

a. **Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP)**

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

2. Funding under the scheme is provided under the components i.e. Common Infrastructure like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines, Buildings for common facilities like testing laboratory (including equipments), design centre(including equipments), training centre(including equipments), trade centre/display centre, warehousing facility/ raw material depot, one packaging unit, crèche, canteen, workers' hostel, offices of service providers, labour rest and recreation facilities, marketing support system (backward / forward linkages) etc, Factory buildings for production purposes, Plant & machinery and Work space for textile units and workers' hostel which may be made available on rental/hire purchase basis.
3. The total financial support by Gol is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40 crore. However, GOI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.40 crore for first two projects (each) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and UT of Laddakh and UT of Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Till now, 56 sanctioned textile parks are under various stages of implementation.

Status of Implementation:

1. Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 5333 textile units, generate employment for about 3,44,443 persons and attract investment of over Rs. 26,529 crore.
2. An amount of Rs. 1347.08 crore has been released under SITP in these fifty six textile parks.
3. So far, twenty two parks are complete as per scheme guidelines. These are Brandix - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Mundra SEZ, RJD Textiles Park, Surat Super Yarn Pvt. Limited, Vraj Integrated Textile Park, Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Limited & Sayan Textile Park – Gujarat, Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited, Ichchalkaranji, Maharashtra; Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park, Karur Textiles Park, Tamil Nadu; Madurai Integrated Textile Park – Tamil Nadu. Islampur Integrated Textile Park, Baramati Hi-Tech Textile Park, Deesan Infrastructure Pvt Ltd. & Latur Integrated Textile Park - Maharashtra. Lotus Integrated Textiles Park, Punjab, Dodballapur Textile Park, Karnataka. Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd. – Rajasthan, Pochampally Handloom Park Limited-Telangana, Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra and Pride India Cooperative Textile Park Ltd, Maharashtra.

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

In order to provide a fillip to the Apparel Manufacturing Industry and generate additional employment, particularly for

women, the Ministry was implementing this scheme on pilot basis. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides additional grant of Rs 10 crore to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP to set up new /additional apparel units in the park. One project under the scheme has been sanctioned to Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tamilnadu.

c. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

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

- i. Up-gradation of 18 MLD CETP into Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by Balotra Water Pollution Control Treatment and Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Balotra in Rajasthan.
- ii. Up-gradation of 2.5 MLD CETP to ZLD by Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Jasol, Rajasthan.
- iii. Setting up of 12.3 MLD ZLD project by Sanganer Enviro Project Development at Sanganer, Rajasthan.
- iv. Upgradation of 12 MLD CETP to ZLD at Pali, Rajasthan
- v. Setting up of 6 MLD ZLD by Southern Districts Textile Processing Cluster (P) Limited at Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu.
- vi. Setting up of 4 MLD ZLD by Sree Bhavani Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Bhavani Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu.
- vii. Setting up of 25 MLD ZLD at Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat, Gujarat

An amount of Rs. 56.31 crore has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects. The scheme has been extended upto March, 2020.

d. Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)

The Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM) was launched on pilot basis in January 2014 with initial outlay of Rs.38.80 crore for setting up three Incubation Centres @ Rs.12.93 crore /Incubation Centre. The objective of the Scheme is to promote new entrepreneurs in apparel

manufacturing by providing them an integrated workspace with complete ecosystem and plug and play facility which help them in reducing time, cost and efforts involved in setting up a new incubation centre. Three projects for setting Incubation Centres by i.e. HSIIDC in Haryana, SPINFED in Odisha & IIDC in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned under the scheme.

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

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

1.8 TECHNICAL TEXTILES:

Technical Textiles is a high technology sunrise sector which is steadily gaining ground in India. Technical textiles are functional fabrics that have applications across various industries including automobiles, civil engineering and construction, agriculture, healthcare, industrial safety, personal protection etc. Based on usage, there are 12 technical textile segments viz., Agrotech, Meditech, Buildtech, Mobiltech, Clothtech, Oekotech, Geotech, Packtech, Homotech, Protech, Indutech and Sportech. The estimated market size of technical textiles by 2020-21 in India is Rs.2,00,000 crore.

Eleven Focus Incubation Centers (FICs) have been established on plug and play model at a cost of Rs. 59.35 crore {five in TRAs /COEs & six in IITs (Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur & Kharagpur)} in order to help the potential entrepreneurs to enter into technical textiles.

In order to support the manufactures of technical textiles, 8 Centre of Excellences (CoE) have been established at the cost of Rs.139.00 crore in the areas of Geotech (BTRA), Agrotech (SASMIRA), Protech (NITRA), Meditech (SITRA), Nonwovens (DKTE), Indutech (PSG College of Technology), Composite (ATIRA) and Sportech (WRA).

Further, 10 Agrotexiles Demonstration Centers have been set up in Rest of India for promoting usage of agro textiles.

Under the Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotexiles in NER 44 Demonstration Centers in North-East (NE) Region have been set up, a total of 1218 Agrotexile kits have been distributed and a total of 5012 farmers have been trained under the Scheme.

Under the Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North East Region, 40 Geotechnical Textiles projects of Roads, Water Reservoir and Slope Stabilization at the cost of over Rs.100 Crore (Roads-12, Water Reservoir – 11, Slope Stabilization – 17) have been sanctioned.

The 8th international Exhibition and Conference on Technical Textiles 'Technotex 2019' was held during August, 29-31, 2019 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai. Maharashtra was the host State and Gujarat, Telangana, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh participated as partner states. The exhibition witnessed participation from more than 30 countries.

1.9 SECTORAL SCHEMES:

A. Powerloom Sector

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

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

B. Handloom Sector:

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

During the year 2019-20, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) celebrated fifth National Handloom Day on 7th August 2019.

i. Handloom Cloth Production and Export

Due to persistent developmental and welfare measures initiated by the Government of India, the declining trend in production in the handloom sector has more or less been arrested though numbers of weavers engaged in handloom sector are declining. From year 2004-05 (except the year of recession in 2008-09), there has been, a considerable growth in production of handloom products. Production recorded a figure of 7990 million sq. meters in the year 2017-18. The export of handloom items during 2018-19 was Rs.2392.39 crore and during the year 2019-20 (upto Oct..2019) is Rs. 1405.41 crore.

ii. Concessional Credit

The loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years. Margin money assistance to a maximum of Rs.10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three

years is also provided. Earlier the loans were sanctioned in the form of Weavers Credit Card(WCC). Now, MUDRA platform has been adopted for providing concessional credit to handloom weavers and weaver entrepreneurs and the scheme is being implemented as 'Weavers MUDRA' scheme. During 2019-20, 18057 loans have been sanctioned upto 31.12.2019 with sanctioned amount of Rs.96.57 crore.

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

iii. Block Level Cluster

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

The following clusters have been sanctioned during 2017-18 to 2019-20 (as on 31.12.2019):

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

iv. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme(CHCDS)

- The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters in geographical locations covering atleast 15000 handlooms with the government of India contribution upto Rs.40 crore per cluster over a period of 5 years.
- During the year 2019-20 (as on 31.3.2020), an amount of Rs.16.23 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions.

v. Brand Building of Handlooms:

(a) 'India Handloom' Brand

The India Handloom Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of first handloom day on 07.08.15 to endorse the quality of the products in terms of raw material, processing, weaving and other parameters besides social and environmental compliances for earning the trust of the customers. The IHB 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 IHB is aimed at generating a special market space and increased earnings to the weavers.

Benefits of the brand 'India Handloom'

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

Implementation

The India Handloom Brand initiative is being implemented by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms with the help of Textiles Committee in the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The sale of IHB products has shown an encouraging trend.

A total of 1590 registrations have been issued under 184 products categories and a sale to the tune of Rs.918.75 crore has been generated as on 31.03.2020 since launch.

(a) Handloom Mark:- The Handloom mark was launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers regarding handloom products being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is the implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. A total number of 22275 registrations have been issued upto 31.03.2020.

vi. e-Marketing: -

To promote marketing of handloom products in general and to reach the customers of younger generation in particular, a policy frame work

has been prepared to promote e-marketing of handloom products in a transparent, competitive and effective manner.

A total of 23 e-commerce entities have been approved and sale of Rs.109.88 crore has been made upto 31.03.2020.

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

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

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

This is the first ever such big intervention for exclusively promoting handlooms and handicraft traditions of India uniquely positioned in Varanasi which itself is unparalleled example of rich traditions of handloom, handicrafts and handwoven carpets, all in one place.

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

C. Handicrafts Sector:

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

The sector is estimated to employ 68.86 lakh artisans at present. The export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto September 2019 has been Rs.18679.60 crore. The plan allocation during 2019-20 is Rs.286.17crore, against which the expenditure upto 31st October 2019 is Rs.132.73 crore (47.92 %).

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

I. National Handicrafts Development Programmes have following components: -

- i. Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans Under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY),
- ii. Design & Technology Up-gradation,
- iii. Human Resource Development,
- iv. Direct Benefit to Artisans,
- v. Infrastructure and Technology Support,
- vi. Research and Development,
- vii. Marketing Support & Services.

II. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme)

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

New initiatives:

1. A study tour to Cambodia and Vietnam was organized in the month of May-2019 wherein Shri Shantmanu, Development Commissioner(Handicrafts) lead the handicraft delegation to the above mentioned south Asian countries to understand various techniques of product development, product infrastructure, design institution, and other institutional support available to the artisans and exporters of gifts, decorative, crafts, furniture etc.
2. 5 Award winning artisans participated in 3 days 'Namaste Stockholm' festival organized at Stockholm, Sweden w.e.f 25th May 2019. The programme with a footfall of 20,000 was inaugurated by Ambassador of India in Stockholm and total sales generated during the event were over 4 lakh rupees.
3. A programme of live demonstration of handicraft was organized w.e.f 23-26 May 2019 at Yiwu China where in National Merit certificate holder artisan from Odisha Sh. Umesh Chander Behera participated.
4. A live demonstration "Global Indian Festival" at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia from 8-16 June, 2019, an Awareness campaign "Dallas Temp Show" at Dallas Market Centre, USA from 19-25 June 2019, an Exhibition "Handmade in India" at Amsterdam, Netherlands from 15-19 June 2019, and a Joint Exhibition between India & Kyrgyzstan (joint organized by DC(HC) & DC(HL) Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan from 12-24 June

- 2019 held during the month with a view to promote indian handicrafts and access international market, also 12 artisans participated in the events.
5. Hastkala Academy has been set up in the premises of National Handloom and Handicrafts Museum, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi as a part and partial activity of Museum.
 6. Foundation stone laying ceremony of Integrated Textiles Tourism Complex at Nongpoh (Ri-Bhoi District) was held on 26.08.2019 jointly by Shri Konrad K.Sangma, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Meghalaya and Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles in presence of Shri B. Lyngdoh, Minister of Textiles, Government of Meghalaya.
 7. The Textile Gallery at Pragati Maidan was inaugurated by Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on 13th August, 2019.
 8. Urban Haat at Madhubani has been approved to DRDA Madhubani to the tune of Rs.300.00 lakhs (80% Govt. Grant and 20% State Govt. share) releasing Rs.77.90 lakhs.
 9. 25225 calls have been received and redressed upto October, 2019 under Handicrafts Helpline No.18002084800 (Toll Free).
 10. Under Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme selection of Artisans Handicrafts Award 2017 finalized during the month of October 2019.
 11. Under Research and Development Scheme, funds to the tune of Rs.04.04 crore have been released to NIFT Delhi for establishment of Craft Repository.
 12. Urban Haat at Madhubani has been approved to DRDA Madhubani to the tune of Rs.300.00 lakhs (80% Govt. Grant and 20% State Govt. share) releasing Rs.77.90 lakhs.
 13. Six thematic Exhibitions held for promoting GI crafts of SC/ CER artisans at Bangalore, Delhi, Varanasi, Bhubaneswar & Guwahati benefitting 130 artisans.
 14. Progress of implementation of key transformative ideas/ interventions during 100 days programme (05th July to 15th October, 2019)
 - v. DPIIT has proposed for amendment in GI Act. for simplification of registration process. Ministry of Textiles has supported the proposal.
 - vi. Four thematic exhibitions on GI Crafts have been organised at Guwahati, Varanasi, Bhubaneswar and Bangalore. The sales amounting to Rs.1,16,07,600/- generated were during the events.
 - vii. The application for DSC(Digital Signature Certificate) along with relevant documents for all proposed Directors of Producer Companies have been filed with the Registrar of Company.
 - viii. DPR for all clusters have been prepared. The strategies are being formulated to implement need based interventions in selected clusters. The need based interventions will be implemented from November, 2019 onwards in the selected clusters.

1.10. NORTH EAST REGION TEXTILE PROMOTION SCHEME (NERTPS)

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

1.11 PROMOTING FASHION TECHNOLOGY

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. The Institute has stood as a beacon of serious critical engagement, and a key enabler in developing competent professionals.

Set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering institute of fashion education in our county and has been in the vanguard of providing professional human resource to the 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. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors included leading progressive scholars from Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA. The in-house faculty was drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jayakar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is a reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the institute's road map to success.

Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the institute. Over this period, NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Across its 16 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of Fashion Technology provides a framework to ensure that prospective students from different parts of the country achieve their highest potential through the programmes offered. Since the early years of its inception, the Institute has provided a firm foundation in fashion education in the domains of Design, Management and Technology. Since then, NIFT has scaled high academic standards. The faculty of the institute has grown into a community of leading practitioners, education enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, creative thinkers, researchers and analysts.

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

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

Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. At NIFT we constantly endeavor 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 and NIFT now has a new restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential and flexibility and much ahead of times. The key features are concept of Majors and Minors, specialisations within the programme, and a basket of General Electives to choose from, leading to individualized pathways.

1.12 DIRECT BENEFIT (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 are 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.

2. The DBT Mission at the Cabinet Secretariat is monitoring the implementation of DBT scheme through online i.e. DBT Bharat Portal. Economic Division is co-ordination the work of on boarding of 32 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 19 schemes and 15 schemes has been integrated with DBT Bharat Portal and for remaining schemes efforts are being made for early development of MIS and integration with DBT Bharat Portal . The funds for all schemes are transferred through electronic mode.

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 OFFICE AND ADVISORY BOARDS:-

2.4.1 Attached Offices

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

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

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

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

2.4.2 Subordinate Offices:

(I) Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai

The office of the Textile Commissioner (TxC) has its headquarters at Mumbai and eight Regional Offices at Amritsar, Noida, Indore, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Navi Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. The Office of Textiles Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the government on the general economic health of the textiles industry. The developmental activities of the office of the Textile Commissioner Centre around Planning for the parallel growth and development of all segments of the textiles & clothing industry. Out of forty seven Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning throughout the country, fifteen are under the administrative control of the Textile Commissioner. These PSCs cater the skilled manpower to the textile & clothing industry and technical consultancy/ services to the decentralized Powerloom sector. The Office of the Textile Commissioner also coordinates and provides guidance to the remaining thirty two Powerloom Service Centres, being run by the various Textiles Research Associations and State Government Agencies. The office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes on Technical Textiles, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Group Powerloom Schemes.

(II) Office of the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata

The function and activities of the office of jute commissioner relate to (i) furnishing technical advice to the Ministry regarding policy matter formulation pertaining to jute industry

including machinery development (ii) implementation of developmental activities through jute-related bodies of the Ministry of Textiles like National Jute Board (NJB) particularly for promotion of jute handicraft and jute hand-loom in decentralized sector and entrepreneurial skill in such sector and R&D programmes through Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA) and other Textile Research Associations, (iii) monitoring price behavior 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.

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

Statutory Bodies:

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

The NJB is statutorily mandated to undertake measures to:

- evolve an integrated approach to jute cultivation in the matters of formulation of schemes, extension work, implementation and evaluation of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality thereon ;
- promote production of better quality raw jute;
- enhance productivity of raw jute;
- promote or undertake arrangements for better marketing and stabilization of the prices of raw jute;
- promote standardization of raw jute and jute products;
- suggest norms of efficiency for jute industry with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining optimum production, improving quality and reducing costs;
- propagate information useful to the growers of raw jute and manufacturers of jute products;
- promote and undertake measures for quality control or raw jute and jute products;
- assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging; of raw jute;
- promote or undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products;
- promote standardization of jute manufactures;
- promote the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry;
- sponsor, assist, coordinate, encourage or undertake scientific, technological, economic and marketing research pertaining to the jute sector;
- maintain and improve existing markets and to develop new markets within the country and outside for jute manufactures and to devise marketing strategies in consonance with the demand for such manufactures in the domestic and international markets;
- sponsor, assist, coordinate or encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the matters related to materials, equipment, methods of production, product development including discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and improvements in those already in use in the jute industry;
- provide and create necessary infrastructural facilities and conditions conducive to the development of diversified jute products by way of assisting the entrepreneurs, artisans, craftsman, designers, manufacturers, exporters, non-Governmental agencies, etc.
- organize workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars,

refresher courses and set up study groups and conduct training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of jute and jute products;

- undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop;
- incorporate measure for sustainable Human Resource Development of the jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;
- modernization of jute sector and technology development;
- take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues;
- secure better working conditions and provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in the jute industry;
- register jute growers and manufacturers on optional basis; and
- 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 including 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 CBS 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 CSB organizes production and supply of quality silkworm basic and commercial seeds, and also supports States to implement various sericulture projects. Also, CSB collects and compiles Sericultural statistics both at the National and Global level. CSB 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) Set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering institute of fashion education in our county and has been in the vanguard of providing professional human resource to the 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 1987 with its headquarters at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to harmonize various diversified interests among different sectors of the wool industry. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1958. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The Board also functions as an advisory Body and implementation agency to the Ministry of Textiles on matters relating to growth and development of the wool sector.

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

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

2.4.5 Advisory Board:

- (i) **All India Powerloom Board:** All India Powerloom Board (AIPB) was first constituted as an Advisory Board to the Government of India in November, 1981 with the aim to advise the Government generally on matters concerning the healthy development of Powerlooms within the power operated weaving sector including measures to be taken

to achieve better productivity, increased efficiency, improve welfare of workers and locational dispersal of Powerlooms. The Government of India reconstitutes AIPB from time to time. It has representatives of the Central and State Governments. Powerloom Federation/Associations of Powerloom/Textiles Industry, as its members and is headed by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles as the Chairman/Chairperson.

(ii) Cotton Advisory Board: The 'Cotton Advisory Board' (CAB) is a representative body of Government agencies, growers, industry & trade. It advises the Government generally on matters pertaining to production, consumption and marketing of cotton, and also provides a forum for liaison among the cotton textile mill industry, the cotton growers, the cotton trade and the government. The tenure of the CAB is two years. Present CAB and Consultative Committee of CAB were constituted Vide Resolution dated 28.1.2015 under the Chairpersonship of Textile Commissioner w.e.f. 1.1.2015 for a period of two years, which has been further extended till the re-constitution of new Board vide Order dated 25.04.2017.

The Cotton Advisory Board draws up the Cotton Balance Sheet. The Board operates on a two tier mechanism i.e., through a Consultative Committee which seeks inputs from the cotton growers, cotton trade and cotton mills. The Consultative Committee meets prior to the formal meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board. The inputs of the Consultative Committee recommendations are considered by the CAB.

(iii) Jute Advisory Board: The Jute Advisory Board headed by Secretary (Textiles) advises the government generally on matters pertaining to jute falling within the purview of Jute and Jute Textiles Control Order-2016 including production estimates of jute and mesta. The Board was reconstituted on 19.07.2018 for a period of two years.

(iv) Handicraft Advisory Board: All India Handicrafts Board (re-constitution of AIHB is under process)

2.4.6 Export Promotion Councils:

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing all segments of the textiles & apparel sector, viz. readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, powerloom, 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 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 follow:-

- i) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC).
- ii) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (Texprocil).
- iii) The Synthetic & Rayon textiles Export Promotion

Council (SRTEPC).

- iv) Wool & Woollen Export Promotion organization (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) Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL).
- x) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC).
- xi) Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC).

2.5 PUBLIC SECTOR

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

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

2.5.1. National Textile Corporation Ltd

'National Textile Corporation Limited', (NTC) is a schedule A Public Sector company under the ambit of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, engaged in production of yarn and fabric through its 23 mills in operation, located all over India with 8.03 lac spindles and 408 looms producing around 525 lac kgs of yarn and 200 lac metres of fabric per annum. NTC also manufactures garments through its Joint Venture (JV) Companies. In addition, NTC has well established retail network throughout the country with its 85 retail stores. The employee strength as on 31.03.2019 is around 13,609 (including 3,000 contractual staff approx.). The present net worth of the NTC is Rs. 1553.71 crore approximately (As on 30.09.2019).

NTC is on the threshold of upgrading its technology in the operating mills and is looking forward to modernisation, expansion, product diversification etc. Venturing in to Technical

Textiles – the sunrise sector of the future, transformation of its retail marketing outlets and enhancement of its Brand image are some of important current agenda of the Corporation.

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.3,937 crore with a component of Rs.736 crore 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.5,267 crore which included a component of Rs.530 crore for modernization of 22 mills and for the second time in the year 2008 (MS-08) at a revised total cost of Rs.9,102 crore with component of Rs.1,155 crore 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.

NTC ceases to be a sick industrial company, within the meaning of section 3(1)(O) of SICA because of its net worth turning to positive, vide BIFR order dated 20/10/2014. The BIFR has directed that unimplemented provision of revival scheme shall be implemented by the respective authority.

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

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

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

LIST OF 23 MILLS MODERNIZED BY NTC ITSELF				
	Sr. No.	No. of Mills	NAME OF THE MILLS	LOCATION
ANDHRA PRADESH				
	1	(i)	TIRUPATHI COTTON MILLS	RENIGUNTA
GUJARAT				
	2	(i)	RAJNAGAR MILLS	AHMEDABAD
KARNATAKA				
	3	(i)	NEW MINERVA MILS	HASSAN
KERALA				
	4	(i)	ALGAPPA TEXTILE MILLS	ALAGAPPANAGAR
	5	(ii)	CANNANORE SPG.& WVG.MILLS	CANNANORE
	6	(iii)	KERALA LAXMI MILLS	TRICHUR
	7	(iv)	VIJAYAMOHINI MILLS	TRIVANDRUM
Sub Total		4		
MADHYA PRADESH				
	8	(i)	BURHANPUR TAPTI MILLS	BURHANPUR
	9	(ii)	NEW BHOPAL TEXTILE MILLS	BHOPAL

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Sub Total		2		
MAHARASHTRA				
	10	(i)	PODAR MILLS	MUMBAI
	11	(ii)	TATA MILLS	MUMBAI
	12	(iii)	INDIA UNITED M ILL NO.5	MUMBAI
	13	(iv)	BARSHI TEXTILE MILLS	BARSHI
	14	(v)	FINLAY MILLS	ACHALPUR
Sub Total		5		
MAHE				
	15	(i)	CANNANORE SPG.& WVG.MILLS	MAHE
TAMIL NADU				
	16	(i)	PIONEER SPINNERS MILLS	KAMUDAKUDI
	17	(ii)	KALEESWARAR MILLS 'B' UNIT	KALAYARKOIL
	18	(iii)	CAMBODIA MILLS	COIMBATORE
	19	(iv)	COIMBATORE MURUGAN MILLS	COIMBATORE
	20	(v)	PANKAJA MILLS	COIMBATORE
	21	(vi)	SRI RANGAVILAS S.& W. MILLS	COIMBATORE
	22	(vii)	COIMBATORE SPG & WVG MILLS	COIMBATORE
Sub Total		7		
WEST BENGAL				
	23	(i)	ARATI COTTON MILLS	DASS NAGAR
Grand Total		23		

Current employees' strength of NTC is around 14,085 (including 3,000 contractual) with 63,792 employees already left after availing MVRS since April, 2002. An amount of Rs. 2,384.79 crore has been paid by way of compensation to these employees. Further, NTC has also closed 200 unviable showrooms of the Retail Marketing Division.

NTC has set up 3 new Green Field Projects and partially modernized 20 other mills. With close monitoring and managerial interventions, NTC has been able to achieve better physical performance both in yarn and cloth segments. The performance of NTC during present and few past years is presented below:

Production

Product	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Yarn (Lakh Kgs.)	521.95	527.81	504.16
Fabric (Lakh Mtrs.)	201.81	191.58	190.06

Capacity Utilization

Parameters	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Capacity Utilization – Spinning (%)	84.81	87.61	85.38

Productivity

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Cotton Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	93.05	93.17	93.28
Blend Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	94.84	95.89	96.66

Turnover

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Revenue from operations	Rs. Cr.	1,168.50	1,066.27	1,102.95

Profitability

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

Manpower on Roll of NTC

Parameters	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Officer & Staff (Nos.)	910	819	505
Workers (Nos.)	8931	10262	10104
Total (Nos.)	9841	11081	10609

MOU rating given by DPE:-

Year	Rating
2012-13	Very Good
2013-14	Good
2014-15	Good
2015-16	Good
2016-17	Fair
2017-18	Fair
2018-19 (Provisional)	Fair

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

1. Strategic Disinvestment Of PSU

- On 27.12.2018, MoT conveyed to NTC the recommendations of Core Group of Secretaries considering the recommendation of NITI Aayog that "After thorough deliberations, the Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD) recommend that a blue print for bunching of the mills in two/three groups and demerge all land to a SPV. Thereafter, view on the strategic disinvestment of NTC may be taken."
- NTC Board in its meeting held on 24.01.2019 deliberated on the recommendation of Core Group of Secretaries and endorsed the same as a workable approach because finding a strategic buyer for the Company as a whole on 'as is where is' basis does not appear a feasible course of action and

different approach and methodology would be required for - i. Working Mills, ii. Non-Working mills and iii. JVs/disputed mills. Hence the mills may be bunched accordingly.

- NTC prepared a blueprint for bunching of mills. Post approval by CMD – NTCL, the same along with annexures has been submitted to MoT vide letter dated 28.09.2019.
- NTC is in the process of verify its assets before taking any further decision in matter with the approval of Competent Authority.

2. Govt. of India Loan

Write off of loan of Rs. 6,250 lakhs released to NTC during 2006-07 & waiver off of interest accrued thereon till date and repayment of the principal amount of loan of Rs. 20,750.00 Lakhs provided to NTC Ltd. during 2007-08 & 2008-09 by waiving off the interest accrued thereon till date.

2006-07	
OM 8/2/2006 – NTC dated 23.05.2006	Amount received – Rs. 6,250.00 Lakhs. Date of release – 23.05.2006 Terms – Interest bearing loan.
2007-08	
OM 8/2/2007 – NTC dated 25.05.2007, 12.12.2007, 24.01.2008 & 24.03.2008	Total Amount of Rs. 6,250.00 Lakhs received as under:- Amount & Date of release – - Rs. 1,500.00 Lakhs on 25.05.2007 - Rs. 1,500.00 Lakhs on 12.12.2007 - Rs. 3,000.00 Lakhs on 24.01.2008 - Rs. 2,50.00 Lakhs on 24.03.2008 Terms – Interest bearing loan.
2008-09	
OM 8/2/2008 – NTC dated 18.03.2009 & 30.03.2009	Total Amount of Rs. 14,500.00 Lakhs received as under:- Amount & Date of release – Rs. 10,742.00 Lakhs on 18.03.2009 Rs. 3,758.00 Lakhs on 30.03.2009 Terms – Interest bearing loan.

3. Status of Loan to BIC & HHEC

i. BIC

Non – payment of Bridge loans and interest aggregating to Rs.137.27 crore given to BICL. As per directions received from MOT, NTC has released the following loans to British India Corporation Limited (BICL).

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

The total outstanding principal amount and interest accrued thereon as on 30.09.2019 stand at Rs.56.10 crore and Rs.81.17 crore respectively.

Apart from above, NTC has released an Inter Corporate Loan of Rs. 10.00 crore to BIC on 23.10.2019 for payment of salary & wages.

ii. HHEC

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

4. Receivable from Govt. of Puducherry

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

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

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

Further, CMD NTC along with Director (Finance) and Chief General Manager (Tech) met the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry on 24.11.17 with a request to release the long pending dues with interest from Puducherry Govt. in connection with transfer of two of units mills viz., Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Sri Bharathi Mills to Govt. of Puducherry vide MOU signed on 1.4.2005. CMD has also pointed out that the mills cannot be transferred without any sale consideration as per Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act

1974. Finally, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry assured that he will take positive steps to settle the long pending dues to NTC from Puducherry Govt. in consultation with Finance Secretary of Puducherry Govt.

As directed, JS (UT) MHA was apprised vide our letter dated 06.03.2018 about the facts pertaining to payment of Rs. 39.37 crore plus accrued interest by the Govt. of Puducherry to NTC on account of transfer of 2 mills.

NTC has sent letter to JS (UT), MHA on 04.02.2019 and another letter to Ministry of Textiles on 09.12.2019 in respect of the above issue.

5. Joint Venture of NTC Mills – 5 JVCs

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

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

Board of NTC Ltd. in its 374th meeting held on 14.09.2017 decided to cancel the JV arrangement in respect of Aurangabad Textile & Apparel Parks Ltd. and New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills Ltd.

On the basis of the directions of the Board in its 380th meeting held on 23.05.2018, Show Cause Notices dated 26.07.2018 have been issued to the Strategic Partners in respect of 3 JV Companies viz. India United Mill Ltd., Gold Mohur Design & Apparel Park Ltd. and Apollo Design Apparel Parks Ltd. asking them why the appropriate

actions as contemplated under SSSA & other agreements and in law should not be taken against them for the breaches committed by them.

Replies received from the Strategic Partners to the show cause notice have been referred by NTC to the Solicitor General of India to examine the matter and advise the future action plan.

6. Joint Venture of NTC Mills – 11 JVCs

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

All the 3 MOUs were terminated vide letter dated 14.09.2010, since Definitive Agreements (DAs) were not executed within 240 days from the date of execution of the MOU in the manner specified in the MOU.

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

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

As directed by the NTC Board, NTC filed caveats before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi so that nothing be done in the matter without giving an opportunity to NTC of being heard.

7. Some of the Significant Initiatives taken by NTC

(i) Sale of Yarn through Online Mode

Sale of Yarn through Online Mode implemented effectively.

(ii) Contribution under Skill India

Samarth Scheme: Samarth is a flagship skill development scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector launched by Government of India. The Scheme would target to train 10 lakh persons over a period of 3 years (2017-20) with an estimated budget of 1,300 crore and has invited the participation of Textile Industry, Institutions / Organizations of the Ministry of Textile / State Government and Training Institutions / NGO/Societies / Trusts / Organizations / Companies / StartUps / Entrepreneurs.

NTC as Physical Verification Agency (PVA) has been allotted 296 training centres for verification of infrastructure including evaluation of training centres' capacity for target allocation as per the course-wise criteria defined by Resource Support Agency. NTC has so far completed verification of 291 centres out of 296 centres allotted.

(iii) Enhancement of Dealers

NTC was having the system of mill-wise dealers for yarn & fabric specifically for particular mills. Previously, the total number of dealers was 30, out of which 27 were for yarn and 3 for fabric. To expand the business of NTC's yarn & fabric amongst the dealers, NTC reviewed the earlier system and discontinued the earlier dealerships and initiated the process of appointment of fresh dealership for NTC as a whole. As on date, NTC is having 101 registered dealers, out of which 89 are exclusively for yarn, 8 for fabric and 4 for yarn & fabric both.

(iv) Assets Verification

NTC has engaged NBCC (India) Limited, an independent third party (expert/professional Government agency) for doing Pre-LMA activities i.e.verification and assessment of moveable and immoveable assets of NTC.

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 woollen carpets and ready- made garments) besides undertaking export of gold and silver jewellery / articles. The Corporation was nominated in the year 1997-98 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market.

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

HHEC is appointed as an implementing agency by Ministry of External Affairs for SAARC Museum of Textiles at Dilli Haat (PitamPura).

The performance of the Corporation in 2016-17, 2017-18 & 2018-19 (Audited) in relation to major indicators is given below: -

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Turnover	590.14	613.95	53.48
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	(21.99)	(23.61)	(4.00)
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	(30.53)	(23.61)	(4.00)

Detail of Turnover

(Rs. in Crore)

Particulars		2017-18 (Audited)	2018-19 (Audited)
Export:			
A	Handicrafts	2.86	2.78
B	Handlooms	6.25	7.52
C	Ready to Wear	9.51	9.64
1	Sub Total	18.62	19.94
Domestic:			
A	Handicrafts and Handlooms	8.85	7.90
B	*Bullion	586.48	25.64
2	Sub Total	595.33	33.54
3 (1+2)	Grand Total	613.95	53.48

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

The operating losses for the year 2018-19 were Rs. 6.60 crore as compared to operating losses of Rs. 22.33 crore in the previous year. The reduction in loss is on account of improvement in core sector, provision for doubtful debts and write back of provision for property tax.

Further, Corporation ended the year with a net loss after tax of Rs. 4.00 crore during the year 2018-19 crore as against Net loss after tax Rs. 23.61 crore last year 2017-18.

Capital

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

Working Results

The Total Turnover of the Corporation decreased from Rs 613.95 crore to Rs. 53.48 crore during the year 2018-19, a decrease of Rs. 560.47 crore (91.28%). The decrease is mainly due to :-

- Discontinuation of bullion business as per direction of Ministry of Textiles.
- Slight improvement in Exports by Rs. 1.32 crore (7.09%) despite many constraints viz., lack of Key officials and strategic Management, adverse impact of liquidity crunch and lesser participation in fairs & exhibition due to non-availability of Grant- in- aid support from Government of India.

- Owing to shortfall of working capital, the company has not able to accept new orders from foreign buyer. However, existing buyers are continuing and giving small order to HHEC.
- Decrease in domestic Business by Rs. 0.95 crore (10.74%) mainly due to insufficient working and adverse impact of liquidity crunch.

Manpower

	Sanctioned Strength	2017-18	2018-19
Officer	125	47	42
Staff	89	48	40
Total	214	95	82

Export Promotion and Trade Development

During the year, the Corporation participated in domestic fair: IHGF (AUTUM)-2018, Greater Noida out of its own funds in absence of grant-in-aid for participation in fairs and exhibitions.

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. There are operating losses mainly due to adverse impact of concluded and ongoing legal cases, insufficient working capital, lack of modern factory setup, lack of key officials & full-time strategic management and high overheads due to underutilization of fixed assets and infrastructure of HHEC not commensurate with business level due to above reasons .

Present Status

Ministry of Textiles communicated HHEC in August, 2018 that closure of HHEC was contemplated. Further, Administrative Ministry took the decision for closure of HHEC on 8th March, 2018. A final decision regarding closure of HHEC shall be taken by Union Cabinet.

Support from Ministry of Textiles

The following significant events occurred:

- HHEC obtained interest free Loan from another PSU under MoT i.e., NJMC of Rs.10.79 crore on 07.07.2018 and 9.7.2018 to regularize its Bank account and the same will be repaid from the proceeds of the sale of its assets like other liabilities.
- HHEC obtained Inter Corporate Loan from another PSU under MoT i.e., NTC of Rs.7.00 cr on 15.10.2019 to pay pending salary and wages.

Assets Verification

HHEC has engaged NBCC (India) Limited, an independent third party (expert/professional Government agency) for doing Pre-LMA activities i.e. verification and assessment of moveable and immoveable assets of HHEC.

2.5.3 National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC)

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

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

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

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

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2014-15	1484.300	2160.77
2015-16	1725.00	2356.86
2016-17	1799.14	2941.94
2017-18	1556.05	2564.59
2018-19	442.72	898.66
2019-20 (upto March. 2020)	403.883	697.10

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

Year	Dyes & Chemical	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. In crore)
2013-14	36.31	35.69
2014-15	36.90	49.48
2015-16	37.46	44.84
2016-17	45.82	45.97
2017-18	38.91	37.38
2018-19	40.51	45.43
2019-20	33.06	42.14

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

Year	No. of Events	No. of Stalls	Total Sale (Rs.in crore)
2013-14	23	2168	101.00
2014-15	24	1742	89.00
2015-16	23	1802	92.37
2016-17	25	1716	88.99
2017-18	33	2090	93.78
2018-19	24	1166	52.88
2019-20	36	1940	75.73

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

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

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

(Rs.In lakhs)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit	Dividend	MOU rating
2014-15	221696.49	2540.00	511.00	EXCELLENT
2015-16	240604.43	2407.92	731.00	EXCELLENT
2016-17	299351.79	2888.16	870.00	VERY GOOD
2017-18	260515.54	2357.75	708.00	-
2018-19	95093.59	(1621.82)		
2019-20	74872.41	-	-	-

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 announced 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 2018-19, CCI achieved a turnover of Rs.2832.45 crore as against the previous year's turnover of Rs.1173.53 crore.
- The highlights of the financial results during the financial year 2018-19 & 2017-18 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2018-19	2017-18
Purchase (in Lakh Bales)	11.03	10.78
Sales (in Lakh Bales)	8.35	2.81
Turnover (in Rs. crore)	2832.45	1173.53
Profit after tax (in Rs. crore)	50.99	4.17

- During the year under report, Corporation's short term debt is rated ACUITE A1+ i.e. the highest credit rating assigned in this category for short term bank borrowings of Rs.25,000 crore which signifies very strong degree of safety, lowest credit risk.
- **Dividend:** CCI recommended a dividend of 30% of the profit after tax of the Company i.e. Rs. 15.30 crore, during the financial year 2018-19.

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

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

The main objective of CCIC is to be a dealer, exporter, manufacturer and agent of quality Indian handicrafts and handlooms and to develop markets for these products in India and abroad. The Corporation has showrooms at Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Patna and Varanasi.

Capital

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

Working Results

a) Turnover

The turnover of the Corporation for the year 2019-20 is Rs.6808.84 lakh as against Rs.7126.12 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2017-18. Target for the year 2019-20 is Rs.8500 lakh.

b) Exports

The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2018-19 were Rs.274.12 lakh as compared to Rs.211.80 lakh in the previous year.

c) Profitability

The current year ended with a pre-tax Loss of Rs.545.38 lakh as against corresponding pre-tax loss of Rs.949.14 lakh in the previous year.

Statistics

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

(₹ in lakh)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Turnover	8763.48	7126.12	6808.84
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	13.87	(-)949.14	(-)545.38
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	8.32	(-)2173.64	(-)538.86
Dividend	2.50	Nil	Nil

Development of Designs/ Exhibitions

CCIC continuously endeavors to develop new designs. During the F.Y.2018-19, 702 numbers of new designs were developed. 10 numbers of new corporate customers were also added to whom sales of Rs.1 (one) lakh and above was made during the year.

During the year 2018-19, 82 theme based exhibitions were organized in and outside emporia, whereby new range of products were displayed to expand the patronage of Corporation.

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

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

Till handing over, CCIC has facilitated 2020 weavers providing

information and services on various schemes through CFCs operated by it in Cholapur and Ramnagar. Further CCIC has awarded work to 322 weavers associated with CFC's in Varanasi and placed orders for handloom items such as sarees, dress material and dupattas worth ₹314.58 lakhs for marketing through CCIC emporia during the year 2018-19.

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

CCIC procures merchandise from handicraft and handloom clusters and a large number of artisans, craftsmen, weavers, etc. spread throughout the country and also from National Awardees, State Awardees, MSME enterprises, Women organizations, minority and weaker sections etc. The retail prices and quality of products of CCIC are considered a benchmark in the trade. CCIC procured 94.72% of total procurement directly from artisans in F.Y.2018-19 as against 93.48% in F.Y.2017-18, thereby registering an increase of 1.33% over the previous year.

On line Shopping :

CCIC has its online shopping website www.thecottage.in for its valued customers. The website displays about 1000 Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping. The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card which is verisign certified. The products purchased can be shipped to any country all over the world. It has order tracking mechanism and links to various Govt. websites, Incredible India etc.

Digital Intervention in CCIC

- CCIC has emporia in seven cities (Ten showrooms). All showroom and offices are interconnected through a MPLS network.
- An ERP solution, Microsoft Navision 2009 R2 with LS Retail for managing purchase, sales, inventory, customer relationship management etc. has been implemented.
- CCIC has been customized ERP solution as per GST compliances at all branches.
- Payment acceptance through Credit/ Debit Cards/ UPI / BHIM APP, USSD, e-Wallets, RTGS/ NEFT and cheques in its emporia. (76% of receipts through e-means)
- CCIC has implemented Mobile App for Android and Apple platform.
- All payments to weavers, artisans and other vendors made through ECS/ NEFT. (98.63% of payments through electronic means)
- CCIC organized 151 nos. of camps for educating its customer and general public on using cashless methods of payment especially BHIM app and training was given to Eighty Thousand persons.
- CCIC has implemented e-Governance facilities viz. e-Procurement for e-Tendering, GeM for procurement and as an seller, PFMS (for receiving grants) and online RTI system for handling RTI.

Gender Justice

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

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

Manpower Strength & Training

As on 31st March, 2019, the Corporation had strength of 255 employees as compared to 267 as on 31st March, 2018.

2.5.6 The British India Corporation Limited (BIC)

Background

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 crore 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 crore 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 principle approval by Cabinet, GOI in its meeting held on 09.06.2011 subject to the condition that permission was first obtained for sale of surplus land from Government of UP.

The means of finance envisaged are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)

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

The implementation of the scheme is yet to commence as the required permission for sale of surplus land is yet to be obtained from Govt. of UP. The issue is being taken up at various levels and in the latest development, Chief Secretary, UP Government vide OM dated 25.11.2014 constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner, Kanpur for expeditious disposal of the issue. The first meeting of the committee was held on 07.01.2005 wherein it was decided that the Government intends to run the unit of BIC at Kanpur as per the present Management or PPP Model. The main objective is to regain the industrial scenario of Kanpur and generate direct and indirect employment opportunities.

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

The performance of the Corporation in 2015-16, 2016-17 (Audited) & 2017-18 (Unaudited) in relation to major indicators are given below:-

(Rs. In crore)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (Unaudited)
Turnover/Sales	0.20	0.26	0.05
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	(111.36)	(102.60)	(106.20)
Profit/(Loss) After Tax	(111.36)	(102.60)	(106.20)

SUBSIDIARIES OF BIC LIMITED
Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

The Elgin Mills Company Limited (EMCL) was established in the year 1864 and was registered in the year 1911 comprising 2 Units as Elgin No. 1 & Elgin No. 2. EMCL was a subsidiary of British India Corporation Ltd. by an Ordinance called the British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of Shares) Act 1981 the GOI acquired all shares of BIC Limited and thus it became a Government company w.e.f. 11th June 1981. The Elgin Mills Co. also acquired the status of Govt. Company being the subsidiary of BIC. The EMCL 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 Sick Industrial Companies Act (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 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 Allahabad 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. However, most of the assets of the company are with the official liquidator appointed by Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad.

As per spirit and terms of settlement reached with secured creditors, an agreed amount has been paid to them before the Hon'ble Court. However, one secured creditor viz., Kotak Mahindra Bank (KMB) filed a case in the Hon'ble High Court (Company Court Allahabad) for full payment as assessed by them. The company is contesting the matter for issue of "No Dues" certificate by KMB before Hon'ble Court.

The Hon'ble High Court has initiated the process to sell the movable assets of EMCL. BIC has decided to challenge the winding up order and to obtain stay on sale proceeds of movable assets by filing a WP before the Hon'ble High Court.

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. (CTL) 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 Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad passed an order for winding up of CCTL and appointed an Official Liquidator (OL). 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 OL appointed by Allahabad High Court. Payments to all the secured creditors have been made as per the One Time Settlement (OTS) and the company is seeking permission of Allahabad High Court to bring the company out of liquidation. In the meantime, Kotak Mahindra Bank filed a case for further payment of their dues in which Hon'ble High Court directed Official Liquidator to float a tender for sale of movable assets of the company. According, OL floated tender and sold all the movable assets of the CTL.

Assets Verification

BIC has engaged NBCC (India) Limited, an independent third party (expert/professional Government agency) for doing Pre-LMA activities i.e. verification and assessment of moveable and immoveable assets of BIC.

2.5.7 Jute Corporation of India Ltd, Kolkata (JCI)

JCI is a GoI enterprise set up in 1971. JCI is the official agency of the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) responsible for implementing the MSP policy for jute producers and serves as a stabilizing agency in the raw jute market. JCI also undertakes commercial operations, procuring jute at prices above the MSP on commercial consideration to generate profits. JCI's price support operations involve procuring raw jute from small and marginal farmers at MSP without any quantitative limit as and when the prevailing market price of jute falls below the MSP. These operations help create a notional buffer in the market by siphoning off excess supply, in order to arrest inter-seasonal and intra-seasonal fluctuations in raw jute prices. JCI's Departmental Purchase Centers (DPCs), which are situated in rural areas, purchases raw jute directly from the farmers. JCI has around 141 DPC's in 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. 136.50 crore as on 31.03.2019. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

Mission

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

Serving as a price stabilising agency in the raw jute sector and taking

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars Quantitative (Bales in Lakh)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Projected)
Procurement of Raw Jute	3.63	1.90	0.57	0.05	2.25	3.15	1.06	0.99
Sales of Raw Jute	2.40	2.60	1.46	0.20	0.71	2.49	2.51	1.87
Closing Stock	1.75	1.07	0.17	0.02	1.57	2.24	0.75	0.22
Financial (Rs/Lakh)								
Sale of Raw Jute	11135.58	12331.00	8027.07	1506.45	5097.70	17406.26	18060.25	12131.63
Sale-Jute Seed	132.65	227.13	895.44	627.55	1214.1	580.79	322.51	392.53

2.5.8. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC):-

Under the National Company Limited Act, 1980 and the Jute Companies (Nationalization) Act, 1980, six sick industrial units/mills namely National, Alexandra, Union, Khardah, Kinnison and RBHM Mills were nationalised and vested with NJMC in June, 1980. Since its inception NJMC was incurring continuous losses. Therefore, it was referred to BIFR in 1993. The draft revival plan approved by Cabinet

necessary measures in this respect.

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

Vision

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

Main Functions:

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

in March 2010 at a total cost of Rs. 1417.53 crore and revised in November 2010 to Rs. 1562.98 crore was accepted by the BIFR in January 2011. 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.

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

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

This Company was incorporated as Lansdowne Jute Mill Private Limited in 1904. It became a subsidiary of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. in 1986. BJEL stopped production activities w.e.f. October 2002. Since then, the Company had no sales turnover till 2014-15. From March 2016, BJEL is involved in marketing operations and acts as an aggregator for small manufacturers and the Common Facility Centres run by Women Self Help Groups. The BIFR approved a Revival Scheme in August, 2012 at a total cost of Rs.137.88 crore. 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-fulfillment of these two conditions mainly because of non-supportive nature of State Govt. of West Bengal, there was no progress on the revival scheme.

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

(b) The Cabinet in its meeting held on 10th October, 2018 approved the proposal for closure of NJMC and its subsidiary BJEL.

The following approvals have been accorded in this regard:

- i) Closure of National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) and its subsidiary Birds Jute & Exports Limited (BJEL);
- ii) Immediate deposit of Rs. 200 crore with Government of India; retention of Rs. 21.21 crore towards immediate contingent liabilities for compliance of court decisions; retention of Rs.

15 crore as management and administrative expenses to effect closure of NJMC; and extension of Rs. 5 crore 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.

2.6 TEXTILE RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

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

- (i) Ahmadabad 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)

Projects and Patents details of TRAs

Sl. No.	Name of TRAs	No. of R&D Projects	No. of Patents filed/ received
1.	ATIRA	4	3
2.	BTRA	10	6
3.	IJIRA	14	-
4.	MANTRA	3	1
5.	NITRA	9	4
6.	SITRA	7	4
7.	SASMIRA	12	10
8.	WRA	17	6
	Total	76	34

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

Category	Names of Organisation
Public Sector Undertakings	Birds Jute Export Ltd. (BJEL), Kolkata, British India Corporation(BIC) along with its subsidiaries, Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd, (CCIC), New Delhi, The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd, (CCI) Mumbai, The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.(HHEC), New Delhi, The Jute Corporation of India Limited,(JCI), Kolkata, National Handloom Development Corporation(NHDC), Lucknow, National Jute Manufactures Corporation(NJMC), Kolkata, National Textiles Corporation Ltd. (NTC), New Delhi.
Textiles Research Associations	Ahmedabad Textiles Industries Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Bombay Textiles Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai, Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA),Surat, Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, South India Textiles Research Association(SITRA), Coimbatore, Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association(SASMIRA), Wool Research Association(WRA), Thane
Statutory Bodies	Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore, Commissioner of Payment ,(COP), New Delhi, National Jute Board, Kolkata, Textile Committee, Mumbai, National Institute of Fashion Technology,(NIFT) New Delhi
Registered Societies	Central Wool Development Board, (CWDB) Jodhpur, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management, (SVPITM) Coimbatore
Advisory Bodies	All India Handloom Board, All India Handicrafts Board, All India Powerloom Board, Coordination council for Textiles Research Associations, Cotton advisory board, Jute Advisory Board

EXPORT PROMOTION

3.1 EXPORTS

The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. The industry is of vital importance to the Indian economy. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total exports stands at a significant 12% in 2018-19. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for

India are EU-28 and USA with 43% share in total textile and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It employs 4.5 crore people directly and another 6 crore people in allied sectors, including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment. Export details of Textiles & Apparel are as under:

Values in Mn USD	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR	2018-19 (Apr-Nov)	2019-20 (Apr-Nov)	% Change
India Textile & Apparel	35,472	35,723	36,558	1.5%	23,483	21,518	-8.4%
Handicrafts	3,639	3,573	3,804	2.2%	2,419	2,460	1.7%
Total T&A including Handicrafts	39,110	39,296	40,362	1.6%	25,902	23,977	-7.4%
India's overall exports	275,852	303,376	329,536	9.3%	217,092	211,691	-2%
%T&C Exports of overall exports	14%	13%	12%		12%	11%	

Data Source: DGC&S

- Exports of textile and Apparel products including handicrafts from India have increased to US\$ 40.4 billion during the year 2018-19 from US\$ 39.3 billion during 2017-18, registering a growth of 3%. The share of textiles & apparel in overall export basket of India was 12% in 2018-19 as compared to 13% in 2017-18.
- During 2018-19, Readymade Garments (RMG) accounted for almost 40% of the total textile and apparel exports. Apart from this, major contributing segments in export are Cotton textiles (31%), Man-made textiles (14%), Carpet (4%) and Handicrafts excluding handmade carpets (9%).
- In Apr-Nov'19, India's textile and apparel export including handicrafts were valued at US\$ 24 bn as compared to US\$ 25.9 bn for the same period last year. The share of 11% in India's total export of US\$ 211.7 billion in Apr-Nov'19.
- India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than hundred countries. However, the USA and the EU, account for approximately 43% of India's textiles and apparel exports. The other major export destinations are China, U.A.E., Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan and Vietnam etc.

Imports

- India is a major textile and apparel exporting country and enjoys trade surplus. Bulk of import takes place for re-export or for industry requirement of raw material.
- Import of textiles and apparel products by India has increased by 6% to US\$ 7.5 billion in 2018-19 from US\$ 7.3 billion in 2017-18.
- Import of textiles & apparel products has increased by 17% from US\$ 6.0 billion in Apr-Nov 2019-20 to US\$ 5.2 billion during same period of current fiscal year.

Values in Mn USD	2017-18	2018-19	2018-19 (Apr-Nov)	2019-20 (Apr-Nov)
T&A Imports including handicrafts	7,318	7,549	5,173	6,048
Change over same period in previous year		6%		17%

Data Source: DGC&S

3.2 Steps taken for enhancing exports

Following steps are being taken by Government to enhance export:

- Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS): To boost employment generation in the textile sector, the government provides an additional 10% capital investment subsidy (CIS) for garmenting and made ups units which have availed 15% CIS benefit under ATUFS based on the achievement of projected production and employment after a period of three years. Under the scheme of ATUFS alone, from 25.07.2016 till 20.01.2020, 8166 applications involving investment of Rs 41848.06crore have been reported by the garmenting industry under i-TUFS software.
- Introduction of Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL): On 7th March 2019, Cabinet under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister has approved a scheme Rebate for State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) to rebate all embedded State and Central taxes/levies (as recommended by Drawback Committee) to provide support and enhance competitiveness of apparel and made-ups exports. Rebate of taxes/ levies has been permitted through an IT driven scrip system at notified rates up to 31.03.2020.
- Merchandise Export for India Scheme (MEIS): This scheme was introduced under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in export of goods/products, which are produced/ manufactured in India, especially those having high export intensity, employment potential and to enhance India's export competitiveness.

The percentage of rewards varies from product to product and are in the range of 2-7% for most items. The Government has doubled rates for incentives under MEIS from 2% to 4% of value of exports for two subsectors of textiles industry- readymade garments and made-ups with effect from 01.11.2017. For all handicrafts and handloom items MEIS rate are 5 % or 7%.

- Interest Equalization Scheme: Credit interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment was restored in 2015 for three years. The objective of this step is to provide financial assistance to the exporters against interest rates on loans from banks for various purposes like purchase of raw materials, their processing and converting into finished goods and packaging them.

The rate of interest equalization is 3% per annum on pre shipment rupee export credit and post shipment rupee export credit. The scheme is available to all exports of MSME and 416 tariff lines (at 4 digit HS codes) including 94 textile and apparel lines. The interest equalization rate for exports done by MSMEs of textile sector has been enhanced from 3% to 5% w.e.f. 02.11.2018. Further, the benefits of the scheme which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters

have been extended to Merchant Exporters from 2019.

- Market Access Initiative (MAI): The objective of scheme isto promote India's exports on a sustained basis. The scheme is formulated on focus product-focus country approach to evolve specific market and specific product through market studies/survey.The following activities is carried out for financial assistance under the initiative:

In 2019-20, 56 international and 11 domestic export promotion activities by Textile EPCs have been supported under MAI scheme

- o Marketing Projects Abroad
- o Capacity Building
- o Support for Statutory Compliances
- o Studies
- o Project Development
- o Developing Foreign Trade Facilitation web Portal
- o To support Cottage and handicrafts units

- **Comprehensive Export Strategy for Textiles Sector:** Ministry of Textiles (Export Division) has made a strategy to promote exports in the textile sector with the following action plan:

- o Facilitate access to major export markets
 - Diversify Markets
 - Address high tariffs by India's FTA partners
 - Engage in value chains
- o Rebate all embedded State and Central Taxes and Levies
- o Provide support to small exporters

The objectives under each component have been identified along with proposed interventions and timelines for achieving the same. A key element of the strategy is to facilitate access to major export markets and diversify textile and apparel exports. In this direction, the strategy looks at both short term and medium-term interventions (market diversification to 12 countries).

3.3 OTHER INITIATIVES

- **Participation at World Cotton Day Celebration, Geneva:** The launch of World Cotton Day was hosted by WTO on 7th October 2019 in collaboration with the Secretariats of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the International Trade Centre (ITC) and the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC). This was the initiative of the four of the cotton growing countries in Africa, known as C-4 (Benin, Burkina Faso, Chad and Mali). The objectives of the World Cotton Day are as follows:
 - o Give exposure and recognition to cotton and all its

stakeholders in production, transformation and trade.

- o Engage donors and beneficiaries and strengthen development assistance for cotton.
- o Seek new collaborations with the private sector and investors for the cotton-related industries and production in developing countries.
- o Promote technological advances, as well as further research and development on cotton.

Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Ms. Smriti Irani, represented India at the plenary session. A textile exhibition was organised by the Ministry of Textiles, displaying handloom sarees of unique designs, fabrics made of SUVIN cotton, Organic Cotton, DCH 32 and Shankar 6 cotton varieties, high quality terry towels and cotton floor coverings etc. The method of spinning on the Charkha was also demonstrated in the exhibition by a National Awardee master weaver. A replica of Mahatma Gandhi's Charkha (spinning wheel) was presented by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles to DG, WTO on the occasion.

- Institutionalization of India Bangladesh Textile Industry Forum: To position India as a reliable supplier of fabric and intermediates, India Bangladesh Textile Industry Forum (IBTIF) was operationalized on 27.06.2019. The first meeting of IBTIF was held in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 4-5 February, 2020. The Indian side was led by Secretary (Textiles).
- Implementation of Scheme Rebate for State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) : Cabinet approved the scheme for RoSCTL to rebate all embedded State and Central taxes/levies. The scheme is expected to enhance competitiveness of apparel and made-ups exports. Rebate of taxes/levies has been permitted through an IT driven scrip system at notified rates. Further, on 14th January 2020, Ministry of Textiles notified a special one-time additional ad-hoc incentive of upto 1% of FoB value to be provided for exports of apparel and made-ups to offset the difference between RoSCTL and RoSL + MEIS@4%, from 7.3.2019 to 31.12.2019.

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

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

- 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 PUBLICITY:

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

3.6 EVENTS:

- To meet the challenges and opportunities arisen due to outbreak of Corona Virus in China, a symposium on 'Emerging Opportunities for Indian Textiles and Crafts' was organised under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in New Delhi at New Delhi on 19.02.2020.

RAW MATERIAL SUPPORT

4.1 COTTON

INTRODUCTION

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

Scenario:

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

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2014-15	386	309.44
2015-16	332	315.28
2016-17	345	310.41
2017-18	370	319.06
2018-19	330	315.50
2019-20 (P)	360	331.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 28/11/19
*P-Provisional

- b. Acreage/Productivity:** India has the largest acreage with 125.84 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 36% of the world area. 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
2014-15	128.46	511.00
2015-16	122.92	459.00
2016-17	108.26	542.00
2017-18	124.44	500.00
2018-19	126.58	443.20
2019-20 (P)	125.84	486.33

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 28/11/19
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
2014-15	14.39	57.72
2015-16	22.79	69.07
2016-17	30.94	58.21
2017-18	15.80	67.59
2018-19	31.00	44.00
2019-20 (P)	25.00	50.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 28/11/19
*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)
SUPPLY					
Opening stock	66.00	36.44	43.76	42.91	44.41
Crop size	332.00	345.00	370.00	330.00	360.00
Imports	22.79	30.94	15.80	31.00	25.00
Total Supply	420.79	412.38	429.56	403.91	429.41
DEMAND					
Mill consumption	270.20	262.70	280.11	274.50	288.00
SSI consumption	27.08	26.21	26.18	25.00	25.00
Non-textile consumption	18.00	21.50	12.77	16.00	18.00
Total consumption	315.28	310.41	319.06	311.50	331.00
Exports	69.07	58.21	67.59	44.00	50.00
Total Demand	384.35	368.62	386.65	359.50	381.00
Closing Stock	36.44	43.76	42.91	44.41	48.41

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 28/11/19

*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 2019-20, Ministry of Agriculture had fixed MSPs of FAQ grade at Rs.5255/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.5550/- 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)
2014-15	3750	4050
2015-16	3800	4100
2016-17	3860	4160
2017-18	4020	4320
2018-19	5150	5450
2019-20	5255	5550

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 2019-20 (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) 2019-20 in Rs/Quintal
		Basic Staple Length in mm	Micronaire value	
Short Staple (20.0 mm & below)				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	4755
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	4755
Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	5005
4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	5055
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	5105
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	5255
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	5355
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	5405
Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	5450
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	5450
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	5500
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	5550
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	5750
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	5950
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	6750

f. Cotton MSP operations during 2018-19:

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 2018-19, to meet out any eventuality to undertake MSP operations, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) opened 367 procurement centres located at 125 districts in 12 cotton growing States. Procurement under MSP Operations was started w.e.f. 1st October 2018 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 2018-19, CCI procured 10.80 lakh bales (i.e. 10.70 lakh bales under MSP + 0.10 lakh bales under commercial operations) valuing around Rs. 2800 crore. The above stock is being sold to the buyers including MSME through e-auction on daily basis.

g. Cotton MSP Operations 2019-20:

The new cotton season 2019-20 has commenced from 1st October 2019. Cotton sowing has been completed and harvesting has started in all the major cotton growing States. The salient feature of the new cotton season has been as under:

- Due to favorable agro-climatic conditions at the time of sowing, better price realization in comparison to other competing crop during last year and increase in Minimum Support Prices of FAQ grade kapas up to 2%, area under cotton cultivation in the Country may be approximately 125.84 lakh hectare as compared to previous years acreage

of 126.58 lakh hectares.

- Looking at the above situation, considering the 5 years average yield and news reports of crop damages in parts of cotton growing states due to untimely rains, it is estimated that the cotton production in the country to be around 360 lakh bales as against 330 lakh bales (estimated by CAB in its last meeting dated 28.11.19) in previous year which is around 9% more than previous year.

In order that the MSP operations are carried out in a transparent and efficient manner in the ensuing cotton season, Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor chaired a meeting with the officers of all the cotton growing states on 19.8.2019. Thereafter, it was decided to direct all cotton growing states to ensure that the following key measures are taken:-

- Bonafide cotton farmers have access to MSP, without any involvement of Commission Agents, Middlemen or Traders;
- Identification of cotton farmers as per their land & revenue record, integration of land records with annual cropping data;
- Generate all the documents electronically in market yards and transfer to CCI server without manual intervention, to facilitate faster payment directly in the account of cotton farmers;
- Regulate arrivals of kapas in APMC yards or alternatively, Ginning & Pressing factories engaged by the CCI be declared as notified sub-market yards of APMC to reduce transportation costs for the farmers;
- Provision of CCTVs in APMCs and State owned godowns hired by CCI for storage of cotton procured by them; and
- Suitable intervention may be made to prevent any cartelization by ginners in participating the tender process of CCI;

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

- 610 procurement points including 367 procurement centers covering 125 districts in 12 cotton growing states have been opened in all the cotton growing States under 18 procurement & sales branches.
- Disseminating the necessary information regarding MSP rates to cotton farmers by displaying banners in APMCs, Advertisements in newspapers, distribution of pamphlets to individual farmers, etc.
- In order to motivate farmers to realize appropriate prices for their kapas, the benefits of bringing dry kapas for sale in APMCs are being emphasized by displaying posters at prominent places like villages, APMC, G&P factories, etc.
- To co-ordinate and monitor MSP operation MSP Cell constituted at Corporate Office, Zonal Office & Branch Office.
- Implemented 100% payment of cotton purchased under MSP to the cotton farmers directly in their account through online system within 72 hours.

vi) Use of technology in MSP operation:

- Established a farmer friendly mobile app 'Cott-Ally' to ensure direct interaction and outreach with the cotton farmers.
- Digitalized moisture meters, Micronaire testers and hand-held ginning machines to ensure quality based prices to cotton farmers.
- Laptops along with web-cams and printers for electronic generation of bills with farmers' photos on takpattis to ensure prompt payments directly in cotton farmer's bank accounts.

vii) Empowering the cotton farmers with modern cotton harvesting technology i.e. hand-held kapas plucker machines under CSR.

viii) In the cotton season 2019-20 (1st October 2019 to 30th September, 2020), all India arrivals of seed cotton (kapas) from 1st October 2019 to 31.3.2020 is 280 lakh bales. Out of which, 84.43 lakh bales of seed cotton have been procured by Cotton Corporation of India under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation, which is 30% of total arrival.

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 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of several lakh farm families. In addition there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

(a) Raw Jute Scenario

Raw jute crop is an important cash crop to the farmers. Cultivation of raw jute crop provides not only fibre which has industrial use, but jute stick which is used as fuel and building material by the farming community. There is always significant fluctuation in the area under jute cultivation in India. The year to year fluctuations arise out of three factors namely, (i) fluctuation in rainfall during the sowing season, (ii) the average raw jute prices realized during the previous jute season, and (iii) the returns realized from competing crops during the previous season. A significant area under jute competes with paddy during the same season. Hence, year to year fluctuations in the prices of jute relative to the prices of paddy would generally influence the relative allocation of land between the two crops.

Raw jute is produced mainly in the state of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya. The following table will indicate the supply demand position of raw jute including mesta for the period from 2015-16 to 2020-21 (Estimated):-

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

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020.21 (Projected)
(A) SUPPLY						
i) Opening stock	14.00	6.00	22.00	22.40	18.40	26.40
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	65.00	92.00	76.00	72.00	68.00	72.00
iii) Import	6.00	4.00	3.40	3.00	4.00	4.00
Total :	85.00	102.00	101.40	97.40	90.40	102.40
(B) DISTRIBUTION						
iv) Mill consumption	70.00	70.00	69.00	69.00	1.80	1.80
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.72	12.42
vi) Export	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total:	79.00	80.00	79.00	79.00	11.52	14.22
(C) CLOSING STOCK	6.00	22.00	22.40	18.40	4.03	4.93

Source: Jute Advisory Board

(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%

1 bale = 180 kg.

(c) Production of Jute Goods:

India is a leading jute goods producing country in the world, accounting for about 50% of estimated world production. Bulk of the

manufactured jute goods is predominantly being used in packaging purposes in domestic market. The trend in production of jute goods from last few years and current year is given below:

(Quantity in thousand M.T.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2011-12	239.9	1165.1	3.6	173.8	1582.4
2012-13	210.0	1218.2	2.9	160.3	1591.3
2013-14	202.5	1150.4	3.3	171.5	1527.7
2014-15	211.3	901.8	3.0	151.2	1267.3
2015-16	196.5	891.9	0.0	128.9	1217.3
2016-17	178.6	871.6	0.0	92.3	1142.5
2017-18	175.3	910.3	0.0	101.5	1187.1
2018-19	147.6	912.3	2.0	99.5	1161.4
2019-20 (Estimated)	130.0	944.2	0.0	117.3	1191.5

(Source) : IJMA, Kolkata

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 last 5 Years, after a marginal decline during 2016-17, 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 from 2010-11 is given in the following Table:

(Quantity in thousand M.T.)

April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	Total
2010-11	182.3	1034.4	0.9	133.4	1351.5
2011-12	184.2	1079.7	0.1	117.9	1381.9
2012-13	165.8	1118.7	0.8	113.9	1399.0
2013-14	157.6	1043.1	0.4	126.4	1327.5
2014-15	171.7	873.2	0.1	111.4	1156.2
2015-16	164.2	890.2	0.0	90.2	1144.6
2016-17	140.9	855.9	0.0	78.9	1075.7
2017-18	141.9	894.2	0.0	76.5	1112.6
2018-19	130.2	900.8	1.2	81.4	1113.6
2019-20 (Estimated)	116.7	937.8	0.0	97.2	1151.8

(i) Export Performance:

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

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

Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Hessian	80.2	769.5	77.7	827.3	78.6	930.2	86.86	917.24	64.11	802.69	59.67	787.30
Sacking	46.9	296.6	38.7	307.5	46.6	411.9	44.75	407.20	37.09	432.91	41.17	514.62
Yarn	23.6	138.7	16.9	118.5	9.3	72.8	16.98	130.20	13.61	109.42	12.94	101.85
JDPs	-	508.6	-	562.3	-	590.9	-	631.50	-	815.51	-	894.87
Others	7.7	100.4	5.1	73.7	4.1	68.5	19.63	72.43	6.87	112.74	4.39	97.12
Total	161.6	1813.8	140.7	1892.3	140.7	2074.2	152.8	2158.57	121.68	2273.27	118.17	2395.76

Source: DGCI&S

(i) Import of Raw Jute and Jute Goods:-

The Imports trends during the year 2014-15 to 2019-20 is as under:

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

Year	Raw Jute			Jute Products			Total Import Quantity	Total Import Value
	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Quantity	Value	Unit Value		
2014-15	47.6	142.4	29916	130.7	561.5	42961	178.3	703.9
2015-16	87.6	364.0	41552	158.1	933.4	59038	245.7	1297.4
2016-17	138.9	704.2	50711	140.1	931.6	66495	279.1	1635.8
2017-18	68.2	289.2	42405	147.9	1169.4	79067	216.1	1458.6
2018-19	57.3	235.93	41186	128.98	951.92	73800	186.3	1187.9
2019-20	71.4	294.89	41300	132.87	1221.05	91900	204.3	1515.9

Source: 2014-15 – Commissionerate of Customs Petrapole Road, W.B.

2017-18 & 2018-19– DGCI&S, M/o Commerce, 2019-20 (estimated)

(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 issued Notification S.O. 4578(E) dated 20.12.2019 stipulating that 100% of foodgrain and minimum of 20% of sugar to be compulsorily packed in jute packaging materials for the Jute year 2019-20, valid upto 30th September, 2020.

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUTE-SMART seeks to provide an integrated platform for use by all the stakeholders to allow easy access to information, more transparency and ease of doing business for the jute sector. B-Twill Supply Management & Requisition Tool, in short, JUTE-SMART is a web based application developed to facilitate end to end transactions relating to procurement of B-Twill sacking. It is designed to:

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

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

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

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 106.23 lakh bales worth Rs. 27.35 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART from the month of November, 2016 to June, 2020.

JUTE-SMART is a smart software platform which will significantly ease 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 beer 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 an MoU with the National Institute of Design (NID) for facilitating design of Jute Diversified products.

(v) Project Jute – ICARE (JUTE: IMPROVED CULTIVATION AND ADVANCED RETTING EXERCISE):-

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

Particulars	ICARE – I (2015)	ICARE – II (2016)	ICARE-III (2017)	ICARE-IV (2018)	ICARE-V (2019)*
No of jute growing block / state covered	4 Blocks under Assam & W.B	14 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P., Meghalaya	30 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P., Meghalaya	69 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P., Meghalaya	72 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P., Meghalaya
Land Covered (Ha)	12,331	26,264	70,628	98,897	1,06,934
No of farmers covered	21,548	41,616	1,20,000	1,93,070	2,43,549
Supply of Certified seeds (in MT)	64	160	500	755	535
No. of Seed Driller machines	350	450	1200	1950	2550
No. of Nail Weeder machines	500	700	1200	1950	2850
CRIJAF SONA (in MT)	83	273	206	610	612
SMS sent to each farmer	46	52	55	60	75
Sowing & Retting Demonstrations	50	132	220	400	500

*Estimated

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20**
Rs. In lakh	256.98	527.55	1,526.21	614.65	506.56
No. of farmers	21,548	41,616	1,02,372	1,93,070	2,43,549

**Provisional Expenditure upto December, 2019

f. National Jute Board

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

(i) Workers' Welfare Scheme (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	2019-20*
Rs. In Lakh	194.33	249.46	274.13	268.72	471.39	300.00
No. of Toilet blocks	340	252	323	210	320	94
No. of Mills	12	9	10	7	8	8

(*Provisional Expenditure)

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

Support is provided to girl children students of Jute Mill and MSME-JDP units workers for being successful in secondary and higher secondary examinations. The performance under the Scheme during the last 5 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	187.20	238.74	354.74	277.36	255.25	300.00
No. of girl children	2721	3151	4442	3835	3573	3750

(*Provisional Expenditure)

(iii) Export Market Development Assistance Scheme-

The Export Market Development Assistance (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 5 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	272.78	306.48	428.12	384.39	439.81	37.29
No. of regd. Exporters	51	63	73	60	58	52

(*Provisional Expenditure)

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

Retail Outlet scheme supports supply chain and bulk supply of JDPs for selective and mass consumption to enhance the spread of JDPs all over the country, particularly in the regions where polythene bags have been banned. The performance under the Scheme during the last 5 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	71.11	94.75	95.15	51.87	30.60	47.15
No. of units	11	20	25	14	10	8

(*Provisional Expenditure)

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

A Jute Design Cell for development of Jute Shopping Bags and Lifestyle Accessories has also been set up at the Innovative Centre for Natural Fibres (ICNF) of NID (National Institute of Design), Ahmedabad whose prime objective is to develop newer and innovative Products through design and technology intervention for value addition and better market at home and abroad. NID has already developed more than 100 woven, dyed, finished samples for jute lifestyle accessories and has showcased low cost jute carry bags as an alternative against plastic bags, collapsible Jute bags, etc. Jute bags, namely, fashion bags, Tote bags, foldable hand bags (natural and dyed) have been awarded India Design Mark (I Mark), 2017. As a part of dissemination programme, NID made presentation of the new designs before the industry for proliferation of Jute diversification activities, prototype developments by the Mill/MSME units engaged in production of value added JDPs. NJB also arranged display of those innovative Jute Bags & lifestyle accessories in specialized exhibitions/ Trade fairs, for further business tie-ups.

(vi) Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS)

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

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

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	39.68	47.09	24.05	38.00
No. of units	18	25	10	12

(*Provisional Expenditure)

During last 4 years (2016-17, 2019-20), 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 500 beneficiaries are engaged in the Jute diversified activities on job work or self –employment.

(vii) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme

This scheme aims at accelerating the pace of JDP activities in the country by catering to the jute unorganised sector and the production units so that jute raw material is supplied to them regularly. at

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

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20*
Rs. In lakh	14.87	34.30	69.56	91.07
No. of units	9	11	16	17

(*Provisional Expenditure)

(viii) Indexing of Composite Jute Mills

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

(ix) Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies

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

(x) Usage of Jute Geo-Textiles in NER States

This scheme has 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 has now been extended for another year upto 31.03.2020. The basic objective of this scheme is 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 2019-20 had been 875 MT

(15,54,500 sq.mtr). The purpose of application of Jute Geo-Textiles is mainly for slope stabilization and the organisations associated in application of JGT are NF Railway, NHPC, etc.

Present Status

The Scheme is a promotional scheme and titled as 'Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North Eastern Region' and the Jute –Geotextile component is being implemented by Centre of Excellence – Indian Jute Industries Research Association. The basic objective of this scheme is to demonstrate use of Geotechnical Textiles as a modern cost effective Technology in the development of infrastructure fragile geological condition of North Eastern Region and to improve the durability, function and life of infrastructure in North East. The total financial outlay of this scheme is 427 Crore.

Under the Hard-intervention of this scheme, currently, 8 Road construction and Slope Stabilization projects have been completed with the use of Jute Geotextiles, an eco-friendly component. Under this scheme, the incremental cost due to use of the Jute Geotextiles has been funded by Ministry of Textiles. Total Rs.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. Further, 7 new Road construction project proposals have been recently approved by the Ministry of Textiles. The incremental cost of these 7 projects is Rs.2.97 crore. All of these projects are being implemented in various regions of the state of Manipur and Meghalaya.

(xi) 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.

(xii) Continuous Market Support

Under this scheme, market support is provided to jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, and Women Self Help Groups for selling, marketing and promotion of their products in India and abroad. The fairs organized by NJB are means of livelihood to these groups of people. Some of the prominent events among others were – IITF, Delhi; PoushMela, Shantiniketan, Kolkata Book Fair, Shilpraman, Madhapur, Hyderabad, SurajkundMela, Haryana; Tex Trends, Delhi; TajMahotsav; 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.

(xiii) Pilot Scale Manufacturing of Jute Based Low Cost Sanitary Napkins

NJB assigned a project to IJIRA for carrying out jute based low cost Sanitary napkin – Low cost Jute Absorbent Pulp and production model for WSHG along with setting up of Raw material Bank for Jute based Sanitary Pads, automation in development of napkin

manufacturing process and commercialization of jute based Sanitary Napkins through PSU and other government Bodies and setting up quality parameters and assurance. IJIRA has since prepared and submitted the detailed project report on manufacturing Low Cost Jute based Sanitary Napkins. The deliverables of the project include setting-up of quality parameters & quality assurance and pilot scale production of Sanitary Napkins (2400 pieces/per day) from Jute pulp. IJIRA has also prepared and submitted DPR on manufacturing of Low Cost Jute based Pulp. The product so developed has been medically certified as hygienic by Indian Council for Medical Research. For upscaling the production technology transfer has been done by IJIRA to M/s. Intech Safety Pvt. Ltd. A memorandum of agreement is made on 18th March, 2016 between NJB and IJIRA incorporating proposed activity, deliverables, timeline, etc. MoJ has been signed between IJIRA and ICMR on 15 June, 2020 for carrying out field trials on jute-based sanitary napkins and its commercialisation.

(xiv) Development & Promotion of Jute Diversified Products

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

(xv) Subsidy Scheme for Distribution of Certified Seeds:

NJB has been implementing a scheme for distributing certified jute seeds to the farmers. Certified jute seeds are being distributed at a subsidy of Rs. 40/kg under the scheme. The network of Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is being utilized for implementation of the scheme. The scheme aims at improving the quality and productivity of raw jute and fetching better returns to the farmers.

4.3. Silk and Sericulture

Introduction:

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

4.3.1 Physical Progress:

India with the production of 35,468 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 71.50% (25,344 MT), Tasar 8.4% (2,981 MT), Eri 19.48% (6,910 MT) and Muga 0.66% (233 MT) of the total raw silk production of 35,468 MT. The import

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substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 5,874 MT in 2017-18 to 6,987 MT in 2018-19 registering an increase of 18.9% growth. Vanya silk (Tasar, Eri, Muga) production has increased from 9,840 MT to 10,124 MT showing an increase of 2.9%. Muga silk has recorded the highest ever production of 233 MT and has set a new

momentum of growth.

The details of variety-wise raw silk production during the year 2015-16 to 2018-19, target & achievement (till Dec-19) for the current financial year 2019-20 are given below:

Particulars	2015-16 Achmnt.	2016-17 Achmnt.	2017-18 Achmnt.	2018-19 Achmnt.	2019-20	
					Target	Achmnt (P) (Till Dec-19)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.09	2.17	2.24	2.35	2.57	2.44
Raw Silk Production:						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	4613	5266	5874	6987	8500	4039
Mulberry (Cross breed)	15865	16007	16192	18358	18865	11824
Sub Total (Mulberry)	20478	21273	22066	25345	27365	15863
Vanya						
Tasar	2819	3268	2988	2981	3515	1818
Eri	5060	5637	6661	6910	7370	5802
Muga	166	170	192	233	280	222
Sub Total (Vanya)	8045	9075	9840	10124	11165	7843
GRAND TOTAL	28523	30348	31906	35468	38530	23706
Cumulative Estimated Employment (Million persons)	8.25	8.51	8.6	9.18		

Source: Compiled from the MIS reports received from State Sericulture Departments. (P): Provision

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.
15. Mobile apps, audio, video spots and Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP) to farmers.

Outcome expected from the scheme are as follows:

1. Increase the Silk production from the level of 30,348 MTs during 2016-17 to 38,530 MTs by end of 2019-20.
2. Production of mulberry (Multivoltine and Bivoltine) Silk to increase from 21,273 MTs to 27,365 MTs including Bivoltine Silk from 5,266 MTs to 8,500 MTs.
3. Vanya (Muga, Eri and Tasar) Silk to increase from 9,075 MTs to 11,165 MTs.
4. Increase the production level up to 4A grade mulberry (Bivoltine) Silk from about 15 % to 25%.
5. The productivity of mulberry raw Silk to increase from 100 kg/ha to 111 kg/ha.
6. Employment generation from 85 lakh to 100 lakh persons by 2019-20.
7. Develop 453 Kissan nurseries for raising saplings of improved varieties of mulberry to cover new plantation.
8. For enhancing the quality and quantity of cocoon, 131 new Chawki Rearing Centres (CRCs) will be established for scientific handling of Silkworm eggs and rearing of young age Silkworm larvae under controlled conditions.
9. To facilitate improved reeling, 81 Hot air driers will be established for cocoon drying.
10. Facilitate efficient and quality Silk production and improving the working conditions in the reeling segment, 162 motorized charkha / reeling devices and 130 Multi-end reeling machines will replace traditional reeling machinery.
11. In order to give more thrust on production of Bivoltine Silk, 29 units of Automatic Reeling Machines, developed indigenously by the CSB, will be established.
12. Basic Seed Farms and Silkworm Seed Production Centres will be strengthened to enhance the Silkworm seed production from 491 lakh disease free layings (dfls) in 2016-17 to 535 lakh dfls by 2020.

Financial allocation for plan schemes:

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

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd. (Till Dec, 2019)
Silk Samagra	154.01	154.01	161.50	161.50	120.00	117.41	181.00	129.88
Of which for NE	23.05	23.05	16.00	16.00	14.00	11.41	11.50	7.25
Of which for SCSP	22.73	22.73	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	30.00	22.50
TSP	8.50	8.50	30.00	30.00	15.84	15.84	20.00	18.57

Note: Only scheme cost and excludes administrative cost. During 2018-19 a savings of Rs. 2.59 Cr. under NE-Cap surrendered to MoT/Gol.

4.3.3. North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme:

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

4.3.3.1. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)

Twenty projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs.673.41 crore (Gol share of Rs.566.53 crore) for implementation in Assam including BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The projects will support 29,910 acres plantation of Mulberry, Eri & Muga. This includes setting up of Silk Printing & Processing unit for Tripura, Soil to Silk for BTC (Assam) and Post Cocoon Technology for Nagaland. While 18 projects are meant for implementation by the State Sericulture Departments, one project - Creation of Seed Infrastructure is implemented by CSB to produce and ensure uninterrupted supply of quality seed to NE States. Till December-2019, Ministry has released Rs.448.78 crore for the above projects, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.384.69 crore (86%).

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

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

4.3.3.2 Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP):

Ten projects with a total cost of Rs.290.31 crore out of which Gol share of Rs.258.74 crore for production of import substitute bivoltine silk have been sanctioned under NERTPS. The projects cover 4,900 acres of mulberry plantation benefitting around 10,607 women beneficiaries covering in all NE States (except Manipur). Till September, 2019, Ministry has released Rs.201.95 crore for the above project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.178.00 crore (88%).

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 benefitting around 7,500 stakeholders after establishment of mills. Till December,2019, Ministry has released Rs.15.00 crore for the project.

4.3.3.4 Development of Sericulture in Aspirational Districts:

Govt. of India initiated development of silk industry in the Aspirational Districts in one/two blocks per district covering Mulberry, Eri, Muga or Oak Tasar as per the potentiality of the district with the involvement of State Governments. Presently 5 sericulture projects have been approved in the States of Assam, BTC, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland at a total cost of Rs.79.60 crore with Gol share of Rs.73.47 crore. The projects cover 3,360 acres of plantation benefitting around 4,185 beneficiaries. As of December, 2019, Ministry has released Rs.32.53 crore under the above said project against which the expenditure reported is Rs.6.25 crore (19%)

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

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	Gol Share (Rs.Cr.)	Gol Release (Till Dec, 2019) (Rs. Cr.)	Beneficiaries (Nos)		Output per annum(MT) 2019-20	
					Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt(P) (upto Nov-2019)
I	Integrated Sericulture Development Project							
1	Assam	66.67	47.42	45.05	5,965	5,965	94	90.00
2	BTC	34.92	24.68	22.62	3,356	3,356	75	45.00
3	BTC(IEDPB)	11.41	10.61	10.08	654	654	26	18.00
4	BTC(Soil to Silk)	55.36	53.12	37.09	3,526	2,345	102	70.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	18.42	18.42	17.50	1,805	1,672	36	-
6	Manipur (Valley)	149.76	126.60	107.55	6,613	5,555	203	13.68
7	Manipur (Hill)	30.39	24.67	20.50	2,169	1,201	51	9.00
8	Meghalaya	30.16	21.91	19.57	2,856	2,856	77	40.00
9	Mizoram	32.49	24.49	23.26	1,683	1,683	49	29.00
10	Mizoram(IMS DP)	13.52	12.83	12.19	833	800	10	2.42
11	Nagaland	31.47	22.66	21.52	2,678	2,678	69	49.50
12	Nagaland (IESDP)	13.66	12.83	12.19	1,053	1,053	24	24.00
13	Nagaland (PCT)	8.57	8.48	8.06	400	406	Post cocoon & post yarn activities.	
14	Tripura	47.95	33.20	29.58	3,432	3,432	121	4.71
	Total (I)	544.75	441.93	386.76	37,023	33,656	938	395.31
la	New ISDP projects							
15	Ar. Pradesh (ILSEF)	37.25	35.65	9.12	1,270	445	48	-
16	Ar, Pradesh(IMSDP)	12.69	12.15	6.08	875	350	9	-
17	BTC -IESDP(Tap)	18.63	17.35	5.78	1,400	375	18	-
18	Nagaland-Chungtia	18.67	18.04	1.70	500	150	16	-
	Total (Ia)	87.24	83.19	22.68	4,045	1320	91	
	Sub Total	631.97	525.11	409.43	41,068	34,976	1,029	395.31
Ib	Infrastructure Projects							
19	Tripura (Printing)	3.71	3.71	3.52	-	-	1.50 lakh mts./yr	
20	CSB Seed Infrastructure	37.71	37.71	35.82	-	-	30 lakh Mulberry & 3.70 lakhs Muga / Eri dfls / yr	
	Total (Ib)	41.42	41.42	39.35	-	-	-	-
	Total (I + Ia + Ib)	673.41	566.53	448.78	41,068	34,976	1,029	-
II	Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project							
1	Assam	29.55	26.28	24.96	1,144	1,144	17	17.00

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2	BTC	30.06	26.75	25.41	1,188	1,188	17	2.80
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29.47	26.20	24.89	1,144	663	16	-
4	Meghalaya	29.01	25.77	24.47	1,044	1,033	16	8.59
5	Mizoram	30.15	26.88	25.54	1,169	1,169	16	16.99
6	Nagaland	29.43	26.16	24.85	1,144	1,144	16	6.94
7	Sikkim	29.68	26.43	25.11	1,094	885	17	0.75
8	Tripura	29.43	25.95	24.65	1,144	1,144	16	3.50
	Total (II)	236.78	210.41	199.88	9,071	8,370	130	57.00
IIa	New Biv. projects							
9	Nagaland –Biv (SPV)	22.43	20.68	10.34	436	120	14	-
10	Tripura-Sepahijala	31.11	27.64	3.16	1,100	-	17	-
	Total (IIa)	53.54	48.32	13.50	1,536	120	31	-
	Total (II + IIa)	290.31	258.74	213.38	10,607	8,490	161	-
	IEC			2.00				
III	Eri Spun Silk Mills							
1	Assam	21.53	19.09	5.00	-	-	-	-
2	BTC	21.53	19.09	5.00	-	-	-	-
3	Manipur	21.53	19.09	5.00	-	-	-	-
	Total(III)	64.59	57.28	15.00	-	-	-	-
IV	Aspirational Districts							
1	Assam	21.03	19.55	9.78	1,200	-	46	-
2	BTC	20.28	18.64	9.32	1,020	400	40	-
3	Meghalaya	12.08	10.97	5.48	410	200	17	-
4	Mizoram	11.56	10.82	3.45	650	200	17	-
5	Nagaland	14.65	13.49	4.50	965	500	17	8.00
	Total(IV)	79.60	73.47	32.53	4,245	1300	137	8.00
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV) (38 projects)	1,107.90	956.01	711.68	55,920	44,766	1,327	460.13

P: Provisional

4.3.4. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY & IT INITIATIVES.

4.3.4.1. Research & Development (R&D):

During the year 2019-20, up to the end of December, 2019 a total of 24 new research projects have been initiated and 37 projects have been concluded by various Research and Training institutes of CSB and currently a total of 110 research projects viz., 63 in Mulberry Sector, 37 in Vanya Sector and 10 in Post cocoon sector are under progress.

4.3.4.2. Host Plant Improvement:

- ❖ Mulberry Genotypes (PYD 01, 08, 09, 21 & 27) were recorded leaf yield per plant varied from 318-827 g/plant with 20% higher yield over drought tolerant variety C1730 & 5-10% over C2038.
- ❖ Mulberry Genotypes (C11, C01, C02 & C05) recorded 10% higher leaf yield pertaining to quality as compared to S1635 in other test centers (10.26-23.43 kg/plot).
- ❖ A total of 18637 farmers soil samples analysed, 17,184 Soil Health Cards issued, 16,058 samples digitized.

- ❖ Desulphuring bacteria identified from petroleum extraction fields of sivasgar district of Assam, whole genome sequencing of isolated bacteria *Gordonia* sp. is completed, the total genome size of the isolate is Approx. 5 mb, average scaffold length is 47 kb with %GC: 67 and total 4,614 no. of genes identified.
- ❖ Analysis of 1056 soil samples from 1561 farmers for 13 parameters (pH, EC, OC and available N, P, K, S, Zn, Fe, Cu, Mn, B & LR) were completed.
- ❖ Assessed different method for management of stem borer in tasar food plants to avoid crop loss.
- ❖ R&D efforts have helped in improving the mulberry productivity from 50 MT/Ha/yr during 2005-06 to 60 MT/Ha/yr during 2018-19.

4.3.4.3. Silkworm Crop Improvement, Production and Protection:

- ❖ 100% feed supplements (FS) were identified through systematic studies and conducted in vivo studies to assess its toxicity and impact. No toxic effects were observed with FS. Further no significant differences in respect of rearing and reeling parameters were observed. The survivability was found to be 16% higher in batches that were inoculated with *staphylococcus* sp. and supplemented with FS in comparison to normal diet. FS was not found to be effective against other pathogens.
- ❖ A formulation is developed comprising of two eco-friendly chemicals, an oxidizing agent and a wetting agent and found to be effective against all silkworm pathogens (based on the in vivo and in vitro studies).
- ❖ Standardized two methodologies for embryo isolation of Muga silkworm eggs.
- ❖ Standardized incubation temperature and duration for preservation of muga silkworm eggs: 24 & 36 hours old Muga eggs can be preserved at 5°C for 5 days before release followed by incubation of 7-8 days at 25 °C with 80% hatching and at 10 °C for 10 days followed by incubation of 7 days with above 75% hatching.
- ❖ Developed SNP barcodes for the specific identification of various ecoraces of Tasar silkworm *Antheraea mylitta*.
- ❖ Bacterial diversity of Modal egg, larva and pupa analyzed and in fifth instar larvae of Raily and Daba tasar silkworm races functional diversity were analyzed using the bioinformatic tools.
- ❖ R&D efforts have helped in improving the yield from 48 Kg/100 dfls during 2005-06 to 60.3 Kg/100 dfls during 2018-19.

4.3.4.4. Development of Post Cocoon Technology:

- ❖ Characterized Red Eri Silk sericin for its moisture content, ash content, Nitrogen and protein contents, heavy metal

content, etc.

- ❖ An optimum line of machinery under Miniature concept of Eri spinning has been developed.
- ❖ Identified some of the chemicals for solubility studies.
- ❖ R&D efforts have helped in improving the Renditta from 8.2 during 2005-06 to 7.3 during 2018-19.

4.3.4.5. Product Design Development And Diversification:

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

4.3.4.6. Technologies/products filed for patenting/offered for Commercialization:

- ❖ Production of void silk yarn.
- ❖ Silk and silk blended melange yarn and fabrics.

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

SILKS (Sericulture Information Linkage Knowledge System) has been developed in collaboration with NESAC, Shillong (North Eastern Space Applications Centre) and being used to find out potential areas for development of sericulture in the country. "SILKS" is a single window, ICT (Information and Communication technology) based information and Advisory Services System for planners, field staff and farmers practicing sericulture. A total 108 districts in 24 States covered in first phase of the project and 70 districts are being covered under second phase. A "Project Atlas" for Sericulture Development (Phase II: NE states) for the selected 20 districts was released during the workshop held at Guwahati, Assam on 22-10-2018. The study in the remaining 50 districts (other than North Eastern States) has also completed and the project Atlas was released in a workshop held at Shillong on 05-06th August, 2019.

Central Silk Board has also taken up the collaborative project with North-eastern Space Applications Centre (NESAC), Shillong, Meghalaya in Geo tagging of the assets (plantation and infrastructure) created by CSB and States with support of various Govt. funded Projects by utilizing the equipment viz., "NAVSHARE", a self-contained GAGAN enabled Global Positioning System (GPS) data recorder. Geo-tagging is a function, where GPS-enabled device can insert images of assets (plantation and infrastructure), locations and details of assets.

Under the Chairpersonship of Member Secretary, CSB, a review meeting on implementation of NESAC project viz., "Geo-tagging of Assets created with support from Central Silk Board in North Eastern

region” was convened with Shri P.L.N. Raju, Director, NESAC, Shillong & Scientists of NESAC & CSB on 28-12-2018 at CSB, Bengaluru.

NESAC in collaboration with Central Silk Board has developed a mobile app viz., “SILKS” for Geo-tagging of the assets (plantation and infrastructure) created by CSB and States with of various Govt. funded Projects. As a part of the Project, NESAC has organized a “Hands on training on GAGAN based geo-tagging through “SILKS” mobile application along with the dashboard visualization system” to 11 Officers / Scientists of CSB on June 6, 2019 at NESAC, Umiam, Shillong, Meghalaya. Presently, the “SILKS” mobile app is under testing mode. CSB decided to Geo-tag the assets created under NERTPS Project in association with NESAC. In this connection, one-day training programme/workshop conducted at Kokrajhar, BTC on 06th September, 2019 and followed by field work related to Geo-tag the assets created under NERTPS project in BTC areas. The Geo-tagging of assets created under NERTPS is under progress in BTC and Meghalaya State. NESAC has already submitted a detailed project proposal to CSB for Geo-tagging of the entire assets created under NERTPS Project in 8 North Eastern States.

4.3.4.8. Capacity Building & Training:

The Capacity Building & Training division along with all the R&D institute of CSB during 2019-20 continued to build capacities and expose the industry stakeholders. The participants were exposed to various recommended technologies and other recent developments in the Silk sector covering all the sub-sectors of Silk (Mulberry, Tasar, Eri & Muga) through a variety of structured and need-based training& demonstration programmes.

A total of 13885 persons (including in-house and industry stakeholders) were covered during 2018-19. During 2019-20 (up to Dec-19), against the target of 15750 persons, 4946 persons were trained for different ‘Skill Seeding’ & ‘Skill Development’ training.

4.3.4.9. Transfer of Technology (TOT):

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects are being effectively transferred to the field through various extension communication programmes viz., Krishi Melas, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes, Field Days, Farmers’ Meet, Audio Visual programmes, Technology demonstrations etc. During 2019-20 (upto end of December 2019) a total 1461 ToT programmes have been organized and 33 technologies were transferred effectively to the user level under pre-cocoon sector. Further, in post cocoon sector, a total of 88 technologies were demonstrated to 1060 farmers and 640 farmers were trained in various aspects of Post Cocoon Technology and 68,699 cocoon and silk samples have been tested and provided the results.

4.3.4.10. Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP):

a. Bivoltine Cluster Promotion Programme:

During XII Plan, the foremost thrust was to augment the import substitute silk in the country and to increase the production of BV silk to 5000 MT from the production level of 1685 MT (2011-12). To achieve the target, Central Silk Board in association with State

Sericulture Departments had organized 172 Bivoltine Clusters and achieved production of 5266 MT Bivoltine silk at the end of XII Plan, which includes 3405 MT production through clusters.

Cluster Promotion Programme is being continued from 2017-18 to 2019-20 mainly to focus on enhancing the country’s bivoltine raw silk production target of 8500 MT at the end of 2019-20. While restructuring/reorientation of some of the existing clusters of Northwestern region for effective monitoring purpose, the total number of clusters were brought down to 151 clusters from the existing 172 clusters without effecting the total cluster target.

With the joint concentrated efforts, 6987 MTs of Bivoltine raw silk has been produced against the country’s target of 7200 MTs during 2018-19 (18.9 % increase over 5874 MT produced in 2017-18). Bivoltine clusters contributed 5020 MT (71.85%) out of the country’s total BV raw silk production of 6987 MT.

During 2019-20 (till Dec-19), the total BV raw silk production stands at 4039 MT, out of which 151 clusters produced 2785 MT (68.95%) and the contribution of the clusters during last 5 years and current years indicated in the below table:

Year	Raw silk			
	Target (MT)	Achmnt (MT)	Achmnt (%)	Cluster Prodn.(MT)
2014-15	3500	3870	110	2357
2015-16	4500	4613	103	2932
2016-17	5260	5266	100	3400
2017-18	6200	5874	95	4100
2018-19	7200	6987	97	5020
2019-20	8500	4039 (up to Dec-19)		2785

b. Vanya Cluster Promotion Programme:

To promote Tasar Silk sector, Central Silk Board has established 22 vanya clusters in coordination with State Governments through cluster approach in 9 tasar producing states. Under this programme, a total of 2229 beneficiaries (425 seed rearers, 109 private graineurs, 4 door to door service agents and 1691 commercial rearers) were covered. Capacity Building Training (CBT) has been imparted for 827 No. of beneficiaries and 19 awareness programmes were conducted on technology transfer service. During the year 2018-19, a total of 1.69 lakh dfls were brushed by 924 Adopted seed rearers in seed crop (I Crop) and produced 61.55 lakh seed cocoon @ 36.37 cocoons / dfl. These seed cocoons were processed by 142 private graineurs to produce 8.03 lakh dfls of which 5.98 lakh dfls were reared by 2772 commercial farmers in second crop (commercial) and produced 259.81 lakh cocoons @ 43.47 cocoon/dfl in the clusters.

44.3.4.11. Information technology (I.T Initiatives upto 31st Dec- 2019):

i. DBT MIS: Development of DBT MIS for the scheme

- 'Development of Silk Industry' is completed and obtained security audit clearance by STQC. Linking of the same with DBT Bharath portal is in process.
- ii. mKisan: CSB has widened the outreach of scientists and experts to disseminate information to provide scientific advisories to farmers through their mobile phones using mKisan Web Portal. All the main institutes are regularly providing advisories thru this portal. Till December-2019, 574 advisories were sent as 64,38,949 SMS messages.
 - iii. SMS service: It is 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 10,433 farmers are receiving SMS messages on daily basis.
 - iv. SILKS Portal: Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System portal has been developed in association with North Eastern Space Application Centre, Dept. of Space by capturing geographical images through satellite and used for analysis and selection of potential areas for promoting Sericulture activities in those areas. Multi lingual, multi district data is being updated regularly.
 - v. Video Conference: CSB has full-fledged Video Conference facility at CSB Complex, Bangalore, CSR&TI, Mysore & Berhampur, CTR&TI, Ranchi, CSR&TI, Pampore, CMER&TI, Lahdoigarh and RO, New Delhi. Till Dec-2019, 212 multi-studio Video conferences are conducted.
 - vi. CSB website: Central Silk Board has a website "csb.gov.in" in bi-lingual English and Hindi. Maximum information is disseminated through this portal for the benefit of common citizen, who may need to know about the organisation as well as schemes and other details. Publicity of sericulture plan programmes, achievements and sharing of success stories are featured in the website. CSB has completed the new website and in the process of getting CSB website the GIGW compliance and security audited as per Govt. of India guidelines.
 - vii. AEBAS: Aadhaar enabled bio-metric attendance system is being implemented at Central Silk Board. Over 4254 employees including farm workers have registered into the attendance portal. All the 121 devices are RD Services enabled. Due to re-structuring of CSB, nearly 450 employees have been shifted to different units, updation of the same is in progress.
 - viii. National Database for farmers and reelers: Farmers and Reelers data base is designed and developed to have database of Farmers and Reelers at national level, which will help policy makers with appropriate information for effective decision making. As on 31st December, 2019, 7,25,314 farmers and 15,548 reelers details have been recorded by the states in the database.
 - ix. MIS on NERTPS "Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project in North East States": MIS for Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project is developed and hosted on dedicated servers for trouble free access by all stake holders.
 - x. BPO for interacting with FRDB farmers: Nodal officers of each zone are interacting with selected farmers obtaining their mobile numbers from FRDB database on regular basis.

4.3.5. Seed Organisation - Silkworm Seed Production and Supply:

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

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2018-19 & 2019-20 (up to Dec, 2019)

(Unit: Lakh dfls)

Particulars	2018-19		2019-20	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement (Till Dec-19)
Mulberry	440.00	483.04	470	288.14
Tasar	51.02	51.08	51.17	47.79
Oak Tasar	0.64	0.78	1.48	0.123
Muga	8.16	5.33	5.65	5.40
Eri	6.00	7.22	6.30	4.76
Total	505.82	547.45	534.60	346.213

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 176 units (as on 01-10-2019) 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 2018-19 & 2019-20 (up to Dec, 2019) is given below:

Particulars	2018-19		2019-20	
	Target	Achmnt	Target	Achmnt (Till Dec,19)
Total No. of new Members enrolled	250	291	260	221
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	27	25.46	27.00	23.72
Awareness Programmes/ Exhibition/ Fairs/ Workshop/ Road shows	480	463	500	411

4.3.7.1. Silk Mark Expos:

In order to ensure that Silk Mark gains further credibility & popularity, Silk Mark Expos are being organized exclusively for Silk Mark Authorized Users across the country. The Expo is an ideal platform

not only to popularize Silk Mark but also in bringing the manufacturers and the consumers under one platform for selling and buying of pure silk products. Substantial business for the participants is generated during this event. During the event massive awareness and publicity campaigns are carried out by the SMOI.

During the year 2019-20 (till Dec-19), SMOI has organised Four Silk Mark Expos at Guwahati, Lucknow, Bengaluru and Chennai. In Guwahati the Expo was organised at NEDFI House, Dispur from 05th to 09th April-2019. Forty-one (41) authorised users from 7 states other than NE have participated and more than 8000 consumers have visited the Expo and a business turnover of Rs 1.50 Crs was generated by the participating Authorised Users of Silk Mark. The Lucknow Expo was organised at Lucknow Expo Mart, Kaiser Bagh 18th to 23rd September-2019. Thirty-one (31) authorised users from 8 states across the country have participated and more than 1800 consumers have visited the Expo and a business turnover of Rs 32 Lakh was reported.

4.3.7.2. Awareness Programme for IFSOWA:

An awareness programme on Silk and Silk Mark was organised for the Indian Forest Officers' Wives Association, in the Civil Services Officers' Institute Auditorium, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi on 25th June, 2019, with a view to increase the awareness about silk and 'Silk Mark'. The programme was inaugurated by Smt. Sushmita Das, President of IFS Officers Wives Association (IFSOWA). A presentation elaborating on silk and Silk Mark was made to the Members of IFSOWA, followed by an interactive session wherein the Members of IFSOWA raised many queries related to the silk and Silk Mark which were clarified to them. A live demonstration of silk identification was also arranged for the benefit of the participants. At the end of the programme, a questionnaire was distributed to the participants and three best participants were identified and felicitated by the IFSOWA President

4.3.8. International Collaboration For Research & Training:

Utilizing the genetic resources obtained from Bulgaria, a new bivoltine double hybrid has been developed which has high silk content (24%) and yield potential of 75kg cocoon/100 dfls and is under laboratory trials. Further, action has been initiated to implement Indo-Swedish Collaborative project entitled "Studies on the genetic characterization, transmission and tissue distribution of Iflavirus infecting the Indian tropical tasar silkworm, *Antheraea mylitta*". Further, collaboration with countries like Japan, China, Australia and Uzbekistan has been initiated to enhance the production, productivity and quality of Training.

Two R&D institutions of Central Silk Board are imparting training on sericulture and silk industry to 50 foreign nationals annually under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) programme of Ministry of External Affairs, Govt. of India.

4.3.9. 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 2018-19 and 2019-20 (Till Dec, 2019) are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

#	Programmes of CSB	2018-19		2019-20	
		Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd. (Provisional) (upto Dec-2019)
Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry)					
1.	Research, Development, Training & IT Initiatives	560.45	557.86	679.00	536.97
2.	Seed Organisation				
3.	Coordination & Market Development (HRD)				
4.	Quality Certification System & Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up gradation				
	SCSP	25.00	25.00	30.00	22.50
	TSP	15.84	15.84	21.00	18.57
Grand Total		601.29 (*)	598.70 (*)	730.00 (\$)	578.04 (\$)

(*)-During 2018-19, the allocation of Rs. 601.29 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 481.29 crore and Expenditure of Rs. 598.70 crore includes Rs. 481.29 crore towards "GIA-Salary component" up to March, 2019, thereby a savings of Rs. 2.59 Cr. under NE-Cap surrendered to MoT/Gol.

(\$)-For the financial year 2019-20, the allocation of Rs. 730.00 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 549.00 crore and Expenditure of Rs. 578.04 crore includes Rs. 448.16 crore towards "GIA-Salary component" up to December, 2019.

4.3.10. Implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Silk Samagra Scheme during 2019-20.

4.3.10.1. Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.30.00 crore towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2019-20. An amount of Rs.22.50 crore (Till Dec-19) has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Odisha & Haryana towards implementation of components under SCSP during the year 2019-20.

4.3.10.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.20.00 crore towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under sericulture for the year 2019-20. An amount of Rs.18.57 crore (Till Dec-19) has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Tamil Nadu towards implementation of components under TSP during the year 2019-20.

4.3.11. Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) projects for Tasar Development:

Multi-state tasar projects under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in six states are being coordinated by CSB, with an outlay of Rs.7160.90 lakhs, shared by MoRD (Rs.5366.15 lakhs) and CSB (Rs.1794.75 lakhs) since October 2013. The project envisages

creating over 36,000 sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women in 23 districts, which are mostly Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Bihar.

A total of 33093 farmers have been mobilized into 687 informal producer groups. Under the project 1521 ha of tasar host plants have been raised by 2738 farmers. 1.782 lakh dfls of nucleus seed and 10.86 lakh dfls of basic seed have been reared to produce 94.33 lakh nucleus seed cocoons and 320.81 lakh basic seed cocoons. 360 private graineurs processed 222.587 lakh seed cocoons and produced 50.95 lakh commercial dfls. 13933 commercial rearers brushed 53.52 lakh dfls and produced 1806.72 lakh reeling cocoons besides various capacity and institution building activities across tasar value chain.

4.3.12. Convergence:

The Ministry of Textiles is extending support to the sericulture sector in the form of "SILK SAMAGRA". 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 2018-19, against the project submitted for Rs. 822.53 crore, the States have received sanction for Rs. 763.25 crore, of which Rs. 656.88 crore have been released under RKVY, MGNREGA and other convergence programmes. During the current financial year 2019-20 (till Dec-19), States have submitted proposals for Rs. 676.08 crore and received sanction for projects

with an outlay of Rs. 623.95 crore and received funds worth Rs. 316.97 crore. .

4.3.13. Scaling up projects under MKSP with CSB as NRLM Support Organization(NSO):

CSB being the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) support Organization (NSO) of MoRD is supporting State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) in up-scaling initiatives under tasar sector. MoRD has already approved three MKSP Tasar projects formulated with support of CSB, for the states of Jharkhand (25000), Odisha (5220), and West Bengal (5000) covering 35,220 Mahila Kisans funded by MoRD (60%) and SRLMs (40%) with an outlay of Rs.63.34 crore, which are under implementation during the year. Besides, project proposals from the states of Chhattisgarh and Bihar are under consideration and proposal for Maharashtra is due for formulation.

4.4 WOOL & WOOLEN TEXTILES

4.4.1 Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

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

4.4.2. Plan Budget

Out of the total financial outlay of Rs.112 crore for financial years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, the plan allocation for financial year 2019-20 is Rs.30.84 crore.

a. Details of Schemes Under Implementation:

Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP):

For the holistic growth of the wool sector, Ministry of Textiles, formulated a new integrated programme i.e. Integrated Wool Development Programme, (IWDP) which has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee in its meeting held on 23.03.2017. The programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including essential requirement of all stake holders viz. formation of cooperatives of wool growers, machine sheep shearing, strengthening of wool marketing\wool processing\woollen product manufacturing. Focus has been made in certification, labelling, branding of pashmina wool and utilization of deccani wool in industrial products through research and development activity. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a programme for the development of Pashmina sector in J&K State with allocation of Rs. 50 crore. The programme has been incorporated under IWDP in the name of Reconstruction Plan for J&K State.

(i) Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS)

To give greater focus on Marketing of raw wool in the country, a new Scheme namely Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS) has been introduced for all major wool producing States in the Country to support for more procurement of wool on remunerative price, formation of Wool producers societies, assistance for strengthening of wool Mandis for better facilities.

A Provision of Rs. 1000 lakh has been made for next three years for above purposes. During current financial year 2019-20, provision of Rs. 120 lakh under this scheme has been made.

(ii) Wool Processing Scheme (WPS)

The scheme will provide support for establishing Common Facility centre for all kinds of wool and woollen processing facilities like- wool scouring, drying, carding dyeing, knitting, weaving, felting\non woven in wool producing and wool trading areas. A provision of Rs. 800 lakh has been made for the above activities for financial years 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2019-20, provision of Rs. 150 lakh has made been under this scheme.

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

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

During current financial year 2019-20, provision of Rs. 55 lakh has made been under its different activities like operating Board's own Wool Testing Centre, Weaving & Designing Training Centre, Market Intelligence Network, monitoring the ongoing projects and evaluation etc.

(iv) Angora Wool Development Scheme (AWDS)

The scheme is being implemented in hilly areas of the country to support Angora rearing activity.

A provision of Rs. 200 lakh has been made for financial years 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2019-20, provision of Rs. 15 lakh has been made under the scheme.

(v) Wool Development Scheme (WDS)

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

During current financial year 2019-20, provision of Rs. 170.00 lakh for ongoing projects has been made under this scheme

(vi) Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders

This scheme supports the sheep breeders by providing insurance coverage to them.

The basic structure of the scheme is as under :

I. Social Security Scheme-Sheep Breeders Insurance

Scheme

Qualifying age : 18 to 50 years. Age criteria as per existing PMJJBY scheme.

- A. Premium bifurcation under Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme is as under :

Sr. No.	Premium per member per annum	SSPMJJBY
1	Premium to be collected at LIC Unit level (members share) (Rs.)	80
2	Share of Ministry to be collected at LIC CO level at centralized location (Rs.)	162
3	Premium from SSF (Rs.)	100
	TOTAL (Rs.)	342

Under the scheme, Sum Assured is Rs. 2.0 lakh. In case of natural death, Rs. 2.00 lakh and in case of accidental death, Rs. 4.00 lakh will be payable.

Under Social Security Scheme, provision of Rs. 1200 lakh has been made to benefit seven lakh Sheep Breeders in FY 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2019-20, provision of Rs. 5 lakh has been made under the scheme and the total expenditure till date is Rs.2.82 lakh.

(vii) Reconstruction Plan for J. & K. State for pashmina wool development

- a. Under the scheme, following components are being implemented covering all fields of Pashmina sector to address the issues of this sector as under-

1.Increasing production of raw Pashmina

2.Setting up of Model production zones

3.Establishment of Pashmina Resource Centre

Under Reconstruction Plan for J&K State, provision of Rs. 5000 Lakh has been made from FY 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2019-20, provision of Rs. 2169 lakh has been made under the scheme.

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 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto Sept. 2019) is given below:

PRODUCTS	2018-19 (Upto Sept. 2018)	2019-20 (Upto Sept. 2019)
	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
RMG Wool	801.12	605.93
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups etc.	700.79	679.42
Carpet Handmade (Excluding Silk)	4879.61	4743.83
Total	6381.52	6029.18
Increase/Decrease	5.52% Decreased	

c. Import Trends

Import of Raw Wool

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 five import markets are Australia, New Zealand, China, Turkey etc. The import of raw wool, woollen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2018-19 and 2019-20 (upto Sept. 19) is given below:-

Import Trends

2018-19		2019-20 (Up to September, 2019)	
QUANTITY IN Mn KG.	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE	QUANTITY IN IN Mn. KG	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE
77.43	2159.56	33.47	892.24

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups etc.

2018-19	2019-20 (Up to September, 2019)
VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE
804.92	407.30

Import of RMG

2018-19	2019-20 (Up to September, 2019)
VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE
110.34	51.94

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 Upgradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS) w.e.f 01.04.2012

and implemented till 11 July 2016. A total of 10766 UIDs have been issued under RRTUFS with project cost of Rs. 53805.49 crore and subsidy value of Rs. 7259.26 crore.

5.4. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):

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

Sl. No.	Segment	Rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)
1.	Garmenting, Technical Textiles	15% subject to an upper limit of Rs 30 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



Digital Printing Machine



Raschel Machine

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

5.4.3 Budget provision of Rs. 17,822 crore has been approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 to meet the committed liabilities of Rs. 12,671 crore and Rs. 5151 crore for new cases under ATUFS. It is expected that this will attract an investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore and generate employment of 35.62 lakhs.

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

5.4.5 Under ATUFS, 9888 UIDs have been issued with project cost of Rs. 40839.75crore and subsidy value of Rs. 2958.45crore as on 31.03.2020. Segment- wise progress of ATUFS is given as under:

Segment Name	UID Issued	Total Project Cost (In Crs)	Subsidy Amount (In Crs)	New Employment (projected)	Existing Employment
Garmenting(15% CIS)	1190	2451.20	237.08	79772	295448
Handloom(10% CIS)	89	69.12	5.56	457	222
Jute(10% CIS)	9	10.56	0.88	2448	6476
Multi activity(10% CIS/15% CIS)	1756	19060.46	1241.59	133451	354524
Processing(10% CIS)	1068	4157.58	290.19	21917	124478
Silk(10% CIS)	37	48.70	3.32	407	405
Technical Textile(15% CIS)	338	2237.58	202.70	5263	14864
Weaving(10% CIS)	5401	12804.55	977.13	46246	60641
Total	9888	40839.75	2958.45	289961	857058



Garment Unit

5.4.6 With a view to streamline the web based process and to make i-TUFS an end-to -end solution for effective implementation of the scheme, following steps have been taken towards simplification of the processes:

- a. Automatic UID generation
- b. Submission of documents through digital signature
- c. Less number of documents
- d. Simplification of procedure for machinery enlistment
- e. Uploading Geo-tagged and time stamped photographs in i-TUFS software during JIT inspection.
- f. Subsidy released directly to beneficiary unit account through PFMS

5.4.7. A number of steps have been taken to streamline the approval procedure including processing of JIT reports / subsidy claims as listed below:

- a) **Delegation of Powers:** Powers have been delegated to Textiles Commissioner to approve subsidy claims and release payments to the units up to Rs. 5.00 crore. Regional Offices have been delegated powers to approve claims under ATUFS upto Rs. 25 lakh.
- b) **Geo-tagging and digital signature:** System of geo-tagging of machinery was implemented and digital signatures by the units/ banks/ offices of TxC have been introduced in the i-TUFS for effective implementation of the scheme.

- c) To cut down delays in processing of claims, Regional Offices have been entrusted the responsibility of ensuring that the JIT reports are complete in all respects before forwarding them to the office of TxC for approval.
- d) Various Policy clarifications have been issued to streamline the procedure and remove ambiguities.
- e) To improve transparency in the implementation of the scheme, status of claims/cases received and pending under the scheme are displayed on the website.
- f) Physical verification of machinery procured under previous versions of TUFS has been ordered to verify authenticity of claims and ensure that benchmarked machinery has been procured.



Fabric Dying Machine

5.5 Budget Allocation under TUFS

(In Rs. Crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	2300	1885.02	1884.31
2015-16	1520.00	1413.68	1393.19
2016-17	1480.00	2610.00	2621.98
2017-18	2013	1913.15	1913.15
2018-19	2300	622.63	621.92
2019-20	700	494.37	317.90



Raschel Warp Knitting

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

cap on capital investment subsidy for the eligible machines in the garmenting units has, therefore, been enhanced from Rs. 30 crore, which was the cap under ATUFS, to Rs. 50 crore. This additional subsidy of 10% will be on achievement of the projected production and employment generation, as stated by the unit in the Detailed Project Report (DPR). An additional subsidy of 10% will also be provided to the made-ups units enhancing the cap to Rs. 50 crore on the lines of SPELSGU under ATUFS based on achievement of the projected production and employment.

SUPPORT FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 Integrated Skill Development Scheme

The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) was introduced by Ministry of Textiles as a pilot scheme on October, 2010 with an outlay of Rs.272 crore, including Rs.229 crore as Government contribution with a physical target to train 2.56 lakh persons. It covered the entire value chain of the textile industry. ISDS main phase was approved on 23rd August 2013 for the 12th plan period upto 2016-17 with an allocation of Rs.1900 crore to train 15 lakh persons. ISDS addressed the critical gap of skilled manpower in textile industry through industry-oriented training programmes. It was implemented

till 30.11.2017 through following three components where major thrust was given to PPP mode where a forged partnership has been developed with the industry in establishing a demand driven skilling ecosystem:-

- (i) Component-I (Institutions/Textile Research Associations under the Ministry of Textiles).
 - (ii) Component-II (Private bodies in PPP mode).
 - (iii) Component-III (State Government Agencies).
- (i.) The outcome of the ISDS:

Total trained	Total assessed	Total placed	Women trained	Scheduled Caste trained	Scheduled Tribes trained	Physical Handicapped Trained
11.14 lakh	10.45 lakh	8.43 lakh (75.49%)	7.94 Lakh (71.27%)	2.32 lakh (20.82%)	0.77 lakh (6.9%)	3176 (0.28%)

(ii) Year-wise Progress of ISDS since inception:-

S. No.	Year	Financial allocation (in Rs Cr)	Financial achievement (in Rs Cr)	Physical target	Physical achievement (in persons)	Placement (In persons)
1	2010-11	97.82	41.72	95,230	1,479	1,070
2	2011-12	126.68	55.33	1,60,850	34,432	21,259
3	2012-13	90.00	74.60	80,000	84,224	53,610
4	2013-14	250.00	99.50	1,30,000	1,35,847	91,184
5	2014-15	181.00	170.28	4,00,000	1,30,193	83,549
6	2015-16	134.31	134.31	4,74,000	2,17,682	1,85,178
7	2016-17	250.80	250.79	4,16,000	4,01,611	3,25,878
8	2017-18	100.00	100.00	1,11,000	1,09,077	81,354
	Total	1230.61	926.53	18,67,080	11,14,545	8,43,082

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(iii) Photos of training centre showing training being conducted in different trades are given below.



New skill development scheme i.e. “समर्थ (Samarth)” – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector

On the basis of learning from the ISDS, Ministry has introduced new skill development scheme covering the entire value chain of the textile sector excluding spinning & weaving in organized Sector, titled समर्थ(Samarth)-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs.1300 crore. The scheme will have National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant training courses with funding forms as per the Common Norms notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). 10 lakh people are expected to be skilled and certified in various segments of Textile Sector through the scheme, out of which 1 lakh will be in traditional sectors. The objectives of the scheme are as given below:-

- (i) To provide demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry creating jobs in the organized textiles and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding spinning and weaving. *{Skill development in Spinning and Weaving to be done by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship(MSDE)}*
- (ii) To promote skilling and skill upgradation in the traditional sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and jute.
- (iii) To enable provision of sustainable livelihood either by wage or self-employment to all sections of the society across the country.

Implementation status of the scheme:-

- (i) Under Samarth, training target of about 4 lakh persons has been allocated to various State Govt. agencies and sectoral organization of Ministry of Textiles. Ministry is in the process of ensuring various quality aspects and standards in the overall framework of the training programme including physical verification of the training centers. The Implementing Partners allocated with training targets are in the final stage of preparatory and mobilization process to initiate the training programme.
- (ii) Proposals have also been invited from Textiles Industry/Associations registered under Central or State Government/Chambers of Commerce of Central or State Government through RFP for empanelment and training target allocation. A training target of 69,174 persons has been allocated to textile industry/ textile industry associations.
- (iii) Ministry has also invited proposals from Textile Industry engaged in Garmenting, Apparels, Home furnishing and Made-ups for undertaking Upskilling/Reskilling programme under Samarth.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)

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. The Institute has stood as a beacon of serious critical engagement, and a key enabler in developing competent professionals.

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. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors included leading progressive scholars from Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA. The in-house faculty was drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jayakar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is a reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the institute's road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the institute. Over this period, NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Across its 16 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of Fashion Technology provides a framework to ensure that prospective students from different parts of the country achieve their highest potential through the programmes offered. Since the early years of its inception, the Institute has provided a firm foundation in fashion education in the domains of Design, Management and Technology. Since then, NIFT has scaled high academic standards. The faculty of the institute has grown into a community of leading practitioners, education enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, creative thinkers, researchers and analysts.

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

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

Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. At NIFT we constantly endeavor 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 and NIFT now has a new restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential and flexibility and much ahead of times. The key features are concept of Majors and Minors, specialisations within the programme, and a basket of General Electives to choose from, leading to individualized pathways.

Successful Implementation of Restructured Curriculum

The restructured curriculum at NIFT has given a thrust and dynamism to all the academic courses from the academic session 2018-19 since its implementation in July 2018. The main aim of revamping and reorienting the curriculum was to provide individuated pathways to the students enabling them to exercise choice and develop to their full potential. The curriculum is envisaged to offer the students a wholesome experience and inculcate the capacity of lifelong learning. New and emerging subject areas have been added to the curriculum keeping in mind the future needs of the industry and to ensure holistic development of the desirable skill sets for the students.

This is achieved by creating a strong foundation with the Majors and further exploring the depth of the subject with the Deepening specializations. The Interdisciplinary Minors enable students to strengthen their specializations and/or give them an opportunity to take up an aspirational stream. The general electives on the other hand were envisioned as courses which lead to the development of a rounded and confident personality. The restructured curriculum allows for flexibility to improve the creative and analytical skill sets of the students through self-learning, peer interactions, library research, field explorations etc.

Meticulous mapping of professional competency and subject matter is carried out before engaging any external expert in the form of visiting faculty and jury members. The new curriculum also requires the use of specialized labs and infrastructure that will be made available at all the NIFT campuses. There has been incredible learning in the last academic year. The consistent feedback and monitoring mechanisms are the stepping stone for transacting the curriculum in a more robust manner so that the new curriculum at NIFT can be successfully implemented.

Converge

Converge is an Inter-Campus cultural and sports meet organized in the month of December every year with a view to provide a well-

rounded holistic development along with a chance of interaction amongst the students of various NIFT campuses.

The preliminary selection at every NIFT Campus ensures that the best of each Campus compete with one another in this event. Students from all NIFT Campuses participated in Converge’ 19 held in Hyderabad. The event is a major step in inculcating the spirit of ‘ONE’ Alma Mater in the students across the campuses of NIFT.



Convocation 2019

Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that Academic year. In 2019, Individual campuses organized Convocation ceremonies during May-September 2019. Convocation was completed within the Academic year, thus maintaining continuity and ensuring better participation of graduating batch.

A total numbers of 2913 graduates received degrees in 2019. The Campus wise and programme wise break-up are as mentioned in Table below:

Campus-wise and Programme-wise details of graduating students

Academic Programme	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
Bachelor of Design (Accessory Design)	36	27	31	27	35	27		29	28		43	34	31	25	30	403
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Communication)	33		33	28	33	36		30	33	23	37	34	34	27		381
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Design)	40		35	37	57	34		36	41	36	58	30	32	27	30	493
Bachelor of Design (Knitwear Design)	28			30		27			26	34	31	35				211

Bachelor of Design (Leather Design)				26					25			31		25		107
Bachelor of Design (Textile Design)	29	33	36	31	33	29		29	29	27	32	39	33			380
Bachelor of Fashion Technology (Apparel Production)	28		22	27	28	23	26	21	28	26	28	34	27			318
Master of Design	27									27	26	30				110
Master of Fashion Management	36	27	28	31	33	34	32		36	25	34	33	29	21	20	419
Master of Fashion Technology	24			20	21							26				91
Total	281	87	185	257	240	210	58	145	246	197	289	326	186	125	80	2913

In addition to the above, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees were conferred on three students in the Convocation 2019 ceremony of NIFT Delhi Campus.

Consultancy Projects undertaken by NIFT

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

- National Sizing Survey of India project 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 crore.
- A skill development project sanctioned by Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development Mission under Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojna / Mukhya Mantri Kaushalaya Yojna for skilling of youth (10000 persons) in Madhya Pradesh in Textile Sector. The project value is Rs. 12.72 crore.
- 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. 15.09crore.
- NIFT as a knowledge partner in implementing the branding of Value added Handloom Products scheme for Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Govt. of Kerala- The project value is Rs. 3.7 Crores.
- Strengthen the Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries

Board (KSK&VIB) Brand through Integrated Product Mapping, Design Intervention, Product Diversification and Development, Training and Marketing Activities for Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries Board, Govt. of Karnataka. The project value is Rs. 3.50 Crore.

- Conducting Soft Intervention (Training workshops and product/design development) under Jodhpur Mega Cluster of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India towards Soft Interventions. The project cost is Rs.72.91 lakhs.
- Development of e-content for Fashion Design and Technology subjects - Phase II for 17 subjects under The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. The project value is Rs. 1.16 Crore.
- NIFT engaged as Cluster Management & Technical Agency for the 'Integrated & holistic development of Bhagalpur Mega Handloom Cluster' project under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India for baseline survey, diagnostic study, preparation of DPR, assistance in implementation and monitoring of the progress of the project. The project value is Rs. 62.57 lakhs.
- Comprehensive, Design Intervention, Positioning & Branding of Bihar Khadi project for Khadi Board, Govt. of Bihar for development of dyeing & printing, design development, capacity building, production of value added khadi apparel and branding of Bihar khadi through NIFT. The project value is Rs. 80 lakhs.

INDIA Size

NIFT is undertaking an extensive anthropometric research study to develop a comprehensive body size chart for Indian population. The proposed study aims at not only standardizing garment size charts for the Indian apparel sector but the findings of the study will have

ramifications across various sectors such as automotive, aerospace, fitness & sport, art, computer gaming etc. where the insights from this data can produce ergonomically designed products which are well suited for the Indian population.

The project approved by Government of India will entail measuring of 25000 male and female persons between the age group of 15 years and 65 years and above in six different cities located in six regions of India i.e. Kolkata (East), Mumbai (West), New Delhi (North), Hyderabad (Centre), Chennai (South), and Shillong (North-East) using 3D whole body scanners.

The 3D whole body scanners are non-contact method of extracting body measurements and capture highly accurate 3D body maps in less than 10 seconds in one posture. It scans the body and creates a point cloud from where hundreds of body measurements are extracted automatically through computer programming eliminating manual measurement and transcription errors. This technology is quick, accurate and human safe and helps immensely reduce the time frame of the anthropometric surveys. It has been employed in all the national sizing anthropometric surveys undertaken in recent years by many countries like USA, Canada, Mexico, UK, France, Spain, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Netherlands, Thailand, Korea, China, Australia, etc.

The project, one of a kind, started in May 2017, is likely to be completed by 2021. It will position India on global platform among few other countries, which have undertaken such surveys. The standardized Size Chart for Indian apparel, which will be the outcome of this study, will not only be of tremendous value to the consumer in providing better fits but will also provide great boost to the industry through the reduction of returns/ loss of sales, increased customer satisfaction and drawing greater attention to Indian apparel and exports.

New Projects

NIFT initiated three Mega Proposals for multi-pronged intervention in the Textile Sector to Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

The Honorable Prime Minister directed Ministry of Textiles to envisage contribution in the area of 'innovation in products, changing preferences, new trends and timing of launching new products as well as emerging requirements in the world' within the textile sector. Taking this directive forward NIFT submitted project proposals covering possible areas of innovation and development that would leave a global footprint in the areas of trends and preferences and of luxury brands and handcrafted goods.

The premise for the project based itself on the fact that the legacy of Indian Textiles and Crafts is very rich and varied. Some of the most ancient traditions have been kept alive in India, which has made India therefore a premier sourcing destination for handcrafted goods. The challenge is for India to transform from being a mere sourcing destination to a design and development destination. The important areas of consideration are product innovation, emerging global trends and their impact on design, changing preferences of the consumers, repositioning Indian crafts as the new luxury and enabling articulation

of this through a forecast created in India for the world and the nation itself. A multipronged approach in innovation to address the above factors can be strategically planned to strengthen the textile sector for India centric global approach.

It was proposed to base the proposal on the models adopted by institutions such as IDC, Mumbai; IIT Delhi; IIT Chennai; and NID, who have carried out large-scale independent design projects to benefit the Industry.

The proposal brought possibilities of contribution in following three areas and is envisaged as self-sustaining projects overtime:

1. VISIONxt - Trend Insight and Forecasting Lab
2. The Repository - Indian Textiles and Crafts
3. NIFT Design Innovation Incubator

An assessment was also made on NIFT's contribution to the projects across infrastructure, faculty and student resource through the period of the project.

As all the above three proposals are unique in nature and being undertaken for the first time under the aegis of MoT, after extensive research and proactive dialogue with relevant national and international organisations and in consultation with all stakeholders, following three projects have been formulated for implementation :

1. VISIONxt-Trend Insights and Forecasting Lab

The project will be planned across Delhi and Chennai. First ever indigenous trend forecasting facility for India will map out trends in style, color direction, regional accent for Indian fashion and apparel industry. Activities – Setting up of facility, AI collaboration, research & International training & Industry Consultations. Training as trend spotters for project will help generate new jobs. The industry will benefit by creating a pool of fashion trend spotters and AI enabled fashion analytic experts; start-ups by providing trend insights and affordable niche area-specific reports and retail industry which is expected to grow to US\$ 1,200 billion by 2021 from US\$ 672 billion in 2017.

This research would be a multi-disciplinary and a trans-disciplinary study involving scanning and studying macro and micro trends across industries to identify key factors impacting consumer mind shifts and their tastes and preferences in fashion trends. The data will be collected through trend spotters consisting of students across 16 campuses of NIFT, independent trend spotters from other institutions and other bodies. Information will be clustered and filtered to mine data, trace direction and identify patterns of mindset shifts. This engagement would enable huge quantum of visual data collection each season engaging with 1000 to 3000 possible trend spotters at any time. The scale of data would be organized, sorted and organized by the employment of AI and Machine Learning. However, both online and offline data sources would be employed for a comprehensive output.

The project cost is Rs.20.41 crore and duration of the project is two years.

2. The Repository - Indian Textiles and Craft

The Craft cluster Initiative of NIFT is supported by the DC Handlooms and the DC Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles. The body of textile and craft knowledge generated through the Craft Cluster Initiative will be channeled into a national knowledge portal titled Indian Textile & Craft Repository. It is also proposed that this repository house the virtual registers of the textiles and crafts resources, which are available in the Weaver Service Centres, the Crafts Museums, similar institutions and private collections. The repository would develop a virtual museum of textiles, and textile crafts, a designer archive, indigenous case studies, and also act as aggregator of online information on related research. The repository is intended to provide an interactive platform where information about individual crafts persons and their products can be shared. TCR would comprise various sub-repositories and would offer seamless access to learning and creative resources along with multiple information services to researchers, entrepreneurs, crafts people and craft enthusiasts. The Textile and Craft Repository would be aligned/merged with the portal of the National Centre of Textile design (which is mandated to maintain a portal providing public access to such information) on completion.

The project cost is Rs. 15.57 crore and duration of the project is two years.

3. NIFT Design Innovation Incubator (DII)

Incubating businesses in the core areas of fashion by creating an institutional mechanism to support young entrepreneurs, artisans, start-ups, NIFT alumni and students is the need of the hour. Taking cue from this, it has been decided that a Design Innovation Incubator for potential entrepreneurs to transform innovative design ideas into viable enterprises and get access to infrastructure and specified services is to be set up. The DII would also facilitate collaborations relevant for business development. The target beneficiaries include NIFT alumni and students who would like to start entrepreneurial ventures as well as candidates who have not been a part of NIFT but wish to take up NIFT incubation support. Industry members, existing start-ups, designers, entrepreneurs and artisans who would like to avail the services and facilities of the DII to develop or upscale their business ideas may also do so.

It has been decided 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 Activewear (Chennai)

The domains identified are unique to NIFT's area of expertise and are not offered by other Government supported incubators. The three locations have been proposed keeping in view the presence of industry, advisors, mentors and experienced NIFT Faculty.

The first Phase of the project would be to develop the proof of concept of incubation in the creative enterprise sector around the

ecosystem of fashion and lifestyle products. The project will align with the objectives and deliverables of Imprint -2 of MHRD and Atal Innovation Mission of Niti Aayog, and work in tandem with these initiatives, and will partner with other incubators in the IITs, IIMs and Central Universities.

A Section 8 Company (Centre of Fashion Innovation) is to be registered under the Companies Act to house the NIFT DII, which in-turn shall govern the three Regional Incubators in Bengaluru, Mumbai, and New Delhi.

50 to 60 entrepreneurial ventures from the DII would be able to provide employment to more than 1500 people in five years' time.

The project cost is Rs.17.532 crore and duration of the project is 1.5 years.

SHAHI Chair at NIFT in the Area of Apparel Industry 4.0

Established in 1974 Shahi Exports Pvt Ltd is India's largest apparel manufacturer and exporter. Shahi operates 65 state-of-the-art manufacturing facilities across 9 Indian states with a diverse workforce of over 100,000 people. Shahi is known globally for their vertically integrated operations, diversified product range, and a strong commitment to ethical operations and environmental sustainability. The fashion technology courses of NIFT are among the first of their kind in the country. NIFT recently revamped its curriculum to include the disruptive technologies which have evolved at rapid pace, and are making their impact in many sectors including apparel and fashion.

On 4th June 2019, Shahi Exports Pvt Ltd signed MoU with NIFT to establish Chair in Department of Fashion Technology (DFT), NIFT, New Delhi in the area of Apparel Industry 4.0. The key objective of the collaboration is to promote excellence and leadership in teaching, research and development in the area of Apparel Manufacturing Technology and to facilitate wider and deeper interaction between Shahi and NIFT faculty and students.

The Chair in NIFT shall develop and execute a high impact research agenda, develop multi-investigator programs and multi-disciplinary laboratories and innovative training programs and curricula, fostering collaboration across the industry and academia.

This collaboration will act as a meeting point between industry and institutions for discussion and debate for generating innovative ideas/ initiatives for conducting advanced research in the area of apparel manufacturing.

The other activities of the Chair will be -Scholarship to students for carrying out cross-disciplinary research, industry survey and benchmarking studies, execute high quality fundamental research, create intellectual property and spread new knowledge, provide Fellowship to Doctoral Research scholar working in the area of Apparel Industry 4.0.

Chennai Photo Biennale

Conceptualized as a Community Art Photo Project, the local community was involved at every step. The models include cooks,

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auto driver, domestic helpers, construction workers, gypsies, flower sellers among others. The aim was to put Chennai's fashion on the global map. Overcoming all operational obstacles of converting a functional space into an exhibit area, NIFT Chennai shone through the journey. Its initiative was appreciated in several city newspapers The Hindu Metroplus and The New Indian Express, Chennai, to name a few.



Centre for Sustainable Fashion at Bhubaneswar Campus

NIFT Bhubaneswar proposed to have a Centre for Sustainable Fashion (CSF) based on the unique richness of handloom, natural dye and natural fibre base. NIFT Bhubaneswar identified about 60

NIFT, Chennai participated in the 2nd edition of Chennai Photo Biennale which is an international photography festival organized between 22 February- 24 March, 2019, by the CPB foundation (a non-profit charitable trust). It culminated into a large-scale photo exhibition at the foyer of the railway station of Thiruvannamiyur MRTS. To execute the prestigious project, a team of students from across the departments of NIFT, Chennai was formed, under the mentorship of five faculty members.



different locally grown dye yielding plants and 10 different natural fibre plants and planted almost all of them in the campus. The unique proposition made by the campus revolves around the concept of Farm to Fashion. This is the only institution today in the world where the students can see the entire value chain of eco-friendly fashion.



Exhibition- 'Nilamber- Celebrating Khadi and Indigo Traditions of India'

As part of the commemorative events planned at various NIFT campuses for 150 years of Mahatma Gandhi, to be conducted through the year, Delhi Campus is hosted an exhibition titled 'Nilamber- Celebrating Khadi and Indigo traditions of India' from 9th October 2019. The exhibition aimed to weave together the initiatives of Mahatma Gandhi to unite people against foreign rule through the Champaran agitation for helping Indigo farmers and Khadi spinning and weaving to instill the drive for self-reliance.

In 2017, NIFT commemorated the centenary of the Champaran Agitation to celebrate Indigo, the natural dye so intrinsically a part of Indian history and culture across geographical territories by hosting lectures, dyeing workshops and an exhibition sponsored by DC Handlooms. The events gave an opportunity to hold discussions and retrospect on the importance of the swadeshi movement and Indigo and its significance as change agent for the outpouring of pride in being Indian, manifested primarily through the choice of clothing, as also in the sub text of sustainable practice and ethical values that was woven into the narrative of the principled protest that defined Satyagraha.

Gandhiji's idea of Swadeshi answered millions of Indians' quest for self-reliance. The act of hand-spinning became a way of living and even helped bridge the economic inequalities to an extent. By

embracing the fabric of India and boycotting the foreign goods, Gandhi managed to arouse the spirits of the masses and hence strengthened the freedom movement.

Apart from disseminating the information on Khadi and Indigo dyeing and the value these two hold in Fashion and textiles, the exhibition titled 'Nilamber- Celebrating Khadi and Indigo traditions of India' also showcased the versatility of Indian craftsmen to use Indigo, which was also known as 'the blue gold', for dyeing as well as printing to create amazing beautiful textiles. Students designed installations especially for the event. An expert from Gandhi Smriti was invited to demonstrate khadi yarn spinning on charkhas for the benefit of our students.

Weavers Service Centres (WSCs) under the O/o DC (Handlooms), which have pan India presence, collaborated by lending their samples for the exhibition. WSCs have textiles dyed in indigo in their collection which represented the skills of Indigo dyers, printers, Ikat and Handloom weavers. Swatches dyed in indigo along with varied mordants were also developed to showcase the colour palette achievable with Indigo.

The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Ravi Capoor, Secretary Textiles and Shri Shantmanu, Director General NIFT on 9th October 2019. The exhibition was visited by students, craft enthusiast, weavers from Tata Trust and many others.



'TOOLBOX – The NIFT Showcase 2019'

NIFT organized a mega event with the intention of showcasing the ongoing work and achievements of the Institution. The NIFT 'Toolbox', which was scheduled in Delhi on 30th and 31st August 2019, was first of such annual events showcasing the best graduation projects of design, management and technology students and other academic initiatives from all the 16 NIFT campuses.

'TOOLBOX', was a medium to bring forward the innovative, creative and the eclectic work of the NIFT students and faculty. The event also showcased various activities in the craft sector and the mega projects that NIFT has recently forayed into. The 2-day event held at NIFT Delhi Campus attracted lot of attention of Industry, designers and Academia.

Highlights of Toolbox 2019

Exhibition of Crafts based Graduation Projects; Craft Based Design Project; Craft documents and films on Crafts

Graduation Projects-Best collection from Fashion Design, Textile Design, Knitwear Design, Fashion Communication, Accessory Design and Leather Design from all campuses

Seminars by Department of Fashion Technology on 30th August 2019 on Future Shape of Apparel and Information Technology Enabled Transformation in Apparel Manufacturing

Industry Round-table on Fashion Retailing, Merchandising and



Marketing by the Department of Master of Fashion Management on 31st August 2019

Poster Presentation by Master of Design students

Ustad Project Exhibition- Products developed in Craft Clusters for a project sponsored by Ministry of Minority Affairs

NIFT Mega Projects- Visionxt; The Repository; and Design Innovation Incubator

NIFT Faculty Showcase

Open House for Schools and College

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 Programme (CEP) at HO has been set up to meet the manpower training and knowledge up gradation needs of the industry. It has been proposed to offer 80 courses (46 -one year programme, 22 - six months and 12 – three months) across 12 NIFT Campuses during 2019-2020, with a total anticipated revenue of Rs. 12,22,86,500/- (approximately), with an estimated increase of 19% in the revenue generation from Continuing Education Programmes Conducted during 2018-19.

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

The objective of Diploma programmes is to offer value added programmes to the local students from the state where new NIFT campuses are located. During the year 2018-19, four diploma programs were conducted at two NIFT campuses at total revenue of Rs 1,54,01,200/-. At present, three Diploma Programs are proposed to be offered during 2019-20 in two NIFT Campuses.

Bridge Programme was introduced as a supplementary programme to allow former NIFT Graduates to enhance their Diploma to Degrees. Initially the Bridge Programme was offered for 5 years (2009-2014) and then further extended for two years (2014-2016). On demand from alumni, the Bridge Programme is being reinitiated as Distance/ Online mode from 2019-20. The total intake this year is 82 out of which 34 are in Under graduate (UG) Bridge Programme (FD & AD) for two semesters and 48 are for Post graduate (PG) Bridge Programme (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 organised Campus Placement 2019 from 22nd April to 03rd May 2019 in 07 Campuses across the country viz., Mumbai, New Delhi, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Gandhinagar.

Comparative analysis of percentage of students placed and average salary per annum in lacs from 2017 to 2019 is as below:

	2017	2018	2019
% of graduates placed	69%	81%	84.2%
Average Salary (In Rs. Lakhs per Annum)	4.6	4.9	7.3

The number of Companies registering for NIFT Campus Placements has been consistent over the years. There has been no fall in interest or participation by recruiters. The recruiting companies were from diverse segments including Designers, Manufacturer exporters, Buying Agencies, Consultants, Retailers, Fashion Brands, E-Retailers, Home Furnishings, Technology Solution Providers, IT & ITES, UI / UX, international Brands and so on.

Graduates of NIFT were provided opportunities by overseas recruiters from Jordan, Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Dubai & GCC. Further, over 50 national & international companies provided opportunities through off campus drive till September 2019.

NIFT continuously promotes entrepreneurship and encourages its graduates to become entrepreneurs. NIFT has embarked on a new restructured curriculum, which has incorporated new and emerging areas including disruptive technologies and taken initiatives for higher industry engagement. It is believed that these have contributed to the increased interest of the Industry in NIFT.

Policies enacted:

- This Industry Engagement policy outlining Industry Engagement Classification, determining Industry Engagements, steps in planning and strategizing IEs, Processes to undertake IEs and Engagement norms with resource requirements and estimates was approved by the BoG in its 45th Meeting held on 11.12.2018.
- Policy sourcing and managing Endowments was tabled for the consideration of BoG with details on sources of Endowment, the classification of various endowment categories, and the process of raising resources for the Endowment Fund, as well as management of specific contractual obligations of individual or institutional donations. The Policy outlines the procedures relating to the acceptance and voluntary stewardship of gifts, pledges, and bequests and report to the Managing Committee. This policy is not intended to cover aspects of endowment management, administration and

compliance, which are already provided for in the prevailing NIFT Endowment Fund Policy.

Industry engagements

- a. CIEL Textiles Ltd., Mauritius - Campus wide GP PPO.
- c. Arvind Runway 2019 for Design students leading to GP – PPO.
- d. Blackberry Student Awards MoU with NIFT Delhi Campus.
- e. Puma Design Challenge 2019.
- f. NIFT – Harish Gupta Design Competition to promote entrepreneurship among NIFT
- g. Raymond Design Challenge 2019 that provided Pre-Placement Offers to graduates of 2019
- h. Shahi Chair at NIFT Delhi and Tata Trent Chair at NIFT Mumbai.
- i. Startup Connect for Internship & GP

Industry Interactions:

- a. Roundtable with Industry stalwarts and NIFT Alumni was held on 3rd November, 2018 in The Oberoi (Orchid Hall), 39, M G Road, Bengaluru for benchmarking the prerequisites for Trend Lab “Vision NXT” to be set up by NIFT under the aegis of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. This initiative aims to create an indigenous fashion forecasting service that designs seasonal directions for our country. The Vision NXT initiative will be carried out by NIFT from the space allotted at Handloom Haat, Janpat, Delhi aligned to our national and sub-national socio-cultural constructs and market requirements considering the nuances of the Indian Fashion Industry and its challenges.
- b. Industry meetings for INDIASize project
- c. Industry Meetings to setup Incubators at NIFT
- d. AMCHAM delegate interaction during September 2019.

Overseas Industry Liaison:

- a. Head – Industry & Alumni Affairs along with Unit in-Charge (Industry) was deputed to attend the 7th edition of the Middle East Retail Forum at Dubai, UAE and to meet retailers / garment manufacturers in Dubai to explore possible collaboration to strengthen overseas Industry Engagement. In continuation to this visit companies from UAE visited NIFT during Campus Placements 2019 and offered jobs to graduates in GCC.
- b. To create a strong relationship with the fashion & lifestyle industries in Bangladesh, Vietnam and Cambodia which are emerging destinations in fashion domain, Head – Industry & Alumni Affairs along with Unit in-Charge (Industry) were deputed to visit these countries to meet the alumni and the industry captains of manufacturing, retail and other fashion business sectors. During the visit, the team presented

various endeavours of NIFT and explored opportunities for collaboration for entrepreneurial development, setting up incubators & research chairs, project & consultancy, industry & alumni roundtables, Management Development Programmes, internship, graduation project, Campus Placements etc. Also, they visited institutes in Vietnam to create awareness in fashion education. In continuation to this visit companies from Bangladesh and Vietnam provided opportunities to NIFT Graduates through Campus and Off Campus Placements 2019.

- c. Online interaction with Managing Director of Classic Fashions, Jordan during his visit to Kannur, Kerala India resulted in the delegation visiting NIFT during Campus and off campus Placements 2019 and offering jobs to nearly 50 graduates to work in their Jordan facility.

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC LINKAGES

International Linkages

The academic strategy of NIFT embraces internationalism. Over the years, NIFT has consciously enhanced its international visibility and standing among other reputed fashion institutes abroad. NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 26 leading international fashion institutes & organizations that share the same academic direction. On one hand this gives NIFT students a unique opportunity to integrate with the global main-stream of fashion by opting for the exchange programme with collaborating partner institutes and on the other, presents the international students with plethora of similar ‘study abroad’ options under exchange programmes at NIFT. Thus provides excellent opportunities to NIFT as well as international students to interact with students from various geographies, encouraging them to broaden their vision and understand different cultures. The ‘study abroad’ opportunity offered to the international students is available across all the 16 NIFT campuses.

To provide an academic gradient, the Institute’s international linkages allow the students to participate in international competitions/seminars/research and other events. In addition to this, the strategic alliances offer options of enhancement of academics or joint research initiatives at faculty level through faculty exchange. This ensures constant updation & upgradation of teaching methods and facilities making NIFT faculty at par with the best institutes in the world.

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

Some of the key institutes with whom NIFT has an association are Queensland University of Technology, Australia; De Montfort University, UK; Glasgow School of Arts, UK; Swiss Textile College, Switzerland; ENSAIT, France; NABA, Italy; ESMOD, Germany; Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands; Amsterdam Fashion Institute, Netherlands; Bunka Gakuken University, Japan; University of Northampton, UK; Politecnico di Milano, Italy; KEA- Copenhagen



School of Design and Technology, Denmark; North Carolina State University, USA; The Savannah College of Art and Design (SCAD), USA and many more.

There is a constant exchange of students with partner Institutes. In July-December 2018, January – June 2019 semester, 15 and 23 students of NIFT pursued Semester Exchange Program at international universities while 06 NIFT students have been shortlisted for Semester Exchange Program / Graduation Project / Research Project for Academic Session July - December 2019 at Institutes like Politecnico Di Milano, Italy; Glasgow School of Art, UK; Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands;

The institute also attracts international students to NIFT offering experiences in academic and cultural richness. Through the exchange programs, students from overseas institutes have developed valuable insight not just into Indian culture, arts & crafts but have also understood the Indian market and its dynamics. In 2018; 35 Swiss Textile College, Switzerland (STC) students visited NIFT and 28 NIFT students undertaken the Summer Programme at STC, Switzerland. In 2019; 13 STC students visited NIFT and 26 NIFT students undertaken the Summer Programme at STC, Switzerland.

04 NIFT students have undertaken International Apparel Internship Program in BUFT, Bangladesh for academic term July-December 2019. 04 BUFT students have undergone the NIFT programme from January – May 2019.

NIFT students at all campuses are encouraged to participate in



national and international events and competitions. The students have participated in several prestigious international competitions such as Wool Mark, WoW (World of Wearable Arts) etc.

Dual Degree Opportunity

Strategic partnership of NIFT with Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, USA allows selection of meritorious students from NIFT for a unique opportunity to obtain a Dual Degree from both NIFT and FIT. Students from NIFT undertake two years study at the home Institute intercepted by study of one year at FIT. Thereafter, the students resume their studies at NIFT to obtain the Dual Degree from both the institutes. 21 students from various disciplines are pursuing the Dual Degree opportunity in 2018-19 at FIT.

Travel by various faculty for paper presentation:

1. Paper presentation by 4 NIFT faculty at 21st Annual IFFTI conference at Manchester Fashion Institute, UK from 8th to 12th April 2019
 - Ms. Paramita Sarkar, Assistant Professor
 - Ms. Maulshree Sinha, Assistant Professor
 - Ms. Patricia Sumod, Associate Professor, FD
 - Dr. Sushil Raturi –Professor, FMS
2. Visit to the Salone International Del Mobile Fair in Milan
Mr. Sanjeev Kumar, Professor and Mr. Shakti Sagar Katre, Assistant Professor, F&LA Department Delhi Campus from 9th to 14th April, 2019.
3. Prof. Binaya Bhusan Jena, NIFT, Bhubaneswar, paper presentation in Clute International Conference, at New York, USA from 4/8/2019 to 8/8/2019.
4. Mr. Goutam Bar, Assistant Professor, oral presentation at 4th International Conference on Nature Fibers at Portugal from 1.7.19 to 3.7.19
5. Mr. Sandeep Kidile, Assistant Professor, paper presentation at Textile Design Deptt. AUTEX conference at Belgium from 11.6.19 to 15.6.19
6. Paper presentation by Ms. Girija Jha, Assistant Professor, DFT Deptt, Delhi Campus at FACTUM 19 at Ascona, Switzerland from 21-26 July 2019
7. Paper presentation by Dr. Sudha Dhingra, Professor, TD at 4th International Symposium in Kislovodsk, Russia from 21st – 26th September 2019
8. Prof. Vijay Dua, FC, Delhi Campus attended three days Conference from 4th to 6th November 2019 at Los Angeles Convention Centre, USA
9. Oral Presentation by Dr. Sushil Raturi, Professor, FMS, Mumbai Campus at International Conference at Zurich, Switzerland on 16th to 17th November 2019

International Travel of NIFT faculty for Academic Collaboration:

The visit of nodal officers to initiate academic collaboration with new foreign universities & revive / strengthen relations with already existing universities was approved by the 44th board of governors (BOG) with a view that NIFT should put in more thrust in increasing the number of opportunities for NIFT students to study abroad and have more global exposure of how fashion industry is working.

The visit of Nodal Officer/ NIFT Officers to partner Institutes was approved in two phases, the details of phase-I which took place in May 2019 are placed as follows:

1. The various universities of Netherlands such as: Amsterdam Fashion Institute (AMFI); Saxion; Royal Academy of Arts (RAA); Amsterdam Fashion Academy (AFA) from 20th – 23rd May 2019 were visited by the following NIFT faculty:
 - Dr. M. Vasantha, Professor, NIFT Chennai
 - Ms. Rupali Pandit, Asso. Prof, NIFT Gandhinagar
 - Mr. Nitin Kulkarni, Asso. Prof, NIFT Mumbai
 - Mr. Kamaljeet, Asst. Prof., NIFT Kangra
2. The universities of UK such as: De Mont Fort University (DMU); Glasgow School of Art (GSA); School of Design, Leeds; Edinburgh, UK; from 21st – 24th May 2019 were visited by the following NIFT faculty:
 - Dr. Rajani Jain, Prof., Hyderabad
 - Dr. Rupa N. Agarwal, Prof., NIFT Mumbai
 - Mr. Toni Sharma, Associate Prof. NIFT Patna
3. The universities of UK such as NTU and Coventry University were visited in July 2019 by Following NIFT Faculty:
 - Dr. Ruby K Sood, NIFT, Delhi
 - Ms. Shipra Roy, NIFT, Bengaluru
4. The universities of Italy such as: Istituto Europeo di Design (IED); Nuova Accademia di Belle Arti (NABA); Politecnico di Milano (PDM); Polimoda from 06th to 10th May 2019 were visited by the following NIFT faculty:
 - Dr. M. Aravendan, Prof., NIFT Chennai
 - Mr. Akhilendra Pratap Sonkar, Asst. Prof., NIFT Raebareli
5. The universities of France such as: ENSAIT; Ecole Duperre; International Fashion Academy (IFA); IESEG, School of Management; ENSAD from 06th to 10th May 2019 were visited by the following NIFT faculty: -
 - Dr. Sougata Banerjee, Asst. Prof., NIFT Kolkata
 - Ms. Sneha Bhatnagar, Asst. Prof, NIFT Mumbai

Domestic Linkages

NIFT is committed to excellence in design education in India and to achieve this, it has made constant efforts to associate itself with

various key organizations/institutes to further this objective. NIFT has MoUs with the following organizations / Institutes at National level:

- **National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad.** The cooperation between the two Institutes embraces the areas such as faculty sharing for Teaching, as panelists for juries as well as guides for PhD programmes, sharing of infrastructure, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.
- **Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI).** NIFT signed a MoU with FDDI, Delhi in December, 2013. The cooperation between the two institutes is defined in the areas such as Faculty sharing for Teaching, as panelists for juries as well as guides for PhD programmes, Infrastructure sharing, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.
- **Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC). NIFT has signed an MoU with CCIC, Delhi.** The cooperation between the two institutes is as follows:
 - a. NIFT will work on new designs and product development techniques to aid CCIC based on which sample products will be made by NIFT and CCIC.
 - b. CCIC in turn will place those samples in its showrooms, displaying in various exhibitions for booking order and based on it will place the version of the order in different Craft Clusters.

Faculty Orientation Training & Development

With the rolling out of the restructured curriculum, a need to train and equip faculty with new skills and knowledge and to reorient them with the changing trends in fashion business was felt. The main objective of Training of Trainer programmes, for the faculty, is to ensure that Campuses remain self-reliant before the beginning of any semester and to minimize the dependency on external resources.

In a break from tradition, TOTs in 2018 have been organized for the faculty teaching a specific subject in each campus, based on departmental training needs assessment, rather than on the pattern of faculty opting for trainings that have been floated by other faculty as per their interest. Keeping in view the new restructured curriculum and nature of academic deliverance that NIFT require, it became apparent that regular programmes might not fit the specific requirements of faculty training of NIFT.

Existing policy of Training of Trainers (ToT) or Domestic training does not address the subject of customising modules to train the faculty. Hence, the BOG NIFT gave approval to conduct Customized Domestic Trainings by eminent faculty and experts from reputed institutions and organizations in India.

During July and August 2018, three types of trainings were conducted to reorient and train the faculty. These included one by an International expert from UK; four Customized Domestic trainings by faculty teaching at institutes such as IIM- Bengaluru, IIM- Ahmedabad and IISC- Bengaluru and 12 ToTs- Trainings by in-house trainers and external experts.

The area of focus for TOTs was on pedagogy and transaction models for teaching at Foundation Programme and on emerging areas for the specialisations. Big data analysis, Introduction to Artificial Intelligence, Luxury Businesses- Product and retail, Design Process and many such training were conducted in July and August 2018. 241 faculty members attended and benefitted from the Trainings.

The process of International training for four NIFT faculty members at SCAD-Hong Kong in winter session, early 2019, has been initiated. Chairpersons are in the process of identifying courses and Universities for training their faculty in national and International institutions, to upgrade the skills and provide exposure. An International expert, Sue Prescott, fashion and costume designer, and a Lecturer with Ngā Pae Māhutonga School of Design, Massey University was invited to take a 3 day workshop with faculty at NIFT, New Delhi.

The workshop covered presentations, interactive sessions and creative construction, integrating `sustainable fashion`, creative ideation and critical design thinking for Fashion. Participating faculty members identified and unraveled the key concerns that exist within the current fashion paradox and developed creative design solutions and alternative design strategies in response to concerns identified. Faculty members developed creative design ideas and explored the concepts and idea governing sustainable fashion using divergent thinking methodologies to `design for disassembly` and `design out of waste`, creating a deep engagement with clothing in closed loop systems.

Prof Dr. Alan Murray, from Falmouth University, UK, conducted two faculty-training workshops in New Delhi and Bengaluru, in July and August 2018. Each workshop of the duration of five days on `Core design pedagogy and future trends` was well attended by faculty from all NIFT Campuses. Discussions on employability as the focus for education and ways to make design education more innovative were the highlights.

In order to enable NIFT faculty to update their working knowledge of the industry at micro level or have a holistic understanding of the industry and its interrelationship, Faculty Industry Attachments are facilitated which exposes the faculty to the latest practices and enables the same to be disseminated in the class rooms. A total of 35 faculty members undertook Industry Attachments during June – July 2018 in reputed organizations/ companies like Reliance Ajo, Son of a noble, Vedic Apparel Pvt Ltd, Tukatech, Arvind Denim, Lumiere Business Solutions Pvt Ltd, ANC Lifestyle etc.

Besides these trainings, two Faculty Conclaves, each of 4 days duration, were organized-one for design faculty at Hyderabad and another for Technology and Management faculty at Bengaluru. The aim was to disseminate information regarding the restructured curriculum to each and every faculty across all 16 campuses. Apart from the curriculum, changes in policies, newly introduced features such as Academic mentoring and innovative ways of teaching and learning were deliberated at the Conclaves.

Universal Training was conducted for the faculty and Campus

Directors for the first time at NIFT in 2018-19. Training for five or six campuses was conducted in one round due to large numbers. It is conducted as a Joint Residential Program that enables platform for exchange and interdisciplinary learning and sharing across campuses. The training is intended for:

- developing ownership and commitment to the vision and ideals of NIFT and developing a road map for the same
- building team spirit and skills for cohesive working
- identifying strengths of individual faculty and optimizing their contribution to the institution on the basis of those strengths
- understanding and responding to the challenges of teaching/mentoring the millennial generation

A training agency was outsourced to conduct Universal training of faculty. Faculty from all campuses were trained in three rounds conducted in January & December 2018 and last round in June 2019.

Induction training for the newly recruited faculty, across the NIFT Campuses, was conducted at New Delhi in March 2019. The faculty were given information about NIFT systems and policies by Unit Heads. Each new faculty were later allotted a senior faculty as a mentor to enable them to understand the teaching methodology and to deal with issues pertaining to teaching and evaluation.

Craft Cluster

The Craft Cluster Initiative program provides the students of NIFT a systematic, continuous and regular exposure every year to the diversely rich and unique handlooms and handicrafts of India. According to the specialization, students contribute in varied areas in the clusters like design intelligence, design innovation, product development, supply chain management, brand management, retail entrepreneurships, organizational development and systems design and development. The students also contribute in the areas of process innovation, production planning, and research based improvisation and quality management. The students assist artisans and weavers to develop distinct identity of the handloom and handicraft clusters through logo, promotional materials like posters, brochures and catalogues.

The cluster initiative envisages a holistic intervention in the craft clusters. The process begins with sensitizing students to the crafts, clusters, artisans, their socio-economic structures and cultural ethos. It then moves to the documentation of the crafts and the people, processes and materials and the contemporary scenario of the crafts. The next step is to analyse the information, identify gaps, and the areas of intervention. Artisans and students co-create and ideate by redesigning and new product development. The students further look at promotion of the crafts through the creation of a unique identity for the crafts and the artisans, creating Websites, Social media pages, teaching the artisans how to photograph their products and upload them and creating promotional materials for the crafts and artisans like visiting cards etc.



Product ideas developed by students for the Lacquer Toys cluster

Each campus has adopted 2 – 5 craft clusters for a period of 5 years. The list of activities covered under the initiative is presented below:

S. No.	Activity	Nature of Activity
1.	Students visit a craft environment in the vicinity of the campus	Understanding crafts through interactions with the crafts persons and understanding their challenges through visits to craft clusters in vicinity for duration of 1-5 days.
2.	Craft demonstration by artisans at NIFT Campus	Artisans are invited from urban craft clusters in vicinity of the campus or from the identified craft clusters for skill demonstrations to the students.
3.	Craft Study & Seminar	A seminar is organized to present selected papers to an audience including professionals from the industry, government agencies and craft sector.
4.	Craft Research and Documentation	Two week craft cluster visit for sensitization of rural aesthetics of the country, cultural and social understanding of the villages; Craft documentation includes process documentation and diagnostic study.
5.	Product development with the crafts person	This is an in-field activity taken up by students of Semester VII that aims at developing products in field.
6.	Awareness workshops for artisans and weavers	Awareness workshops are conducted by each department once in a year for the craft clusters being covered by them under this initiative. These workshops are conducted to enhance their understanding about the urban markets. They interact with the NIFT faculty and students for knowledge sharing on trends and understanding market demands.

All NIFT campuses conducted these craft cluster activities within various clusters. These included clusters for handlooms – Ilkal, Chintamani, Maheshwari & Chanderi sarees, Naupatna, Kanchipuram, Patola, Mashru, Pochampally Ikat, Warrangal Durries, Pattu weaves, Phulia, Baluchari, Paithani, Mubarakpur Brocade and Jawaja Dhurries, Banares Brocades, Majuli clusters and others. Handicraft clusters included – Chennapatna Wooden lacquerware, Stone carving, pottery, Cane and Basket weaving, Coconut shell jewellery, Bamboo craft, Terracotta, Lambani embroidery, Mysore

rosewood inlay, Kasuti embroidery, Zardozi, Peepal leaf art, Banana fibre craft, Block printing, embroidery and zari work, Dokra bell metal, Pipli craft, Papier mache, Patachitra, Applique, Tribal jewellery, Sabai craft, Leather craft, Temple umbrella craft, Soft doll making, hand knitting, wood carving, sea shell craft, Palm leaf basket, cane furniture, leather puppetry, Tanjore paintings, Kalamkari, Mata ni Pacchedi, Crochet lace, Mojari cluster, Pine needle craft, Uravu bamboo cluster, Kora grass mats, Payyanur Bell metal craft, Kantha, Kolhapur chappals, tie and dye, miniature painting, silver jewellery, black pottery, Madhubani, Bone craft, and others.



Lacquer Toys by Raebareli Campus

Craft Based Graduation Projects

In the year 2019 six handloom cluster based and twenty handicraft cluster based graduation projects were undertaken by students from all across NIFT Campuses. The students of graduating semester undertook craft based projects in varied areas like design intervention in the Khandua handloom cluster and Naharlagun block level handloom cluster, Design and weave interventions in Banaras brocades, Ikats from pochampally, kala cotton of the Kutch region. The handicrafts projects include phool patti work of Aligarh, Pine needle craft, Phad paintings, bamboo craft of Bengal, embroidery in Sua Chianki of Dal Tonganj, and the Kantha craft of Bengal.

All these projects have been sponsored by the office of DC Handlooms and DC Handicrafts.

Craft Bazaar

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

Craft Repository

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

craft knowledge generated through the Craft Cluster Initiative into a national knowledge portal titled Indian Textile & Craft Repository in response to the Digital India programme of the Govt. of India. The body of knowledge that NIFT has developed through the pan India Craft Cluster Initiative needs to be communicated at a larger platform. This would enable access of extensive Indian textile and craft information globally.

Scope of the repository includes - dissemination of historical and contemporary information and narratives on Indian handloom textiles, clothing and crafts to a global audience comprising research scholars, craft enthusiasts and relevant industry, creating an integrated database of craft practitioners and weavers to promote and provide direct access to Indian and international stakeholders, develop visual databank of images, films, audio-visuals, podcast lecture series on craft practitioners, weavers and designers to spread awareness about the handlooms and handicrafts, its production and applications. It would also include showcasing traditional skills and knowledge of textiles and handicrafts by designers for contemporary market, developing databank and providing access to resources like research papers, case studies, dissertations and doctoral theses on textiles, clothing and craft related areas and collating data related to market trends, trade statistics and resource directories etc pertaining to textile, crafts and clothing.

The craft repository would address the need to collate, showcase and share results of all researches among the NIFT community and beyond on a single platform. NIFT has always been at the forefront in dissemination of knowledge and the crafts repository is a significant step towards that direction.

PHD & Research

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

PhD Programme was launched in 2009 with seven students and currently 43 students are pursuing PhD from NIFT. With regard to the time scale of the programme, the candidate is expected to complete the supervised study within five years, extended to a maximum of seven years by specific approval of the Director General, NIFT. 24 Scholars have been awarded PhD till date.

SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 Ministry of Textiles is providing infrastructure support to the textiles industry through following schemes:

A. Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP)

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

Status of Implementation:

1. Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 5723 textile units, generate employment for about 3,44,443 persons and attract investment of over Rs. 26,529 crore.

2. An amount of Rs. 1347.08 crore has been released under SITP in these fifty six textile parks.
3. As of December 2019, twenty two parks are complete as per the scheme guidelines. These are Brandix - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Mundra SEZ, RJD Textiles Park, Surat Super Yarn Pvt. Limited, Vraj Integrated Textile Park, Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Limited & Sayan Textile Park – Gujarat, Metro Hi-Tech Cooperative Park Limited, Icchalkaranji, Maharashtra ; Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park, Karur Textiles Park, Tamil Nadu; Madurai Integrated Textile Park – Tamil Nadu. Islampur Integrated Textile Park, Baramati Hi-Tech Textile Park, Deesan Infrastructure Pvt Ltd. & Latur Integrated Textile Park - Maharashtra. Lotus Integrated Textiles Park, Punjab, Dodballapur Textile Park, Karnataka. Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd. – Rajasthan, Pochampally Handloom Park Limited-Telangana, Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Maharashtra and Pride India Cooperative Textile Park Ltd, Maharashtra .

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

In order to provide a fillip to the Apparel Manufacturing Industry and generate additional employment, particularly for women, the Ministry was implementing this scheme on pilot basis. Under the scheme, the Ministry provides additional grant of Rs 10 cr to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP to set up new /additional apparel units in the park. One project under the scheme has been sanctioned to Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tamilnadu.

a. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

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

of the project cost. Seven proposals as given below have been approved in-principle by the Ministry under the IPDS scheme.

- i. Upgradation 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. Upgradation 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 6 MLD ZLD by Southern Districts Textile Processing Cluster (P) Limited at Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu.
 - vi. Setting up of 4 MLD ZLD by Sree Bhavani Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Bhavani Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu.
 - vii. Setting up of 25 MLD ZLD at Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat, Gujarat
2. An amount of Rs. 56.31 crore has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects. The scheme has been extended upto March, 2020.

b. Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)

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

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

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

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN TEXTILE SECTOR

8.1 Scheme for Research and Development for the Textile Industry including Jute was 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). The Scheme completed its tenure on 31st March, 2019, and has been extended up to 31st March, 2020

Objectives:

- Ensure market-driven research in collaboration with the industry through encouraging contract research projects.
- Development of new products and processes.
- The area of research and development will cover basic and applied research in all areas of textiles value chain and especially in the frontier areas such as technical textiles.
- This component also envisages scaling up/commercializing developed technologies to bring innovative products/processes to the market for opening up new business opportunities in emerging technology areas.
- Commercialization of technology to ensure that the R&D efforts are targeted towards technology development that is relevant and necessary for sector and industry growth.

Component-II:

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

Objectives:

- Promote R&D efforts for increasing the use of jute in more diversified applications, specifically where the jute will be used in bulk.
- Promoting use of jute for Jute-Geo-Textiles, Jute-Agrotextiles, technical textiles, for making paper pulp, for developing jute composites for use in automobiles and other sectors, for developing jute particle boards, etc. will be the thrust of the R&D efforts during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19.

- Some of the technological and engineering developments (such as woolenisation, blends, fine yarn, aromatic fabrics, fire retardant and water proof fabrics, etc.) already achieved in other textiles applications will be duly re-engineered through further R&D efforts for adaptation in Jute.
- Transfer of technologies developed and industrial/field demonstration for technology adoption.

Component-III:

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

Objectives:

- To undertake research studies to create industry standards and benchmarks and identify and document steps to attain suitable benchmarks and ensure that industry is able to implement green initiatives.
- Dissemination and training programmes to sensitize individual units on the benchmarks so created; and
- Assist accreditation for units which achieve such benchmarks to help them to achieve competitiveness and get better national and international acceptability.

8.2 Eligible Agencies: Reputed research agencies including TRAs, Universities, Industry Associations, government approved research centres such as IITs/government aided institutions/recognized engineering colleges/institutions approved by DST/DSIR etc. would be eligible to submit Project Proposals.

8.3 Implementing Agency and Nodal Officer:

- (i) Office of the Textile Commissioner will be the implementing agency for Component I & III and Office of the Jute Commissioner will be the Implementing Agency for Component II.
- (ii) Textile Commissioner in the rank of Additional Secretary/ Joint Secretary to the Government of India will be the Nodal Officer directly in charge for all R&D activities and will be the implementing agency for Component I and III. Jute Commissioner at the rank of Joint secretary to Government of India will be the Nodal Officer directly in charge for all jute and allied Jute R&D activities under Component-II. The Project Proposals would be appraised by the PAMC chaired

by the Textile Commissioner and the Jute Commissioner, as the case may be, which shall forward its recommendations to the PAC.

8.4 Eligible fund support:

- (i) In cases of projects involving applied research, the support will be maximum up to 70% of the total project cost and the balance will have to be arranged by the respective Project Executing Agency/Institution from the Industry or its own resources, which would have to be tied up and clearly indicated at the time of submission of Project Proposal.

This would ensure that research is directed towards areas required by the Industry. If a part or whole of the contribution of the agency is in cash that should be monetized and included in the project cost.

- (ii) For projects involving basic research, PAMC can recommend up to 100% funding, on a case to case basis, with strong justification.

Currently there are 118 ongoing projects sponsored by TRAs/ Research Agencies as given below:

S.No.	Name of the Research Agency	No. of Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	GOI Share (Rs. in lakh)	Total GoI fund released
1	ATIRA	6	1484.54	972.48	401.75
2	BTRA	10	617.54	484.68	335.34
3	SITRA	9	428.36	297.74	153.86
4	NITRA	10	1015.89	884.50	525.27
5	MANTRA	5	145.64	105.23	49.80
6	SASMIRA	15	816.15	571.27	259.32
7	WRA	19	768.19	570.50	292.98
8	IJIRA	13	1203.63	824.39	348.76
9	NIFT	3	5175.16	4383.66	468.45
10	IIT Delhi	2	282	197.40	78.96
11	DJFT	11	845.26	620.08	261.38
12	DKTE	6	119.63	83.74	52.13
13	ICT Mumbai	2	63.07	44.15	20.58
14	PSG College, Coimbatore	1	19.96	19.96	6.99
15	NIRJAFT, Kolkata	1	74.04	74.04	25.92
16	IEST, HOWRAH	1	78.20	54.74	21.89
17	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, UP	1	8.74	8.74	3.49
18	Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore	1	23.50	14.10	5.64
19	IIT, Madras/ MHRD (UAY)	1	160	40.13	19.17
20	IIT, Kanpur/MHRD (IMPRINT)	1	250	125	37
	TOTAL	118	13615.00	10376.53	3368.68

8.5. Ministry is also supporting the Uchcharat Avishkar Yojana (UAY) Scheme and IMPRINT Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development by providing funds @ 25% under UAY Scheme and 50% under IMPRINT Scheme to the approved project proposals under R&D Scheme.

8.6. 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 actively supporting Textile Research Associations which cover the entire gamut of the sector. There are

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eight TRAs engaged in the work of research and development:

- (i) Ahmadabad 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)

8.7. Projects and Patents details of TRAs

S. No.	Name of TRAs	No. of R&D Projects	No. of Patents filed/ received
1.	ATIRA	4	3
2.	BTRA	10	5
3.	SITRA	9	0
4.	NITRA	10	3
5.	MANTRA	5	1
6.	SASMIRA	15	8
7.	IJIRA	14	3
8.	WRA	19	11
	Total	86	34

TECHNICAL TEXTILES

9.1. Technical textiles are textile materials and products used for their technical performance and functional properties. The market for Technical Textiles is expanding as the products are being put to use by an ever – increasing number of end users in various industries such as protective wear, agriculture, clothing, construction, health care, transportation, packaging, sports, environmental protection and more. The success of technical textiles is primarily due to the creativity, innovation and versatility in fibres, yarns and woven/ knitted/non-woven fabrics with application spanning an enormous range of uses. The ability of technical textiles to combine with each other and with others to create a new functional products offer unlimited opportunity to grow.

Technical Textiles has huge scope in India and is in fact a sun-rise sector. India accounts for 3% of the world Technical Textile production producing roughly 90,000 MT of Technical Textiles. China and Europe are the leading manufacturers accounting for over 75% of Technical Textile production. While Europe and China are the largest exporters of Technical Textiles, US and Europe are the largest importers of Technical Textiles. India accounts for 4% of global Technical Textile exports and 3% of global imports. The Technical Textiles industry in

India is estimated at Rs.1,16,217 crore in the year 2017-18. The domestic market is projected to reach Rs.2,00,000 crore by 2020-21 with CAGR of 20%. In order to promote technical textile sector, Ministry of Textiles has launched a number of schemes and the details are given as under:-

9.1.1 Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North Eastern Region:

The Scheme was launched on 24.03.2015 for a period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) with an outlay of Rs.427 crore. The objective of this Scheme is to promote and utilize Geotextiles in development of the infrastructure in the NE states by providing technological and financial support for meeting additional costs, if any, due to the usage of Geotextiles in existing/ new projects in road, hill/ slope protection and water reservoirs. The projects are identified in consultation with the State-Governments and concerned stakeholder agencies. The Scheme completed its tenure on 31st March, 2019, and has been extended up to 31st March, 2020, only for meeting the carry forward liabilities.

The details of projects approved are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Date of approval
Manipur			
Road Projects			
(i)	Imphal Airport Road (Completed)	145.00	06.06.2015
(ii)	Strengthening of pavement of Road from Hiyanglam to Hiranmei in Thoubal, Manipur under PMGSY Phase – X under MSRRDA-4.8 K.M. (MN0832 Project-1) (Completed)	26.00	27.06.2016
(iii)	Strengthening of pavement of Road from Thounaojam to Elangkhangpokpi in Thoubal, Manipur under PMGSY Phase – X under MSRRDA-5.2 K.M (MN0833 Project-2) (Completed)	28.25	27.06.2016
(iv)	Bishnupur-Nungba Road (7 stretches of Road of different length, 26 stretches for slope stabilization and 1 reinforced soil structure)	1682.20	24.06.2018
(v)	Construction of Road from Khudrakpam to Taorem in Imphal District (Completed)	56.23	05.02.2016
(vi)	Construction of Road from T07/0.7 to CEDT& CHC in Imphal East District (Completed)	29.02	05.02.2018
(vii)	Sub-Total	1966.71	

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Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Date of approval
Water reservoirs			
(vii)	Improvement of water reservoir at AndroMakhaLeikai, Imphal East district, Manipur (Completed)	29.43	30.12.2015 30.12.2015
(viii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Kadangband Part II, Imphal West district, Manipur (Completed)	30.44	
(ix)	Improvement of water reservoir at KasaLui, Ukhrul district, Manipur (Completed)	13.58	
(x)	Improvement of water reservoir at Oksongbung, Bishnupur district, Manipur (Completed)	14.63	
(xi)	Improvement of water reservoir at Leishangthem East , Thoubal district, Manipur (Completed)	25.64	
(xii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Konpui, Churachandpur district, Manipur (Completed)	15.68	
(xiii)	Improvement of water reservoir at LangoiKhunphiLoukol, Chandel district, Manipur (Completed)	13.58	
(xiv)	Improvement of water reservoir at Bungte, Senapati district, Manipur (Completed)	18.53	
(xv)	Improvement of water reservoir at Lenglong, Tamenglong district, Manipur	8.36	
	Sub-Total	169.87	
Slope stabilisation			
(xvi)	Slope stabilization with Jute Geotextiles at Kangla outer Moat, Khongjam	4.54	30.12.2015
(xvii)	Tourist Circuit Manipur-Imphal- Moirang-Khongjam-Moreh (Canal/ Water reservoirs) (Completed)	147.07	24.06.2016
(xviii)	Slope stabilization with Jute Geotextiles at 400 KV substation at Thoubal, Khunao	13.96	25.05.2016
(xix)	IT Road (Genel) to Kuilong III Pt. I, 10 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN0769 in Tamenglong District	16.12	30.01.2018
(xx)	IT Road (Genel) to Kuilong III Pt. II, 10 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN0778 in Tamenglong District	24.05	30.01.2018
(xxi)	Tamei to AtangKhunouPt II, 10 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN7106 in Tamenglong District	22.75	30.01.2018
(xxii)	T03 to Lukhambi, 6.60 Km PACKAGE NO. MN7116 in Tamenglong District	187.00	30.01.2018
(xxiii)	T02 to Barak Waterfall, 10.50 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN7117 in Tamenglong District	27.30	30.01.2018
(xxiv)	Rishophung to Kamlaching, 10 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN6257 in Senapati District	19.50	30.01.2018
(xxv)	HarupKhopi to Rajathar, 4.0 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN6267 in Senapati District	14.30	30.01.2018
	Sub-Total	476.59	
	Total - Manipur	2613.17	
Tripura Road Projects			
(xxvi)	Road from Kholabari to Jharnatilla via talab bazaar under Mohanpur division (Completed)	21.39	30.12.2015
	Sub-Total	21.39	
Tripura Water reservoirs			
(xxvii)	Water reservoir at Bhagatsingh hostel in Agartala	28.19	24.06.2016
(xxviii)	Water reservoir at Women College in Agrartala	37.70	24.06.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Date of approval
	Sub-Total	65.89	
	Total -Tripura	87.28	
Arunachal Pradesh Slope Stabilization			
(xxix)	Construction of retaining wall at NIT, JOTE	96.72	25.05.2016
	Total – Arunachal Pradesh	96.72	
Meghalaya Road Project			
(xxx)	Shillong- Nongstoin Road	495.32	24.06.2016
(xxxii)	Improvement, Mettalling& Black Topping of Balat-Bagli Road leading towards the proposed Border Haat, Mawsynram Division Meghalaya (3.682 Km)	190.50	19.12.2016
	Sub Total	685.82	
Meghalaya Slope Stabilization			
(xxxiii)	Slope Stabilization in “Upgradation of Jongksha – Kharang – Dienglieng – Nongjrong Road (length – 10.00 km”, Project No.5 Under NH Shillong Bye Pass Division, Public Works Department, Government of Meghalaya(Completed)	22.10	27.06.2016
(xxxiv)	Slope Stabilization in “Improvement including strengthening of the weak pavement for 12th mile of ST road NH-40 to Mawan (Length – 3.764 km)” Project No.6, under NH Shillong Bye Pass Division, Public Works Department, Government of Meghalaya(Completed)	1.76	27.06.2017
(xxxv)	Slope Stabilization in “Improvement including Metalling of Black Topping of Rwiang – Langja – Langpoh – Road (32km)”, Project No.8 under Nongstoin Division, Public Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya (Completed)	3.80	27.06.2016
(xxxvi)	Slope stabilization in “Construction including Metalling and black topping of internal village road at Raliang – 3.00km”, Project No.9 under North Jowai Division, Public Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya (Completed)	11.44	27.06.2016
(xxxvii)	Slope stabilization in construction and improvement including MBT of WapungSohkymphor to Byrwai Road, Total length – 15.00km” Project No.10, under NEC Division, Jowai, Public Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya(Completed)	1.94	27.06.2017
(xxxviii)	Slope Stabilization in “Revised estimate for Upgradation of Mawshynrut-Hashim Road (37.365km) under Upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads”, Project No.7 under Nongstoin Division, Public Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya (Completed)	57.59	27.06.2016
	Sub Total	98.63	
	Total Meghalaya	784.45	
Mizoram Road			
(xxxviii)	Improvement &Upgradation of Chhumkhum to Chawngte (KM 0+000 to KM 41+530) Road under PWD, Mizoram	2565.00	19.12.2016
(xxxix)	Improvement & Upgradation of Serchip to Sialsuk (KM 0+000 to KM 15+000) &Serchip to Buarpui (KM 0+000 to KM 40+000) Road, PWD, Mizoram.	2088.20	19.12.2016
(xl)	Improvement & Upgradation of Champhai – Zokhawthar Road, PWD, Mizoram	1948.60	19.12.2016
	Total – Mizoram	6601.80	
	Total approved amount	10183.42	

Financial Progress of the Scheme:-

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Financial Year	Fund Allocation	Expenditure
Scheme for promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles in North East Region	2014-15	8.00	4.00
	2015-16	15.00	3.63
	2016-17	19.99	17.24
	2017-18	19.82	19.82
	2018-19	15.00	0.00
Total		77.81	44.69

9.1.2 Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region:

Ministry of Textiles has launched a Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region in the 12th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 55 crore. The scheme was approved during December 2012 and operationalized during June 2013. The aim is to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the agriculture, horticulture and floricultural produce of the N-E states through awareness programmes, development of Agrotextiles products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern region and creating demonstration set-up depicting the benefit of usage

of Agrotextiles products suitable for the region. Further, under the scheme, Agrotextiles-Kits are being provided to farmers containing the Agrotextiles material, instructions, right methods and practices when using Agrotextiles products etc. With increasing acceptability of Agrotextiles, entrepreneurs are expected to set up Agrotextiles production units in the country and particularly in NE Region.

So far, 44 Demonstration Centres in North East (NE) Region and 10 Demonstration Centres in Rest of India have been set up for promoting usage of agro textiles. A total of 1218 Agrotextiles kits have been distributed and an amount of Rs.42.46 crore has been released. The progress is summarized in the Table below:-

Physical Progress of the Scheme:

State	Demo Centre	Training Completed	Agro-Kit Target	Agro-Kit Distributed
Manipur	4	386	172	172
Mizoram	7	510	114	114
Assam	4	963	279	280
Meghalaya	6	1242	212	224
Arunachal Pradesh	6	906	139	172
Tripura	5	243	80	19
Sikkim	7	318	79	69
Nagaland	5	444	167	168
Total	44	5012	1242	1218

9.1.3 Financial Progress of the Scheme:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Financial Year	Fund Allocation	Expenditure
Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in North East Region	2012-13	0.32	0.32
	2013-14	RE - Nil	Nil
	2014-15	9.00	9.00
	2015-16	10.00	10.00
	2016-17	14.99	14.99
	2017-18	9.99	8.15
	2018-19	7.60	0.00
Total		51.90	42.46

The Scheme completed its tenure on 31st March, 2019, and has been extended up to 31st March, 2020, only for meeting the carry forward liabilities.

Technotex 2019: The 8th international Exhibition and Conference on Technical Textiles 'Technotex 2018' was held during August, 29-31, 2019 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai. Maharashtra was the host State and Gujarat, Telangana, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh participated as partner states. The exhibition witnessed participation from countries such as Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Cambodia, Columbia, Czech Republic, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA, Uzbekistan, Vietnam and Zambia. etc.

9.2 Boost to Technical Textiles Sector in India:-

Hon'ble Prime Minister reviewed the Textiles Sector on 07th June, 2018, wherein it was decided that Technical Textiles is an emerging sub-sector with tremendous potential for growth in India. A comprehensive plan should be worked out for growth of this sub-sector. Ministry of Textiles should give a plan and a meeting

of the Committee of Secretaries (CoS) may be facilitated to chalk out a concrete actionable plan with timelines and responsibilities in this regard. In various high level Committees and various recommendations have been made for giving a boost to the Technical Textiles Sector in the country, work on which is in progress.

After due consultations with Industry Associations, office of Textile Commissioner and after approval by Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry had, for the first time, notified 207 items as Technical Textiles.

During the meeting of Committee of Secretaries convened on 30th July, 2018, it was decided that each Ministry will incorporate provisions for mandatory use of Technical Textiles in the Standards, specifications, codes, guidelines, SoRs etc. After due consultations with user Ministries / Departments, out of 92 technical textiles items identified for mandation, 68 items have already been mandated by Ministers like Ministry of Agriculture & Farmer's welfare, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Home and Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. Bureau of Indian Standards is developing standards of remaining items, while the items where BIS standards are available, concerned Ministries are in the process of making these items mandatory in public procurement.

SECTORAL SCHEME

10.1 POWERLOOM SECTOR

10.1.1 Overview

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

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

10.1.2 Cloth production (in million square metre)

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

Year	Total production(in million square metre)	Production on Powerloom (in million square metre)	% age of powerloom over total cloth production
2013-14	63,500	36,790	57.93%
2014-15	65,276	37,749	57.83%
2015-16	65,505	36,984	56.78%
2016-17	64,421	35,672	55.37%
2017-18	67,779	38,945	57.46%
2018-19	71,051	39,826	56.05%
2019-20 (P) (April-Nov)	47,080	28,076	59.63%

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

10.1.3 Modernisation & Strengthening of Powerloom Service Centre

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

10.1.4 Performance of Powerloom Service Centres

The achievement of various activities conducted by PSC for the period 01.04.2019 to 31.12.2019 is as under:-

No. of Trainees	:	3106
No. of Samples Tested	:	62420
No. of Design Developed	:	30
No. of Consultancy / Trouble Shooting	:	1375
Total Revenue	:	Rs. 1,33,75,301/-

10.1.5 Schemes for the Development of Decentralized Powerloom Sector

(a) Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers

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

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

Sl.No	Year	No. of Powerloom workers enrolled	GOI contribution released (Rs.in Crore)
1	2015-16	111441	6.62
2	2016-17	131921	2.00
3	2017-18	161821	4.00
4	2018-19	109912	5.28 (including 1.94)
5	2019-20*	62992	Paid in Advance 1.94

* Upto December'2019

(b) Converged Group Insurance Scheme

Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is desirous to cover all workers of Powerloom sector to be insured under insurance schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), under one Converged Group Insurance Scheme by clubbing Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY) for the age group of 18 to 50 years and Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) for the age group of 51 to 59 years.

The said insurance scheme is effective from 1st June 2017 and will be valid for a period three years up to 31.03.2020. The scheme will

be known as Converged Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom weavers/workers.

Objective

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

Premium and benefits

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

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

The Modified AABY scheme is applicable only on renewal basis for the existing Powerloom weavers who have already enrolled in the erstwhile GIS during the period June, 2016-May, 2017. No fresh

Powerloom weavers shall be enrolled under the AABY scheme. The premium and benefits structure under the Modified AABY scheme for existing members of GIS is as under:

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

Additional benefits

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

10.1.6 PowerTex India

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

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

(a) In-Situ Upgradation Scheme for Plain Powerlooms

- The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. It aims at covering 1,25,000 looms for 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20).
- The scheme is meant for small Powerloom units having up to 8 looms. Priority would be given to units having less than 4 looms. The Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of up-gradation to a maximum subsidy of Rs.45,000/-, Rs.67,500/- and Rs.81,000/- per loom for General, SC and ST category, respectively.
- In addition to GOI subsidy, the State Govt. of Maharashtra & Karnataka are providing financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per Powerloom, State Govt. of Bihar is providing Rs.12,000 and State Govt. of Telangana is providing 50 % of the cost of attachments as an additional subsidy in their respective clusters.
- During the period 2018-19 to 2019-20 (As on 30.11.2019), 36674 looms have been upgraded (including 31,404 looms upgraded for previous year) and GOI subsidy of Rs.45.53 crore has been released.
- During the period 2017-18 to 2019-20 (As on 30.11.2019), 90725 looms have been upgraded and GOI subsidy of Rs.111.39 crore has been released.

(b) Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)

The scheme aims at setting up of infrastructure for powerlooms 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.

During the financial year 2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019), 38 projects have been approved and Rs.12.75 crore has been released.

(c) Corpus for Yarn Bank

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

During the financial year 2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019), 3 yarn bank projects have been approved and Rs.1.67 crore has been released.

(d) Common Facility Centre (CFC)

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

Maximum GOI Share per CFC is Rs.200 lakh.

Level of assistance from the Govt on the basis of grading of Powerloom clusters are as under:

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

During the financial year 2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019), 4 CFCs have been approved and Rs.1.22 crore has been released.

(e) Solar Energy Scheme for Powerloom Sector

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

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

Govt. of India provides financial assistance/capital subsidy to the extent of 50%, 75% & 90% of the basic cost of the Solar Energy Plant (Cost of Solar Panel + Inverter + batteries) to the applicants of General category, SC & ST respectively, subject to a maximum ceiling of subsidy as per the following:

Sr. no	Capacity in terms of Kilo Watt Peak (KWP)	Maximum cost of Equipment and component eligible for subsidy		Maximum subsidy in rupees	
		For On-Grid Solar Power Plant	For Off-Grid Solar Power Plant	For On-Grid Solar Power Plant	For Off-Grid Solar Power Plant
1	4 KWP (Typically suitable for 04 looms)				
	General @ 50%	2,80,000/-	3,60,000/-	1,40,000/-	1,80,000/-
	SC @ 75%			2,10,000/-	2,70,000/-
	ST @ 90%			2,52,000/-	3,24,000/-
2	6 KWP (Typically suitable for 06 looms)				
	General @ 50%	4,20,000/-	5,40,000/-	2,10,000/-	2,70,000/-
	SC @ 75%			3,15,000/-	4,05,000/-
	ST @ 90%			3,78,000/-	4,86,000/-
3	8 KWP (Typically suitable for 08 looms)				
	General @ 50%	5,60,000/-	7,20,000/-	2,80,000/-	3,60,000/-
	SC @ 75%			4,20,000/-	5,40,000/-
	ST @ 90%			5,04,000/-	6,48,000/-

The Scheme is implemented from 01.04.2017.

(f) Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers

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

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

During the financial year 2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019), 2 cases have been approved and Rs.0.45 crore has been released.

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

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

15 Powerloom Service Centres under Office of the Textile Commissioner, 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.

During the financial year 2019-20 (As on 31.12.2019), Rs.4.70 crore has been released to 32 PSCs.

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

(h) Scheme of Tex-Venture Capital Fund

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

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

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

The Fund's primary investment objective is to achieve attractive risk-

adjusted returns through long term capital appreciation by way of investments in privately negotiated equity / equity related and/or convertible / non-convertible debt instruments in unlisted companies requiring early or growth stage capital infusion.

Benefits:

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

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

7 cases have been approved so far for an aggregate investment of Rs. 20.93 crore under this component.

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

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

10.1.6.1 Components of Facilitation Services and IT

(a) Facilitation Services:

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

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

(c) Awareness and Market Development Programmes:

The following components/ activities are undertaken under this programme.

- 2.1 Seminars/ Workshops
- 2.2 Buyer Seller Meets
- 2.3 International events like Reverse Buyer Seller Meets
- 2.4 E-Platform for marketing of Powerloom products
- 2.5 Exposure visit of Weavers- Financial assistance @ Rs.5000 towards incidental expenses and to & fro train fare restricted to Sleeper-Class fare for each weaver is provided by GOI.
- 2.6 Conducting Studies, Survey & Evaluation Programmes/ Schemes on special needs

(d) Publicity in Electronic and Print Media:

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

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

10.1.7 Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme:

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

The guidelines/principles underlying the design of clusters is to create world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that caters to the business needs of the local Small and Medium Enterprise(SMEs) to boost production and export. The broad objective of the Mega cluster approach Scheme is to enhance the competitiveness of the clusters in terms of increased market share and to ensure increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products. The Scheme provides requisite infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of weavers engaged in the decentralized powerloom sector.

The CPCDS was modified in October, 2013 for implementation during 12th Plan period with a Budget Outlay of Rs.110 crore. This scheme was further revised in December, 2016 for implementation for three

years period (from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2020) with a Budget Outlay of Rs.99.99 crore (Rs.75 crore for Powerlooms+Rs.24.99 crore for silk). Under the Revised scheme, Government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore.

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

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

Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode was announced in the Budget 2008-09 at a project cost of Rs.145.78 crore. Under the project, an Integrated Textile Market Complex consisting of Weekly Textile Shandy Market, Daily Market (Wholesale Market Complex) and Exposition Hall were approved. The constructions of Weekly Market and Daily Market have been completed.

(ii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Solapur (Maharashtra)

Powerloom Mega cluster at Bhiwandi was announced in Budget 2008-09. Due to non-availability of land and lack of willingness among the stake holders, State Government of Maharashtra proposed to setup the Powerloom Mega Cluster at Solapur in place of Bhiwandi. Accordingly, the location has been changed with the approval of Dept. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. M/s. Grand Thornton India LLP Gurgaon has been appointed as Cluster Management and Technical Agency (CMTA). The Detailed Conceptual Report (DCR) of the project has been approved by the Cluster Coordination Group (CCG).

In the PAMC meeting held on 06.01.2020, CMTA was directed to conduct feasibility study of the proposed interventions, identification of potential partners who are willing to set up dyeing facility and fresh survey to determine the interventions and submit the report to the Ministry.

(iii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

Powerloom Mega Cluster at Bhilwara was announced in Budget 2009-10. Due to non availability of land in Bhilwara it was decided to relocate the project at Karanpura in Bhilwara District. Government of Rajasthan has allotted 30 acres of land in Karanpura village for this project. As no progress could be made by CMTA in the last 8 years in Bhilwara, PAMC decided to cancel the CMTA and advised the Textile Commissioner to re-float the RFP for selecting the new CMTA for the project, in accordance with the guidelines.

For this project EOI and RFP had been invited several times from organisations interested in rendering services as CMTA, but due to poor response from the entrepreneur as well as State Government of Rajasthan, the PAMC in its meeting held on 06.01.2020 decided to cancel the project.

(iv) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra)

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

(v) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat (Gujarat)

Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat was announced in Budget 2014-15. M/s. IL & FS has been selected as CMTA. Cluster Coordination Group (CCG) has been formed. The DCR approved by the CCG has been received in the Ministry.

In the PAMC meeting held on 06.01.2020, CMTA was directed to study area-wise installed capacity of the water-jet shuttleless looms including capacity installed in the projects approved under SITP. Mapping, a physical feasibility study of the CETP to justify the need of CETP component in DCR has to be conducted and directed the CMTA to submit the report in this regard. CMTA was also directed to revisit other components of the proposed DCR in view of the need of the Cluster and accordingly propose the required changes in the project components.

10.2 HANDLOOMS

10.2.1. Introduction

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to 35.23 lakh weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes nearby 12% of the cloth production in the country and also contributes to the export earning of the country.

The handloom sector has a unique place in our economy. It has been sustained by transferring skills from one generation to another. The strength of the sector lies in its uniqueness, flexibility of production, openness to innovations, adaptability to the supplier's requirement and the wealth of its tradition.

The adoption of modern techniques and economic liberalization, however, has made serious inroads into the handloom sector. Competition from powerloom and mill sector, availability of cheaper imported fabrics, changing consumer preferences and alternative employment opportunities have threatened the vibrancy of handloom sector.

The Government of India, since independence, has been following a policy of promoting and encouraging the handloom sector through a number of programmes and schemes. Due to various policy initiatives and scheme interventions like cluster approach, marketing initiatives and social welfare measures, the handloom sector has shown positive growth and the income level of weavers has improved. The handloom fabric production has been very impressive and growth has been at the rate of 6% to 7% in the beginning of the 11th Plan. The subsequent economic downturn has affected all the sectors in India and handloom sector was no exception. The production had declined nominally in 2008-09. Now, there is a positive sign and production has shown upward growth.

The handloom forms a precious part of the generational legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country and the artistry of the weavers. Tradition of weaving by hand is a part of the country's cultural ethos. As an economic activity, handloom is one of the largest employment providers after agriculture. The sector provides employment to 35.23 lakh persons engaged on about 28.20 lakh handlooms, of which, 13.7% are from scheduled castes,

17.8% belong to scheduled tribes, 36% belong to Other Backward Classes and 27% are from other castes.

The office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms implements the following schemes—(i) National Handloom Development Programme; (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme; (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme. The scheme-wise details are as follows:-

i. National Handloom Development Programme

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) was formulated with partial modifications for its implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. The scheme supports weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including Self Help Groups, NGOs etc. towards raw material, design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support through exhibitions, create permanent infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats, marketing complexes, development of web portal for e-marketing of handloom products, etc.

Main Components of the scheme are as follows:-

1. Concessional Credit (MUDRA LOANS)
2. Block Level Cluster.
3. Handloom Marketing Assistance
4. Marketing Incentive.

1. Concessional Credit for Handloom Sector

Credit at concessional interest rate is being provided to handloom

sector under Concessional Credit Component Scheme of National Handloom Development Programme. Under the scheme, the loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years. Margin money assistance to a maximum of Rs.10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three years is also provided. Earlier the loans were sanctioned in the form of Weavers Credit Card. Now MUDRA platform has been adopted for providing loan to handloom weavers and weaver’s entrepreneurs. A portal named “Handloom Weaver MUDRA portal” has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank for submitting the claims for financial assistance in respect of interest subsidy, credit guarantee and Margin money in electronic mode through the portal. Margin money is transferred directly to loan account of weaver and interest subvention and credit guarantee fee is transferred to Banks in electronic mode.

During 2019-20 (upto 31.03.2020) 22353 loans have been sanctioned with sanctioned/disbursed amount of Rs.119.86 crore.

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

Block Level Clusters – During the year 2019-20, 21 Block level clusters sanctioned to the following States:-

Number of Block Level Clusters Sanctioned/ funds released & Benf. covered under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) during 2019-20				
(as on 31.03.2020 (Rs.in lakh))				
S. No.	States	No. of BLCs san.	Amount released	No. of Benf.
1	Andhra Pradesh		181.49	
2	Chhattishgarh		24.04	
	6 BLCs 2nd isntall.		28.06	
3	Himachal Pradesh		4.24	
4	Kerala	1	32.74	320
	Outside BLCs		2.21	
	4 BLCs 2nd instt. & HSS rel.		32.91	
5	Maharashtra	1	7.00	168
	3 BLCs 2nd isntt.		46.29	
6	Jammu & Kashmir	2	13.00	509
	HSS		10.39	
7	Ladakh	1	6.65	260

8	Karnataka		10.05	
	Outside BLCs		61.12	139
9	Orissa	6	131.12	2014
	(12 BLCs 2nd instt.)		341.08	
10	Telangana	1	14.07	159
	HSS		9.68	
11	Uttar Pradesh	3	19.40	634
	HSS		64.36	
	1 BLCs 2nd instt.		34.73	
12	Uttarakhand	1	5.40	603
13	West Bengal		46.84	
	Total (Gen.)	16	1126.87	4806
	NER			
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	37.76	294
2	Assam	2	17.32	866
	2nd install. (10 BLCs)		129.59	
3	Manipur			
	(10 BLCs 2nd instt)		315.81	
4	Mizoram	1	10.93	354
	(07 BLCs 2nd instt)		21.21	
5	Tripura	1	24.90	341
	Total (NER)	5	557.52	1855
	Grand Total (Gen. + NER)	21	1684.39	6661

3. Handloom Marketing Assistance: The main objective of the Handloom Marketing Assistance is to provide direct marketing platform to the weavers and handloom organisations to sell their products directly to the consumers. The main activities under the components are:-

- i. Organization of expos, events, and craft melas
 - ii. Export Promotion
 - iii. Handloom Mark
 - iv. India Handloom Brand
 - v. E-commerce
 - vi. Marketing Incentive
 - vii. Handloom Award
 - viii. Geographical Indication
- i. Organisation of expos, events and craft melas (Domestic):** A total of 181 domestic marketing events were

sanctioned during 2017-18. Also a total of 165 events were sanctioned during 2018-19. During 2019-20, a total of 127 events have been sanctioned under NHDP.

- ii. **Export Promotion:** The objective of the handloom export promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies, corporations/apex bodies and handloom exporters to participate in international events, buyer-seller meets etc. and to make available the latest designs, trends, colour forecasts etc. Under this component, assistance is given for (i) export projects (ii) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (iii) setting up of design studios. During 2017-18, HEPC participated in 10 international exhibitions under National Handloom Development Programme. The export of handloom items during 2017-18 was 2280.19 crore. During 2018-19, HEPC participated in 12 international exhibition. The export figure for the year 2018-19 is Rs. 2392.39 crore and in the year 2019-20 upto Jan 2020 export figures is Rs.1405.41 crore including participation in 9 international expos/fair.

- 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 31.03.2020, a total no. of 22275 registrations have been issued for handloom mark. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.
- iv. **'India Handloom' Brand:-** The India Handloom Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of first handloom day on 07.08.15 to endorse the quality of the products in terms of raw material, processing, weaving and other parameters besides social and environmental compliances for earning the trust of the customers. The IHB 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 IHB is aimed at generating a special market space and increased earnings to the weavers.

The following measures have been taken to promote India Handloom Brand:-

- (i) A comprehensive awareness & brand building campaign has been launched.
- (ii) An open door policy for e-marketing has been evolved under which e-commerce companies are urged to focus for selling IHB products in particular and Handloom other than IHB in general.
- (iii) Partnership with 25 retail stores on Pan India basis wherein the stores have reserved space in their stores for IHB products exclusively.
- v. **E-commerce:-** An MoU was signed on 25th August, 2014 with Flipkart to provide online marketing platform to the handloom weavers to boost handloom sector and market the handloom products of weavers and handloom cooperatives through e-commerce, eliminating the middlemen. Subsequently for providing more online marketing facility, during the year 2015 an open door policy was evolved to invite e-commerce entities to sell handloom products, accordingly. 23 agencies namely, (i) M/s. Weavesmart online service; (ii) M/s. e-Bay India Pvt. Ltd., (iii) M/s Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd. (iv) M/s Crafts Villa Handicrafts Pvt. Ltd. (v) M/s Pegarse Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (vi) M/s GoCooop Solutions & Services Pvt. Ltd. (vii) M/s Clues Network Pvt. Ltd. (viii) M/s Senorita Creations (P) Ltd. (ix) M/s Amazon Seller Services Private Ltd., (x) M/s Techwider Network India Pvt. Ltd. (xi) M/s Venus Shoppee (xii) M/s Surekha Arts, (xiii) M/s Modee Software Research & Development Pvt. Ltd. (xiv) M/s Myntra Designers Private Ltd. (xv) M/s Eram Infotech Private Ltd. (xvi) M/s Dee's Alley (xvii) M/s Charu Creation Private Ltd.

(xviii) M/s Aarmarte Commerce LLP (xix) M/s BigFoot Retail Solutions Private Ltd. (xx) M/s Orpa Quasltra, (xxi) M/s Bind Bind E commerce Private Ltd., (xxii) M/s Denim Club India, (xxiii) M/s Shopping Kart 24 online Services Pvt. Ltd. have been engaged by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles for online marketing of handloom products.

- vi. **Marketing Incentive -** Marketing Incentive is given to the handloom agencies for preparing conditions, conducive to marketing of handloom products. This would largely be an incentive to enhance the competitiveness of handloom sector so that while on the one hand they are able to marginally reduce the price and on the other hand, they invest in infrastructure so as to improve the production and productivity. The agency is expected to use this amount towards activities that would attract the consumers in order to gear-up overall sales of handloom goods. The assistance towards Marketing Incentive (MI) is available to State handloom corporations, apex co-operative societies, primary handloom weavers co-operative societies & national level handloom organizations. Marketing Incentive is given to those agencies, which really need marketing support and it is given maximum for 3 years so that the agency sustains on its own afterwards. An upper cap of Rs. 30 lakh of annual turnover is fixed for eligibility for release of Marketing Incentive so that needy societies are covered within the available budget. Societies having more than an annual turnover of Rs. 30 lakh are not eligible for MI. Assistance of Rs.22.61 crore during 2017-18 and Rs.26.36 crore in 2018-19 have been provided under this incentive scheme. During the year 2019-20, a sum of Rs. 36.66 crore has been released.

- vii. **Handloom Awards:-** Ministry of Textiles has been conferring Sant Kabir Award, National Award and National Merit Certificates to the handloom weavers for showing excellent in the field of handloom sector. Brief about the awards is as under-

- (a) **Sant Kabir Awards -** Sant Kabir Award is conferred upon 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 is illegible for this award.

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 Awards -** National Award is conferred upon 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 others to emulate them. An extraordinary skilled weaver who has contributed significantly in development of the handloom product is eligible for this award.

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. Who have contributed significantly in development of handloom products.

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 year 2016, 02 Sant Kabir Awards, 04 National Awards and 04 National Merit Certificates awards have also been instituted exclusively for 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 for 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	Category	Total no. of awards			Grand Total
			General	exclusively for women	Total	
01	Sant Kabir Award (SKA)	Weaving	10	02	12	12
02	National Award (NA)	Weaving	20	04	24	32
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	03	-	03	
		Marketing of handloom products	05	-	05	
03	National Merit Certificate (NMC)	Weavers	20	04	24	40
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	06	-	06	
		Marketing of handloom products	10	-	10	
	Total		74	10	84	84

Note: - In all, there will be a maximum of 12 Sant Kabir Awards, 32 National Awards and 40 National Merit Certificate awards in the field of handloom sector (Weaving, Design Development for promotion of handloom products and Marketing of Handloom Products)

The details of the awards conferred in the last 4 years are as follow:-

- (i) For the year 2012, 2013 & 2014, awards were conferred on the occasion of celebration of 1st National Handloom Day on 7th August 2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at Chennai.
- (ii) For the year 2015, awards were conferred on the occasion of celebration of 2nd National Handloom Day on 7th August 2016 by the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles at Varanasi.
- (iii) For the year 2016, awards were conferred on the occasion of celebration of 4th National Handloom Day on 7th August 2018 by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Govt. of Rajasthan at Jaipur.
- (iv) Handloom awards for the year 2017 will be conferred on the National Handloom Day, 07.08.2020.

Awards	Year and No. of the Awards					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Sant Kabir Awards	06	05	05	03	05	04
National Awards	20	19	18	23	22	12
National Merit awards	19	07	04	20	22	15
Total	45	31	27	46	49	31
Year in which awards conferred	2015	2015	2015	2016	2018	2019

iv. **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 for registration of handloom items under the G I Act has been increased from Rs.1.50 lakh to Rs.3.00 lakh, of which, Rs.1.50 lakh is given for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information, etc. So far a total no. of 65 handloom products have been registered under the act.

Renamed as “National Centre for Heritage Textile” (NCHT), Janpath, New Delhi, Ministry of Urban Development had allotted land measuring 1.779 acres at Janpath, New Delhi to the Ministry of Textiles for construction of Handloom Marketing Complex. The building was constructed with a total project cost of Rs.42.00 crore.

The main objective of NCHT is to provide infrastructure support to handloom agencies to augment their sales of Handloom products and to showcase the exquisite varieties of Handloom products produced all over the country.

10.2.2 Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

(i) Life & Accidental Insurance under PMJJBY and PMSBY

Till 31st March, 2017, Life & Accident Insurance cover to Handloom Weavers was provided under MGBBY. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) has been approved on 5th June, 2018 with certain modifications. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) are insurance schemes offering Life and accidental & disability insurance coverage on natural/accidental death, total/partial disability to handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 18-50 years. However, existing weavers in the age group of 51-59 years continue to avail benefit under converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY). The share of the annual premium of Rs.342/- per weaver under the PMJJBY & PMSBY is as under:

S. No.	Annual share	Amount
(i)	GOI share	Rs.162/-
(ii)	LIC share	Rs.80/-
(iii)	Weaver share	Rs.100/-
	Total	Rs.342/-

BENEFITS

S. No.	Item	Benefits
(i)	Natural Death	Rs.2,00,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs.2,00,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs.2,00,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs.1,00,000/-

ii) Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY):

The Converged MGBBY is an insurance scheme offering life insurance cover and accidental insurance cover for death or disability for a closed group of handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 51-59 years who were already enrolled under the MGBBY on 31.05.2017. No new enrolment of weavers in the 51-59 years age group is being done under this scheme on or after 01.06.2017. The annual premium of Rs.470/- is shared as under:-

GOI share	Rs.290/-
LIC's share	Rs.100/-
Weavers/workers' share	Rs.80/-
Total	Rs.470/-

Benefits

Benefits	
Natural Death	Rs.60,000 /-
Accidental Death	Rs.1,50,000/-
Total Disability	Rs.1,50,000/-
Partial Disability	Rs.75,000/-

The enrolment of weavers under Life & Accidental Insurance scheme from FY 2015-16 onwards is as follows:

Year	Weavers enrolled
2015-16	5.83 lakh
2016-17	5.32 lakh
2017-18	1.70 lakh
2018-19 (upto 31.5.2019)	1.73 lakh
2019-20 (upto 31.03.2020)	1.39 lakh

III Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Government of India is implementing Yarn Supply scheme throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom weavers so as to facilitate regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and help utilize the full employment potential of the sector. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow, a Government of India Undertaking. Under the scheme the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. The rates for freight reimbursement, depot operating expenses and service charge of NHDC are as under:

(% of value of yarn supplied)

Area	Freight			Depot operating charges	Service Charge to NHDC
	Other than silk/ jute yarn	Silk yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn		
In plain areas	2.5%	1%	10%	2.0%	1.25%
Hills/remote areas	2.5%	1.25%	10%	2.0%	1.5%
North-East region	5%	1.50%	10%	2.0%	2.00%

Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, 10% price subsidy is provided on Cotton, Domestic silk, woollen yarn and linen yarn in hank form with quantity limitation. Eligibility of different kinds of yarn under 10% subsidy components is as under:

For cotton and Domestic silk yarn:

- up to and including 40s cotton – 30 kg per loom/month
- above 40s cotton– 10 kg per loom/month.
- For domestic silk - 4 kg per loom/month

For woollen Yarn

Woollen yarn (below 10s NM)	50 kgs. per loom/month.
Woollen yarn (10s to 39.99s NM)	10 kgs. per loom/month.
Woollen yarn (40s NM and above)	4 kgs. per loom/month.

For Linen Yarn

Linen yarn (5 lea to 10 lea)	20 kgs. per loom/month.
Linen yarn (above 10 lea)	7 kgs. per loom/month.

Yarn Supply under Yarn Supply Scheme from 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)
2014-15	1484.30	216077.51
2015-16	1725.46	235686.52
2016-17	1799.14	294194.80
2017-18	1556.05	256459.01
2018-19	442.72	89866.14
2019-20 (upto March 2020)	403.883	69710.53

Supplies under 10% Subsidy component of Yarn Supply scheme from 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)
2014-15	286.34	102683.50
2015-16	257.077	92777.46
2016-17	313.31	134601.15
2017-18	330.90	120973.11
2018-19	146.13	49234.59
2019-20 (upto March 2020)	92.39	36331.55

Funds released under Yarn Supply scheme from 2014-15 onwards is as under:

Year	Funds released (In crore)
2014-15	127.81
2015-16	321.96
2016-17	261.35
2017-18	199.84
2018-19	126.84
2019-20 (upto March 2020)	142.21

10.2.3 Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is under implementation for development of Mega Handloom Clusters in geographical locations covering atleast 15000 handlooms with the Government of India contribution upto Rs.40 crore per cluster over a period of 5 years.

The guidelines of CHCDS were amended in August 2015, include Block level cluster(BLC) on the lines of the NHDP. During 2019-20, 05 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned.

During 2019-20 (as on 31.03.2020), Rs. 16.23 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions.

10.2.4 Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers and rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. At present, 11 textile articles with some specification are reserved for production on handlooms vide No. S.O. 2160 dated 03/09/2008 under the Act. The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies (as on December, 2019) is given in the Table.1.1

There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The Government of India is providing central assistance to the States/UTs for establishment of enforcement machinery for "Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Details of the central assistance released to the State Governments is given in the **table 1.2**.

Table 1.1

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 upto 31.03.2020
1.	Targets of Powerloom Inspections	3,21,452	3,34,468	3,51,572	3,67,860	401000
2.	No. of Powerlooms inspected	3,32,327	3,47,293	3,67,927	3,85,557	401429
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	140	64	83	67	88
4.	Convictions	120	25	89	66	62

Table 1.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20 upto 31.03.2020
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	41.22	-	-	43.15
2.	West Bengal	3.79	14.67	0.49	33.37	11.97
3.	Gujarat	10.12	11.37	25.70	15.39	7.82
4.	Rajasthan	-	-	30.80	14.54	12.39
5.	Madhya Pradesh	-	28.86	13.64	8.72	15.74
6.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	10.19
7.	Tamil Nadu	108.95	72.44	121.72	57.06	117.60
8.	Uttar Pradesh	8.24	12.71	89.28	91.63	57.50
9.	Kerala	7.78	5.63	10.88	-	-
10	Telangana	11.36	47.40	6.97	7.18	-
	Total	150.24	234.30	299.48	227.89	276.36

10.2.5. Handloom Organisations

a) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is a nodal agency set up by Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote exports of all handloom products like fabrics, home furnishings, carpets and floor coverings, etc. HEPC was constituted in 1965 with 96 members and its present membership is around 1501 spread all over the country. HEPC has its head office at Chennai and regional office at New Delhi.

The primary objective of HEPC is to provide all support and guidance to Indian handloom exporters and international buyers for trade promotion and international marketing.

- The major handloom clusters of exports are Karur & Madurai in Tamilnadu, Kannur in Kerala and Panipat in Haryana. While the exportable handloom products like tablemats, placemats, embroidered textile materials, curtains, floor mats, kitchenwares etc are produced in Karur, Madurai, Kannur and Panipat are famous for durries and other heavy varieties where handspun yarns are increasingly being used.
- Besides this, other centres like Kekra, Varanasi, 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 objectives of the Council are as follows:

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 Crore	In US \$
2013-14	602 MUSD	2233.11	369.11
2014-15	460 MUSD	2246.48	367.41
2015-16	421 MUSD	2353.33	360.02
2016-17	450 MUSD	2392.21	357.53
2017-18	463 MUSD	2280.18	353.92
2018-19	400 MUSD	2392.39	343.43
2019-20	Upto Jan. -2020	1947.72	276.64

(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 Weavers Service Center (WSC), Delhi. Till 2019-20, 611 designs have been developed and will be uploaded on the website, which is under development.

10.3 HANDICRAFTS:

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of crafts person in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Handicrafts sector continue to contribute substantially to employment generation and exports.

The Handicraft sector has problems of low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence and a poor institutional framework. Series of efforts are taken by the Government to redress these problems and the sector is now witnessing good growth in terms of product development, domestic sales and exports during the current year.

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) with its Head Office at New Delhi has a pan India presence which include: 6 Regional Offices at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Guwahati to coordinate the working of 60 Handicrafts Service Centers through out the country mainly in craft concentration areas.

Artisans: The total number of estimated handicrafts artisans are 68.86 lakhs, out of which 30.25 lakhs are male and 38.61 lakhs are female artisans.

Demographic Profile of Artisans:

Female	56.13 %
Male	43.87 %
SC	20.8%

ST	7.5%
OBC	52.4%
General	19.2%

10.3.1 The handicraft sector has been growing at a rapid pace in terms of exports due to Domestic and International exposure to the artisans in various fairs, including implementations of the various scheme run by the O/o DC(Handicrafts) besides setting up of 09 Mega Clusters and 10 Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Projects across the country.

Export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto September 2019 has been Rs. 18,679.60 crore. During the year 2018-19, the export was Rs. 36,798.25 crore.

Export of handicrafts 2014-15 to 2019-20.

Production and exports during last five years & Current Year

Year	Production (in crore) *	Export of Handicrafts excluding Gem & Jewellery (in crore)
2014-15	38249	28524.49
2015-16	41418	31038.52
2016-17	46930	34394.30
2017-18	43137	32122.20
2018-19	49476	36798.25
2019-20	-	18679.60 (upto September 2019)

10.3.2 The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing the following two schemes for promotion and development of handicraft sector;

A. “National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]”

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

Under “National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) during 201-18 the following schemes are being implemented for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under one umbrella to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner. The NHDP has following components under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna :

- 1) Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans (AHVY)
- 2) Design & Technology Upgradation
- 3) Human Resource Development
- 4) Direct Benefit to Artisans.
- 5) Infrastructure and Technology Support.
- 6) Research and Development
- 7) Marketing Support & Services

10.3.2.1 Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans (AHVY)

This scheme aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans’ clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation. The thrust of the scheme is on a project based, need based integrated approach for sustainable development of handicrafts through participation of craftspersons, leading to their empowerment. The components of the scheme are as under:

- i. Community empowerment for mobilization of artisans into self-help groups (SHGs) /Societies
- ii. Preparation of DPR/ DSR
- iii. Project Management Cost including Wage compensation to Cluster Manager
- iv. Comprehensive Development Support.
- v. Formation of Producer Company of artisans.

Three different interventions have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs.11.45 lakhs and Rs. 5.72 lakhs have been released upto 31.10.2019.

10.3.2.2 Design & Technology Up-gradation

The scheme aims to upgrade artisan’s skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market, revival of endangered crafts and preservation of heritage etc. The scheme has the following components:

- i. Design and Technology Development Workshop
- ii. Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
- iii. Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
- iv. Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.
- v. Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.
- vi. Financial Assistance for supply of tools safety equipment’s looms furnace etc.
- vii. Certain changes like increase in the wage compensation, TA/DA to artisans, duration of the programme etc. have been made in this scheme so as to suit the present day requirements.

Awards: The handicrafts award namely Shilp Guru Award, National Award and National Merit Certificates are amongst the highest award for the handicrafts artisans of the country for their excellence in the field of handicrafts sector.

- a) **Shilp Guru :** Shilp Guru Award is conferred to 10 outstanding handicrafts artisans every year who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the handicraft sector. Any handicraft Artisan, who is either a recipient of National or state Award, National

Merit Certificate or a handicraft artisans of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of handicraft tradition, welfare of the handicraft community and fulfilling other eligibility criteria. Each Award consists of cash prize of Rs.2.00 lakhs, one mounted gold coin, one shawl, a certificate and one Tamrapatra.

- b) **National Award:** National Award is conferred to 20 craftsperson every year in recognition of their outstanding contribution and development of crafts to encourage master craftsperson to maintain excellence in craftsmanship and keeping alive our old tradition. Each Award consists of cash prize of Rs.1.00 lakh, one shawl, a certificate and an Tamrapatra.
- c) **National Merit Certificate :** National Merit Certificate award is conferred to 20 Master craftspersons every year for the outstanding handicraft artisans who has contributed significantly in development of the handicraft product and fulfilling eligibility criteria. Each award consists of cash prize of Rs.75,000/- and a Certificate.

Under the Scheme Design & Technology Upgradation, funds have been sanctioned for 80 different developmental

activities and 1750 improved toolkits have been provided to artisans during the year 2019-20. A sum of Rs.9.73 crore has been incurred thus benefitting 5885 artisans upto 30.10.2019.

10.3.2.3 Human Resource Development

The Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector. This workforce shall contribute to a strong production base leading to production of high quality products that cater to present day market requirement. This scheme also aims to create human capital for the sector in terms of trained cadre of designers for the handicrafts by providing relevant inputs through its components. There is also a provision made for imparting soft skill consideration necessary for the artisans to enable them to undertake their own business successfully. The scheme has the following components:

- (1) Training through Established Institutions.
- (2) Handicrafts Training Program
- (3) Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
- (4) Training the trainers
- (5) Design Mentorship and apprentice program.

S.No.	Name of the scheme (Components)	Physical Achievement	Sanctioned amounts (In –Lakhs)	Artisan Benefitted
1	Training Established Through Institutions	3	-	-
2	Training through Guru Shishya Parampara	-	-	-
3	HTP Technical Training programme	115	984.00	2300
	Soft Skill Training programme	16	20.40	320
4	Training the trainers	-	10.17	60
5	Design Mentorship and Apprentice Programme	-		
	Total	134	1014.57	2680

Under the Scheme Human Resource Development, fund released for the developmental activities is Rs.5.07 crore upto 31.10.2019.

10.3.2.4 Direct Benefit to Artisans.

The scheme envisages welfare measures like Health and Life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of tools and equipment to the artisans etc. The major components are detailed below:

1. Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) On Hold.
2. Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)
3. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances
4. Credit Guarantee Scheme
5. Interest Subvention Scheme

6. Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base

➤ **Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)**

The objective of Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) for Handicrafts Artisans is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicrafts Artisans.

All crafts persons will be eligible to be covered under the Aam Admi Bima Yojana for Handicrafts artisans subject to the conditions laid down by LIC from time to time. The present age of the beneficiaries should be between 18-59 years.

Pattern of Financial Assistance

GOI contribution	Rs.290/-
Artisans' contribution	Rs. 80/-
LIC's contribution	Rs.100/-
Total premium*	Rs.470/-

➤ **Benefits and Conditions:**

- Natural Death - Rs. 0.60 lakhs
- Accidental Death - Rs. 1.50 lakhs
- Total Disability - Rs. 1.50 lakhs
- Partial Disability - Rs. 0.75 lakhs

Besides, a scholarship of Rs. 1200/- per annum per child is available to students studying in std. IX to XII for a period of four years or till they complete XII std., whichever is earlier restricted to 2 children maximum.

➤ **Mudra Loan**

Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has mobilized MUDRA loans benefitting 7418 handicrafts artisans across the country so far. The Region wise details of number of artisans mobilized the Mudra loan as on 04.11.2019 is as under:

Sl. No.	Region	No. of applications sanctioned	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	Central	1192	816.92
2.	Southern	2351	1324.88
3.	Eastern	1310	681.11
4.	Northern	519	338.07
5.	Western	1115	627.32
6.	North Eastern	931	289.33
	Total	7418	4077.63

Under the Scheme Direct Benefit to Artisans, Rs 3.60 crore has been released upto 7.11.2019.

10.3.2.5 Infrastructure and Technology Support.

To ensure availability required technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in nearest vicinity possible and improve the resource pool of skilled persons in the country. This scheme aims at the development of world class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the world market.

10.3.2.6 Marketing Support & Services.

In order to promote and Market Handicrafts financial assistance

is provided to different eligible organizations to organize/ participate in domestic and international Craft Exhibitions/ seminars in metropolitan cities/state capitals / places of tourist or commercial interest/other places. This will provide direct marketing platform to the handicrafts artisans/SHGs from various parts of the country.

- a. **Domestic Marketing Events:** Till 31.10.2019, 24 domestic Marketing events have been organized. These events facilitate in providing domestic marketing opportunities to artisans through Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Crafts Bazaar, Thematic Exhibition etc benefitting 1328 artisans upto 31.10.2019.
- b. **International Marketing Events:** 21 international marketing events outside India have been conducted as on 31.10.2019. Countries of participation include China (2 nos.), Japan (2 nos.), Hong Kong (3 nos.), Australia (1 nos.), Malaysia (1 nos.), Bhutan (1 nos.), Vietnam (1 nos.), Cambodia (1 nos.), Philippines (1 nos.), Sweden (1 nos.), Netherland (1 nos.), USA (1 nos.), Netherland (1 Nos), Kyrgyzstan (1 nos), Switzerland (1 nos), Ecuador (1 nos), France (1 nos), France (1 nos) and Bhutan (1 nos). Total of 66 artisans/exporters/ exhibitors/entrepreneurs participated in these fairs.
- c. 22 international marketing events in India have taken place during the same period which have benefitted 189 artisans/ exporters/exhibitors/entrepreneurs.

Under the Scheme Marketing Support and Services, fund allocated for Developmental activities for the year 2019-20 is Rs.45.00 crore and amount released is Rs.4.53 crore upto 31.10.2019.

10.3.2.7 Research and Development

Research and Development scheme was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy Planning and fine tune the on-going 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 2019-20, 4 Survey/Studies and 16 Workshop/ Seminar have been sanctioned upto 31.10.2019. Under the Scheme Research and Development, fund released is Rs.0.488 crore upto 31.10.2019.

10.3.3 Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme)

Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters which have remained unorganized and have not kept pace with the modernization and development that have been taken place so far. The prospects of this sector lie in infrastructural Upgradation, modernization of the machinery and product diversification. Innovative manufacturing as well as designing know-how, furthered by brand building of the native products hold the key to creating a niche market for the products manufactured by the clusters. The programme supports the Upgradation of infrastructural facilities coupled with market linkages and product diversification.

Recognizing the need for taking a decentralized approach to development of Handicraft Sector, NHDP embodies the revised strategy based on setting up of Common Facility Centre at block level along with provision of assistance to primary producers, design and training to artisans, and marketing support.

- a. There are 9 Handicrafts Mega Clusters sanctioned in Narsapur, Moradabad, Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kutchh and J&K and Rs. 209.94 crore have been released so far.
- b. There are 10 Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) sanctioned in Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Varanasi (U.P.), Karnataka and Telangana and Rs. 93.13 crore have been released so far.
- c. Under "Linking Textiles with Tourism" - Raghurajpur in Odisha and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh taken up for overall development as tourist destinations. Rs. 6.00 crore have been released for Raghurajpur craft village and Rs.4.77 crore have been released for Tirupati Craft village till date.

Handicraft Organizations.

i. Carpet Export Promotion Council

ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 2019-20 (April - Oct 2019)

1. Having Membership of 2814 (up to Oct, 2019).
2. Exports of Indian Handmade Carpets.

Year	Exports in US \$ Million	Exports in Rupees Crore
2016-17	1773.98	11895.16
2017-18	1711.17	11028.05
2018-19	1765.96	12364.68
2019-20 (April – Oct,2019) Prov.	921.12	6481.8

3. The following activities were undertaken by Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) during the year 2019-20 (Upto Oct , 2019) :

S. No.	Activity	April – Oct 2019 Number
1.	Kaleen Labels Issued	1,32,600
2.	International Events	3
3.	Domestic Events	2

Important Events Organized:

International Activities

1. Organized participation in Hong Kong International Textiles & Furnishing Fair, 20-23 April, 2019 with 5 member-exporters.
 - i. Business Generated : 35000 US \$
 - ii. No. of Enquiry received : 30
 - iii. No of Visitors visited : 60



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2. Organized participation in International Carpet Exhibition China (Qinghai) 2019 from 7-11 August, 2019 with 55 Member Exporters. It has been reported by the Indian participants that the Exhibitors received 700 enquiries and more than 1000 overseas and local buyers visited during the exhibition.



3. Organized participation in Index Design Series, Dubai (UAE) from 17-19 September, 2019 with 9 Member-Exporters. The members did Business to the tune of Rs 20 Lakhs and 500 Buyers visited their stands and received 427 enquiries.



Domestic Activities.

1. Organized participation at HGH Mumbai from 3-5 July, 2019 with 19 member-exporters. Business of Rs.4.19 cr was generated and 1882 enquiries were received



- I. Organized participation in 38th India Carpet Expo, Varanasi from 11th-14th Oct 2019 with 230 Member-exporters. 230 Exhibitors participated and 326 Overseas Buyers attended. Business to the tune of Rs 31.32 crore was generated along with 2709 enquiries.
- II. India Carpet Expo, Varanasi 11-14 Oct 2019
- I. Organized Export Excellence Awards for the year 2018-19 at Varanasi on 11th Oct 2019 where 33 Member Exporters were felicitated under different categories of Awards .

Export Excellence Awards for the year 2018-19





ii. Organized One Day SEMINAR ON "Awareness of GST & Discussion on Strategy for Enhancing Export" on 18th July, 2019 at Srinagar.



ii. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT) - Bhadohi

Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, popularly known as IICT, has been set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in 1998 as a registered Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860. IICT became truly functional in the year 2001 by launching B. Tech. (Carpet & Textile Technology) programme, a unique degree programme of its kind, with 20 intake which has been raised subsequently to 60.

Quality Policy of IICT

- To provide qualitative education to our students this targets to meet the anticipated requirements of stake holders.
- To improve Quality Management System on continual basic through complying with the requirements of standards.
- To render timely and satisfactory services in all portfolios to the Industry and all other stake holders.

Performance of Institute's profile

1. Human Resource Development (HRD)
 - B.Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology.
 - Total 192 students are studying in B.Tech programme.

- 601 Students serving the trade which includes higher studies in premier institutes like IITs, NITIE, ISM, IIM, NIFT etc.
- Futuristic plan: It has been possible to draft the futuristic plan which includes introduction of M.Tech in Carpet & Textile Management with 20 intakes and Ph.D. Programme covering Pre Ph.D. Course Centre for Textiles at IICT. More labs are also going to be created to cover advanced and novel activities like advanced Carpet & Home Textiles manufacturing, Fashion/ Style/Texture, Designs, Information Technology EDP, Personality Dev./ language skill including foreign language other than English.
- In this endeavor a holistic approach of repositioning of IICT will be made. The DPR for Phase III expansion is also submitted
- Training through Projects.
 - More than 3500 Trainees have been successfully trained which covers areas like designing & Technical Development, Carpet weaving & soft skills, Craft awareness, Information Technology. A Great pool of

trained designers are serving the industry besides free lancing by some trained person. Self employment besides engagement by contractors for other trained personal has taken place.

- International Distance Learning Programme (IDLDP)
 - Industry-driven special courses & IDLP Packages.
 - Industry can take benefit by enrolling their representative (s) on desired topic(s) by paying fee (@ Rs. 6000/- per topic) through IDLP conducted by IICT in collaboration with Ag research Ltd, New Zealand.
- Short term courses: Tailor made Industry driven Short Term Training programs run time to time.
- MES based: Application of Computer and IT in Carpet Manufacturing. Carpet and Textile design using CAD Carpet Yarn Dyeing Carpet weaving Spinning of woolen yarn Washing & Finishing of Carpet. More than 5000 persons have been trained so far to mitigate the skill gap.

2. Design Creation and Development (DCD)

Design Bank Created- More than 15000 designs are in place out of which around 3500 designs have been utilized by industry for commercial purpose. The variety of Design Bank includes Traditional INDIAN Motifs (Like: Harappa, Ajanta, Mughal, Rangoli, Jaipuri, Fulkari, Kantha, Paithani, Kalamkari, Banarasi, Jamewar etc.), modern motifs etc. as per trend.

3. Research and Development (R&D)

Product Development: Quite a few product development activities have been completed at institutional level and or in collaboration which includes:

- Coir Based Carpet:
- Silk Carpet :
- Eri silk Carpet :
- Modacrylic based carpet :
- Handmade Astroturf type Carpet
- Natural fiber based carpet:
- Natural dyeing:
- Organic product:.
- Substitute to polyester shaggy:
- Bujbun Utilization:
- Vertical Blind
- Coir Paper and Coir Silk:

Another revolutionary research supported by CCRI Alleppey, Kerala of Coir Board, Kochi is continuing for coir silk. Commercial Stage trials with reputed Rayon Manufacturing co.(Grasim & Century Rayon) are being undertaken. The value addition will benefit coconut growers and support industrialization for coir paper & coir silk Production in coconut production intensive states like Kerala, Tamilnadu of the country. A proprietary move on supplement to Make in India Mission - Industry to come forward and explore.

- 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.

4. Technical Support to the Industry (TSI).

- Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry through its various laboratories such as CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical & Chemical Labs & Carpet Lab to fulfill their needs to compete with the global market.
- IICT Laboratories are NABL Accredited hence test reports are acceptable internationally.
- Industry can hire IICT for consultation to enhance their business performance.
- "KALEEN BANDHU"- The forum for Industry – IICT Interface remained active through interactive programmes.

Result Frame Work document (RFD) compliance: Institute achieved Score of 98 % for the activities Human Resource Development (HRD), Research & Development (R &D), Design Creation & Development (DCD), Technical Support & Service (TSI) and Infrastructure & Administration. This clearly indicates that IICT fulfils the targeted requirement of stake holders given by Govt.

Salient achievement of the year

- Executive Committee (EC) meetings held dated 13.09.2019, 15.03.2019, 25.07.2018, 04.06.2018, 03.04.2018 and Annual General Meeting (AGM) held dated 13.09.2019.

- UP Awas Evum Vikas Parishad, Varanasi has undertaken the Construction & Development Works at Pipris Campus of IICT.
 - Various faculties of IICT participated and presented Research paper in International conferences, seminars, Workshop etc. and represented IICT successfully at various forums like IIT Kanpur, IIT Delhi, MMMUT, Gorakhpur MLVT Bhilwara, ITM GKP, UGC-HRDC,Allahabad, Global Institute of Quality Management, Navi Mumbai, BHU, Varanasi etc.
 - Shri Ravi Capoor, I.A.S., Secretary (Textiles), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India along with the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Chairman IICT , and others visited Institute and directions / advice are being followed by the Institute.
- Institute has been able to fulfill long time pending demand of the sector for technical experts through its B.Tech. Technocrats and the same is continuing. Industry has also come forward and placed these technocrats suitably in their organization.

IICT –Strengths

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Ingenuity | Our way of life |
| Integrity | Our Virtue |
| Competiveness | Our Spirit |
| Technological Strides | Our temperament |



Shri Ravi Capoor, IAS, Secretary (Textiles) visited IICT along with Shri Shanmanu, IAS, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Chairman, IICT and others on 10-10-2019 and memento was presented to him by Dr.Alok Kumar, Director, IICT



Shri Ravi Capoor, IAS, Secretary (Textiles) inspecting IICT workshop along with Shri Shanmanu, IAS, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Chairman, IICT and others on 10-10-2019

iii. National Centre for Design and Product Development Activities for FY 2019-20

Activities of the NCDPD for the Year 2019-20 (April - Oct 2019)

Regional Level Seminar/Workshop for Promotion of GI Registered Crafts

O/o. DC (Handicrafts) sanctioned the activity of organizing Regional Level Seminar/Workshop for Promotion of GI Registered Crafts. The activity held at various regions viz. Delhi, Varanasi, Moradabad, Agartala, Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai and Guwahati. The objectives were to promote the handicrafts registered under Geographical Indication, make awareness about the importance of GI registration, its benefits and Creation of strong brand identity of GI



Gandhi Shilp Bazaar at Dilli Haat, INA for Artisans Practicing GI Crafts

With an objective to promote the artisans practicing the GI crafts, O/o. DC (Handicrafts) sanctioned the activity of organizing Gandhi Shilp Bazaar at Dilli Haat, INA Market, New Delhi to NCDPD. 48 general

category artisans who are practicing the GI crafts participated in the 15 days long program. The activity held from 1st to 15th September 2019.



Execution and Implementation of Time-Bound activity of NIFT Showcase Exhibition 'Toolbox' at NIFT-Delhi

NCDPD to prepare the concepts, designs and also execution of the time-bound activity.

NIFT-Delhi organized an exhibition to showcase the on-going work and achievements of all 16 campuses of the Institution at their Delhi campus on 30th and 31st August 2019. NIFT, Delhi approached

Accordingly, NCDPD undertook the work and completed it in a time bound manner.



National Handloom Day

O/o. DC (Handlooms) entrusted the responsibility to NCDPD for preparing the design concept, detailed drawings and execution of

works for the thematic display of Handloom products during the National Handloom Day at Bhubaneswar on 7th August 2019.



NCDPD set up the thematic display of Handloom products of Padma Shree Awardees, Sant Kabir Awardees and National Awardees of Odisha. More than 55 handloom products displayed at the exhibition. The display was visited by Sh. Ravi Capoor, Secretary-Textiles and Sh. Sanjay Rastogi, Development Commissioner (Handlooms).

Publicity Materials for the Launch of Samarth Scheme of Ministry of Textiles



Ministry of Textiles assigned NCDPD the works for preparation of publicity materials for the launch of Samarth Scheme on 14th August 2019 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi. NCDPD undertook the work for preparation of Brochure, Standees, Hoardings, Backdrop, Podium panels, Parking panels and designing of MOUs for signing. NCDPD executed and delivered the works within a short span of time.



Design & Technical Development Workshops for Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd (THDCL), Tamil Nadu

NCDPD implemented the Design & Technical development workshops of Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd (THDC), Tamil Nadu in different clusters across Tamil Nadu state under the



IDPH scheme of O/o. DC(H) sanctioned to THDC. NCDPD deputed its inhouse designers to work exclusively in these projects at the very remotest villages in the state of Tamil Nadu. 19 such workshops successfully concluded by NCDPD and 570 artisans got benefitted in these programs.

The designers trained the artisans in developing new and innovative designs according to the choice and trend of national & international markets. Many prototypes such as Palm leaf from Vannankundu-Ramanathapuram, cane craft from Walajapet, Wooden toys from

Ambasamudram and Soap stone craft from Mahabalipuram got overwhelming response from craft lovers. Orders are getting for the newly developed products by the Poompuhar (Tamil Nadu) Emporiums.



Design & Technical Development Workshops for Upendra Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan (UMSAS), Patna, Bihar

exclusively for the projects spanning a period of 5 months. 6 projects successfully concluded by NCDPD and the artisans were trained in developing new and innovative designs with amalgamation of colours, fabrics, introduction of new techniques such as transformation of traditional paintings such as Manjusha, Tikuli etc. to fabrics and many more. The artisans were very much motivated through these projects. 4 more projects are underway

NCDPD implemented the Integrated Design & Technical development Projects of Upendra Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan (UMSAS), Patna, Bihar sanctioned by O/o. DC (H) under the IDPH scheme, in different clusters across Bihar. Designers from NCDPD worked



Training on Bamboo Jewellery for Artisans of MP Bamboo Mission BCDI under the support of Madhya Pradesh Bamboo Mission conducted one month training program on Bamboo Jewellery making

at BCDI, Agartala from 24th May to 22nd June 2019. 12 artisans from Madhya Pradesh participated in the training.



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15 days training on bamboo furniture making for artisans from Govt. of Jharkhand



Training on Bamboo Furniture making was held at BCDI, Agartala for the artisans from Govt. of Jharkhand. 20 artisans got benefitted in the 15 days training held from 28th May to 11th June 2019.



Training on Bamboo Furniture Making for Artisans of MP Bamboo Mission

One month training in Bamboo Furniture Making held at BCDI,

Agartala for artisans of Madhya Pradesh Bamboo Mission from 29th June to 28th July 2019. 18 artisans from Madhya Pradesh participated in the training.



Artisans of Assam State Bamboo Development Agency Trained at BCDI, Agartala

Bamboo Handicrafts artisans from Assam undergone one month training at BCDI, Agartala. Two such trainings conducted from 1st

to 30th August 2019 and 2nd September to 1st October 2019. The training was sponsored by Assam Bamboo Mission in which 15 artisans in the first program and 9 artisans in the 2nd program got trained.



Training for Diploma Students of Bamboo Research & Training Centre, Chichpalli, Maharashtra

Diploma students of BRTC, Chichpalli, Maharashtra got one month

practical training at BCDI, Agartala from 17th September to 1st October 2019. 7 students undergone the training under the sponsorship of Bamboo Research & Training Centre, Chichpalli.



Training for Students of Mizoram Bamboo Mission

One month training in Bamboo handicrafts held for 10 students of Mizoram Bamboo Mission at BCDI, Agartala from 7th August to 5th September 2019.



Technical Training for Bamboo Artisans at BCDI

Under the support of O/o. DC(H), one month Technical training on Bamboo handicrafts held at BCDI, Agartala from 2nd to 28th June 2019. 30 artisans from across Tripura sponsored by Handicrafts Service Centre, Tripura participated in this program.



Design & Technology Development Workshop for Bamboo Artisans at BCDI

2 Design & Technology Development Workshops held at BCDI under the support of O/o. DC(H). The two months each workshop held from 8th August to 6th September 2019 and

16th October to 14th November 2019 respectively. 30 bamboo artisans each and one master craftsman in each workshop participated. Artisans got awareness about new design development and trained to develop new and innovative bamboo products under the guidance and supervision of experienced designer.



Craft Exchange Program between India and Bhutan At BCDI, Agartala under NERTPS Scheme- Inaugurated by Hon'ble Governor of Tripura NCDPD under the NERTPS scheme of O/o. DC(H) started the 10 days craft exchange program between India and Bhutan from 19th November 2019. The program will be till 29th November 2019.

Hon'ble Governor of Tripura Shri. Ramesh Bais inaugurated the program at BCDI, Agartala in the august presence of Sh. Kiran Gitte IAS, Secretary-Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Tripura. Officials from HSC, DC(H), Agartala also graced the occasion. 5 skilled bamboo master artisans from Bhutan and 5 master artisans from India involved in this program.



Council of handicrafts Development Corporation (COHANDS)

Details of the programme organized by the COHANDS:

- I. Organized 24 number of National Marketing Events at Baroda, Nagpur, Pune, Bhopal, Gwalior, Jabalpur, Kutch, Jodhpur, Dehradun, Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad, Agra, Kanpur, Chandigarh, Jaipur, Rewari, Madhubani, Patna, Craft Museum Bangalore, New Delhi, Ahmedabad and Surat. 973 artisans were benefited. Sales to the tune of Rs.1,90,68,151/- were generated during the programme.
- II. Organized 2 number of Thematic Exhibition for GI craft at

- III. Organized 1 number of Special Marketing event at New Delhi. During the programme 22 number of artisans were benefited. Sale to the tune of Rs.4,50,000/- approximately were generated.
- IV. Organized 4 number of International Marketing event at Kathmandu, Sweden, Netherland, Mumbai. During the programme 45 artisans were benefited. Sale to the tune of Rs.1,65,60,000/- were generated.



Amsterdam event



Amsterdam event



Stockholm event.



Stockholm event.

V. Organized 2 number of Integrated Design and Technical Development Projects at Ambala (Haryana) in hand embroidery craft and Panipat (Haryana) in hand block print. During the programme 80 artisans were benefited.

VI. Organized 2 number of Design and Technology Development Workshops at Maloya Chandigarh in Hand Embroidery Craft and Pandav Nagar, New Delhi in hand embroidery craft. During the programme 60 numbers of artisans were benefited.

- VII. Organized 45 number of Craft Awareness Programmes at Jammu, Bareilly, Vijayawada, Mysore, Delhi, Nagercoil, Trichur, Tirupati, Ahmedabad, Bhuj & Bhopal. During the programme 4869 number of artisans were benefited.
- VIII. Organized 4 number of Craft Demonstration Programmes at Bhubaneswar, Patna, Ranchi and Ramgarh. During the programme 80 numbers of artisans were benefited.
- IX. Organized 12 number of Special Camps at Rewari, Jodhpur, Ranchi, Punjab, Jaipur & Darbhanga. During the programme 1308 number of artisans were benefited.
- X. Three months operation and cataloguing of craft in respect of Manipur and Assam State for facilitating in online marketing and sales platform
- XI. Three months operation and cataloguing of craft in respect of Mizoram and Meghalaya State for facilitating in online marketing and sales platform
- XII. Three months operation and cataloguing of craft in respect of Sikkim and Nagaland State for facilitating in online marketing and sales platform
- XIII. Three months operation and cataloguing of craft in respect of Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh State for facilitating in online marketing and sales platform
- XIV. Organizing a Seminar Workshop at Bhopal for 3 days for the benefit of SC artisans w.e.f. 27th to 29th June, 2019. During the programme 136 participants were participated.

iv. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts

The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts is a non-profit organization and non- governmental body established under section 25 of companies act 1956 with an objective to promote, support, protect, maintain increase of exports of handicrafts. It is an apex body of handicrafts exporters for promotion of handicrafts from the country and project India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high quality of handicrafts goods and services and ensure various measures keeping in view of observance of international standard and specifications. Council has created necessary infrastructure as well as marketing and information facilities, which are availed by both by the member exporters and importers.

The following are brief of activities undertaken by the EPCH during the month of April-October 2019 :-

India Pavilion at International Fair & Exhibition

To create awareness & opportunities for handicrafts exporters EPCH organise/setup India Pavilion in International fair & exhibition as per list given below:-

- India Pavilion at Hong Kong Houseware Fair and Home Textile in Hong Kong - 20-23 April, 2019 along with 56 member exporters.
- India Trend Show – Tokyo - 24 – 26 July 2019 with 10 member exporters

- Sourcing at Magic Fair - Las Vegas, USA - 11-14 August, 2019 with 10 member exporters
- 25th China International Furniture Expo - Shanghai, China - 09-12 September, 2019 with 10 member exporters

National export promotional activities

EPCH organise number of activities at domestic level particularly RBSM (Reverse Seller Meet) & member participation at Home Expo & IFJAS

- RBSM - Home Expo consists of Houseware, Furniture and Textiles held on 16-18 April, 2019 at India Export Centre & Mart, Delhi NCR with over 475 exhibitors, manufacturers and entrepreneurs participated in the show. Over 523 buyers visited the show.
- Indian Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Show (IFJAS) from 4-6 July 2019 at India Export Centre & Mart, Delhi NCR along with 250 exhibitors, manufacturers and entrepreneurs participated in the Show. 472 overseas buyers and buying agents visited IFJAS India and generated estimated business worth of Rs.130 corers.
- Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair (IHGF Delhi Fair) 16-20 October 2019 at India Export Centre & Mart, Delhi NCR with over 3200 exhibitors, manufacturers and entrepreneurs participated in the Show. 7312 buyers visited the show and generated estimated business of Rs. 3750 corers.
- Inauguration of the Upgraded Wood Seasoning And Treatment Plant at Common Facility Centre Saharanpur by Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani.

India Pavilion at International Fair & Exhibition

EPCH Participation in the Hong Kong Gifts & Premium Fair held from 27-30 April, 2019 at HKCEC, Hong Kong



Inauguration of Hong Kong Gifts & Premium Show by Mrs. Mrinalini Srivastava, Acting Consul General and Mr. Ajith John Joshua, Consul (Commerce, Political & Media), Mr Rajesh Kumar Jain one of the participants along with other participants of fair.

EPCH participation in China International Furniture Expo held from 09-12 September, 2019 at Shanghai, China



Inauguration of India Pavilion at China International Furniture Expo by Shri Anil Kumar Rai, Consul General of India at Shanghai, China along with Dr. J. Aravind, Head of Chancery and Consul (Commercial) along with Indian handicrafts exporters.

EPCH Participation at India Trends Fair Held From 24-26 July 2019 at Tokyo, Japan



His Excellency Mr. Sanjay Kumar Verma, Ambassador of India inaugurated the 5th edition of India Trend Fair 2019 in the presence of Mr. Ajit Chavan, Secretary, Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, Mr. Nobuhiro Komada, President of Nissenken Quality Evaluation Center Japan, Mr. Yosuke Yanagase, Chairman JIIPA, Mr. Ravi K. Passi, Chairman EPCH.

National export promotional activities

IHGF Delhi Fair Autumn 2019 held from 16-20 October 2019 at India Expo Centre & Mart Greater Noida, Delhi NCR



Inauguration of 48th edition of IHGF Delhi Fair by Shri Ravi Capoor, Secretary [Textiles], Ministry of Textiles, Government of India along with Shri Shantmanu Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Shri RK Passi Chairman EPCH and Shri Rakesh Kumar Director General EPCH

Indian Fashion Jewellery & Accessories show held from 4-6 July 2019 at India Expo Centre & Mart Greater Noida, Delhi NCR



Shri Shantmanu, IAS, Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] inaugurated the 12th edition of Indian Fashion Jewellery & Accessories show. Shri Ravi K. Passi, Chairman – EPCH, Shri Vikas Manaktala, President, IFJAS 2019, Shri Rakesh Kumar and Director General – EPCH, Shri Rahul Mehta, Chairman, IGFA and President, CMAI and members of Committee of Administration of EPCH were present on the occasion.

Inauguration of upgraded wood seasoning plant and Treatment Plant at Common Facility Centre Saharanpur by Hon'ble Union minister of Minister of Child and Women Development and Minister of Textile Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani



Facilitating leading exporters of Saharanpur by Hon'ble Minister

Workshop & Seminars in Craft Clusters

Knowledge seminar organized by Drip Capital + BAA and Associations of Moradabad YES, MHEA, IIA and LUB at Moradabad



Seminar on Globalization and Positioning of Products & Services in Worldwide Market Segments



Organized Cluster Awareness Programme at Baksa, Assam.



Seminar on "Foreign Exchange Services to SME's" and Technical Competence in Packaging"



National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy

During the period from April 2019 to September, 2019 the Crafts Museum organized various Exhibitions, Workshops Seminars/events:

Exhibition and Workshops:

1. **International Museum Day:** International Museum day was celebrated at the museum on 18th May 2019. As part of celebration a one week workshop on Block Printing and Natural Dye making was done in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA). Also a lecture was organised in collaboration with Shapedia on topic "Museums in Colonial India" by Dr Anand Bardhan.
2. **Talk on Indian Textiles in South East Asia:** A talk was organised on 21 Jul 2019, in collaboration with organisation Sahapedia on topic "India Textiles in South East Asia by Dr Gauri Parimoo, Independent Curator, Singapore.
3. **Inauguration of New Textiles Gallery:** On 13 Aug 2019 the new textiles gallery was inaugurated by Smt Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister for Women and Child Development and Minister of Textiles in the presence of Shri Ravi Kapoor, Secretary Textiles. The new gallery displays more than 200 master pieces of textiles.
4. **Exhibition of Khadi Sarees:** Exhibition of 150 Khadi Sarees was organised from 24th September 2019 to 28th September 2019 in collaboration with Taneria Sarees (a TATA product). The exhibition of 150 hand-woven Khadi Sarees was part of celebrations to commemorate 150 years of Mahatma Gandhi.
5. **Charkha and Loom Demonstration on Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations:** A demonstration of looms and Charkha was done from 02nd October 2019 to 06th October 2019 as part of Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations. The event attracted Indian as well as foreign visitors.
6. About 4150 Scholars, Crafts Experts, Research Persons, Architects, Fashion Designers, Institutes, Colleges and schools have seen the different Crafts Documentary Films.
7. 900 Appx. short films on Traditional Indian Textiles and Handicrafts, have been screened to the Visitors at Crafts Museum.

Visit by Delegations and others:

1. A German delegation of directors of museum visited headed by Dr Andres Gorgen, Director General Culture and Communication, Germany visited the museum.
 2. 7,809 students from Schools and colleges, 15038 Indian and 1332 Foreign Visitors visited the Crafts Museum during April to September 2019.
- v. **METAL HANDICRAFTS SERVICE CENTRE**

Handicrafts of India are very significant to the Country as they not only represent the Culture & Tradition but also have high utility and

decorative value. Handicrafts Sector is highly unorganized sector, it makes substantial contribution to India Economy and is major employment generation for the masses.

Moradabad is famous through word as PEETAL NASGRI 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. To promote metal handicrafts & to meet the requirements of trade in this regard, 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.

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
- Skill Development Training

Research Testing and Calibration Laboratory (RTC Laboratory)

Research Testing and Calibration Laboratory (RTC Laboratory) established during the Up Graduation Plan of MHSC in 2005. This is a NABL Accredited according to ISO / IEC : 17025 : 2005 for Metals & Alloys, Paint & Surface Coatings ,Electroplating Baths & Salts, RoHs, Migration of Heavy Metals & Water & Waste.

MHSC is one of the leading Material Testing Laboratory in India in the field of Metal Handicrafts Products, Chemical, Non – Destructive, Toxic Metal Testing, Drop Test and Corrosion Resistance Testing, RoHS , REACH (SHVC), etc.

RTC Laboratory , have acquired a great reputation for Quality and Implemented Quality Management System in line with the requirements of EN / ISO / IEC 17025 : 2005 equipped with Contemporary Testing Equipments like IC-ICP-MS, FTIR EDXRF, AAS and Bursting Strength Tester etc. MHSC have constantly ensured to deliver best service at competitive price.

NEW ADDITION OF EQUIPMENT FOR TESTING APPLICATIONS & INSPECTION -



Ion Chromatography –ICPMS

Benefits to the Exporters : -

All related test facilities will be available at their door step and will be cost effective The testing will be done within the shortest period as required by the customers without affecting their Results quality. The exporters will save time and money by taking the samples to other places in Delhi or else-where. 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 there products at



FTIR

any stage of process as well as Finished Products

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

- **Approximate 526 Artisans Benefited**
- **Approximate 2474 Exporters Benefited**
- **Approximate 562 Manufacturers Benefited**

Recent achievements of the Centre: -

1. From the Metal Finishing Section (MFS) MHSC achieved revenue of Rs.4121654.00 from 1st April 2019 to October 2019.
2. From the RTC Laboratory of MHSC had revenue of Rs.2934513.00 from 1st April 2019 to October 2019.
3. Total revenue earned from CFC & RTC Laboratory is Rs. 10359566.00. The data available in the Centre shows from the above CFC & RTCL at least 860 exporters, manufactures, buyers/ buying agents and artisans from Moradabad & surrounding area derived the benefits in diverse ways as testing & certification or finishing.

Details of Unaudited Income & Expenditure of the Centre for the FY- 2018-19

Year	Income (In INR)	Expenditure (In INR)
2018 – 19	Rs. 1,83,33236.00	Rs. 1,79,16648.00

(a) National Accreditation Board of Testing & Calibration Laboratories has been conducted the Assessment of RTC Laboratory for the

renewal of NABL Accreditation on dated 12.07.2017 – 13.07.2017 , 19.07.2017 – 20.07.2017 & 23.08.2017 by team of Auditors appointed by NABL with Lead Assessor Dr. Y. C. Nijhawan [Ex. Director National Test House] & same has been achieved by the Centre Successfully.

(b) MHSC has trained Metal artesian under Andhra Pradesh State Skill Development Corporation in the trade of Electroplating and Effluent Treatment, Engraving, Quality Control, Lacquering and Painting, Welding and Soldering, Powder Coating, and Packaging after obtaining the approval of National Skills Qualification Frame Work (NSQF) of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship .

About 2200 artisans are benefitted directly or indirectly by organising IDP & DW programmes of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India . It is also planned to conduct more programmes in futures on seeing the successes rate of the programmes.

Recent visit of Dignitaries to MHSC, Moradabad.

(A) Shri Yasvant Rao, IAS, Divisional Commissioner (Moradabad) visited MHSC reviewed the complete functioning of MHSC, Moradabad



(B) Shri Anubhav Patnaik – MLA – Odessa Legislative Assembly , visited MHSC reviewed the complete functioning of MHSC, Moradabad



TEXTILE PROMOTION IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

11.1 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)

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

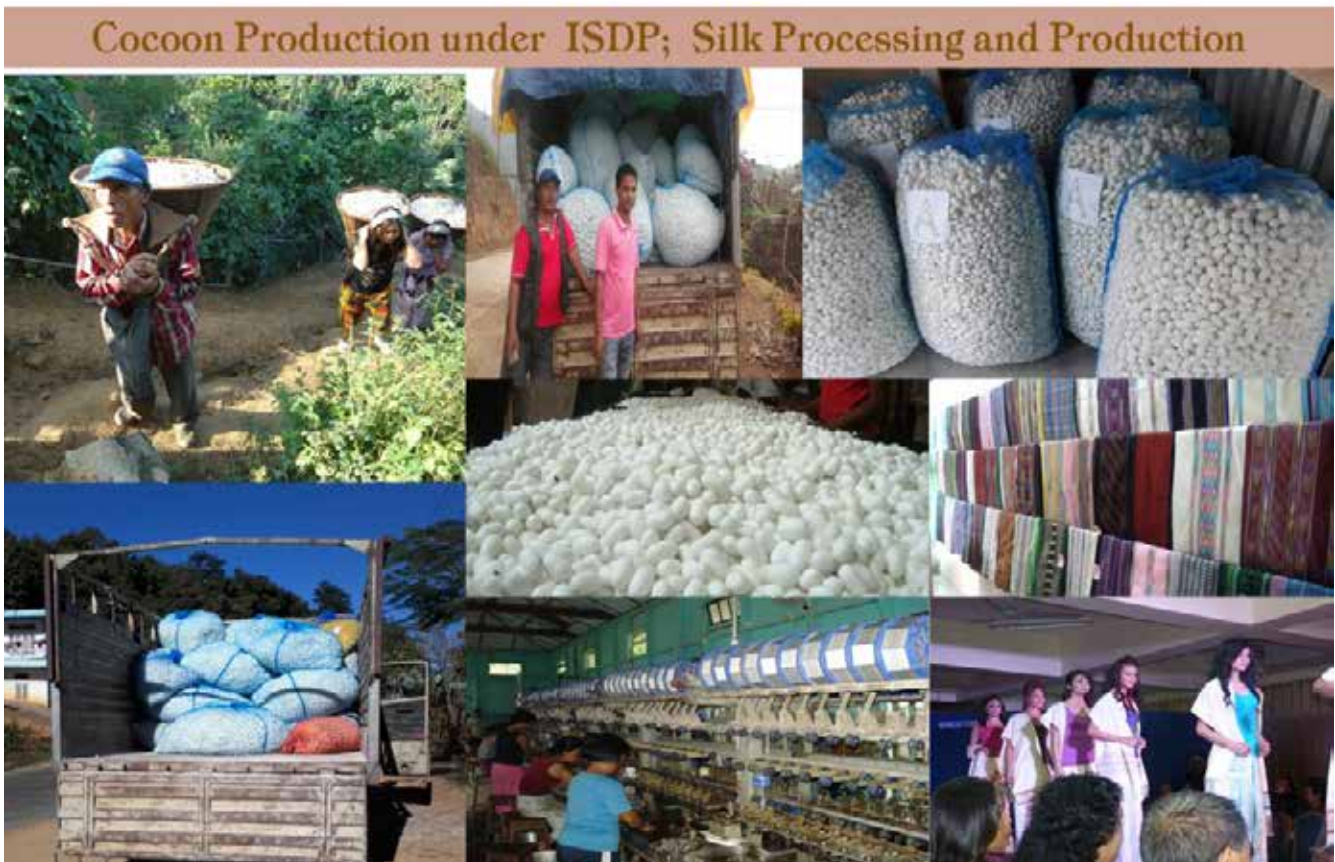
11.2 Initiatives under NERTPS:

11.2.1 Sericulture: Under NERTPS, Sericulture projects have been

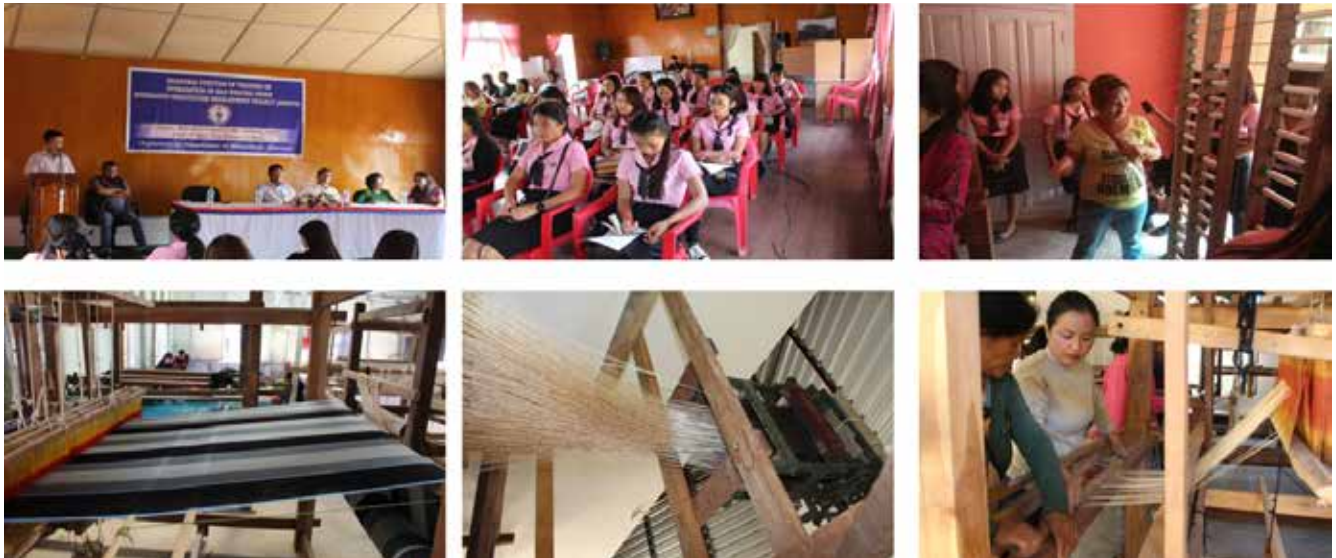
approved for implementation in the potential districts identified in North Eastern States, under three broad categories viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) and Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP), Eri Spun Silk Mills (ESSM) and Aspirational Districts (AD).

11.2.1.1 Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP): (20 Projects)

11.2.1.1(a) Eighteen projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs.631.97 crore. (Gol share of Rs.525.11 crore) for implementation in Assam including BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The projects will support 29,910 acres plantation of Mulberry, Eri & Muga. This includes Soil to Silk for BTC (Assam) and Post Cocoon Technology for Nagaland. The projects are implemented by the State Sericulture Departments.



Weaving Training



11.2.1.1(b) Seed Infrastructure Units in CSB: To create infrastructure facilities for production of the quality seed in Mulberry, Eri and Muga Sectors in NE, a project was approved at total cost of Rs 37.71 crore (100% Central assistance). This scheme envisages construction of 6 seed infrastructure units [(1 mulberry seed unit at

Jorhat (Assam), 4 muga seed units at Silchar (Assam), Mokoukchung (Nagaland), Kokrajhar (BTC-Assam), Tura (Meghalaya) and 1 Eri seed unit at Topatoli (Assam)] with a production capacity of 30 lakh mulberry Dfls and 21.51 lakh Muga & Eri Dfls



11.2.1.1(c) Silk Printing Unit at Tripura:

To modernize the Silk printing facilities for value addition to the silk and fabric produced in Tripura, a project for establishment of Silk Processing and Printing Unit under NERTPS was approved at a total cost of Rs.3.71 crore (100% Central assistance). This unit targets to print and process 1.50 lakh metre silk per annum.



11.2.1.2 Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP): (10 Projects)

Ten projects to produce for import substitute bivoltine silk with a total cost of Rs.290.31 crore out of which Gol share of Rs.258.74 crore have been sanctioned under NERTPS. The projects cover 4,900 acres of mulberry plantation benefitting 10,607 women beneficiaries covering in all NE States (except Manipur).



11.2.1.3 Eri Spun Silk Mills & Aspirational Districts:(8 Projects)

a. Eri Spun Silk Mills (ESSM): Establishment of 3 Eri Spun Silk Mills in Assam, BTC and Manipur States have been approved with a total cost of Rs.64.59 crore(Gol share of Rs.57.28 crore(to produce 165 MT of Eri spun silk yarn per annum benefitting around 7,500 stakeholders after establishment of mills.

b. Development of Sericulture in Aspirational Districts: Govt. of India initiated development of silk industry in the Aspirational Districts in one/two blocks per district covering Mulberry, Eri, Muga or Oak Tasar as per the potentiality of the district with the involvement of State Governments. Presently 5 sericulture projects are under implementation in the States of Assam, BTC, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland at a total cost of Rs.79.60 crore with Gol share of Rs.73.47 crore. The

projects cover 3,360 acres of plantation benefitting around 4,185 beneficiaries.

11.2.1.4 Progress for ongoing & New projects:

Progress: Upto November, 2019, about 32,810 acres (13280 new and 19530 existing) have been brought under host plantation of Mulberry, Eri , Muga and Oak tasar covering 43,666 beneficiaries and produced 2,984 MT of raw silk during the project period (2014-

15 to 2019-20 up to Sept). As against Rs.711.68crore released by Ministry under the above projects, an expenditure of Rs.569.76 crore has been incurred. Besides, 19000 rearing houses, 13800 mounting hall, 31 grainages and 33 CFC already developed

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

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	Gol Share (Rs.Cr.)	Gol Release (Till Nov, 2019) (Rs. Cr.)	Beneficiaries (Nos)		Output per annum(MT) 2019-20	
					Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt(P) (upto Sept-2019)
I	Integrated Sericulture Development Project							
1	Assam	66.67	47.42	45.05	5,965	5,965	94	86.29
2	BTC	34.92	24.68	22.62	3,356	3,356	75	33.56
3	BTC(IEDPB)	11.41	10.61	10.08	654	654	26	13.46
4	BTC(Soil to Silk)	55.36	53.12	37.09	3,526	2,345	102	51.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	18.42	18.42	17.50	1,805	1,672	36	-
6	Manipur (Valley)	149.76	126.60	107.55	6,613	5,555	203	13.68
7	Manipur (Hill)	30.39	24.67	20.50	2,169	1,201	51	9.00
8	Meghalaya	30.16	21.91	19.57	2,856	2,856	77	27.73
9	Mizoram	32.49	24.49	23.26	1,683	1,683	49	21.33
10	Mizoram(IMS DP)	13.52	12.83	12.19	833	800	10	2.36
11	Nagaland	31.47	22.66	21.52	2,678	2,678	69	43.11
12	Nagaland (IESDP)	13.66	12.83	12.19	1,053	1,053	24	23.24
13	Nagaland (PCT)	8.57	8.48	8.06	400	406	Post cocoon & post yarn activities.	
14	Tripura	47.95	33.20	29.58	3,432	3,432	121	4.71
	Total (I)	544.75	441.93	386.76	37,023	33,656	938	329.47
la	New ISDP projects							
15	Ar. Pradesh (ILSEF)	37.25	35.65	9.12	1,270	445	48	-
16	Ar, Pradesh(IMSDP)	12.69	12.15	6.08	750	-	9	-
17	BTC -IESDP(Tap)	18.63	17.35	5.78	1,400	375	18	-
18	Nagaland-Chungtia	18.67	18.04	1.70	500	120	16	-
	Total (Ia)	87.24	83.19	22.68	3,920	940	91	
lb	Infrastructure Projects							
19	Tripura (Printing)	3.71	3.71	3.52	-	-	1.50 lakh mts./yr	
20	CSB Seed Infrastructure	37.71	37.71	35.82	-	-	30 lakh Mulberry & 3.70 lakhs Muga / Eri dfls / yr	
	Total (Ib)	41.42	41.42	39.35	-	-	-	-
	Total (I + Ia + Ib)	672.46	566.53	448.78	40,943	34,596	1,029	-
II	Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project							

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

1	Assam	29.55	26.28	24.96	1,144	1,144	17	11.00
2	BTC	30.06	26.75	25.41	1,188	1,188	17	1.51
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29.47	26.20	24.89	1,144	663	16	-
4	Meghalaya	29.01	25.77	24.47	1,044	1,033	16	6.45
5	Mizoram	30.15	26.88	25.54	1,169	1,169	16	16.82
6	Nagaland	29.43	26.16	24.85	1,144	1,144	16	4.04
7	Sikkim	29.68	26.43	25.11	1,094	885	17	0.75
8	Tripura	29.43	25.95	24.65	1,144	1,144	16	1.37
	Total (II)	236.78	210.41	199.88	9071	8,370	130	41.94
Ila	New Biv. projects							
9	Nagaland –Biv (SPV)	22.43	20.68	10.34	436	-	14	-
10	Tripura-Sepahijala	31.11	27.64	3.16	1,100	-	17	-
	Total (Ila)	53.54	48.32	13.50	1,536	-	31	-
	Total (II + Ila)	290.31	258.74	213.38	10,607	8,370	161	-
	IEC			2.00				
III	Eri Spun Silk Mills							
1	Assam	21.53	19.09	5.00	-	-	-	-
2	BTC	21.53	19.09	5.00	-	-	-	-
3	Manipur	21.53	19.09	5.00	-	-	-	-
	Total(III)	64.59	57.28	15.00	-	-	-	-
IV	Aspirational Districts							
1	Assam	21.03	19.55	9.78	1,200	-	46	-
2	BTC	20.28	18.64	9.32	960	-	40	-
3	Meghalaya	12.08	10.97	5.48	410	-	17	-
4	Mizoram	11.56	10.82	3.45	650	200	17	-
5	Nagaland	14.65	13.49	4.50	965	500	17	8.00
	Total(IV)	79.60	73.47	32.53	4,185	700	137	8.00
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV) (38 projects)	1,107.90	956.01	711.68	55,735	43,666	1,327	379.41

P: Provisional

Monitoring of Projects: These projects are implemented under the monitoring, supervision and guidance of central Silk Board (CSB). A Management Information System (MIS) has been developed to get the real time information on all sericulture projects.

NE States have taken steps to geo-tag the creation of assets/ infrastructure and plantation along with beneficiary details by using GPS Map Camera with coordinates of Latitude and Longitude for easy access for identification of new farmers for plantation development & infrastructure to be created.

11.2.2 Apparel & Garment Making Project: The project was introduced with a view to promote industrial garmenting in North East through local entrepreneurs. Under this Project plug and play

Centers (factories) which are well equipped with high-end industrial garmenting machineries have been set up in each NE States and Sikkim @ Rs.18.18 crore per center. Seven (7) Centers have been inaugurated and facilities have been made available to the entrepreneurs for operationalization. It is expected that the project will not only open new avenues for industrial garmenting in North East but also trigger growth of allied industries in NER.

11.2.3 Handloom projects: As per the 4th handloom census 2019-20, there are 18.56 lakh handloom workers and 18.62 lakh handlooms in North Eastern Region (NER). A majority of looms in the North Eastern States are engaged in domestic production and relatively less number are into mixed production i.e domestic as well as commercial production. This is primarily because handloom

weaving is part of the culture across all social groups in NER. As per 4th Census 2019-20, the dominance of female weavers in the total weavers' work force is highest in North Eastern States. Under NERTPS handloom sector is supported with following interventions:

11.2.3.1 Cluster Development Projects for Handlooms: 180 cluster development projects with a financial outlay of Rs. 92.35 crore are under implementation under this project. The support is provided for design interventions, diversification of product lines and marketing.

11.2.3.2 Marketing Promotion: Financial assistance is provided for marketing support to the handloom weavers under the Marketing

and Export Promotion Scheme. During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 531.56 lakh was released to NER States and a total of 19 expos were sanctioned. During 2018-19, a total of 12 Expos were sanctioned and Rs. 196.73 Lakhs was released under the same. During 2019-20 a total of 13 expos were sanctioned and Rs. 498.04 lakh was released under the same during 2019-20 (upto 31.12.2019)

11.2.4 Handicrafts Project : For overall Integrated & sustainable development of Handicrafts sector in North East states, various projects has been sanctioned. The details of the sanctioned handicrafts project are given as under:-

Amount in crore

S. No.	Project Name	Project Cost approved	Year of sanction	GOI Share	I.A Share	Fund Released so far	Fund Utilized As on 21.11.19	Number of artisans benefited/to be benefited
1.	Comprehensive Development of NE handicrafts – EPCH	12.48	2015-16	12.48	0.0	4.05	4.05	1960
2.	Integrated Development of Hand Crafted Bamboo, Natural Fiber and Textile based Clusters for Nagaland-I.A. Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Nagaland.	6.29	2016-17	6.29	0.0	3.06	3.06	550
3.	Comprehensive Development of Terracotta Crafts at Manipur, I.A MHHDC Ltd. Govt. of Manipur.	2.05	2017-18	1.845	0.205	1.16	0.66	250
4.	Comprehensive Development of Terracotta Crafts at Tripura, I.A Directorate of Industries. Govt. of Tripura.	2.05	2017-18	1.845	0.205	0.58	0.00	Due to non-implementation of project by I.A., project has been suspended and letter dated 31.10.2019 issued to I.A. for refund of released amount with penal interest.
5.	Setting up of Integrated Textile Tourism Complex at Nongpoh, Meghalaya (Directorate of Sericulture & Weaving, Shillong)	7.99	2018-19	7.99	0.0	3.99	0.09	5000 artisans/weavers/farmer of sericulture.
6.	Integrated Design Development Project with Marketing linkage (CCIC, New Delhi)	1.98	2018-19	1.98	0.0	0.99	0.39	400

7.	Project of Integrated Development of Hand Crafted Bamboo, Natural Fibre and Textiles Based Cluster in 7 cluster of Assam (ARTFED, Guwahati, Assam)	6.22	2019-20	6.22	0.0	1.55	0.10	2450
8.	Strengthening of Bamboo & Cane Development Institute for Promotion of Bamboo & Cane Handicrafts on a sustainable basis at BCDI, Agartalla By NCDPD, New Delhi	1.60	2019-20	1.60	0.0	0.80	0.30	Around 1000 artisans of C&B craft from all NER states.
9.	Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts in Manipur by MHHDC Imphal.	7.96	2019-20	7.16	0.80	3.58	0.20	6000

11.2.5 Powerloom Project at Manipur: The first Powerloom project has been introduced in Manipur with total project cost of Rs. 13.17 crore and GOI share of Rs. 9.22 crore. Under the project the Government provides support for construction of work-shed and installation of powerlooms (including preparatory machines) for the powerloom weavers. The project is under progress.

11.2.6 Focused Incubation Center in Jute using digital printing technology: A project with total cost of Rs 3.75 crore and GOI share of 2.75 crore is implemented at Guwahati to create facility for digital printing for jute fabrics. Setting up of facility along with procurement of machines is under progress.

ICT INITIATIVES IN TEXTILES

12.1 Digital Readiness in Ministry of Textiles

The Ministry of Textiles has been actively promoting the Digital initiatives of Government of India, the objective of the digital India programme is to ensure that government services are transparent, easily accessible to citizens. The IT division of the ministry is actively working towards improvement of network infrastructure and making the IT application systems available on high speed broadband. Most of the applications are hosted on National cloud services (MeghRaj). Most of the schemes and services of the ministry and its organisations are accessible to citizens anytime anywhere.

To realize the vision and mission of the government, the Ministry has taken various initiatives to enhance its e-governance services. The implementation of G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-office suite, e-Samiksha, e-Procurement etc., development of MIS on handlooms & handicrafts schemes, NGO portal for Handicraft sector, Development of scheme for capacity building in Textiles (Samarth) has resulted into improved functioning leading to delivery of quality services. The ministry and its organizations are using video conferencing services extensively with different states and departments on regular basis. The ICT infrastructure in sections has been upgraded with the latest desktops and software connected with Udyog Bhawan's Giga-bit LAN/WAN/ Wireless network with IPv6 compatibility.

The desktop video conference facility has also been established with senior officers of the ministry. Training programs were organized during the year for the officers of the Ministry, attached offices on various applications at the Ministry, NIC, DeitY, NDC Shastri Park, Delhi.

NIC-TID is providing technical and functional support to the ministry and its subordinate/attached offices. It is responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance and co-ordination in hosting of websites and ensures their 24x7 availability. They also facilitate access to various on-line e-governance services on cloud, developing/ deploying of various application systems, providing network support services and maintaining the ICT infrastructure.

12.2 Website Management

The Content Management Framework (CMF) based website of the Ministry of Textiles, office of DC(Handicrafts), DC(Handlooms) were made compliant with GIGW (Guidelines for Indian Government Website) guidelines, making it compatible with multiple mode of accessibility, accessible to visually impaired persons with bi-lingual

support. The Content Management System (CMS) is in place to ensure the timely web updation for the website by the concerned officials / divisions.

12.3 ICT Infrastructure up gradations

Hardware/ Software are regularly reviewed and necessary upgrades done for better performance of the LAN/ WAN /PCs. The cyber security status is regularly analyzed and necessary measures taken such as: deploying more firewalls, manageable network equipment as per the security guidelines issued time to time by GOI. System for Automatic patch management and virus detections has also been upgraded to ensure virus free zone over the LAN/ WAN/ services. New VC studio has been setup at the office of Development Commissioner(Handicrafts) and at the office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms).

12.4 e-Governance

To strengthen the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features Digitization of records and files has been done on priority. e-Office implemented in the Ministry, regular hands-on training on e-office organized for various level of officers in the ministry, Office of DC(Handlooms) and Office of DC(Handicrafts). The Digital Signature Certificate/ e-Sign implemented and being successfully used by concerned officers in file creation, movement etc.

The G2G services like employees information system (EIS), e-Visitors System, e-Procurement portal, Public Grievances Monitoring System, Parliament questions /answers (e-Reply), Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System(AEBAS), New version of ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS), SPARROW system, e-Visitors Monitoring System, Foreign Visits Management System, e-Political Clearance System, Court Cases Monitoring System, Public Financial Management System (PFMS), Government Land Information System (GLIS) and DBT are implemented and are being maintained in the ministry.

12.5 New initiatives

1. Preparation of Dashboard of Ministry of Textiles
A Dashboard of the Ministry has been prepared by using Darpan Framework of NIC. Training has been provided to the concerned users and Project Admin has been created for them to manage data of their scheme.
2. A portal has been prepared for seeking online suggestions

- from citizens for formulation of new Textiles Policy. MyGov platform has also been used for seeking suggestions from the citizen.
3. The development of web-based and mobile application for Handloom Mark Scheme is in progress and it will provide:
 - Access to beneficiaries to submit new applications for availing handloom mark under prevailing scheme.
 - SMS and Email Notifications at every stage.
 - Provide online application & claim status to all stake holders.
 - Workflow Implementation & handloom mark labels online.
 - Online Grievance System.
 - Online verification of handloom labels issued by Textiles Committee, Mumbai.
 4. Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector)

The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) is managed by a robust and live Management Information System. Ministry of Textile has facilitated a "Public Dashboard" which provides real time progress of the scheme. The Public Dashboard gives a state wise view which can be further drilled down to district level training progress. One can also view live training centers and number of candidates undergoing training.

The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) issues e-Certificates to trainees who complete their training and pass the Assessment Examination. This certificate contains a QR Code which can be scanned through a mobile based barcode scanner to check the authenticity of the certificate. Alternatively, the certificate can also be verified by going to the online facility on ISDS website.
 5. DBT Portal for Handicrafts sector has been initiated. DBT aims at timely transfer of benefit to the citizen. Through the DBT, Government intend to achieve electronic transfer of benefits, reduce delays in payments and most importantly, accurate targeting of beneficiaries, thereby curbing leakages and duplication. Other ICT activities in the office of DC(Handicrafts) are:
 6. On-line empanelment of Government Agencies with the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts.
 7. Web enabled Application for Empanelment of Designers with the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts.
 8. National Artisan Portal.
 9. Development of Handicrafts Events Management System.

System will manage all the processes associated with Handicrafts events with the provision of filling of online applications by individual artisan for the participation in events organized by this office from time to time including DilliHaat, SurajkundMela etc.

System will help the prospective participant to know about the forthcoming events, applying for participation, to trace out the status of the application. System will ensure online selection of individual artisan for the allotment of stalls.
 10. **e-DHAGA** (Integration of Biometric Authentication in Yarn Supply Scheme)

Implementation of Aadhaar authentication version 2.5 which includes virtual id is in progress.

An ERP portal and e-Dhaga mobile application was launched under Digital India initiative to facilitate handloom weavers.

The system facilitates the handloom weavers to place their indents and make payments online.

More than 2.5 Lakhs weavers benefitted through this application.

12.6 ICT implementation in Attached/Sub-ordinate organizations

Attached and subordinate offices under the Ministry have developed and updated their software applications, also upgraded their ICT infrastructure as per requirement with structured and wireless LAN with IPv6 compatibility. These offices have enhanced their respective websites with more user centric features and GIGW compliance. Various application forms required by the public or trade community for submitting proposals under different schemes are provided on the site for download. Plenty of statistical /analytical reports on Industrial databases are being published for the reference by the industry. Respective regional offices / field level offices were also equipped with adequate ICT infrastructure. Mobile governance is being encouraged in field offices for better operational efficiency.

12.7 Use of GeM portal in Government procurement

Ministry of Textiles, office of DC(Handicrafts), office of DC(Handlooms) and other organisations under the ministry have been procuring goods/items through GeM portal.

RAJBHASHA

13.1 Activities related to progressive use of official language

Hindi is the official language of the Union of India and the policy of the government aims at ensuring the increase in the progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance of the official language policy of the government, implementation of the Annual Programme and compliance of various orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language.

13.2 Compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963

All documents such as notifications, resolutions, general orders, rules etc., under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and all 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.

13.3 Monitoring and Inspection

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union, monitoring is being done through reviewing the quarterly progress reports received from various offices/PSUs/Boards under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles and they are being monitored by inspections intermittently. Suitable instructions are

issued to sort out the shortcomings noticed during these inspections and compliance thereof is being ensured.

13.4 Translation Work

Hindi Section of the Ministry is translating cabinet notes, all notifications, general orders, tenders, budget related documents, Annual Report, parliamentary questions, parliamentary assurances, papers related to standing committees and other parliamentary committees, documents received from office of the Minister of Textiles and press releases on regular basis.

13.5 Hindi Fortnight and Prize Distribution Ceremony

Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the ministry during 14-28 September, 2019. To promote usage of Hindi in the official work and to motivate officers/employees, Hindi Noting and Drafting, Hindi Translation and Language Knowledge, Hindi Essay, Hindi Debate, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation etc. competitions were organized. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, appeals of Home Minister and Minister of Textiles were circulated among all attached/subordinate offices and Textile PSUs to promote maximum use of Hindi in Official Work.

The participants, who were declared successful in various Hindi-themed competitions organized in the ministry during the Hindi fortnight, were awarded with a citation and cash prize by the Secretary (Textiles) during the Hindi Prize Distribution ceremony held on December 9, 2019.



Secretary (Textiles) addressing the officers / employees of the Ministry during the Hindi prize distribution ceremony in the Ministry

13.6.1 Official Language Implementation Committee

Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) is constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary and In-charge of Official Language affairs. Quarterly meetings of the committee are being organized regularly. Action is being taken for the compliance of decisions related to promotion of Hindi in official work.

13.6.2 Hindi Advisory Committee

Action to constitute Hindi Advisory Committee in the Ministry is under process. Once the committee is formed, its meeting will be held regularly.

13.7 Hindi Workshop

Hindi workshop is organized regularly in the ministry. In order to generate interest in Hindi among the officers / employees of the Ministry, the officers / employees present in each workshop are asked questions related to the workshop. The first 10 participants who are successful in this quiz are awarded.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR SC/ST/WOMEN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY:

14.1 SILK SECTOR:

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Under Silk Samagra Scheme during 2019-20:

14.1.1. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.30.00 crore towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2019-20. An amount of Rs.22.50 crore (Till Dec-19) has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Odisha & Haryana towards implementation of components under SCSP during the year 2019-20.

14.1.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.20.00 crore towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under sericulture for the year 2019-20. An amount of Rs.18.57 crore (Till Dec-19) has been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh & Tamil Nadu towards implementation of components under TSP during the year 2019-20.

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

Multi-state tasar projects under Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in six states are being coordinated by CSB, with an outlay of Rs.7160.90 lakhs, shared by MoRD (Rs.5366.15 lakhs) and CSB (Rs.1794.75 lakhs) since October 2013. The project envisages creating over 36,000 sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women in 23 districts, which are mostly Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Bihar.

A total of 33093 farmers have been mobilized into 687 informal producer groups. Under the project 1521 ha of tasar host plants have been raised by 2738 farmers. 1.782 lakh dfls of nucleus seed and 10.86 lakh dfls of basic seed have been reared to produce 94.33 lakh nucleus seed cocoons and 320.81 lakh basic seed cocoons. 360 private graineurs processed 222.587 lakh seed cocoons and produced 50.95 lakh commercial dfls. 13933 commercial rearers brushed 53.52 lakh dfls and produced 1806.72 lakh reeling cocoons besides various capacity and institution building activities across tasar value chain.

14.3 HANDICRAFTS:

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

The NHDP and CHCDS scheme has following components:

A. National Handicrafts Development Programme:

- (i) Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans (AHVY)
- (ii) Design & Technology Upgradation
- (iii) Human Resource Development
- (iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans.
- (v) Infrastructure and Technology Support.
- (vi) Research and Development
- (vii) Marketing Support & Services

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

All these schemes play a vital role in the empowerment and upliftment of women artisans and artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Out of total workforce engaged in handicrafts sector, estimated 56.1% are women, and 28.30 % belong to SC/ST category (Source : Census Survey, 2012-13). There are certain crafts, which are practiced predominantly by women like embroidery, mat weaving, etc. Special attention is being paid to ensure that a large number of women artisans get benefit of all the developmental schemes, such as training, marketing related programmes, National Awards, exhibitions, etc.

14.4. Persons with Disability

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

Sr. No	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
1	Ministry of Textiles	44	1	87	2	59	0	0	0
2	O/o The DC (Handloom) & its Organisations	102	-	288	3	697	17	0	0
3	National Textile Corporation	204	2	167	1	60	2	13211	36
4	Central Cottage Industries Corporation India Limited	41	0	102	3	14	2	87	3
5	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	104	3	60	0	883	11	139	4
6	National Institute of Fashion Technology	945	02	337	0	823	01	0	0
7	O/o Textile Commissioner	65	01	242	04	325	05	0	0
8	O/o The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	38	0	398	0	1383	03	0	0
9	The Jute Corporation of India	164	0	77	4	196	5	0	2
10	O/o Textile Committee	80	01	156	1	280	01	0	0
11	Central Silk Board	645	10	1233	20	1084	25	0	0

14.5.1 Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting

Silk

Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting:

Sericulture suits both marginal and small scale land holders due to its low investment, high assured returns, short gestation period and rich opportunities for enhancement of income and generation of employment to the family members round the year. Sericulture also provides scope for the direct involvement of women. It is estimated that more than 55% of persons practising sericulture are women. Women are involved in the process of production and decision

making for improving economic conditions, thereby enabling them to gain greater recognition and status in the family and society.

On an average, 30% women beneficiaries are covered under the Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra” (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry). The R & D Institutes of CSB focus on drudgery reduction in all the activities relating to silk production chain to promote further participation of Women in Sericulture.

The man power expenditure details and allocation in respect of SC / ST and Women employees in CSB under the scheme – Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry) for the years 2019-20 & 2020-21 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 2019-20 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2019-20 (Proposed by CSB)		B.E 2020-21 (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	369.99	125.29	332.75	114.11	354.12	122.24	
2	Development of Sericulture	181.00	50.00	360.53	50.00	406.49	45.00	
	Total	550.99	175.29	693.28	164.11	760.61	167.24	
	Percentage (%)	31.81	23.67	21.98				

ANNEXURE – II

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN						(Rs. In crore)	
Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2019-20 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2019-20)Proposed by CSB)		B.E 2020-21)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	369.99	66.98	332.75	59.38	354.12	66.38
2	Development of Sericulture	181.00	54.30 30%	360.53	108.16 30%	406.49	122.00 30%
	Total	550.99	121.28	693.28	167.54	760.61	188.38

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

15.1 The Vigilance Unit of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who is also Joint Secretary in the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission. The CVO is the nodal point in the vigilance set up and is entrusted with the following works:-

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in government functions
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate inquiry/investigation thereon whenever necessary
- Inspections and follow up action
- Furnishing factual report/investigation report alongwith comments as required by Central Vigilance Commission
- Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission or otherwise
- Obtaining 1st and 2nd stage advices of Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary and initiating disciplinary proceeding wherever necessary
- Seeking statutory advice of Union Public Service Commission on the quantum of penalty to be imposed on the accused officer
- Issue of Vigilance clearance in respect of all officers/officials in Ministry of Textiles and process for obtaining vigilance clearance from CVC in the case of Board level officers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning under the Ministry
- Preparation of Agreed list and Doubtful integrity and Undesirable Contact Men (UCM).
- Works related to appointment/extension of CVOs/part time CVOs in the organizations under the Ministry
- Holding of Vigilance Awareness Week every year and furnishing report to CVC

15.2. There are five sanctioned post of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in the following organizations functioning under the Ministry of Textiles:

- (i) National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC Ltd.)

- (ii) Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI Ltd.)
- (iii) Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI Ltd.)
- (iv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- (v) Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & Handicraft and Handloom export Corporation of India Limited (CCIC & HHEC Ltd.)

Apart from the above, there are part time Chief Vigilance Officers/ Vigilance Officers in the Attached/Sub-ordinate offices and organizations functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry. However, the overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Textiles.

15.3 Preventive Vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis primarily on identification of areas sensitive or prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/ instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training and the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard are followed. Action taken includes the following:-

- (i). The areas of sensitive nature are identified in the Ministry and surveillance is kept thereon.
- (ii). Security measures have been strengthened and appropriate institutional mechanisms have been put in place to avert malpractices.
- (iii) All organizations under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles have been requested to amend and update their conduct, Disciplinary and Appeal Rules as per CVC, Department of Public Enterprises and DOP&T's circulars/ guidelines from time to time.

15.4 During this financial year, 79 complaint 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. First stage advice of CVC was sought in three cases and CVC had tendered their advice in all three cases.

15.5 Eight disciplinary cases are under process during the financial year. Out of the eight disciplinary cases, statutory advice of

UPSC was sought in three cases. Advice of UPSC has been received in all the three cases and these cases are under process as per their advice. Remaining five cases are under process at different stages.

15.6 Vigilance clearance has been issued to 119 officials/officers working in/under the Ministry. Thirteen cases of Board level officers in PSUs have been processed for seeking vigilance clearance from CVC.

15.7 Vigilance Awareness Week-2019 commenced with the pledge taking ceremony on 28.10.2019 by the officers/officials in the Ministry. Essay writing competition on the subject "Integrity – A way of life" was conducted on 29.10.2019. Debate competition was held on 30.10.2019 on the subject "Can corruption be eradicated from India by 2025?". A talk on "vigilance sensitization" by Shri Vinod

Kumar, Deputy Director, ISTM, New Delhi was held on 31.10.2019. There was an over-whelming response for all these events. Twenty four officers/staff were awarded prizes in various categories. The event concluded with prize distribution ceremony on 1st November, 2019. All the events were completed successfully.





सत्यमेव जयते

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