



# ANNUAL REPORT 2017 - 18

**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



# ANNUAL REPORT

2017-18



सत्यमेव जयते

**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



# I N D E X

Chapter No.	Contents	Page No.
1	Overview	1-18
2	Functions & Organizational Set up	19-50
3	Export Promotion	51-57
4	Raw Material Support	58-97
	4.1. Cotton	58-64
	4.2. Jute	64-77
	4.3. Silk	77-91
	4.4. Wool	91-97
5	Support for Technology Up-gradation	98-101
6	Support for Training and Capacity Building	102-142
7	Support for Infrastructure	143-146
8	Research & Development in Textile Sector	147-150
9	Technical Textiles	151-167
10	Sectoral Schemes	168-224
	10.1. Powerloom	168-183
	10.2. Handloom	183-199
	10.3. Handicrafts	199-224
11	Textile Promotion in North Eastern Region	225-234
12	ICT Initiatives in Textiles	235-238
13	Rajbhasha	239-241
14	Welfare Measures for SC/ST, Women & Persons with Disability	242-247
15	Vigilance Activities	248-250
16	Observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	251



## CHAPTER - 1

# OVERVIEW

**1.1** The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. 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, with 3400 textile mills having installed capacity of more than 50 million spindles and 842000 rotors 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.

The Indian textile Industry has inherent linkage with agriculture, 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 15% of the country's export earnings. With over 45 million people employed directly, the textile industry is one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country.

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 2017-18 are listed below:

### **1.2. Export Promotion:**

**i. Special Package for Apparel & Made-up Sectors:** A special package of Rs 6000 cr for Textiles and apparel sector was announced in June 2016. The package was extended to the made-ups sector in December 2016. Salient features of the package are as under:

#### **a. Labour Law Reforms**

- Government is bearing 3.67% of employer's Employee Provident Fund (EPF) contribution for new workmen in addition to existing reimbursement of 8.33% employer contribution under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for 3 years.

- EPF to be made optional for employees earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month; thus, leaving more money in the hands of workers.
  - Overtime cap to be raised from 50 hours per quarter to 100 hours per quarter leading to increased earnings of workers.
  - Considering the seasonal nature of the industry, fixed term employment was introduced for the garment sector. A fixed term workman will be considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, wages, allowances and other statutory dues.
- b. Additional incentives under ATUFS:** The employment and production linked subsidy provided to garmenting units, under Amended-TUFS, was increased from 15% to 25%, providing a boost to employment generation. The package breaks new ground in moving from input-based to outcome-based incentives; a unique feature of the scheme is to disburse subsidy only after expected jobs have been created.
- c. Enhanced duty drawback coverage:** In a first-of-its-kind move, a new scheme was introduced to refund the state levies which were not refunded so far. Drawback at All Industries Rate is being given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.
- d. Notification of Post GST Rates under Refund of State Levies:-** The Ministry has notified post-GST rates for Remission of State Levies (RoSL) on exports of readymade garments & made-ups and under AA-RoSL for garments. For garments, the rates range between 1.25% and 1.70% and for Made-ups, they range between 1.40% and 2.20%. These rates are effective from 01.10.2017.
- e. Enhancing scope of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act:** Considering at the seasonal nature of the garment industry, the provision of 240 days under Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act has been relaxed to 150 days. The components pertaining to fixed term employment and enhancing scope of Sec 80JJA are not applicable to the made-ups sector.
- ii. Enhancement of Rates under MEIS:** DGFT has enhanced the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) on readymade garments and made-ups from 2% to 4% to boost exports in the textile sector. These rates will be applicable between 1st November, 2017 and 30th June, 2018.
- iii. Mega International trade event: Textiles India 2017**

Government of India organized the first ever mega international trade event for the textile sector at Gandhinagar in Gujarat from 30 June - 2 July 2017 to showcase India's incredible strength and range of textile and handicrafts industry. The event was an overwhelming success. It recorded participation of international business representatives and CEOs from more than 100 countries and provided an excellent platform for B2B interactions and explored investment and techno-

logical tie-ups across various segments in the textiles value chain. During this event, inter-alia, 65 MOUs between different organizations, including foreign government and companies and Indian entities were signed. Many new business partnerships have been forged. The event has firmly established Indian Textiles as global brand and provided new energy for attracting fresh investments in the textiles industry.



Besides business exhibition, the three day Textiles India-2017 also witnessed a host of activities including country sessions for Korea, Bangladesh, Russia, a Conference on ASEAN countries, 7 State sessions, Six major Conferences chaired by Hon'ble Union Ministers,

roundtables on the subjects of thematic importance and Fashion Shows.

The following institutional mechanisms have been set up to give effect to the recommendations of Conferences and Roundtables during "Textiles India 2017:



- a) An inter-ministerial Steering Committee to oversee implementation of a Knowledge Network Management System(KNMS) for exchange of knowledge amongst academia, farming community and the industry on the productivity of natural fibres and diversification of their by-products.
- b) An Inter-Ministerial Synergy Group on Man-Made Fibre (MMF) to formulate policy interventions to enhance growth and competitiveness of MMF industry in India.
- c) A Task Force on Textiles India to steer follow up action on various outcomes of Textiles India 2017 for growth of the textiles sector.

### 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 59%. 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 105 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 35% of the World area. During 2016-17, India's productivity was 540.80 kg/ha. India has emerged as the largest producer of cotton in the world with production of

345 lakh bales in 2016-17 and the 2nd largest exporter of cotton.

Cotton plays a major role in sustaining the livelihoods of an estimated 5.8 million farmers and 40-50 million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing & 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 Textile Ministry, is the principal 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 2017-2018 (as on 20.11.2017) under MSP was 2.12 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 around 4.0 million 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. 6000 crores annually for packing foodgrains by invoking provisions under the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. This is a major support not only to the jute farmers but also to jute mill workers.

A software platform “Jute-SMART” (Jute Sacking Supply Management & Requisition Tool) has been implemented for procurement of jute sacking from 1st November 2016. Through this software, different state Government agencies are procuring jute bags of around 27.0 to 30.0 lakh bales (68.0% of the total production of jute goods) annually valued at about Rs.7,000 crores. This platform is an excellent example of e-Governance where multiple stakeholders are on the same platform managing the complex transactions relating to procurement of jute sacking in a transparent and fair manner for a number of state governments from a number of jute mills involving various intermediaries.

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

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

**c. Silk**

Raw silk production increased from 28,523 MT in 2015-16 to 30,348 MT in 2016-17 registering increase of 6.4 per cent growth. The import substitute bivoltine silk production has increased from 4613 MTs to 5266 MTs registering an increase of 14.16 per cent. Vanya silk (Muga, Eri & Tasar) production has increased from 8045 MTs to 9075 MT showing an increase of 12.8 per cent. Muga silk has recorded highest ever production of 170 MTs and has set a new momentum of growth.

**d. Wool:**

For the holistic growth of the wool sector, Ministry of Textiles has formulated a new integrated programme i.e. Integrated Wool Development Programme, (IWDP). The programme will be implemented through Central Wool Development Board in major wool producing States in next three years. The Hon’ble Prime Minister has announced a programme for development of Pashmina Sector in J&K State with allocation of Rs 50 cr. The programme has been incorporated under IWDP as “Reconstruction Plan of J&K State”. The IWDP will provide support to the entire chain of

wool sector i.e from wool grower to marketing of end product.

### 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 30.01.2018 a total of 4254 proposals with a projected investment of Rs 15,371.12 crores and an estimated employment of 4,46,443 persons have been approved under the scheme.

### 1.5. Support for Skilling

#### a. Integrated Skill Development Scheme: To bridge the gap of the skilled workforce in textile sector, the Ministry is implementing Integrated Skill Development Scheme with a target to provide 15 lakh additional skilled work-force to the textile sector by 2017-18. Minimum 70% placement has been made mandatory under the scheme. During 2016-17 and 2017-18, more than 4 lakh persons have been provided employment in textile industry after training under the ISDS. Training programmes have been interfaced with an e-platform for ease of implementation and monitoring. So far, 62 courses adopted under ISDS have been aligned with National Skill

Qualification Framework (NSQF).

On the basis of the learning from the ISDS, the Ministry has introduced a new skill development scheme covering the entire value chain of the textile sector excluding Spinning & Weaving in organized Sector, titled "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. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) aims to assist small and medium textile processing units to comply with requisite environmental norms. The scheme was implemented with an outlay of Rs.500 crores in XII plan to set up / upgrade Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETPs) with appropriate technology. Under the Scheme the Government of India provides 50% of the eligible project cost with a ceiling of Rs 75 cr for a Zero

Liquid Discharge project or Marine discharge project and Rs 10 cr for conventional CETPs. State Government has to share 25% of the project cost. The project is implemented by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by the processing associations/ units. So far seven projects have been sanctioned under IPDS scheme in processing clusters of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. An amount of Rs. 55.31 Crores has been released under the scheme. The scheme has been approved for continuation for a period of three years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020.

#### **Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)**

The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since 10th Five Year Plan. The scheme is implemented under PPP mode where Government of India provides financial support up to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores to develop common infrastructure and common facilities for the textiles manufacturing units. However, GoI support is provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40.00 crore for the first two projects in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir. At present 66 textile parks are under various stages of implementation. An

amount of Rs. 1334.00 Crores has been released under SITP against these sixty six textile parks. Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 5776 textile units, generate employment for about 3,96,000 persons and attract investment of over Rs. 26770 crore. The scheme has been approved for continuation for a period of three years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an outlay of Rs 500 cr.

#### **Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP**

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

#### **b. Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)**

The Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM) was introduced in 2014 with initial outlay of Rs.38.80 crores for setting up three Incubation Centres @ Rs.12.93 crores /Incubation Centre. The objective of the Scheme is to promote new entrepreneurs in apparel manufacturing by

providing them an integrated plug and play workspace with complete ecosystem to reduce time, cost and efforts involved in setting up a new business. Three projects one each for HSIIDC in Haryana, SPINFED in Odisha & IIDC in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned under the scheme.

**c. Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation**

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

**1.7. Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS)**

In accordance with para 18.7 of Textile Policy of June 1985, the Government of India formulated the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, which came into force with effect from 15th September 1986. The objective of the

TWRFS is to give interim relief to the workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the mills. Relief under the scheme is available only for three years on a tapering basis, 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. The mills closed on or after 5.6.1985 are covered under TWRFS. This scheme is not applicable to the State/Central Govt. Public Sector Undertakings and the textile units in the co-operative fold of the State/Central Govt.

Till 30.09.2017, 1,19,799 workers of 96 mills have been disbursed relief of Rs.325.98 crore.

**Convergence of TWRFS with RGSKY**

TWRFS has now been merged with the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) of Ministry of Labour and Employment vide Notification No. S.O.1081(E) dated 06.04.2017 issued by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. TWRFS has been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2017. The workers enrolled will get benefit under the new RGSKY.

**1.8. Technical Textiles**

Technical Textiles 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, Hometech, 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 .

Sl. No.	Name of Centre of Excellence (COE)	Area/Domain	Location
i.	Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai & Ahmadabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmadabad with BTRA as lead partner.	Geotech	Mumbai Maharashtra
ii.	The Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai & Man-made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat & Navsari Agriculture University with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi as knowledge partner with SASMIRA as lead partner.	Agrotech	Mumbai Maharashtra
iii.	Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad & Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi with NITRA as lead partner.	Protech	Ghaziabad Uttar Pradesh
iv.	The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore and AC College of Technology, Chennai with SITRA as lead partner.	Meditech	Coimbatore Tamil Nadu
v.	DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Non-Wovens	Ichalkranji Maharashtra
vi.	PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Indutech	Coimbatore Maharashtra
vii.	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	Composites	Ahmedabad Gujarat
viii.	Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane Maharashtra	Sportech	Thane

44 Demonstration Centers 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 922 Agrotexiles kits have been distributed and an amount of Rs.42.68 crore have been released.

Under the Scheme for Promotion of Geotechnical Textiles in North East Region, 17 road projects, 13 water reservoir projects and 10 sloop stabilisation projects have been approved with the total project cost of Rs.100 crore. An amount of Rs. 36.86 crore has been released.

The 6th International Exhibition and Conference on Technical Textiles 'Technotex 2017' was held during April 12-14, 2017 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Goregaon, and Mumbai. Maharashtra was the host State and Gujarat, Jharkhand and Karnataka participated as partner states. A CEO's forum with major technical textile industries was also held during Technotex 2017. Dedicated Pavilion of Technical Textile Industries from 22 countries such as China, Taiwan, U.S.A., Japan, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Bangladesh etc. exhibited their products.

### 1.9. Sectoral Schemes

#### a. Powerloom Sector

- i. The decentralised 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. 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. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.50 lakh shuttleless looms in this sector. 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.

- ii. To support the powerloom sector, Govt. has launched "PowerTex India" on 1st April, 2017 with an outlay of Rs. 487 crores for three years. This scheme which has components relating to loom upgradation; infrastructure creation and concessional access to credit, has the potential to bring an investment of Rs. 1000 crores; employment to 10000 persons; and will also result in higher returns to power-loom units. A dedicated website [www.ipowertexindia.gov.in](http://www.ipowertexindia.gov.in) has been created for online application facility for Powerloom weavers for applying various schemes under PowerTexIndia. The entire process from application and sanction of subsidy has been made online so as to make Powerloom units to avail of the facility in an effective, transparent and seamless manner.



iii. Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Power have jointly launched a new initiative 'SAATHI' (Sustainable and Accelerated Adoption of Efficient Textile Technology to Help Small Scale Industries) to provide energy efficient Powerlooms, Motors and Rapier kits to small and medium powerloom units at no upfront cost. Energy Efficient Services Limited (EESL) would procure and provide these equipments to the workers with no upfront cost and he would repay in installment to EESL over a period of 4 to 5 years. The initiative will help 24.86 lakhs powerloom units in the country.

**b. Handloom:**

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and

indirect employment to about 40 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. To support Handloom sector, Government is implementing following schemes:-

- i. **National Handloom Development Programme:** Block Level Cluster is one of the components in National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), which inter-alia provides financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 crore for various interventions such as setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) including Common Service Centre (CSC), engagement of textile designer-cum-marketing executive,



- construction of workshed, appointment of Cluster Development Executive (CDE), technological upgradation, skill upgradation etc. Besides, financial assistance upto Rs. 50.00 lakh is available for setting up of dye house at district level.
- During the year 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017), 43 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned in 12 States and an amount of Rs.22.87 crores released.
- ii. **Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS):** The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme is under implementation. For the cluster having more than 15,000 handlooms, the Government is providing fund upto Rs.40 crore as GOI share. During the year 2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017), an amount of Rs.28.45 crore released in various mega handloom clusters for implementation of interventions.
  - iii. **India Handloom Brand:** India Handloom' Brand was launched on 7th August 2015 for branding of high quality handloom products which guarantees high quality, authentic handloom items made with organic substance. So far, 1007 registrations issued under 113 product categories. IHB has partnered with 100 Retail Stores to sell the exclusive IHB items from their stores. 25 Retail stores across India have started operations 25 Garment Manufacturers are working with the IHB producers for sourcing the fabrics from IHB registered weavers and have designed and launched a separate range of garments.
  - iv. **Weavers MUDRA Scheme:** The scheme was launched in September, 2015 to provide concessional credit, Margin money assistance and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years to handloom weavers. So far 52059 weavers have benefitted from the scheme and loan of Rs. 271.62 crores sanctioned under Weavers MUDRA Scheme.
  - v. **E-Commerce:** In order to provide direct marketing platform to the handloom weavers/artisans, 21 leading e-commerce companies have been engaged for on-line marketing of the handloom products. Sales of Rs. 16.77 crore has been achieved through e-marketing in 2017-18 (Dec. 2017).
  - vi. **Hasthkala Samvardhan Sahayata Yojna:** The scheme was launched on 01.12.2016 to provide modern looms and accessories to trained weavers at 90% Government subsidy. So far, about 8606 weavers have been benefitted from the scheme.
  - vii. **Trade Facilitation center at Varanasi:** The First ever the State of the art trade facilitation center and craft museum at Varanasi – “Deendayal Hastkala Sankul” was dedicated to the public by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 22nd Sept.2017. The Center, set up

on sprawling 7.93 acres of area would provide world class marketing facilities

to the weavers and artisans and also boost tourism potential of Varanasi.



**viii. Outreach programmes for handloom weavers:**

- **Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs:** For the first time, a massive outreach programme for weavers and artisans were organized through Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs. 394 such Shivirs were held in 247 districts across the country between 7-17th October 2017. About 94000 weavers and artisans participated in

these camps. Several Union Ministers, State Ministers, Members of Parliament and Members of legislative Assemblies also attended those camps. In the Shivirs weavers and artisans were assisted for MUDRA loan, supply of looms, accessories and tool kits, Pehchan (IDCard), Yarn Passbooks, enrolment of their children for formal education.



- E- Dhaga App: Govt of India has launched Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERP) and eDhaga mobile App on 19 Dec 2016 to bring about efficiency in service delivery to the handloom weavers and help them to access information on 24x7 basis. The App is available in 10 languages- Hindi, English, Assamese, Odiya, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, Urdu & Bangla.
  - BunkarMitra help line: To provide a single point of contact to handloom weavers for their professional queries “BunkarMitra” –Helpline 18002089988 for Handloom weavers was launched on 04.01.2017. This service is available from 10:00 AM to 06:00 P.M on all 7 days in a week in seven language: Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Kannada and Assamese.
  - MoU with M/s. CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd.: The Ministry of Textiles signed MOU on 7th August 2017 to set up Common Service Centers (CSCs) in Weavers’ Service Centres and handloom clusters for delivery of essential public utility services, social welfare schemes, healthcare, financial, education services, exhibition and marketing support to the weavers.
- ix. **Educational facilities to the children of handloom weavers:** Memorandums of Understanding was signed with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to provide customized educational service to the weavers for which Ministry provides 75% of the fee in case of SC, ST, BPL and Women weaver families.
- x. **Handloom Cloth Production and Export:** There has been a considerable growth in production of handloom products. Production recorded a figure of 5134 (P) million sq. meters in the year 2017-18 (up to November, 2017). The export of handloom items during 2016-17 was Rs.2392.21 crore.
- c. **Handicrafts**
- The Handicrafts Sector provides employment to Rs 68.86 lakh persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country. Export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto December 2017 has been Rs. 24249 crores and the plan allocation during 2017-18 is Rs. 295.75 crores.
- Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under one umbrella scheme namely “**National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]**” to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner. The NHDP has following components:

- i. **Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna** with - Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans, Design & Technology Upgradation, Human Resource Development, Direct Benefit to Artisans, Infrastructure and Technology Support, Research and Development, 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, 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.
- iii. **New Initiatives for artisans:**
- **“Pehchan Initiative** was launched on 7th October 2016 for better targeting of artisans to enable their easy and smooth access to the benefit they are entitled to. About 20.23 lakh artisans have been verified and 13.32 lakh pehchan cards have been distributed so far.
  - All the State Govts/Union Territories have also been involved in verification and authentication of Pehchan ID cards
  - **Pushtaini Hunar Vikas Yojna :** Launched in 2017 at Indian Institute of Carpet Technology Bhadhoi to impart technical and soft skill training to weavers from the traditional carpet weaving families.
  - **Artisan Helpline No 1800 208 4800** was launched on 5th May 2017 in seven languages –Hindi, English , Kannada , Assamese , Bengali, Tamil and Telugu.
  - **MoU with Financial Corporations:** MoU has been signed with National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Schedule Castes Finance Development Corporation (NSFDC) to implement schemes of Government of India for OBC and SC artisans and weavers in 20 identified clusters with necessary forward linkages for income sustainability and enhancement.
  - Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Offices of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) with Punjab National Bank on 1st September 2017 for providing Interest subvention to Handicrafts artisans availing Mudra Loan. The Bank has provided a portal to operate the current account for managing its interest subvention payment, payable by O/o DC (Handicrafts) for all the participating banks.
  - Following 9 schemes of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) on boarded on DBT portal on 12.06.2017

- i. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (Dastkar Shashaktikaran Yojana)
- ii. Carpet Weaving Training Scheme.
- iii. Comprehensive Handicrafts Development Programme
- iv. Development of other crafts in J&K
- v. Direct Benefit to Artisans
- vi. Handicrafts Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme.
- vii. Handicraft Human Resource Development
- viii. Handicrafts Research and Development
- ix. Marketing Support and Services and Export Promotion Scheme.

### 1.10. North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)

Ministry of Textiles is implementing North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) to develop textiles industry in North East. NERTPS is an umbrella scheme which is imple-

mented in project based approach with necessary flexibility in design and implementation to cater to specific need of the NE States. Projects worth Rs 1050 crore covering all sub sectors of textiles including Handlooms, Handicrafts, sericulture, power-looms and Apparel & Garmenting have been sanctioned under the scheme.

**Apparel & Garment Project in North East:** Under the project, Plug and Play Centers (Garment Factories) have been set up in each NE States and Sikkim @ Rs. 18.18 cr/ per Center. Each Centre is having three units consisting of 100 industrial garmenting machines. Each Center is estimated to generate 1200 direct employment. Seven Centres have been inaugurated and handed over to the State Agencies. Latest in the chain was A&G Center at Ampati in Meghalaya inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles on 30th January 2017



- The first ever North East Investment Summit focusing on manufacturing in textiles and allied sectors was held at Shillong on 29-30 Jan 2017. Purpose of the summit was to unveil potential of the region as a global destination for investments and explore possibility for convergence of efforts of various

central Ministries and North Eastern States to attract investments in textile sector in the region. The Summit was an overwhelming success attended by many central ministries, all NE states, Export Promotion Councils, Industry Associations and investors from India and neighbouring countries.



- The Summit witnessed signing of 21 Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) to promote investment opportunities and R&D projects in NER. 200 B2B meetings were also organized during the two days of the summit.

#### 1.11. Promoting Fashion Technology:

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), through a network of 16 professionally managed campuses, has been playing a crucial role in benchmarking performance and processes in the areas of fashion education. Following are among the few prominent initiatives by NIFT in

promoting fashion technology and linking fashion with tradition of handlooms and handicrafts.

- A NIFT campus at Srinagar (J&K) became functional in 2017. The permanent campus is being set up at a project cost of Rs. 325.36 crores.
- Graduation projects of students focusing on handicrafts and handlooms are being supported by the DC (Handlooms) and the DC (Handicrafts) from this year onwards. NIFT had signed MoUs with Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and Development

Commissioner (Handlooms) for the craft cluster initiative for symbiotic collaboration in linking handlooms and handicraft clusters with budding fashion professionals which have become operational in 2017.

- USTTAD (Upgradation of Skills and Training in Ancestral Arts/Crafts for Development) project initiated in collaboration with Ministry of Minority Affairs encompassing 25 handicraft and handloom clusters has had diagnostic studies and design development workshops organized in 2017.
- Four one year certificate Programmes in Fashion Design Development (CPFDD), Fashion Design and Management (CPFDM), Application of Information Technology in Fashion (CPAIF) and Knitwear Design and Manufacturing (CPKDM) have been initiated by the Ministry of DoNER.
- SIZE INDIA project (for market research and product support to readymade garment industry) has been undertaken under Research & Development Scheme of the Ministry of Textiles.

## CHAPTER - 2

# FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

### 2.1 Functions & Organisational Set-up

The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning and development of the Textiles Industry. The Ministry is headed by Union Minister of Textiles who is assisted by 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 administers various schemes for the promotion and development of the handlooms sector. Its subordinate organisations include 28 Weavers' Services Centres (WSCs), the Indian Institute 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 schemes and functions to promote handicrafts. 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 Textile 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) and Group Powerloom Schemes.

**(ii) Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata**

The function and activities of the office of Jute Commissioner relate to (i) furnishing technical advice to the Ministry regarding policy formulation pertaining to jute industry including machinery development (ii) implementation of developmental activities through jute-related bodies of the Ministry of Textiles like National Jute Board (NJB) particularly for promotion of jute handicraft and jute hand-loom in decentralized sector and entrepreneurial skill in such sector and R&D programmes through Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA) and other Textile Research Associations.

(iii) monitoring price behaviour of both raw jute and jute goods and implementing Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation through Jute Corporation of India to ensure MSP prices to jute and mesta growers; and (iv) market promotion, particularly for exploring markets of jute goods both in domestic and export market. Efforts are also being made to encourage/promote jute related activities in jute growing areas where such activities are inadequate and in non-jute growing states, including North East States. In exercise of the power vested under Section 4 of the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order, 2016, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B.Twill bags. These bags are required for packaging food grains procured under MSP by different State food grain procuring agencies including FCI for distribution through PDS. The Jute Commissioner also keeps the Ministry informed of the problems and status of the jute sector on a regular and timely basis.

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

**Statutory Bodies:**

**(i) Textiles Committee**

The Textile Committee was set up under the Textiles Committee Act,

1963 (41 of 1963). The Textiles Committee, as an organisation, started functioning from 22nd August, 1964. By virtue of section 3 of the Act, the Textiles Committee is a statutory body with perpetual succession. The Textiles Committee located in Mumbai is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles. 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).

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 of raw jute and jute products;
- assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging; of raw jute;
- promote or undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products;
- promote standardization of jute manufactures;
- promote the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry;
- sponsor, assist, coordinate, encourage or undertake scientific, technological, economic and marketing research pertaining to the jute sector;
- maintain and improve existing markets and to develop new markets within the country and outside for jute manufactures and to devise marketing strategies in consonance with the demand for such manufactures in the domestic and international markets;
- sponsor, assist, coordinate or encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the matters related to materials, equipment, methods of production, product development including discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and improvements in those already in use in the jute industry;
- provide and create necessary infrastructural facilities and conditions conducive to the development of diversified jute products by way of assisting the entrepreneurs, artisans, craftsman, designers, manufacturers, exporters, non-Governmental agencies, etc.
- organize workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars, refresher courses and set up study groups and conduct training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of jute and jute products;
- undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop;
- incorporate measure for sustainable Human Resource Development of the

jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;

- modernization of jute sector and technology development;
- take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues;
- secure better working conditions and provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in the jute industry;
- register jute growers and manufacturers on optional basis;
- collect statistics with regard to jute and jute products for compilation and publication;
- subscribe to the share capital of or enter into any arrangement (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or any other manner) with any other body corporate for the purpose of promoting the jute sector or for promotion and marketing of jute and jute products in India and abroad.

**(iii) The Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore**

Central Silk Board is a statutory body, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles. Established in 1948, by an Act of Parliament, (Act No. LXI of 1948), the 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/ Textiles Departments. However, the Central Silk Board supplements the efforts of the States by providing necessary support for research and development, extension and training through its countrywide network of centres. Besides, the Central Silk Board organizes production and supply of quality silkworm basic and commercial seeds, and also supports States to implement various sericulture projects. Central Silk Board also collects and compiles Sericultural statistic both at the national and global level.

**(iv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi**

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), set up in 1986 under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles, is a statutory institute governed by the

NIFT Act 2006. 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 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 reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the institute's road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been the key thought in the expansion plans of the institute. NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country.

#### 2.4.4 Registered Societies

##### (i) Central Wool Development Board

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) 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. 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 Minister of Textiles as the 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. 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. In its meeting held on 18th August, 2017, CAB estimated area under cotton cultivation at 123 lakh hectares, production at 380 lakh bales and exportable surplus at 35 lakh bales for the cotton season 2017-2018.

**(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-2000 including production estimates of jute and mesta. The Board was reconstituted on 15.06.2016 for a period of two

years.

**(iv) Handicrafts Advisory Board:**

All India Handicrafts Board re-constitution 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. EPCs participate and organise fairs and exhibitions and standalone shows in India and 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 Textile Sector:-

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

#### 2.5.1 National Textile Corporation Ltd

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

M/S NTC Ltd. ceased to be a sick industrial company, within the meaning of section 3(1)(0) of SICA

because of its net worth turning positive, vide BIFR order dated 28/10/2014. The present net worth of the Company is Rs. 2147.32 crores (Approx.) as on 31.08.2017. The BIFR has directed that unimplemented provision of revival scheme shall be implemented by the respective authority.

NTC has land bank with total land measuring around 3611.78 acres, out of which 960.85 acres is lease hold and remaining 2650.93 acres is freehold.

The details of 119 mills referred to BIFR out of total 124 Nationalized 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 ID Act but one closed mill namely Vidarbha Mill, Achalpur was started again as Finlay Mills, Achalpur).
- II. 23 mills are under operation by NTC.

(including one new mill set up at Hassan)

- III. 16 units slated for revival through JV routes 5 units have been revived and remaining 11 units where MOU for JV was signed were cancelled on review. Matter in case of these 11 mills is sub-judice before Court/Arbitral Tribunal.
- IV. 2 mills transferred to Govt. of Pudducherry.
- V. 2 mills in Rajasthan at Udaipur & Beawar are not operational.

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.

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

**The performance of NTC is improving and the achievements during present and few past years are presented below:**

#### PRODUCTION

Product	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April-August,17
Yarn (Lakh Kg.)	489.11	518.54	562.02	521.95	229.31
Fabric (Lakh Mtrs)	147.78	171.70	190.34	201.81	82.18



**CAPACITY UTILIZATION**

Product	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April-August,17
Capacity Utilization (%)	83.37	85.47	86.67	84.81	88.51

**PRODUCTIVITY**

Product	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April-August,17
Cotton Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	87.35	88.90	91.00	93.05	93.02
Blend Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	90.35	92.28	93.00	94.84	94.40

**TURNOVER**

Product	Unit	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	April-August,17
Revenue from operations	Rs. Cr.	1103.64	1213.89	1129.22	1174.86	295.32

**MOU rating given by DPE for the last 8 years**

Year	Rating
2008-09	Fair
2009-10	Not Assessed
2010-11	Fair
2011-12	Good
2012-13	Very Good
2013-14	Good
2014-15	Good
2015-16	Good
2016-17	Yet to be received from DPE

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

The Company plans to transform itself into an integrated textile company with spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, besides diversifying into technical textiles.

**Some of the Current Significant Initiatives taken by NTC**

**a) Sale of Yarn through E-Auction**

Sale of Yarn through E-Auction mode has been implemented from 10th December, 2015.

**b) Transparency and Integrity**

**I.** In order to achieve High Transparency in the high value transactions, National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC) has signed an MOU with Transparency International India (TII) on 03.12.2015 in connection with implementation of the Integrity Pact in the corporation to be signed between NTC and the prospective suppliers for the transactions specified in the Integrity Pact.

**II.** Shri Kalyan Chand, IRS (Retd.) and Shri Ashok Kumar Tripathi, Retd, District and Session Judge have been appointed as Independent External Monitors (IEMS), as approved by CVC, to oversee the transactions covered under Integrity Pact.

**c) Launched New Website**

NTC launched its new website on 1st April 2016 with all the information on NTC available at a click away. The new website is renovated and all the statutory compliances are also available on the website. The website is updated from time to time to project a trendy and up to date NTC to the world.

**d) Contribution under Swachh Bharat**

NTC has constructed 34 Toilets in 15 Govt. Schools nearby 6 mills of NTC spread across the country under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyaan under

the initiative of Hon'ble Prime Minister through Ministry of HRD.

**e) Contribution under Skill India**

In order to create the technical skill development and job opportunity in the society NTC has taken initiation to start technical training to the people under Integrated Skill Development Scheme in the year 2015. NTC has started 10 training centres in its working mills to give in plant training to the people. 3643 people has been completed training and 209 people are under training as on 31.08.2017 Out of 3643 trained people NTC has given placement to 1411 people in its working mills.

**f) Strategy Meet**

NTC conducted its first strategy meet during February 2016 followed by its concluding session during April 2016, wherein the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats of NTC were studied. The market and the detailed technicalities involved were also studied and terms were formed to target identified problem areas with a definite timeline.

**g) NTC Incorporation Day**

NTC observed its 48th Incorporation Day on 1st April 2016, wherein all the employees of NTC gathered and an Inter Departmental Quiz Competition was held to increase the bond and togetherness in the Corporation. Winners were awarded trophies, certificates and cash prizes. On this Occasion, the Directors and CMD

shared their views on NTC’s performance and where we see ourselves in a couple of years. It was cohesively decided that NTC shall move as one force to become a profitable organization by 2018-19.

**h) HR Achievements**

- i. Recruitment of professionals of about 127 persons including campus placement through CA/CWA initiative.
- ii. Implementation of different HR policies uniformly across the country, Such as:-
  - a) Recruitment Policy
  - b) Promotion Policy
  - c) Performance Management System
  - d) Revised Medical Rules etc.

**i) Digitization of assets**

All the details of land available with NTC i.e location, area etc. has been digitized.

**Future Plans**

- Shifting & Consolidation of mills from unviable locations to viable locations.
- To make the company completely vertically

integrated company i.e. from Spinning to Garmenting.

- To produce value added products & transform retail marketing outlets.
- To establish state of the art, Modern competitive integrated mills by further modernization, relocation, consolidation and expansion.
- To generate resources internally by monetizing the surplus assets of the company which are to be used only for textile activities within the purview of STUNA.

**Turnaround the company through :**

- Rationalization of power cost by utilizing Govt. reforms.
- Rationalization of wage cost by tapping labour reforms of Govt. of India.
- Optimizing the raw material Cost through E-Governance of Govt. of India.
- Realignment and value maximization of NTC products for ever- changing market needs.

**Diversification into value added products including Technical Textiles.**

**FINANCIAL RESULTS**

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Particulars	2015-16 (Audited)	2016-17 (Audited)	01.04.2017 to 31.08.2017	2017-18 (Provisional)
A.)	Profit from Operation before Depreciation, Interest & Tax)	(103.30)	(164.67)	(68.96)	(165.50)
B.)	Depreciation	165.42	136.57	56.40	135.36
C)	Interest :a) Interest on Govt. of India Loan	46.84	46.84	20.00	48.00
	a) Other Interest	12.69	83.67*	2.35	6.10

S.No.	Particulars	2015-16 (Audited)	2016-17 (Audited)	01.04.2017 to 31.08.2017	2017-18 (Provisional)
D)	Cash Profit or (Loss) from Operations for the year before extra Ordinary	(81.90)	(226.56)	(64.78)	(155.93)
E)	Tax :Income Tax Deferred Tax Assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
F)	Extra-Ordinary Items :				
	i) Income from Sale of Assets etc.	0.61	1412.38	0.00	0.00
	ii) Expenditure on MVRS etc.	(6.71)	(9.26)	(5.28)	(12.67)
	iii) Post take over employees liabilities	(0.88)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	iv)Provisions Written Back	340.24	1.78	0.00	0.00
G)	Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations	5.00	973.15	(152.99)	(367.64)
H)	Other Comprehensive Income	10.45	(3.77)	0.00	0.00
I)	Total Comprehensive Income	15.45	969.38	(152.99)	(367.64)

\* Other interest includes Rs. 70 crores interest on EMD, directed by Hon'ble High Court at Delhi vide their order dated 3rd April 2017.

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

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

promotion and (ii) trade development of handicraft and handloom products. In the Year 1962, it was renamed as "The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited". The Corporation is a star export house engaged in exports of handicraft and handloom products (including hand knotted woolen carpets and ready-made garments) besides undertaking

export of gold and silver jewellery / articles. The Corporation was nominated in the year 1997-98 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market. The performance of the Corporation in 2016-17 in relation to major indicators is given below:-

Turnover - Rs. 590.14 Crores

Profit/ (Loss)

before Tax - Rs. (21.99) Crores

Profit/ (Loss)

after Tax - Rs. (30.53) Crores

The year ended with the operating losses of Rs. 18.17 crores during the year as compared to operating losses of Rs. 15.26 crores in the previous year mainly due to following reasons:

- Decrease in Opportunity Driven Bullion Business as per Ministry Directions,
- Downfall in Core Business due to imbalanced Organizational Structure, other liquidity constraints,
- Provisions of Doubtful debts & advances of Rs. 13.81 Cr. of as prudent Accounting policy,

Further, the Corporation ended the year with a Net loss after tax of Rs. 30.53 crores as against Net loss after tax Rs. 10.76 crores last year. The major reason for such loss is mainly on account of Provision of additional Property tax of Rs. 3.51 Cr. demanded by STC from HHEC being co-owner consequent to Supreme Court judgment for the previous period and reversal of Deferred Tax Assets of Rs. 8.54 Cr,

## a. CAPITAL

The Authorized and Paid up Capital of the Corporation remained unchanged at Rs. 20.00 Crores and Rs. 13.82 Crores respectively during the year 2016-2017. The entire Paid up Capital has been subscribed by the Hon'ble President of India.

## b. WORKING RESULTS

The total turnover of the Corporation decreased from Rs 1970.37 crores in 2016-17 to Rs. 590.14 crores during the year, a decrease of Rs.1380.23 crores (70%). The decrease is mainly due to:-

- Bullion Business is an opportunity driven business. During the year Bullion Imports decreased by Rs.1011.90 crores (64%) due to slackening of demand and the Government's direction to phase out bullion business.
- Decrease in domestic Core Business by Rs. 13.38 crores (29 %) mainly due to reduction in Corporate Institutional sales of Coins & Medallions, lack of key officials, adverse impact on liquidity due to concluded legal cases etc.

## c. EXPORT PROMOTION AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT

The Corporation has participated in various exhibitions in India and abroad to showcase the new samples developed from traditional crafts and textiles clusters as well as to upgrade knowledge on designs and fashions abroad. During the year, the Corporation participated in a number of International Fairs viz 27th India Home

Furnishing Fair 2016, Japan; 37th India Garment Fair 2016, Japan; Namaste Stockholm 2016, Sweden; Heimtextil Fair 2017, Germany; Ambiente Fair 2017, Germany and Maison & Object 2017, France. Participation in domestic fair includes IHGF (AUTUM)-2016 (Greater Noida); IHGF (SPRING)-2017(Greater Noida); Diwali Mela 2016 (Noida Complex); and India International Handwoven Fair-2017, Chennai

In order to strengthen their presence in Domestic Market as well as to streamline the domestic business, HHEC has taken up the following aggressive Marketing Strategies:-

- (i) **Closure of Unviable domestic retail outlets:** During the year 2016-17 HHEC has closed down 5 commercially unviable retail outlets and in order to consolidate domestic business, diverted the manpower and inventory to other retail outlets. The closed outlets are- UP handloom shop at Sector 21, 27 Noida, New friends colony shop (NFC), Budha Smiriti shop- Patna, Patna Museum Shop- Patna.
- (ii) To link Textiles and Handicrafts with tourism talks are at an advanced stage with ASI to open shops at Qutub Minar, Lal Quila at Delhi, Taj Mahal, Agra & Old Portuguese Church, Goa.
- (iii) **Corporate institutional Sale:** The Corporation has been especially focusing on corporate institutional sales with special focus on big organizations like

President House, Vice-President House, Prime Minister Office, Parliament House, Ministry of External Affairs, LIC, HAL, NTPC, SAIL, IRCTC, OIL India, BHEL etc. along with other Corporations in Private Sector. During the year ahead , HHEC is planning to further strengthen these operations.

- (iv) **E-Marketing:** Keeping in view, the modern trend of shopping, the Corporation will continue focusing on E-Marketing, which will not only increase the visibility of HHEC but also provide the marketing Platform for dying Arts / Crafts of Artisans & weavers.

- (v) **SAARC Museum:** HHEC has signed agreement with Ministry of External Affairs for development of project, its maintenance and management. Accordingly, HHEC has signed agreement with DTTDC for development and Civil works of SAARC Museum. Civil work at SAARC Museum has been completed. Work allocation to DTTDC for interior work for SAARC Museum is under process as revised estimates for Interior work after submission from executing agencies are to be approved by MEA.

The 2016 BRICS Summit, an international relations conference, attended by the heads of country/ heads of government of the five member countries Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa was held from 15 to 16 October 2016 at Goa. HHEC was entrusted to design and supply the SILK JACKETS

for visiting heads of States to represent India in its true spirit. HHEC has successfully completed the task to the satisfaction of Ministry of External Affairs.

**d. HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

- The Corporation gives due importance to impart training to its employees at all levels to develop them to realize their true potentials, improve in the areas of lesser strengths and to work with a high sense of responsibility. Re-deployment and motivation are also given priority with a view to develop the inherent faculties and qualities of employees.
- During the year under Report, industrial relations were cordial and harmonious at all Branches/Units. No man-days were lost due to strike or lockout. All the employees worked with a new vigour and zeal.
- None of the employees of the Company received remuneration in excess of the limits prescribed in Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.
- The Corporation strictly follows the directives issued by Government of India with regard to reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes as also for handicapped persons. The roster for reservation of posts for SC/ST/OBC is duly maintained to ensure

that there is no violation of the rules/instruction in this regard. No posts reserved for SC/ST/OBC got de-reserved for the period under report.

- Appointment of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs): As on 31-3-2017, total number of persons in positions was 105, out of which six persons (1-OH in Group 'A', 2-VH in Group 'B', 1-HH and 1-OH in Group 'C' and 1-HH in Group 'D' ) are in position against the posts reserved for persons with disabilities (PWDs).

**2.5.3 NATIONAL Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC)**

National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd., Lucknow 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 lakhs and its Paid up Capital is Rs.1900 lakh. The main objectives of NHDC are:

- Carry on the business of supplying all types of yarn for benefit of the handloom sector.
- Organize supply of quality dyes and related materials needed by the handloom sector.
- Promote marketing of handloom fabrics.
- Aid, assist and implement the projects connected with the production of handloom fabrics including taking up modernization programme, technology for the handloom sector.

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

Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS) is one of the important schemes of 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)
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1262.09	1788.46
2014-15	1484.300	2160.77
2015-16	1725.00	2356.86
2016-17	1799.15	2941.95
2017-18 (upto Dec. 2017)	931.47	1514.25

Under YSS, the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge @2% is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 935 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)
2012-13	27.62	20.90
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 (upto Dec. 2017)	28.89	27.02

For ensuring timely supply to the users on cash basis under this scheme, NHDC has opened 10 Warehouses at Sitapur & Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Samundragarh (West Bengal), Kannur (Kerala), Chirala & Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Agartala (Tripura), Bhubaneshwara (Odisha) and Ranchi/Godda (Jharkhand).

- b. In order to promote marketing of handloom fabrics, 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 like number of exhibitions, participating agencies and total sales generated at these exhibitions during the last 4 years are as under:



Year	No. of Events	No. of Stalls	Total Sale (Rs.in crore)
2012-13	19	1834	84.25
2013-14	23	2168	101.00
2014-15	24	1742	89.00
2015-16	23	1802	92.37
2016-17	25	1716	88.99

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 kind of yarns.

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

c. NHDC also undertakes the following programmes to educate the weavers

(Rs. in Lakh)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit	Dividend	MOU rating
2012-13	137546.57	697.39	141.00	EXCELLENT
2013-14	184003.11	1203.28	241.00	EXCELLENT
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

#### 2.5.4 COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. (CCI)

The CCI was set up in 1970 by 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 upto 31%. With

the changing cotton scenario, the role and functions of the Corporation were reviewed and revised from time to time. As per the policy directives received from the Ministry of Textiles in 1985, the CCI is the sole agency of the Government for undertaking Price Support Operations, whenever the prices of Kapas (seed cotton) touch the support price level. However, in the absence of price support operations, the Corporation undertakes commercial

operations for supplying cotton to NTC Mills, Unit Mills of State Textile Corporations, Co-operative Spinning Mills and Private Mills, in addition to purchasing cotton for fulfilling export commitment. The role assigned to the Corporation, in brief, is as under:-

- To undertake price support operations whenever the market prices of kapas touch the support prices announced by the Government of India without any quantitative limit;
- To undertake commercial operations only at CCI's own risk; and
- To purchase cotton to fulfill export commitments.

The above role of the CCI continued under the New Textile Policy of 2000. However, the last stated function no longer is relevant as export of cotton is now free and the Government is releasing no quotas. Nevertheless, even now CCI undertakes export of cotton looking to the trends in International and domestic market to fulfill its targets under MoU with Ministry.

#### Financial Results

- During Financial Year 2016-17, CCI achieve a turnover of Rs. 1962.96 crores as against the previous years' turnover of Rs. 17066.97 crores.
- The highlights of the financial results during the financial year 2015-16 & 2016-17 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2016-17	2015-16
Domestic Sales (in Lakh Bales)	9.44	85.47
Export Sales (in Lakh Bales)	-	0.67
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	1962.96	17066.97
Profit/ (Loss) after tax (in Rs. crores)	7.44	11.69

- CCI's short term debt is rated CARE A 1 + (SO) [CARE A One Plus] (Structured Obligation) i.e. the highest credit rating assigned in this category for short term bank borrowings of Rs. 25,000 crores which signifies strong capacity for timely payment of short term debt obligation and carry lowest credit risk.
- Dividend: CCI recommended a dividend of 30% of the Profit After tax of the Company i.e. Rs. 2.25 crores, during the Financial Year 2016-17.

#### 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, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad.

**Capital**

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

**Working Results**

**a) Turnover**

The turnover of the Corporation for the

**Statistics**

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

(Rs. in crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Target for 2017-18
Turnover	8185.64	8284.09	8592.44	8763.48	9500.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	36.63	166.97	93.50	13.87	100.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	12.85	93.31	21.10	8.32	66.00
Dividend	2.57	18.67	8.68	2.50	12.45

**Development of Designs/ Exhibitions**

CCIC continuously endeavors to develop new designs. During the F.Y.2016-17, 655 numbers

year 2016-17 is Rs. 8763.48 lakh as against Rs. 8592.44 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2015-16.

**b) Exports**

The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2015-16 are Rs. 341.45 lakh as compared to Rs. 288.20 lakh in the previous year.

**c) Profitability**

The Gross income during the year 2016-17 increased from Rs. 4551.13 lakh in the previous year to Rs. 4583.46 lakh. The overheads of the Corporation increased from ` 4452.27 lakh in the previous year to ` 4623.82 lakh in the current year. The current year ended with a pre-tax profit of ` 13.87 lakh as against corresponding profit of ` 93.50 lakh in the previous year.

of new designs were developed. Special initiatives were taken during the year to enhance the sales including online sales. 526

nos. of additional products were showcased on the website of CCIC during 2016-17. 34 nos. of new corporate Customers were also added during the F.Y.2016-17 to whom sales of Rs.1 lakh and above was made during the year.

During the year 2016-17, CCIC organized 65 in-house thematic exhibitions and exhibitions outside CCIC emporia wherein newly designed products were displayed by the Corporation to expand the patronage of Corporation. CCIC also participated in 4 (four) overseas fairs sponsored by DC(Handlooms)/DC(Handicrafts) at Hong Kong, Italy, Malaysia and Germany.

With a view to develop exclusive new designs and new products for sales through showrooms, during the year, CCIC, with Financial Assistance from office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), undertook Technical Design Development Workshops in the areas of Metal craft, wood craft, hand block printing, Chamba Rumal, Cane craft, jewellery, etc.

#### **Setting up of two Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in Cholapur and Ramnagar in Varanasi**

CCIC set up 2 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in Cholapur and Ramnagar in Varanasi for the benefit of weavers in January, 2015.

Till 31st March, 2017, CCIC has facilitated 2014 weavers providing information and services on various schemes through CFCs operated by it in Cholapur and Ramnagar. Further CCIC has awarded work to 264 weavers associated with CFC's in Varanasi and placed orders for handloom items such as sarees, dress material

and Dupattas worth ` 389.41 lakhs for marketing through CCIC emporia.

In the above CFCs, two Common Service Centres (CSC) have also been set up through CSC e-governance Services India Ltd. for providing various services such as Recharge services, Passport Registration services, Banking services, Travelling & Ticketing, PAN card, Aadhar Card services etc.

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

In pursuance of the Public Procurement Policy for Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 (dated 23rd March, 2012) notified by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Corporation had set an annual target of making a minimum 20% of its procurement of goods and services from MSEs, including 4 % from MSEs owned by SC or ST entrepreneurs.

During the year 2016-17, the Corporation made procurement worth 34.90% of total value of annual procurement made by CCIC of goods produced and services rendered by MSEs including SC/ST entrepreneurs. Efforts are on to increase procurement from MSEs.

#### **On line Shopping :-**

CCIC has its online shopping website i.e. [www.thecottage.in](http://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 track-

ing mechanism and links to various Govt. websites, Incredible India etc.

### Digital Intervention in CCIC

- CCIC has emporia in seven cities (fourteen 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.

### 2.5.6 British India Corporation Limited

The British India Corporation Limited (BIC) was incorporated as a Public Limited Company on February 24, 1920. It was taken over by the Government of India on 11th June, 1981 under the British India Corporation Ltd. (acquisition of shares) Act. The BIC Limited, Kanpur owns and manages two woollen mills viz (1) Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch, Kanpur (2) New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch, Dhariwal which are not operational since 2013. The products of these two mills were popularly known by the Brand names of "Lalimli" & "Dhariwal" respectively. These units used to 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. A revised scheme for Rs. 338 crores was approved in 2011, based on recommendation of Bureau for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in the year 2010. A Modified Draft Rehabilitation Scheme was prepared and put up before BIFR and was approved in its hearing dated 14.02.2008 at a total cost of Rs. 273.28

crores with Govt. budgetary support of Rs. 157.35 crore and rest from sale of surplus land. A further Revised scheme for Rs. 338.04 crore was recommended by BRPSE in its meeting held on 28.07.2010/18.12.2010. The scheme was accorded "in principle" approval by Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 09.06.2011 subject to the condition that permission is first obtained for sale of surplus land from Government of UP.

The means of finance envisaged are as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

Grant from GOI VRS	17.10
Operating Losses 9/10, 10/11 grant	66.99
Interest free loan against sale of land	128.66
Soft 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 matter is under examination.

**a. Subsidiaries of BIC Limited**

**i. Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur**

The Elgin Mills Company Limited was established in the year 1864 and it was registered in the year 1911 comprising 2

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

Due to continuous losses suffered by the company, a reference under the provision of SICA was made to BIFR and was declared sick. The BIFR recommended winding up of the company in 1994. AAIFR confirmed the said order in 1997 and accordingly Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad passed a winding up order in 1999 and appointed Official Liquidator. Government of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in June, 2001. 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.

M/s. Elgin Mills is at present contesting a case filed by secured creditors for winding up and has requested IFCI to renew their offer for acceptance of their dues under one time settlement. The company is contesting the matter for

issue of “No Dues” certificate by Kotak Mahindra Bank before Hon’ble Court. In the last hearing, the Hon’ble Court inter-alia cancelled the advertisement issued by the Official Liquidator for sale of Elgin Mills freehold property to settle dues of secured creditors. The Official Liquidator has also been directed to approach the District Magistrate, Kanpur Nagar to get all the said property vacated and submit a report within a period of three months. Moreover, dues of IFCI over the Elgin Mill Co. Ltd. have been settled by paying Rs. 9.29 crore on 26.10.2016 to IFCI through one time settlement with them.

**ii. Cawnpore Textiles Limited, Kanpur**

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

Due to continuous losses and the net worth of the company getting eroded/negative, the company was referred to BIFR under the provision of SICA and the company was declared as sick company in 1992. In 1999, High Court of Allahabad passed order for winding up and appointed an official liquidator. Govt. of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in 2001. The secured creditors filed a case in Hon’ble High Court and the mill and

residential premises of Cawnpore Textile Ltd. were taken over by the Liquidator appointed by Allahabad High Court. Payments to all the secured creditors have been made as per the OTS and the company is seeking permission of Allahabad High Court to bring the company out of Liquidation

**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 Crores and the net worth is Rs. 107.73 Crore as on 31.03.2016. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

#### Mission/Vision

To act as the Price Support Agency of the Govt. of India and to undertake Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operation to provide remunerative price of raw jute to the jute growers and gradually increase its market share in the domestic trade.

#### 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 for jute mills of NJMC on for other purpose as and when required.
- iii. To undertake distribution of certified jute seeds under subsidy scheme of NJB and gradually increase the quantity with an objective to make available certified jute seeds to farmers.
- iv. To conduct other extension activities like, demonstration of new retting techniques and display of daily market rate by allocating centers under JTM MM III and NJB schemes for the benefit of the jute growers.
- v. To carry out the role of the implementing agency for Mini Mission III and also provide necessary support on activities of Mini Mission IV and other Mini Mission of the Jute Technology Mission.
- vi. To plan and implement schemes under Corporate Social Responsibility.

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars Quantitative (Bales/Lakh):	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Projected (As per MoU) 2016-17
Procurement of Raw Jute	3.63	1.90	0.57	0.05	2.25
Sales of Raw Jute	2.40	2.60	1.46	0.20	0.71
Closing Stock	1.75	1.07	0.17	0.02	1.57
Financial (Rs/ Lakh)					
Sale of Raw Jute	11135.58	12331.00	8027.07	1506.45	5097.70
Sale-Jute Seed	132.65	227.13	895.44	627.55	1214.17



**2.5.8 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. Kolkata (NJMC).**

National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (N.J.M.C.) was registered and / or incorporated on 3rd June, 1980 as a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of India comprising of following 6 (six) Jute Mills viz National, Kinnison, Khardah, Alexandra, Union in West Bengal and Unit RBHM in Katihar, Bihar. The main objectives of the Company are to carry on business of manufacturing of Jute Goods (Sacking) for supply to food processing agencies of the Government. The Company was referred to BIFR in the year 1992 due to its continuous loss since inception and erosion of net worth. At the Ministry of Textiles BIFR has finally approved the revival proposal of the company in its

meeting held on 31.03.2011 to run its three mills ( Kinnison, Khardah in West Bengal and Unit:RBHM in Katihar, Bihar) by NJMC itself out of six jute mills in view of Cabinet decision on 19th March, 2010 and 25th November 2010. The operations of these mills were suspended in the year 2003-04 and all the workers and staff was given VRS as per the sanctioned scheme prior to this year. Full efforts were made to repair of Factory sheds, godowns, offices and repair and renovation of plant & machineries and other infrastructure to start production during the year by engagement of contract labour and it is happy to note that regular production has been started in all the above three mills during the year.

Mill with Location	Total Land (Acres)	Status
National—Sankrail, Howrah	63.34	closed
Alexandra—Jagaddal, North 24-Parganas	52.68	closed
Union—Sealdah, Kolkata	14.13	closed
Khardah—Titagarh, North 24-Parganas	86.56; Saleble-23.62	Suspension of work
Kinnison—Titagarh, North 24-Parganas	52.63; Saleable-2.43	Suspension of work
RBHM—Katihar, Bihar	55.05: Saleable-30.35	Suspension of work

NJMC was declared as a sick company and referred to Board for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) in 1993. BIFR vide Case No. 506 of 1993 framed a Scheme on 5th January 2011 for Revival of the sick PSU and sanc-

tioned the Revival Plan of NJMC on 31st March 2011. The plan was prepared by IDBI, cleared by BRPSE, sanctioned by Govt. of India (CCEA) and finally approved by BIFR.

**a. Revival of Jute Mills under The National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC)**

The Revival Plan envisaged the following:

- (i). Financial restructuring as approved by CCEA.
- (ii). Revival of three Mills e.g. Khardah, Kinnison in West Bengal and RBHM in Bihar by operating through NJMC itself
- (iii). Closure of remaining three mills viz. Alexandra, National and Union.
- (iv). Liquidation of all the Secured, Unsecured Loans and the arrears of Statutory Dues.
- (v). Payment of VRS to all Employees.
- (vi). Payment to Pressing Creditors.
- (vii). Sale of Surplus Land and other Assets.
- (viii). Reliefs and concessions from various Institutions/Authorities.
- (ix). Interest free loan from Govt. of India.

Considering the issues involved, particularly VRS to Employees and size of Capital Expenditure for Modernization of the Mills, the implementation period was decided as nine years commencing from 2010-11 to 2018-19. Accordingly, the operation of the Company was projected from the year 2010-11 with 20% capacity utilization on the then existing de-rated capacity and gradually increasing to reach 80% in 2017-18 by installing new plant and machinery through modernization programme. Consequent to the approval of the scheme in March 2011, the implementation of the scheme was immediately undertaken by the Company with reopening of the three revival mills by starting production after repairing and renovating some vital existing machineries and factory buildings. The cost of the approved scheme vis-à-vis actual utilization upto 31.03.2016 is given below:-

**Rs.in crores**

Items	Approved Cost	Actual Expenditure	To be utilized
VRS	645.07	646.43	(1.36)
Statutory & other dues	229.86	228.21	1.65
Sundry Creditors	92.20	84.44	7.76
Cash Loss	141.45	151.36	(9.91)
Capital Expenditure WC including R&M	215.70	112.03	103.67
State Govt. dues	64.81	53.09	11.72
Wages & Admn. Expenses from 2006-07 to 2009-10	173.89	173.89	----
Total	1562.98	1449.45	113.53

Source: Concurrent Audit Report up to 31.03.2016

**b. Performance Trend of NJMC from 2011-12 to 2015-16:**

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Income					
From Operations (I)	1,575.88	4,972.84	5,812.33	5,769.86	4,298.83
Other Income (II)	1,642.24	1,766.68	1,798.12	2,035.23	2,257.35
Total Revenue (I+II)	3,218.12	6,739.52	7,610.45	5,805.09	6,556.18
Total expenses	7,039.02	8,339.77	8,260.79	5,853.73	5,825.04
Total(Loss)/Profit(+)	-3,820.90	-1,600.25	-655.08	-48.64	731.14

The revival scheme was being pursued with Government of West Bengal for getting permission of sale, together with waiver of Urban Land Conversion Act (ULCA) to the prospective buyers and conversion of land for better price of the land. The erstwhile Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (I/C) requested Hon'ble Chief Minister of West Bengal to grant permission for the sale of land of the 3 mills of NJMC, viz. National, Alexandra and Union Mills and also facilitate the conversion of the land use from 'industrial to residential/commercial'. No

response on the matter has however received from Government of West Bengal. In this connection, the AS&FA, Ministry of Textiles, had also met Chief Secretary (WB), and it was discussed that West Bengal government may consider to buy the land at circle rates. The Principal Secretary to the Government of West Bengal has also been requested by the CMD, NJMC to expedite the sanction order for sale of land and exemption so that the revival Scheme of NJMC as envisioned by BIFR may be achieved.

**Land details of different NJMC units**

NJMC Mill	Land area in Acres		
	Total	Encroached/ Encumbered	Net (Freehold)
Kinnison	52.63	2.43	50.20
Khardah	86.56	23.62	62.94
RBHM	55.05	28.81	26.24
Alexandra	53.61	0.93	52.68
National	65.04	2.59	62.45
Union	14.21	2.31	11.90
Grand Total	327.10	60.69	266.41

The above land includes the Guest House at Kalimpong and the land and Building at Alipore Road, Kolkata. The estimated value of the land on circle rates is Rs.1498.53 crores.

**c. Present Status of NJMC:**

- (i). Considering that the jute mills, including those in the private sector, are heavily dependent on supply of jute sacking to Government agencies under the mandatory jute packaging guidelines issued under JPM Act 1987, it was deliberated that it may not be prudent to continue the operation of the NJMC jute mills.
- (ii). Secondly, there are no staff or officers on the payroll of NJMC except for the Chairman-cum-Managing Director (CMD), NJMC as the rest were given VRS under the envisaged Revival Scheme of NJMC thus NJMC does not have the requisite managerial strength. Besides CMD, NJMC, there is all contractual staff managing the mills.
- (iii). Thirdly, under the Revival Scheme, the company was given a sum of Rs 141.50 crores to cover cash losses during the operational period. This amount has already been used up.
- (iv). In view of the above experiences, of the continuous operating losses incurred by the three NJMC mills, viz. Khardah, Kinnison and RBHM; NITI Aayog has provisionally identified it for closure. The proposal is currently under examination.

**2.5.8.1 Birds Jute & Exports Ltd. (BJEL), a subsidiary of NJMC**

Birds Jute & Exports Ltd (BJEL) a processing unit of Jute fabric was a subsidiary of Bird & Co. established in 1904. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.( BPMEL)under the

Ministry of Heavy Industry took over the assets on nationalization in 1980 and became a holder of 58.94% of BJEL's equity shares. Thereafter the GoI decided to transfer shares of BJEL to NJMC in 1986.

BJEL operated as a processing unit for bleaching, dyeing & printing of jute and blended fabrics. It was declared sick by BIFR u/s 3(1)(0) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) in the year 1999 due to continuous losses and negative net worth. IDBI Bank Ltd. was appointed as operating agency for preparation Rehabilitation Scheme under section 17(3) of the said Act.

BIFR in its meeting held on 2.8.2012 had approved a Revival Scheme with 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".

The company has a huge land asset measuring approximately 49 acres in one of the prime locations in Kolkata. Initially it was decided that the total surplus land would be sold off and the revenue generated from this would be utilized for the revival of the organization. However the BIFR objected to this

idea and directed the company to identify the minimum area of land that would be sufficient to generate the fund required (Rs. 137.88 crore) for revival. After a detailed survey it was found out that the required fund for revival could be generated by selling only 8.2 acres of land provided the land use is changed from industrial to commercial land. However, the issue of land conversion is still pending with the State Government. The Government of West Bengal, even after several requests, has not allowed BJEL to change its land use.

The BIFR had also directed to form an Asset Sale Committee in which a representative of State Government should be present. Even though the formation of Assets Sale Committee (ASC) took almost 3 years due to late nomination by State Government, but no

BIFR hearing took place since 12th October 2015 as BIFR has practically stopped functioning since 28th October 2015. As a result, no asset, including the unserviceable machinery & scraps, could be sold resulting in further depreciation in their value. Theft of scrap and encroachment of BJEL Land is also a regular affair at the mill premises. Under these circumstances, the BJEL Board in the last meeting held 7th March 2016, has taken a decision of selling the scrap through MSTC Limited (formerly known as Metal Scrap Trading Corporation).

The production activity of the company has been suspended from October, 2002 and the company has given VRS to all its workmen and staffs in the year 2003 and 2004. The Financial performance for the year 2013-14 to 2015-16 is tabulated below:-

Physical	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Production	--	--	--
FINANCIAL RESULT	(Rs. In Lac)	(Rs. In Lac)	(Rs. In Lac)
Total Income (Sales & other income)	Sales-0 Other income -8.78	Sales-0 Other income -8.89	Sales-12.95 Other income-68.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.78</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>81.07</b>
Salary & Wages	-	-	-
VRS Expenditure	-	-	-
Administrative & other Overheads	80.61	139.93	119.67
Interest on GOI & NJMC loan	400.57	419.02	423.93
Depreciation	1.01	4.07	1.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>482.19</b>	<b>563.02</b>	<b>545.36</b>
Loss before tax	265.10	584.64	464.29

**Present status of BJEL:-**

- i) The company has a huge land asset measuring approximately 49 acres in one of the prime locations in Kolkata. The area where the land is located is infested with anti-social elements and encroachments of mill land are a regular affair. The local municipality is itself involved in such incidents of illegal encroachment of government land.
- ii) The Company has no permanent employees on its roll. It has commenced limited marketing activities in Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) only from March 2016 by running 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCS) for training rural women from Self Help Groups and has opened a Jute Counter in the emporium of Central Cottage Industries Corporation Ltd. on Janpath, New Delhi for marketing of jute products. BJEL has entered into Agreement with Mother Dairy, Milk Division and its Fruit & Vegetable Division for sale of jute bags through their outlets in National Capital Region.
- iii) BJEL has no factory under operation and has no permanent employees on its rolls. Owing to such a scenario, NITI Aayog

recommend closure of BJEL on 12th July 2016.

**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, (CWDC) Jodhpur, Sardar Vallabhbai 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

## CHAPTER - 3

# EXPORT PROMOTION

### 3.1. Exports

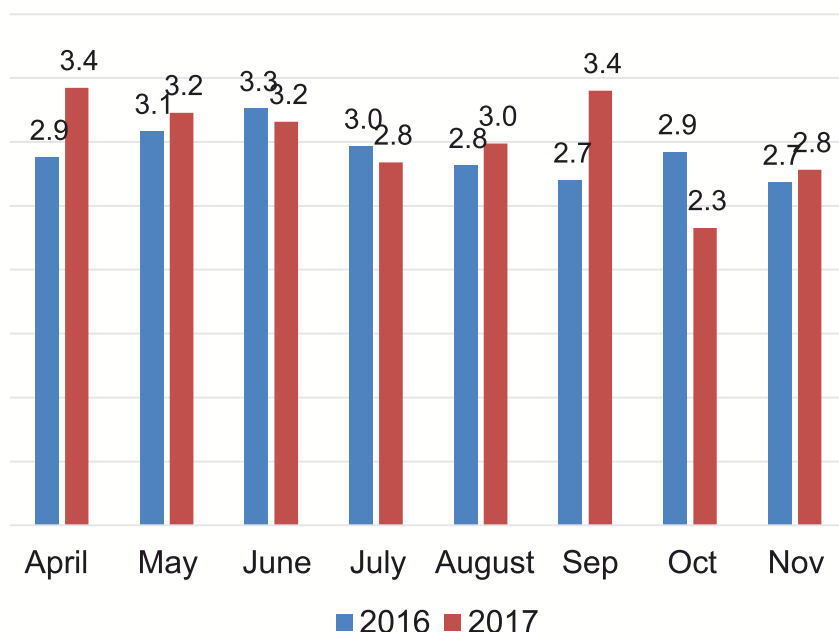
The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. The industry is of vital importance to the Indian economy. The share of textile and clothing (T&C) in India's total exports stands at a significant 12.4% in 2017-18 (Apr.-Nov). India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The major textile and apparel export destinations for India are EU-28 and USA

with 47% total textile and apparel export. The industry 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. The export details of Textiles & Apparel is as under:

	2015-16	2016-17	2016 (Apr.-Nov.)	2017 (Apr.-Nov.)
	US\$ Mn	US\$ Mn	US\$ Mn	US\$ Mn
India Textile & Apparel	36,257	36,007	22,201	23,030
Handicrafts	3410	3,657	1,324	1,149
Total T&C including Handicrafts	39,667	39,664	23,525	24,224
India's overall exports	262,290	276,280	175,411	194,971
% T&C Exports of overall exports	15.1	14.4	13.4	12.4

Data Source: DGCI&S





**T&A exports including handicrafts (US\$ billion)**

- Exports of T&C products including Handicrafts from India have remained at US\$ 39.7 billion during 2015-16 and 2016-17. However, its share in the overall export basket of India decreased from 15.1% in 2015-16 to 14.4% in 2016-17.
- During 2015-16, Readymade Garments (RMG) accounted for 41% of the total T&C exports, while in 2016-17, it increased to 43% of total T&C exports.
- In 2016 (Apr.-Nov.), India’s total T&C export was US\$ 23.5 Bn with a share of 13.4% in India’s overall export of around US\$ 175 Bn. In comparison, during 2017 (Apr.-Nov.), India’s total T&C export was valued at US\$

24.2 Bn with a share of 12.4% in India’s overall export of around US\$ 195 Bn.

- India’s T&C products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than hundred countries. However, the USA and the EU, account for nearly half of these exports. Other major export destinations include U.A.E., Bangladesh, China, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Canada, Australia, Brazil, Rep. of Korea, Hong-Kong, and Egypt.

**3.2. Imports**

- India is a major textile and apparel exporting country and enjoys trade surplus. Bulk of import takes place for industry requirement of raw material.

- The import of textiles and apparel products in India increased from US\$ 4.5 Bn during Apr.-Nov. 2016 to US\$ 4.9 Bn during same time period of the current fiscal year.
- Import of textiles & apparel products in India increased from US\$ 6 Bn during 2015-16 to US\$ 6.3 Bn during 2016-17.

	2015-16	2016-17	2016 (Apr.-Nov.)	2017 (Apr.-Nov.)
	US\$ Mn	US\$ Mn	US\$ Mn	US\$ Mn
Total Textile & Apparel import	6,025	6,312	4,470	4,918

Data Source: DGCI&S

### 3.3. Steps taken for enhancing exports

- In order to increase India's competitiveness in exports market, the Union Cabinet approved reforms to boost employment generation and exports in the apparel and made-ups sector in June 2016 and December 2016 respectively. The objectives of the special package are employment generation and promotion of exports. The components of the Special Package under implementation are as follows:
  - **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. Since its implementation, the scheme has generated 66,033 number of additional employment and has received 688 applications till 31.10.2017 involving subsidy of INR 354.06 Cr.
  - **Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) Scheme:** PMPRPY is a part of labour reforms initiatives of the Govt. of India under which the Government shall bear the entire 12% of the employers' contribution of the Employers Provident Fund Scheme for new employees of garment and made-ups sectors for first 3 years of their employment as a special incentive. In order to channelize this intervention towards the target group of semi-skilled and unskilled workers in the garment and made-ups sectors, benefit under PMPRPY will be available to those with wage up to Rs 15,000/- per month. Ministry of

Textiles shall provide additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution over next 3 years. As per information provided by EPFO, an amount of Rs. 10,38,60,414/- has been disbursed under PMPRPY till 02.01.2018. 661 units/establishments and 1,57,398 workers have been benefitted from the scheme upto 02.01.2018.

- Simplification of labour laws through introduction of fixed term employment for garmenting sector on 7th October 2016.
- **Rebate on State Levies (RoSL) Scheme for enhanced duty drawback on exports of apparel and made-ups:** To boost employment generation in the employment intensive textile and apparel sector, the Ministry of Textiles in August 2016, introduced RoSL scheme to provide for the remission of State levies on export of garments through the mechanism of rebate. Later the scheme was extended to made-up sector as well and the guidelines for RoSL for made up sector were notified in 2017. In FY 2017-18 Rs.1555 Cr has been sanctioned to Dept. of Revenue for disbursement to the exporter's claims and as per information provided by DoR, Rs. 1540.92 Cr has been spent under the scheme till 31.12.2017.
- **Enhanced duty drawback coverage:** Drawback at All Industries Rate is being given for domestic duty paid

inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.

After the approval of the special package for apparel in June, apparel exports of India for the period July 2016 to June 2017 has increased by 7.3% in INR terms, from INR 11333 Cr to INR 119452 Cr compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

Similarly after the approval of special package for made ups in December, made ups exports of India for the period January, 2017 to September, 2017 has increased by 7% in INR terms, from INR 23198 Cr to INR 24817 Cr, compared to the corresponding period of the previous year.

- b. In addition to special package the following steps are being taken by government to enhance export:
  - **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 2-5% 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 from 01.11.2017 till 30.06.2018.

- **Interest rate subvention:** 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 the 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 (for 4 digit HS codes) including 94 textile and apparel lines.

- **Market Access Initiative (MAI):** The objective of scheme is to 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 are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme:
  - Marketing Projects Abroad
  - Capacity Building
  - Support for Statutory Compliances
  - Studies
  - Project Development
  - Developing Foreign Trade Facilitation web Portal
  - To support Cottage and handi-crafts units
- **Textile India 2017:**



The Ministry of Textiles organized a 3 day mega textile exhibition namely, Textiles India 2017 from 30th June to 2nd July 2017 at Mahatma Mandir, Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat. This event was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 30th June 2017. The principal objective of organizing the said mega event was to bring all segments of the Textiles sector under one umbrella trade event and showcase the strength of the Indian Textiles sector to the world. This event witnessed participation of buyers from 105 countries, international delegates and representatives and artisans and weavers. This event provided an

excellent platform for B2B interactions and explored investment and technological tie-ups across various segments in the textiles value chain. During this event, inter-alia, 65 MOUs between different organizations, including foreign government and companies and Indian entities were signed. During the event, 3 Country Sessions, 7 State Sessions, 6 conferences Chaired by Hon'ble Union Ministers, 01 Conference of ASEAN countries, 26 round table conferences and Fashion Shows were held. Besides this, national and international exhibitors showcased their products.



### 3.4. EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing various segments of the textiles & apparel value chain, viz. readymade gar-

ments, cotton, silk, jute, wool, 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 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) Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
- x) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
- xi) Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

### 3.5. Publicity:

- Publishing News letter 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.

## CHAPTER - 4

## 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 fibre and filament yarn is 60:40.

## 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 is the largest producer and 2nd largest exporter of cotton in the World. India is also leading consumer of cotton. 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
2012-13	370	283.16
2013-14	398	299.55
2014-15	386	309.44
2015-16	332	315.28
2016-17 (P)	345	306.36
2017-18 (E)*	377	334.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 18/08/17 P-Provisional  
(E)\*-Estimated as per information received from trade source & feedback received from CCI Branches.

**b. Acreage/Productivity:** India has the largest acreage with 122.35 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 42% of the World area of 293.29 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. In terms of productivity, India ranks

poorly compared to USA & China. As per trade source and feedback received from CCI Branches, it is expected that during 2017-18, India's Productivity may remain at around 525 to 530 kg/ha. The productivity of cotton for the last 5 years is as follows:-

(in Kg/Hectares)		
Year	Acreage	Yield
2012-13	119.78	525
2013-14	119.60	566
2014-15	128.46	511
2015-16	122.92	459
2016-17 (P)	108.45	541
2017-18 (E)*	123.00	524

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 12/12/17

P-Provisional

(E)\*-Estimated as per information received from trade source & feedback received from CCI Branches.

**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. Even though China was the largest importer of Indian cotton fibre till 2013-14, it became the 2nd largest importer from 2014-15 onwards with

Bangladesh becoming the largest importer of Indian cotton. Although India is a major producer and exporter of cotton, a small quantity of long fibre variety of cotton which is not available in the Country, is imported. The following tables gives the import and export figures for the last 5 years:-



(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Year	Import	Export
2012-13	14.59	101.43
2013-14	11.51	116.96
2014-15	14.39	57.72
2015-16	22.79	69.07
2016-17 (P)	30.94	58.21
2017-18 (E)*	17.00	67.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 12/02/17

P-Provisional

(E)\*-Estimated as per information received from trade source.

- d. **Balance Sheet of cotton:** for the cotton season 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 & 2016-17 (Anticipated) is given below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17(P)	2017-18(E)*
<b>SUPPLY</b>				
Opening stock	33.00	66.00	36.44	47.81
Crop size	386.00	332.00	345.00	377.00
Imports	14.39	22.79	30.94	17.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>433.39</b>	<b>420.79</b>	<b>412.38</b>	<b>441.81</b>
<b>DEMAND</b>				
Mill consumption	278.06	270.20	262.66	288.00
SSI consumption	26.38	27.08	26.20	27.00
Non-textile consumption	5.00	18.00	17.50	19.00
<b>Total consumption</b>	<b>309.44</b>	<b>315.28</b>	<b>306.36</b>	<b>334.00</b>
Exports	57.72	69.07	58.21	67.00
<b>Total Demand</b>	<b>367.16</b>	<b>384.35</b>	<b>364.57</b>	<b>401.00</b>
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>66.23</b>	<b>36.44</b>	<b>47.81</b>	<b>40.81</b>

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 12/12/17

P-Provisional

(E)\*-Estimated as per information received from trade source.

**e. Minimum Support Price (MSP)**

**Operation:-** Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has been nominated by the Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event when kapas prices of seed cotton (kapas) touch MSP level for procuring entire quantity of kapas offered by the cotton farmers in various APMC market yards at MSP rates without any quantitative limit.

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

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

For cotton season 2017-18, Ministry of Agriculture had fixed MSPs of FAQ grade at Rs.4020/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.4320/- per quintal for long staple cotton. The MSP fixed by Ministry of Agriculture for the last few years is given below:-

Year	Medium Staple (staple length 24.5mm to 25.5mm with micronnaire value 4.3 to 5.1)	Long Staple (staple length 29.5m to 30.5mm with micronnaire value 3.5 to 4.3)
2012-13	3600	3900
2013-14	3700	4000
2014-15	3750	4050
2015-16	3800	4100
2016-17	3860	4160
2017-18	4020	4320

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 2017-18 (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) 2017-18 in Rs/Qntls
		Basic Staple Length (2.5% span length) in mm	Miconnaire value	
<b>Short Staple (20.0 mm &amp; below)</b>				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	3520
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	3520
<b>Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)</b>				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	3770
4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	3820
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	3870
<b>Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)</b>				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	4020
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	4120
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	4170
<b>Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)</b>				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	4220
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	4220
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	4270
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	4320
<b>Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm &amp; above)</b>				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	4520
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	4720
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	5520

**f. Cotton MSP operations during 2016-17:**

Cotton Season lasts from 1st October to 30th September of the succeeding

year. The international cotton season begins on 1st of August. The season proceeds with the increase in the pace of arrivals i.e., during the months

from November to January. It then reaches a plateau somewhere in the mid of February and trickles down in the succeeding months.

During cotton season 2016-17, to meet out any eventuality to undertake MSP operation, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) opened more than 341 procurement centres located at 92 districts in 11 cotton growing States. During cotton season 2016-17, the prevailing kapas prices were much higher than the level of MSP and MSP operations was not at all possible throughout the season. Looking to the market sentiments, CCI taken up viable commercial operations to cater the need of quality cotton for lean season requirement of domestic textile Industry including MSMEs. Thus, CCI could operate on 60 centres in 30 districts of 7 States.

During cotton season 2016-17 CCI has procured 1.25 lakh bales valuing approx. Rs.293 crores under Commercial purchases across the Country. The above entire stocks have been sold to the registered buyers along with MSME units mills through e-auction.

**g. Cotton MSP Operation 2017-18:**

The cotton year 2017-18 commenced with a carryover stock of 47.81 lakh bales. The sowing for this year started

in the month of April/May, 2017. It has been estimated that cotton production may increase by around 10% in this this season due to increased areas, prospect of better returns from cotton compared to competing crops and better monsoon. Thus prices falling below MSP necessitating price support operation by CCI. For the purpose, preparations for possible minimum support price operations have been initiated. In order that the MSP operations are carried out in a transparent and efficient manner in the ensuing cotton season, Secretary (Textiles) chaired a meeting with all the cotton growing states on 2.8.2017. Further, Minister of Textiles has also written letters to Chief Minister of all cotton growing states for their support on the following suggestions:-

- i. The purchase system at the APMC should seamlessly link weighment, identification of farmer through instant photograph and payment into their account. In e-NAM implemented APMCs, these facilities are available. In order APMCs similar functionalities may be provided to facilitate electronic processing of transaction.
- ii. For identification of genuine farmers, some state governments have introduced bar coded identity cards. In

case, this has not been done, a system may be set up in the purchase centres whereby the sellers are clearly identified based on an electronic database of farmers containing inter alia their photographs, Aadhar details, land holding, area in which cotton grown and bank account numbers. At the time of purchase, i.e. generation of takpattis, the farmers may be photographed through a webcam and the information retained in a digital database for further verification, if required.

- iii. CCI has tentatively identified a total of 341 procurement centres based on past need for MSP operations. These centres are mostly located at APMC Market Yards. It may, however, be convenient to the farmers, if the purchase centres are relocated to Ginning & Pressing factories by providing necessary infrastructure there. This will require advance notification of the Ginning & Pressing factories as Market Yards under APMC Act indicating clearly the villages attached to them for MSP purchases and establishment of requisite facilities.
- iv. Awareness campaigns amongst farmers may be launched exhorting them to bring contamination free, good quality cotton with nominal moisture content of 8% at the notified

Market Yards which will fetch the best price. Although, the CCI will purchase cotton with 8-12 percent moisture at proportionately reduced price.

- v. Most of the other States have exempted CCI from paying 2% commission to the APMC during the MSP operations because the purchase is done directly by the CCI to avoid distress sale by the farmers. In such operation, actually, no bidding takes place. Therefore, the APMCs need to be advised to allow CCI to purchase directly from cotton farmers without the involvement of any commission agents. This would ensure uniform system in MSP purchases across the country and also reduce losses arising out of MSP operations.

As on 2.1.2018, in the present cotton season 2017-18, 116.58 lakh bales of kapas have arrived as against 97.56 lakh bales during the corresponding period of the last season. Out of which, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) have procured 3.68 lakh bales under MSP operations.

## 4.2 JUTE AND JUTE TEXTILES

### INTRODUCTION

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

West Bengal. Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for 'safe' packaging in view of being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. It is estimated that that the jute industry provides direct employment to 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of around 4.0 million 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 2012-13 to 2017-18 (Estimated):

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

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018 ( Estimate)
<b>(A) SUPPLY</b>						
i) Opening stock	31.00	29.00	24.00	14.00	6.00	22.00
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	93.00	90.00	72.00	65.00	92.00	85.00
iii) Import	9.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	5.00
<b>Total :</b>	<b>133.00</b>	<b>120.00</b>	<b>97.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>102.00</b>	<b>112.00</b>

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

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-2018 ( Estimate)
<b>(B) DISTRIBUTION</b>						
iv) Mill consumption	94.00	86.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	75.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	10.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00
vi)Export	Nil	Nil	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total:	104.00	96.00	82.00	79.00	80.00	85.00
<b>(C) CLOSING STOCK</b>	<b>29.00</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>15.00</b>	<b>6.00</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>27.00</b>

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 400-500 centers countywide. Presently, JCI is operating only at 141 Departmental Purchase Centers. Co-operatives agencies operate at about 40 centers. JCI in turn purchases the jute procured by these Co-operatives.

**c. Production of Jute Goods:**

India is the largest producer of raw jute and jute goods in world. India's share is 50 per cent In 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 is given below:

Jute Goods Production				(in lakh MT)		
Year	Sacking	Hessian	Others	Total	Exports	B-Twill
2010-11	10.77	2.44	2.45	15.66	1.99	9.06
2011-12	11.65	2.40	1.77	15.82	2.12	9.19
2012-13	12.18	2.10	1.63	15.91	1.83	10.17
2013-14	11.50	2.03	1.75	15.28	1.84	9.80
2014-15	9.02	2.11	1.54	12.67	1.16	7.74
2015-16	8.92	1.96	1.29	12.17	0.87	8.15
2016-17	8.72	1.79	0.91	11.42	0.82	8.23

Source : Monthly summary of jute & gunny statistics, March'2017, IJMA

**d. Domestic Consumption of Jute Goods:**

India is the major consumer of jute goods in the world. Average domestic consumption of jute goods (Av. of last 4 years) has been around 1,033 thou-

sand tons per annum constituting 74 per cent of average production of jute goods in composite jute mills (Av. of last 4 years). Trend in domestic consumption of jute goods for last few years is given in the following table:

Qty : in lakh M.Ton

Year (April-March)	Hessian	Sacking	Others	Total
2010-11	1.83	10.30	1.34	13.47
2011-12	1.84	10.80	1.19	13.83
2012-13	1.65	11.19	1.14	13.98
2013-14	1.57	10.42	1.28	13.27
2014-15	1.72	8.70	1.12	11.54
2015-16	1.64	8.90	0.91	11.45
2016-17	1.41	8.55	0.79	10.75

Source : Monthly summary of jute & gunny statistics, March'2017, IJMA



**i. Export Performance**

The Exports trends during the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 is as under:

Qty. in '000 Tonnes; Value in Rs. Crore

Apr-Mar	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Item	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Hessian	66.2	903.28	50.1	861.03	29.7	769.58	30.1	827.32	27.1	930.18
Sacking	67.7	416.47	84.6	527	46.4	296.56	37.9	307.51	46.4	411.81
Yarn	43.8	221.16	25	143.58	23.6	138.73	16.9	118.56	9.3	72.76
C.B.C	0	0.17	0	0.26	0	0.17	0	0.40	0	0.30
Others	7.7	450.72	6	590.08	7	608.77	5.3	638.54	3.8	659.16
Total	185.4	1991.80	165.7	2121.95	106.7	1813.81	90.2	1892.34	86.6	2074.21

Source: DGCI&S

**ii. Import of Raw Jute And Jute Goods**

The Imports trends during the year 2012-13 to 2016-17 is as under:

Qty. in '000 Tonnes; Value in Rs. Crore

Apr-Mar	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
Item	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Raw Jute	160.09	384.1	54.10	146.95	47.56	142.40	87.60	364.04	138.87	704.22
Jute Product	141.87	655.5	99.63	453.53	130.69	561.48	158.08	933.36	129.05	931.61
Total	301.96	1039.6	153.73	600.48	178.24	703.98	245.68	1297.40	267.92	1635.83

Source: 2012-13 to 2015-16 – Commissionerate of Customs, Petrapole Road,  
W.B 2016-17 – DGCI&S, Kolkata

**e. Initiatives/ Incentives to Jute Sector**
**i. Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in packing commodities) Act, 1987**

Jute Packaging Material ( Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities ) Act,

1987 (JPM Act) has been enacted to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of

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

Central Government after considering the recommendations of SAC, may from time to time, issue orders under section 3(1) of the JPM Act for compulsory use of jute packaging material or certain commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof, if it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the interest of production of raw jute and jute packaging material. Based upon the demand & supply position of raw jute and jute Goods, the Government prescribes reservation of commodities to be packed in Jute. The Government attempts to provide as much reservation as possible to utilize the jute crop that is produced in the country, without creating the bottle-

neck in the supply-distribution chain of the commodities.

Ministry of Textiles vide Order under JPM Act, 1987 bearing S.O. No. 126 (E) dated 14.1.2016 valid upto 30.6.2016 stipulated as under:

Commodity	Minimum percentage to be reserved for packaging in Jute
Foodgrains	90%
Sugar	20% of the production

\* The said Order has since been extended upto 31st March, 2018.

For the jute year 2017-18, Ministry of Textiles' proposal stipulating that minimum of 90% of foodgrain and minimum of 20% of sugar to be compulsorily packed in jute packaging materials for the Jute year 2017-18 was forwarded to Cabinet Secretariat for getting its approval on 15/12/2017 and a meeting in this regard was held on 3rd January, 2018. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs, chaired by the Hon'ble Prime Minister has given its approval for mandatory packaging of foodgrains and sugar in the jute material for the Jute Year 2017-18. The decision would sustain that core demand for the jute sector and support the livelihood of the workers and farmers dependent on the sector.

- The CCEA has extended the mandatory packaging norms under the Jute

Packaging Material (JPM) Act, 1987.

- The approval mandates that 90% of the food grains and 20% of the sugar products shall be mandatorily packed in jute bags.
- The decision also mandates, in the first instance, the entire requirement for packing of food grains would be placed in jute bags thus, making a provision for 100% packing of food grains in jute bags subject to the ability of the jute industry to meet the requirement.

The 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. 5500 crore worth of jute sacking is procured through support by the Government of India to support the Indian jute workers and farmers.

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

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

At present the JUTE-SMART software

has become operational and indents of 10.8 lakh bales worth of Rs. 2.7 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART in the month of November to March, 2017 by SPAs from Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, AP, Telengana and Bihar and PCSO have been placed for these bales to the jute mills located in 7 states.

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:** 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 the crop season 2016-17, 1811 numbers of field data had been sent to ISRO server, based on the field data sent by JCI officials from different jute growing states. Mahalanobis National Crop Forecast Centre, Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and

Farmers' Welfare (MNCFC) alongwith ISRO submitted jute cultivation area for 2016 through Ministry of Agriculture as 7.06 lakh hectare and production of 103 lakh bale jute as declared on 15.7.2016. NRSC-ISRO, Hyderabad has also confirmed about 75% accuracy of the above data for the current crop season.

- 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 long-standing absence of diversification and modernization. There is a need for enabling the jute sector to develop of various other diversified products. While there has been a drop in the overall export of Jute products by 20 % during the current year ( up to December), there has been a growth of 28% in the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs), indicating a rising global demand for such products. It is necessary to produce and market different JDPs such as jute shopping bags, Jute floor coverings, Jute based home furnishings & wall coverings, and Jute based handicrafts. The promotion of diversification will help in making the jute industry less dependent on state support and will also ensure that the industry becomes

competitive and self-sustaining so that the opportunities prevailing in the global and domestic markets are tapped successfully.

Steps have been taken for promoting better agronomic practices in jute farming, promotion of the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) and their marketing, support for technological up-gradation of jute mills, etc. Steps have also been taken to promote JDP clusters operated by Women Self Help Groups at block level formed under the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) by providing them support on forward and backward linkages – such as design, training, raw material and common facility infrastructure. In pursuance of this, the Ministry has signed an MOU with the National Institute of Design (NID) for facilitating design of Jute Diversified Products. Also recently, five Common Facility Centre (CFC) are sanctioned by Ministry of Textiles at the five locations in West Bengal (3), Assam (1) and Bihar (1) in major jute growing district. Operation of the CFC shall be transferred to a Cooperative Society or Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) in due course.

- v. **Project Jute-ICARE (Jute: Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise)**

NJB has been implementing a project Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) for the last two years in a phased manner. The project is being implemented by NJB in association with Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) and

Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres, (CRIJAF), Ministry of Agriculture. The details of Jute-ICARE Project for the year 2015 (ICARE-I), 2016 (ICARE-II) & proposal ICARE-III in 2017 (estimated) are given below.

Particulars	ICARE –I (2015)	ICARE – II (2016)	ICARE –III (2017)
No of jute growing block / state covered	4 Blocks under Assam & W.B	14 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P, Meghalaya	14 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P, Meghalaya
Land Covered (Ha)	12331	26264	68347
No of farmers covered	21548	41616	120000
Certified seed provided (in MT)	64 MT	160 MT	500 MT
Seed Drill Machine Nos.		450	500
Nail Weeder Machine Nos.		700	500
CRIJAF SONA	83 MT	273 MT	500 MT

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 crores grant to NJB for a period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-20)

**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 fulfill the NJB Act,

the progress of the various schemes of the NJB during the years is given hereunder:

- i. **Workers' Welfare Scheme (Sulabh Sauchalaya)** - 37 Toilet Blocks in 30 Jute Mills subsidized
- ii. **Incentives to Successful Girl Students of Jute Mill** - Support provided to 2963 girl students of Jute Mill workers for being successful in

secondary and higher secondary examinations.

- iii. **Indexing of composite Jute Mills** based on their performance in noise, dust, illumination and worker health performances Study completed – dissemination to the Mills made.
- iv. **Techno-economic feasibility studies** of 15 R & D projects taken up under JTM - Studies completed. Dissemination made before prospective and existing entrepreneurs.
- v. **Common Facility Centre Scheme** for supporting Women Self Help Groups: 5 CFCs approved in 1st phase, 3 in WB, 1 each in Assam & Bihar. 2 CFCs have also been announced.
- vi. **Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise (ICARE) :** To support the small and marginal jute growers with adequate pre and post harvesting operations to make the growers aware about the latest technologies and to grow good quality jute & receive higher price for their yield. Pilot in two districts in West Bengal and one District in Assam. Further, the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, is also implementing jute development programme under the National Food Security Mission-Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) for enhancing the domestic production and productivity w.e.f. 2014-15 in 9 States including West Bengal. 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 crores grant to NJB for a period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-20).
- vii. **Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Select Machinery-** To increase the productivity of the jute machinery and make them efficient by replacing the old machines by new and technologically advanced machines. NJB (including the erstwhile JMDC) has been implementing schemes for modernisation of jute industry for quite a long time. During the Jute Technology Mission (2007-2013) the scheme known as Acquisition of plant and machinery (Capital subsidy) scheme was instrumental in bringing in investment of more than Rs. 500 crores. Considering its success of the JTM scheme, the ISAPM scheme was launched in the post JTM period in 2013. The scheme in its present form is valid upto 31st March, 2020. A total fund of Rs. 50 crores has been provided by the Ministry of Textiles to NJB for three years (2017-18 to 2019-20) under Revenue fund for this Scheme. The objective of the scheme is:
  - a. To facilitate modernisation in existing and new jute mills and upgradation of

- technology in existing jute mills.
- b. To provide assistance to a large number of entrepreneurs to manufacture value added biodegradable jute diversified products as well as for modernisation and upgradation of technology.
- c. Incentive is provided @ 20% of the cost

of machinery acquired by the Jute Mills and 30% for MSME JDP units. Over all ceiling for each unit is Rs. 2.50 crores in 4 years. Web based linkage with online I-TUFs software for effective monitoring and avoiding duplicacy.

The year wise financial outlay and

	% of incentive	Investment (Rs Lakhs)			Incentive (Rs Lakhs)			Total
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Incentive (Rs. Lakhs)
Jute Mills	20	8500	6000	6000	1700	1200	1200	4100
MSME units	30	1000	1000	1000	300	300	300	900
TOTAL		9500	7000	7000	2000	1500	1500	5000

**viii. Export Market Development**

**Assistance Scheme** - 141 applications of 40 registered exporters participating in 46 fairs abroad supported in 2014-15

**ix. Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB)**

**scheme** -It is a new scheme which is revised from the previous scheme implemented during JTM period (2007-13). The scheme has been revised small suiting to the present requirement and sustainability of the decentralized JDP sector in the country. This scheme is aimed to accelerate the pace of JDP activities in the country. The focus of these

schemes is exclusively to cater to the jute unorganised sector and the production units so that jute raw material is supplied to them regularly. The Scheme started functioning from 2016-17. The JRMBs are established near the clusters and the production units of JDPs 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 well established backward and forward linkages are collaborated with. 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. As in March, 2017, 9 JRMBs are operational in different parts of the country. Another 15 such JRMBs are likely to be operational shortly for which all the approval formalities have been completed.

x. **Objectives:** The following objectives are envisaged for the above Schemes:

- To assist more and more number of production units for use of jute as raw material in order to expand the production base for the diversified jute products.
- To assist by providing jute raw materials at their locations to the number of existing skilled workforce as well as the new artisans/entrepreneurs/WSHGs for production of jute diversified products in the decentralized sector.

- To help create employment for the rural masses in the newly established JDP production units.
- To increase demand for consumption of raw jute for producing JDPs, thereby ensuring continuous market for the produce of jute farmers.
- To build up supply chains for certain and smooth supply of jute raw materials to the production units.
- Establishment of trade channels for promotion of JDP.

- xi. **Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS)** - It is a new scheme for improving capacity building of small and tiny JDP units through training and production support, raw material and marketing support to promote and propagate jute diversification across the country.
- xii. **Launched Special scheme for promotion of Geo-Textiles** in the North Eastern States with outlay of Rs.427 crores on 24.3.2015.
- xiii. **Retail Outlet of Jute Diversified Products and Bulk Supply Scheme**- Financial Assistance released to 27 outlets in 5 States - Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Maharastra, UP & West Bengal.

**xiv. Skill Development Program** – Various Skill Development program 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 and other institutions. Many of the beneficiaries have started production and marketing of jute products with the support of NJB.

**xv. Continuous market support** provided to jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) 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, Surajkund Mela, TexTrends, Delhi, Taj Mahotsav, Lucknow Mahotsav, Shilpgram Udaipur, Giftex, Mumbai, Indian Handicrafts and gift fair, Greater Noida etc.

#### 4.3 SILK AND SERICULTURE

##### INTRODUCTION

Silk is the most elegant textile in the world with unparalleled grandeur, natural sheen, and inherent affinity for dyes, high absorbance, light weight, soft touch and high in durability. Because of these unique

features silk is known as the “Queen of Textiles” the world over. On the other hand, it stands for livelihood opportunity for millions, owing to its high employment potential, low capital requirement and remunerative nature of its production.

##### 4.3.1 PHYSICAL PROGRESS

India with the production of 30,348 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounts for 70.10% (21,278 MT), Tasar 10.77 % (3,268 MT), Eri 18.57% (5,637 MT) and Muga 0.56% (170 MT) of the total raw silk production of 30,348 MT in 2016-17. The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 4,613 MT in 2015-16 to 5,266 MT registering an increase of 14.16% growth. Vanya silk (Eri, Muga and Tasar) production has also shown a remarkable progress during 2016-17. Vanya silk production has increased from 8,045 MTs in 2015-16 to 9,075 MT showing an increase of 12.80%. Muga silk has recorded the highest ever production of 170 MT and has set a new momentum of growth.

Physical Targets and achievements during XII Plan (2012-17) and 2017-18 (upto Dec'17)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Target XII Plan (2012-17)	Achievement 2016-17 (End of XII Plan)	2017-18	
				Target	Achievement (April to Dec'17)
I	Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.30	2.17	2.42	2.33
II	Raw Silk Production (in MT)				
a	Mulberry				
	Bivoltine	5260	5266	6200	4241
	Crossbreed	17400	16007	17276	11927
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>22660</b>	<b>21273</b>	<b>23476</b>	<b>16168</b>
b	Vanya				
	Tasar	3285	3268	3450	1825
	Eri	5835	5637	6675	4269
	Muga	220	170	240	118
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>9340</b>	<b>9075</b>	<b>10364</b>	<b>6216</b>
	<b>Grand Total (a+b)</b>	<b>32000</b>	<b>30348</b>	<b>33840</b>	<b>22380</b>
III	Cumulative Employment (Lakh persons)	92.42	85.1	87.98	Continuing

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

- a. **SCHEME AND ITS COMPONENTS**
- The Central Sector Scheme “Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry” with the 4 following components is being implemented by CSB through its units in different States:
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 scheme is aimed towards comprehensive and sustained development of silk industry by undertaking,

assisting and encouraging scientific, technological and economic research, devising means for improved methods of host plant cultivation, silkworm rearing, developing and distributing healthy silkworm seeds with good hybrid vigor, improving the quality and production of silk, coordinate with the States for the overall development of silk industry, which are assigned functions of the Central Silk Board under the Act.

**b. RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING, TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY & IT INITIATIVES.**

**i. Research & Development (R&D):**

During the year 2017-18, up to the end of December 2017 a total of 32 new research projects have been initiated and 17 projects have been concluded by various R&D institutes of CSB and currently a total of 150 research projects viz., 92 in Mulberry Sector, 41 in Vanya Sector and 17 in Post cocoon sector are under progress.

**ii. Host Plant Improvement:**

The varieties G4 for South, C2038 for East and North East regions, and Tr-23 for hilly areas, have been identified for commercial exploitation through testing of these mulberry varieties in 18 test centres across the country for three years under AICEM. These mulberry varieties have leaf yield

potential of 55-60 MT/ha/year. Further, three new high yielding mulberry varieties viz., AGB-8, PPR-1, and C1360 have been developed and are ready for testing at all India level.

*Lagerstroemia speciosa* was popularized in the field as a fast growing and easy to maintain host plant for tasar silkworms. Two Som accessions (S3 & S6) resistant to leaf spot disease, leaf blight and rust are being popularized in the field. *Ailanthus grandis* (Barpat) with a leaf yield of 32 MT/ha/yr has been popularised as an alternative host plant for eri silkworm.

During the last 10 years, a total of 11 mulberry varieties have been released for commercial exploitation. Similarly, 4 new Vanya host plants have also been recommended for commercial exploitation.

**iii. Development of Silkworm Breeds:**

Two new bivoltine hybrids viz., G11xG19 and B.Con1xB.con4 and one cross breed i.e., M6DP(C)x(SK6xSK7) are ready for authorization. Three new bivoltine hybrids viz., S8 x CSR16, SSBS5 x SSBS6, D6PN x SK4C and three cross breeds i.e., MV1xS8, M6DP (C)x D6PN and M6DP(C) x (D6PN x SK4C), have been selected for authorization trial. In addition to these, five bivoltine hybrids tolerant

to NPV viz., MASN4xCSR4,

MASN6xCSR4 and MASN7xCSR4, CSR52N x CSR26N; (CSR52NxS8N) x (CSR16NxCSR26N), two hybrids tolerant to higher temperature viz., L3 x S8 and HB4 x S8 have been developed and are under testing in the field.

Similarly, two Eri hybrids viz. YZ x YS and GBS x GBZ were developed and are being tested in the field. In the last 10 years, 10 new mulberry silkworm hybrids, 5 Vanya silkworm breeds have been released for commercial exploitation.

R&D efforts have helped in improving the yield from 48 Kg/100 dfls during 2005-06 to 60 Kg/100 dfls during 2017-18.

**iv. Developed Post Cocoon Technology:**

- Development of indigenous Automatic Reeling Unit for mulberry and improved Reeling and Spinning units for Vanya silk.
- Developed technology of “Use of Slug catcher for Slug removing”.
- Developed technology of “Yarn degumming using CSTR I Eco degumming machine”.
- Technology for eri cocoon degumming using HTHP extraction of sericin from silk yarn in the Hank form developed.
- Fine tuned the Vertical Reeling Machine and made 3 ends machine for higher productivity.
- Developed Mulberry, Tasar, Muga & Eri silk fabric reinforced with fibroin matrix.



**v. Product Design Development and Diversification (P3D)**

**P3D** and **VSMPC** under collaborative projects with NIFT, NIFT-TEA Tirupur, AIFD developed following diversified products:

- Eri Silk Denim fabrics and garments.
- Eri Silk Hand woven denim at Erode and North East.
- Eri Silk Knitwear, thermal wear and socks.
- Pure Silk Chanderi sarees and dress materials.
- Cluster based products in Silk (Lambani art at Sandur Kushala Kendra, Chanderi & Chintamani)
- Mulberry saree at Poochampalli Cluster using Muga silk in designing.

These products were displayed in Textile India 2017 at Ghandinagar, North East Summit at Shillong, Pravasi Bharathi Exhibition, which is Next at France, Silk Mark Expos and Exhibition at Moscow. P3D and VSMPC (Vanya Silk Market Promotion Council) identified manufacturers to commercialize these products and signed MoU to promote these diversified products both in Domestic and International Market. The manufacturers and exporters are provided new designs and technical know-how to commercialise these products. Interaction Meet, Product Launch programmes and Expos are

being organised for generic and Brand Promotion of Vanya Silk and Products. Internship programmes are conducted for NIFT Students in the areas of product design, development and promotion.

**vi. Technologies/products filed for patenting/offered for commercialization:**

- During the current year the product 'Rot Fix' has been applied for patent and commercialized.
- Validated and recommended the usage of Humi-life, Dr Soil and Ankur Soil Mixture for enhancing the soil fertility and mulberry leaf yield

**c. Capacity Building and Training:**

The Capacity Building & Training division along with all the R&D institutes of CSB during 2017-18 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 and demonstration programmes.

11480 persons have been trained up to December 2017 through 'Skill seeding' & 'Skill development' approaches. The highlights of achievements during the current

financial year (up to September 2017) are as follows:

- As against 31 candidates enrolled in the Post Graduate Diploma course during 2016-17 who would be passing out this October, a total of 36 students have been enrolled during 2017-18 (20 candidates in Mulberry and 16 candidates in Vanya Sericulture). Most of these candidates were sponsored by various Sericulture states including NE states.
- As many as 9145 farmers/ industry stakeholders were exposed to Sericulture technologies and skill up-gradation of 917 in-house human resources was organized in addition to 6628 persons during 2016-17 under NERTPS and other sericulture projects. In comparison, during 2017-18 up to September month 7461 persons have been covered against coverage of 6236 beneficiaries up to the corresponding period during 2016-17.
- So far, a total of 15 Sericulture Resource Centres (SRCs) have been established in major Sericultural hubs/clusters and all are operational. Since inception, these SRCs have shared as many as 1877 farmers. These SRCs are run by elite farmers and they operate on 'learning from peers' concept.
- The process of setting up of a Sericulture Business Incubator in the premises of

Central Tasar Research & Training Institute, CSB, Ranchi with a unit cost of Rs.25.00 lakhs has been initiated for supporting budding entrepreneurs in Tasar Silk Reeling/post-cocoon sector for six months to one year.

It is expected that during the current financial year the envisaged target of covering 15,270 industry stakeholders would be achieved by the end of the year (March 2018).

**d. 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 2017-18, up to the end of December 2017, a total 1540 ToT programmes have been organized and 46 technologies were transferred effectively to the user level under pre-cocoon sector. Further, in post cocoon sector a total of 1306 field programmes/ technology demonstrations were conducted and 76,687 cocoon and silk samples have been tested and provided the results.

**e. Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP)**

**(i) Bivoltine Cluster Promotion Programme**

During the XII Plan, the foremost

thrust was to augment the import substitute silk in the country and to increase the production of Bivoltine Silk to 5000 MTs by the end of 2016-17 from the production level of 1685 MT (2012-13). To achieve the target, the Central Silk Board, in association with the State Sericulture Departments has developed 174 Bivoltine clusters to produce about 3200 MTs of Bivoltine raw silk at the end of XII Plan period through clusters, besides concentrating in Non captive areas to produce remaining 1800 MTs. The Directors of Research Institutes in CSR&TI, Mysore / Pampore / Berhampore & NSSO, Bangalore, were entrusted to monitor the implementation of these clusters in close coordination with

respective State Sericulture Departments.

The production of Bivoltine gradable raw silk has recorded the highest production of 5266 MTs during 2016-17 registering a growth of 313% over production of 1685 MT during 2011-12 (end of XI Plan). During the last year (2016-17), the country's production of bivoltine silk has exceeded the target of 5260MTs with an achievement of 5266 MT (100%) which includes 3400 MTs of silk (65%) produced by 174 clusters.

The bivoltine raw silk production for the year 2016-17 & 2017-18 (Till Dec.'17) and the contribution of the clusters is indicated in the following table:

Year	Raw silk			
	Target (MT)	Achmnt (MT)	Achmnt (%)	From Cluster Prodn. (MT)
2016-17	5260	5266	100 %	3400
2017-18	6200	4241	68%	2800

During the current year (2017-18), out of total target of 6200 MT of BV raw silk set for the country, the production level stands at 4241 MTs (till- Dec.-2017). It is expected to produce 4100 MTs from Clusters and rest 2100 MT from the non captive areas during 2017-18.

**(ii) Institute Village Linked Programme**

For effective transfer of technology from Lab to land and to establish model sericulture villages, CSB has implemented Institute Village Linked Programme (IVLP) through its main R & D Institutes during 2014-15. The main objectives of the IVLP programme are:-



- Introduce Technological Interventions with emphasis on stability and sustainability along with productivity of small farm production system.
- Introduce and integrate the appropriate technologies to sustain technological interventions and their integration to maintain productivity and profitability taking environmental issues into consideration.
- Facilitate adoption of appropriate on-farm value addition of agricultural products, by products and wastes for greater economic dividend.
- Facilitate adoption of appropriate technologies for removal of drudgery increased efficiency and higher income of farm women.
- Monitor socio-economic impact of the technology intervention

51 Village Clusters have been adopted by different Research Institutes of CSB, in different Sericulture Zones under the Institute Village Linked Programme (IVLP) covering about 5585 farmers for 100% technology transfer. A total of 5585 farmers have been adopted under the programme of which 3573 farmers under 27 Mulberry Clusters and 1712 farmers under 21 Vanya Clusters and 300 farmers under post cocoon sectors are being monitored by respective CSB Research Institutes. The results of the above clusters were encouraging with

high impact in Bivoltine cocoon yield over the low Bench Mark production level which also contributed to the increased Bivoltine raw silk production in the country. The programme is being continued for the next 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. It is anticipated that the benefits of the programme will encourage the farmers of the neighbouring villages also to adopt these latest technologies that will eventually help in percolation of sericulture Technology Transfer on a wider scale.

### (iii) **Vanya Cluster Promotion Programme**

CSB has established 22 vanya clusters in coordination with State Govt. through cluster approach in 9 states to promote Vanya silk. 1625 beneficiaries were covered under Capacity Building, Exposure visit, Door to Door and Awareness programme on technology transfer service, out of total target of 1853 under VCPP. A total of 1.79 lakh dfls were brushed by Adopted Seed Rearers in seed crop (first crop) and produced 54.71 lakh seed cocoons. These seed cocoons were processed by 125 Private Graineurs to produce 5.25 lakh dfls, of which 4.37 lakh dfls were reared by 1905 commercial farmers in second crop (commercial) in the clusters and produced 173.56 lakh cocoons during the year 2016-17. Remaining 0.88 lakh

seeds were supplied to the commercial farmers outside the clusters.

f. **IT. INITIATIVES:**

i. **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.

ii. **'SMS service'** through mobile phone on day-to-day market rates of Silk and Cocoons for the use by the farmers and other stakeholders of the industry. Both PUSH and PULL SMS services are in operation. All the registered 4581 farmers are receiving SMS messages on daily basis.

iii. **Data Warehousing :** CSB has initiated steps to have web portals for all the Main Research Institutes, thereby making dissemination of information more efficient and effective. Also, helps in gathering relevant data through database packages, which will be used for decision making.

iv. **SILKS Portal:** Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System Portal has been developed in association with North Eastern Space Application Centre, Deptt. of Space by capturing geographical images through satellite and is 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. **SERI-5K** database has been designed and developed to maintain and manage Bivoltine cluster farmers throughout the country..

vi. **National Database for farmers and reelers :** Farmers and Reelers data base is designed and developed to have database of Farmers and Reelers at national level, which will help policy makers with appropriate information for effective decision making. As on 31st Jan 2018, 5,60,532 farmers and 7,134 reelers details have been recorded by the states in the database.

**4.3.2. SEED ORGANISATION - SILKWORM SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY:**

Under National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO) located at Bangalore, a network of 19 Basic Seed Farms (BSF) produce and supply the basic seed for production of commercial silkworm seed in the seed production centres functioning under CSB and State Departments. Besides, 20 Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPCs) are functioning under NSSO in different States to support the industry. Emphasis was given towards production of quality disease free layings (dfls) by adopting Quality Management System in seed produc-

tion under ISO 9001:2008 certification in 19SSPCs.

Under Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO) located at Bilaspur, 21 Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Centers (BSM&TCs) and a Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station (CTSSS) are functioning in the country. The main responsibility of these units is systematic organization of seed production and supply of

tropical tasar seed in the country. In respect of oak tasar, two Regional Tasar Research Stations (RTRSs), one Oak Tasar grainage, three RECs and two REC-cum-BSM&TCs are functioning for Oak Tasar seed production and supply.

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to Dec, 2017):

(Dfls in lakh Nos.)

#	Type of Seed	2016-17		2017-18	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
<b>1</b>	<b>Mulberry</b>				
a	Basic Seed	12.74	11.52	9.94	6.77
b	Commercial Seed	450.00	430.37	440.00	237.98
<b>2</b>	<b>Vanya Seed</b>				
a	Basic Seed				
i	Tasar (Basic & Nucleus)	46.78	47.97	50.09	49.08
ii	Oak Tasar	0.65	0.63	0.99	0.08
iii	Muga	6.49	5.00	6.72	4.30
iv	Eri	0.65	0.87	0.60	0.84
<b>b</b>	<b>Commercial Seed</b>				
I	Muga	1.64	1.87	1.35	1.27
ii	Eri	4.85	3.91	5.40	5.07

#### 4.3.3. COORDINATION AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT

The vision of CSB is to “See India emerge 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 focus on Sericulture sector during 2017-18, among other priorities was boosting by the production of quality BV mulberry raw silk.

#### 4.3.4 Raw Material Bank

CSB has established Raw Material Banks for Vanya Silk to stabilize the

price of cocoons and to ensure remunerative price to primary producers.

The details of procurement and sale of Tasar/Muga cocoons made by RMB/MRMB and its Sub-depots during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto December, 2017) are given below:

##### (i) Tasar Raw Material Bank, Chaibasa:

( Unit : Qty.in lakh Nos. & Value in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Procurement		Sale	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2016-17	200.76	287.10	171.68	229.88
2017-18 (upto Dec-2017)	125.31	129.99	100.03	155.64

##### (ii) Muga Raw Material Bank, Sibsagar:

( Unit : Qty.in lakh Nos. & Value in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Procurement		Sale	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2016-17	1.55	2.77	1.55	2.92
2017-18 (upto Dec-2017)	1.5	2.20	1.5	2.31

#### 4.3.5 QUALITY CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

One of the main objectives of the Quality Certification Systems 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. Hence, to maintain cocoon quality, a network of 24 Cocoon Testing Centres has been established in different Cocoon Markets of different State

Departments with the support under CDP to facilitate cocoon testing. The network of 8 Certification Centres of Central Silk Board attached to the Regional Offices 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) located at Bangalore. “Silk Mark”, an assurance label, protects the interests of the consumers from the traders selling spurious products in the name of pure silk.

The progress achieved under the promotion of ‘Silk Mark’ scheme during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up to Dec’17) is given below:

Particulars	2016-17		2017-18	
	Target	Achievement upto March 2017	Target	Achievement up to December, 2017
Total No. of Authorised Users enrolled	250	254	250	219
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	25.00	25.53	27.50	19.042
Awareness Programmes/ Exhibitions/Fairs/Workshops/ Road Shows (Nos.)	410	622	450	408
Cocoon Testing Centres (Nos.)	10	2	2	-
Raw Silk Testing Centres (Nos.)	6	3	1	-

#### 4.3.6 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 from across the country. An Expo is an ideal platform not only to popularize Silk Mark but also in bringing the manufacturers and the

consumers under one platform for buying and selling 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 2017-18 (from April, 2017 to October, 2017), SMOI has

organised only two Silk Mark Expos at Guwahati and one at Chennai.

#### 4.3.7 INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION FOR RESEARCH & TRAINING:

An MoU of co-operation in sericulture sector between Central Silk Board and Guangxi Agriculture Department, China was signed on 1st July, 2017 at Gandhinagar. The MoU envisages collaboration between the two institutes to develop disease resistant species of silk worm breeds. An MoU between Central Silk Board and The

Institute of Agro-Biological Sciences, National Agriculture and Food Research Organisation (NAFRO), Japan was signed in November 2016 to promote co-operation in the field of silkworm breeding and post cocoon technology.

#### 4.3.8 BUDGET ALLOCATION FOR PLAN SCHEMES:

The budget allocation and expenditure towards implementation of major Schemes and Programmes during the year 2016-17 and 2017-18 (Till Dec'17) are given below:

Rs. in crores

Programmes of CSB	2016-17		2017-18	
	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expenditure (upto Dec'17)
<b>Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry</b>				
Research, Development, Training & IT Initiatives	74.82	74.82		
Seed Organisation	34.83	34.83		
Coordination & Market Development (HRD)	11.64	11.64	131.00	92.96
Quality Certification System & Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up gradation	1.49	1.49		
SCSP	22.73	22.73	23.00	20.11
TSP	8.50	8.50	30.00	23.78
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>154.01</b>	<b>154.01</b>	<b>184.00</b>	<b>136.85</b>

The ongoing “**Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry**” is proposed to be continued for implementation beyond XII Plan for three years i.e., 2017-18 to 2019-20.

### 4.3.9 Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) projects for Tasar development:

CSB is coordinating implementation of Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) involving an outlay of Rs. 7160.90 lakhs shared by MoRD (Rs. 5366.15 lakhs) and CSB (Rs. 1794.75 lakhs) since October 2013 for development of Tasar silk industry in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha,

West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. The project envisages to create over 36,000 sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women belonging to Scheduled Tribes in 23 districts selected in the above 8 states, which are mostly Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected. The project envisages to raise 3500 ha of block plantation of Tasar host plants, support regeneration of around 1378 ha of natural flora, produce 6.75 lakh dfls basic seed, 59.35 lakh commercial seed & 16 crore reeling cocoons besides nurturing 478 Community Resource Persons.



A total of 31210 farmers have been mobilized into 800 informal producer groups under the project. 1377.74 ha of Tasar host plants have been raised by 2496 farmers. 1.13 lakh dfls of nucleus seed and 8.031 lakh dfls of basic seed have been reared to pro-

duce 51.92 lakh nucleus and 230.75 lakh basic seed cocoons. 254 private graineurs processed 165.75 lakh seed cocoons and produced 36.81 lakh commercial dfls. 12426 commercial rearers brushed 38.69 lakh dfls and produced 929.58 lakh reeling cocoons,

besides various capacity and institution building activities across tasar value chain.

#### **4.3.10 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 upscaling initiatives in tasar sector.

MoRD has already approved three MKSP Tasar projects for the states of Jharkhand (25000), Odisha (5220) and West Bengal (5000) covering 35,220 mahila kisans funded by MoRD (60%) and SRLMs (40%) at an outlay of Rs. 63.34 crores.

### **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 with a view to harmonize various diversified interests among different sectors of the wool industry. The CBWD has been registered as Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1958. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India. The board also functions as an Advisory Body to the Ministry of Textile on the

matters relating to growth and development of the wool sector .CWDB also implements various schemes for the promotion of Wool Sector.

#### **4.4.2 Plan Budget**

Out of the total financial outlay of Rs. 112 Crore for financial year from 2017-18 to 2019-20, the plan allocation for financial year 2017-18 is Rs. 32.00 Crore.

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

- i. Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP):** For the holistic growth of the wool sector, Ministry of Textile, formulated a new integrated programme i.e. Integrate Wool Development Programme, (IWDP) which has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee in its meeting held on 23.03.2017. The Integrated Wool Development Programme has also been concurred /approved by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles on 4th December, 2017. This programme will be implemented through Central Wool Development Board in major wool producing States in next three year i.e 2017-18 to 2019-20. 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/woolen product manufacturing. Focus has been made in certification, labeling, 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 Crores. The programme has been incorporated under IWDP in the name of Reconstruction Plan for J&K State. The IWDP will provide support to entire chain of wool sector i.e. from wool grower to end users. The following schemes will be implemented under this programme:

- ii. **Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS):** The single weakest link after wool production is marketing of wool. The wool marketing in India is essentially in the hands of private wool merchants and traders. There is no organized market of wool to pay proper returns to the wool products. The prices of wool have been widely fluctuating and in the real terms hardly there has been any increase in the price of wool in last decade.

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 i.e. (storage hall, testing, platform etc.), Incentive for sheep shearing by machine with better wool quality and incentives for wool growers for collection, transportation and primary grading of wool.

A Provision of Rs. 1000 lakhs has been made for next three years for above purposes. During current financial year 2017, provision Rs. 300 lakhs under this scheme has been made.

- iii. **Wool Processing Scheme (WPS):** The Woollen Industry suffers from inadequate and outdated processing facilities. The pre-loom and post-loom facilities are required to be modernized for ensuring quality finished product. With this view, The scheme will provide support for establishing Common Facility Centre for all kind of wool and woollen processing facilities like- wool scouring, drying, carding dyeing, knitting, weaving, felting/non woven in wool producing and wool trading areas. This new separate programme would provide a comprehensive service package of all kind of wool and woollen processing facilities including Machine sheep shearing to increase

fiber length and wool quantity, quality parameters testing equipments, computer aided designing software etc. Establishing such plants/centers will increase wool processing capacity and will bring more fruits of value addition to Indian wool industry and will also create employment generation. Financial assistance will also be provided for procurement and distribution of woollen products manufacturing small tools like knitting machine, charkhas etc. to the needy persons.

A provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been made for the above activities for financial year 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has made been under this scheme.

- iv. Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities (HRD):** Wool sector is basically unorganized and labor oriented sector. In the wool sector the persons associated with the sector are mostly illiterate, landless, belongs to backward class and weaker section of community. The rearing practice of wool producing animals is still very old. The breeders need to teach scientific sheep rearing aspects to increase the productivity. Some areas has been indentified for undertaking training programmes in collaboration with various reputed organizations/institutions/

Departments like Farm management for sheep, Angora & Pashmina rearing, sheep shearing by machines, quality control, wool grading & marketing, primary processing of wool and woolens products, latest weaving and designing techniques to woollen artisans/weavers, artificial insemination etc.

Apart from its Research & Development, Projects would be carried out for certification, labeling, branding for Pashmina wool, utilization of deccani wool in industrial products, development of diversified pashmina products, development of new process, products, modification of machines. Seminars/Workshops will be organized to obtain the bottleneck of the sector and to disseminate newly developed technology. A wool Innovation Centre for carpet will be started. Operating Wool Testing Centres at Bikaner to provide wool testing facility to woollen industry will be continued. Awareness programme on Swachhata will be carried out.

A provision of Rs. 400 lakhs has been made for financial year 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made under the scheme.

- v. Angora Wool Development Scheme (AWDS):** The scheme is being imple-

menting in hilly areas of the country to support Angora rearing activity among farmers by distribution of Angora rabbit as foundation stock alongwith necessary training, feed and nutrition support, supply of medicine etc. The scheme has two components i.e. Establishment of Mini Angora Rabbit Farms and Angora Rabbit Germ plasm.

A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for financial year 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 105 lakhs has been made under the scheme.

**vi. Wool Development Scheme (WDS):**

The Ministry of Textiles decided to continue ongoing projects of 12th Plan Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS) with component like health care, breed improvement, feed supplement. To clear liability for ongoing projects, a provision of Rs. 14 Crore has been made in FY 2017-18 to 2019-20.

During current financial year 2017-18, provision of Rs. 700 lakhs has been made under the scheme.

**vii. Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders:** This scheme supports the sheep breeders by providing insurance coverage to them. The sheep Breeders are divided in two age groups i.e. 18-50 years will be cov-

ered under Social Security Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (SSPMJJBY) and age groups i.e. 51-59 years will be covered under modified Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) respectively.

The basic structure of the scheme is as under :

- Social Security Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (SSPMJJBY)

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

Premium Bifurcation under SSPMJJBY 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 lakhs and in case of accidental death Rs. 4.00 lakhs will be payable.

- Under Social Security Scheme provision of Rs. 12 crore has been made to benefit three lakhs Sheep Breeders in FY 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- viii. Reconstruction Plan for J&K State for Pashmina wool development: Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a special package for development of Pashmina wool with budget allocation of Rs. 50 Cr. Ministry of Textiles has approved the project prepared by Govt. of J&K in consultation of all stake holders viz LAHDC, Leh/Kargil, Craft Development Institute, Srinagar, Sher-e-Kashmir University, Industries Dept., Srinagar. The project envisaged the overall development of Pashmina craft by means of vertical integration of entire supply chain from production of raw pashmina to marketing of the Pashmina Products. The specific objectives of the project are to increase the income and job opportunities for the human resource associated with the pashmina craft in the state by improving productivity, diversification, product quality, marketing avenues and platforms while establishing Pashmina as a globally known brand
- Under the scheme following components will be implementing covering all fields of Pashmina sector as under
- Increase production of raw pashmina through Improving nutritional status of the Changra Goat, strengthening of Veterinary health care delivery system at village/block and district level, Selective breeding, Establishment of pashmina goat units in identified non-traditional areas, and upgradation of existing Pashmina Goats Farm
- Setting up of Model Production Zone through Design Skill and Capacity Upgradation, upgradation of tool and technology, creation of Common Facility Centre (CFC) for processing of pashmina wool and setting up of Raw Material Bank.
- Establishment of Pashmina Resource Centre to address the issues of pashmina sector.
- Promotion and awareness Publicity through print and electronic media, making a video film and setting-up of dedicated Web Domains for Pashmina Crafts.
- Business and Marketing through participations in International and National Marketing Events and Strengthening of existing marketing outlets and linkage with e-commerce.
- c. **Export Trends**  
The export of wool and wool bended products has shown a decline of 17.10% in Rupee terms during April' 17 to Aug. 17 (2017-18) as

compared with the same period of corresponding year 2016-17 as per the data released by the DGCI&S Kolkata. The statement of export

performance of woollen products during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (up-to-Aug. 2017) is given below.

PRODUCTS	2016-17	April'16 to August'16 (2016-17)	April'17 to August'17 (2017-18)
	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
RMG Wool	1443.26	699.15	524.95
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics Made-Ups etc.	1180.24	483.42	454.52
Raw Wool	1.50	0.67	1.43
Total	2625.00	1183.24	980.90
Increase			-17.10

#### d. Import Trends

The domestic industry is highly depended upon imports of apparel grade wool. This makes the domestic industry dependent on imports. India is importing raw wool from many countries. The top import markets are

Australia, New Zealand, China, Egypt, Italy, Pakistan, Syria, Saudi Arab, UK, Russia, etc. the import of raw wool, woollen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto August, 17) is given below:

#### Import of Raw Wool

2016-17 (April'16- August, 16)		2017-18 (up to August, 17)	
QUANTITY IN Mn. KG.	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE	QUANTITY IN IN Mn. KG	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE
35.84	797.94	35.32	883.04

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

2016-17 (April'16- August, 16)	2017-18 (up to August, 17)
VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE
110.57	155.84

**Import of RMG**

2016-17 (April'16- August, 16)	2017-18 (up to August, 17)
VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORE
30.34	29.77

## CHAPTER - 5

# TECHNOLOGY UP-GRADATION

### Introduction:

**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 29.06.2010-27.04.2011 which is known as "Blackout Period". The Scheme was restructured and the Restructured TUF Scheme (RTUFS) was implemented w.e.f. 28.04.2011 to 31.03.2012.

**5.3** The Scheme was revised further as Revised Restructured Technology

Up-gradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS) w.e.f 01.04.2012 and implemented till 11 July 2016. A total of 10766 UIDs have been issued under RRTUFS with project cost of Rs. 53805.49 crore and subsidy value of Rs. 7113.04 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)	CIS per individual entity
1.	Garmenting, Technical Textiles	15% on eligible Machines	Rs. 30 crore*
2.	Weaving for brand new Shuttle-less Looms (including weaving preparatory), knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and Handloom.	10% on eligible Machines	Rs. 20 crore*
3(a)	Composite unit /Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is more than 50% of the eligible project cost.	15% on eligible Machines	Rs. 30 crore*
3(b)	Composite unit/ Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is less than 50%,	10% on eligible Machines	Rs. 20 crore*

\*In case the applicant had availed subsidy earlier under RRTUFS, he will be eligible for only the balance amount within the overall ceiling fixed for an individual entity. The maximum subsidy for overall investment by an individual entity under ATUFS will be restricted as indicated above for respective segments.

**5.4.2** 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.

**5.4.3** The scheme is implemented through a web based application- "iTUFS". Physical verification of assets is mandatory before release of subsidy. Subsidy is transferred direct to the account of the units.

**5.4.4** Under ATUFS, 4254 UIDs have been issued with project cost of Rs. 15371.10 crore and subsidy value of Rs. **1166.82** crore till 30.01.2018. Segment wise progress of ATUFS is given as under:



S. No.	Segment Name	No. of Application Received	No. of UIDs Issued	Project Cost (₹ in Cr)	New Employment	Existing Employment	Total	Subsidy Amount (₹ in Cr)
1	Garmenting (15% CIS)	776	613	1083.17	44204	111511	155715	122.10
2	Handloom (10% CIS)	62	56	35.63	274	80	354	3.14
3	Jute(10% CIS)	7	5	1.23	15	35	50	0.11
4	Multi activity (10% CIS/ 15% CIS)	1074	888	7454.00	42754	145485	188239	511.74
5	Processing (10% CIS)	557	454	1903.55	10257	50442	60699	134.71
6	Silk(10% CIS)	34	27	26.86	290	466	756	2.16
7	Technical Textile (15% CIS)	182	144	938.35	2344	3720	6064	83.63
8	Weaving (10% CIS)	2438	2067	3928.35	16407	18159	34566	309.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5130</b>	<b>4254</b>	<b>15371.12</b>	<b>116545</b>	<b>329898</b>	<b>446443</b>	<b>1166.82</b>

\* With respect to the UID issued.

Remaining 876 application are under process at various levels.

**5.5 Budget allocation and expenditure under TUFs :-**

(Rs. in core)

Years	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	2300.00	1885.02	1884.31
2015-16	1520.00	1413.68	1393.19
2016-17	1480.00	2610	2621.98
2017-18*	2013	1925.42	1426.27

\* as on 30.01.2018

**5.6 Overall achievements under TUFs:-**

**5.6.1** Investment- An investment to the tune of Rs. 312176.06 crore has been catalysed since its inception in 1999.

**5.6.2.** Subsidy- An amount of Rs. 25905.86 crore has been released as Interest Reimbursement (IR) and Capital Subsidy (CS) since its inception in 1999.

**5.6.3** Employment- The total employment generated so far is 47.65 lakh.

**5.6.4** Technology Upgradation in Spinning- Capacity in spinning has achieved a desirable level. This segment is one of the biggest beneficiaries under the scheme. The spinning and composite segments of the textiles sector have availed maximum benefits.

**5.7 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.

## CHAPTER - 6

SUPPORT FOR TRAINING AND  
CAPACITY BUILDING

**6.1 Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)** has been scaled up during the 12th FYP with an allocation of Rs. 1,900 crores to train 15 lakh persons. ISDS seeks to address the critical gap of skilled manpower in textile industry through industry-oriented training programmes. It is implemented through three components where major thrust is given to PPP mode where a forged partnership has been developed with the industry in establishing a demand driven skilling ecosystem. Under the scheme, so far to a total of 11.04 lakh people have been provided skilling, out of which 10.29 lakh have been assessed and 8.24 lakh have been placed. During last three years, as against the mandatory placement of 70%, placement has been provided to more than 75% of the trainees. The scheme has been largely aligned with the common norms of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

**Objectives of the Scheme:**

- (i) To address the trained manpower needs of textiles and related segments by developing a cohesive and inte-

grated framework of training based on the industry needs. Addressing this need is critical for enhancing the competitiveness of the industry in the globalised economy.

- (ii) To increase the employability of residents of the target areas through imparting of skills in the above segments.

**Scope of the Scheme:** ISDS proposes to impart training in demand driven courses ranging from preferably at entry level training, Training of Trainers, orientation towards modern technology, retaining and managerial skill. The scheme envisages implementation through three Components: Component-I: Institutions /TRAs under MoT, Component II: Private industry partners in PPP mode, Component III: State Government Agencies. Training target of five lakh persons has been earmarked for each of the Components.

**Funding Pattern:** Under the scheme, Government provides assistance to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the

project within an overall ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- per trainee, who successfully completes training and receives

certification. Balance 25% is envisaged to be met from Implementing Agency (IA) Contribution.

### Physical and Financial Achievements for the Year 2017-18

Components	Physical Achievements (persons)		Financial Achievements (Rs. in Crore)	Placement (out of the trained during financial year 2017-18)
	Trained	In-training		
Component-I	10533	1400	7.99	8781
Component-II	86414	0	58.17	54056
Component-III	11108	284	11.51	6305
<b>Total</b>	<b>108055</b>	<b>1684</b>	<b>77.67</b>	<b>69142</b>

#### **Institutional Mechanism under the Scheme:**

**Textile Committee (Resource Support Agency):** Resource Support Agency (RSA) is an important institutional mechanism envisaged under ISDS to benchmark the training. The functions of RSA comprises conducting assessment of skill gap, development and standardization of curriculum/syllabus and empanelling of assessment agencies.

**System for monitoring & control of training programme:** Concurrent evaluation and monitoring of the projects approved under each component of the Scheme is being done by

the Ministry through Project Management Unit (PMU) appointed for overall conceptualization of the scheme. A web based centralised Management Information System (MIS) has been operationalized for monitoring of all aspects of the implementation of the approved projects by implementing agencies. Biometric attendance system has been made mandatory for the training programme which is linked with online MIS for real time tracking of the entire programme.

**Office of the Textile Commissioner (OTxC):** Field offices of Textile Commissioner are conducting ran-

dom physical verification of live training centres. In addition, O/o TxC also inspects institutional capacity of training partners before empanelment.

**Third Party Evaluation:** 3rd party evaluation was done during 2014-15 by ICRA Management Consulting Services Limited. Based on study, the following mid-course corrections were approved by the Empowered Committee in March, 2015:

- a) Direct participation of industry to make ISDS demand driven
- b) Result oriented in terms of placement (70% mandatory).
- c) Preference for skill development in organized textiles industry to make non-worker a worker
- d) Mandatory MIS interface for all stages of all training programmes
- e) Web based QR code enabled certification system with provision for online verification
- f) Mandatory Aadhaar based enrolment

**Major initiatives and achievement under ISDS:**

- i) So far, a total of about 99, 188 persons have been trained in 2017-18 and another 11, 076 persons are undergoing training.
- ii) In 2016-17 training was provided to 4.01 lakh persons of which more than 70% are women.
- iii) As against the mandatory target of

70% placement, during 2016-17 about 76% trainees have been provided wage employment.

- iv) The scheme has been aligned with the overall framework for skill development adopted by the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. A total of 62 courses adopted under ISDS have been aligned with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF).
- v) Towards digitization, a web based centralized Management Information System (MIS) platform giving interface to all stakeholders has been operationalized for implementation and monitoring of training programmes.
- vi) Biometric attendance system has been introduced for capturing the attendance of trainees during the training cycle and the attendance data is pushed to MIS on live basis.
- vii) Aadhaar platform has been introduced in MIS for identification of trainees to avoid duplicity in enrolment.
- viii) Third party assessment of trainees after training has been made mandatory across the scheme.
- ix) Random physical verification of live training centres has been introduced through field offices of the Textile Commissioner. A separate module has been operationalized in the MIS for physical verification.

- x) QR code enabled e-certificates to trainees have been operationalized facilitating verification of the credentials of trainees using QR code scanner.
- xi) As part of “Good Governance Day”, Real Time Scheme information was made public through Ministry of Textiles website.
- xii) Skill gap study to assess the segment wise skill gap in mainstream sector has been undertaken through Resource Support Agency (RSA).
- xiii) Photos of training center showing training being conducted in different trades are given bellow

**New Skill Development Scheme, titled “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 “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 norms as per the Common Norms notified by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. 10 lakh persons are expected to be skilled and certified in various segments of the textile sector under the scheme, out of which 1 lakh will be in traditional sectors.







## 6.2. 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 Parliament. Across its 16 professionally managed campuses, NIFT 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.

### 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 selections at every

NIFT Campus ensure that the best of each Campus compete with one another in this event. Students from all NIFT Campuses participated in Converge' 2017 held in Mumbai. The event is a major step in inculcating the spirit of 'ONE' Alma Mater in the students across the campuses of NIFT.

### Convocation 2017



Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that Academic year. In 2017, individual campuses organized Convocation ceremonies during May-October 2017. Convocation was completed within the Academic year,

thus maintaining continuity and ensuring better participation of graduating batch.

2783 graduates received degrees in 2017. The Campus wise and program wise break-up is as mentioned in Table 1.

Table 1: Convocation 2017 Campus-wise and Program-wise details of graduating students

Dept.	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
AD	38	29	27	27	44	32		38	26		32	32		34	15	374
FC	33			24	29	35		32	28	33	36	33				283
FD	34		29	32	59	33		34	41	30	37	35	34	29	34	461
KD	34			27		36			30	30	31	34				222
LD				28					32			34		30		124
TD	33	34	31	31	29	29		41	35	33	45	32	37			410
BFT	35			27	25	28	33	30	28	29	28	39	32			334
M Des										31	33	34				98
MFM	35	26	23	35	31	33	28		35	23	33	36	29	20	11	398
MFT	18			19	19							23				79
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2783</b>

In addition to the above, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees were conferred on six students in the Convocation 2017 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 the students. They benefit various

stakeholders by upgrading technical skills and add design value. Details of some major consultancy projects, having value of more than Rs. 50 lakhs, being undertaken by NIFT are given below:

- National Sizing Survey of India project

under Research and Development Scheme of the Ministry of Textiles to develop size chart based on body measurements of Indian population for better fitting of ready to wear garments. The project cost is Rs. 31 Crores.

- NIFT as Knowledge partner under Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme for design intervention, product range development, packaging /exhibition, fashion shows and publicity through media is tying up with e-marketing portals and brand building for Ministry of Minority Affairs. The project cost is Rs. 12.79 Crores.
- 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) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. The project cost is Rs. 1.16 Crores.
- NIFT is engaged as Cluster Management & Technical Agency for the 'Integrated & holistic development of Bhagalpur Mega Handloom Cluster' project under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles, for baseline survey, diagnostic study, preparation of DPR, assistance in implementation and to monitor the progress of the project. The project cost 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.
- 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 cost is Rs. 3.50 Crores.
- Setting up of a Product Design Development & Innovation Centre under Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Scheme for Jodhpur Mega Cluster of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). The project cost is Rs. 4.47 Crores.
- Integrated Skill Upgradation, Design Development and Product

Diversification Training on Jute for National Jute Board. The project cost is Rs. 1.21 Crores.

- Government of Ethiopia has established Ethiopian Textile Industry Development Institute (ETIDI) which is expected to support the Textile and Apparel Sector all the way along the value chain starting from investment to marketing. ETIDI and NIFT have agreed on a twinning arrangement to build up the capacity of ETIDI and technically transform ETIDI to international standards in the areas of training, consulting, research and marketing to serve the interests of the garment sector in Ethiopia. The agreement for the twinning arrangement was signed between both institutions in March 2013.

The prime objective of the Twinning Arrangement is to strengthen the capabilities of ETIDI to undertake training, consulting, research and marketing support services for the Ethiopian apparel Industry. Under the ambit of the Twinning Agreement NIFT so far has trained more than 500 participants from ETIDI & Ethiopian Garment Industries through several short term training programmes including TOTs & MDPs. As a handholding practice, 40 different

curriculums along with training manuals have been developed on various topics to capacitate medium to high level professionals in Ethiopian Industries. First phase of the project will be completed in April 2018. Based on the feedback of the first phase, ETIDI has approached NIFT to initiate the second phase of the project with some new objectives.

### **Continuing Education Program**

With the rapid pace of growth in the clothing sector, continuing the education of aspiring and working professional in the industry is a vital need. The continuing education program (CEP) at HO has been set up to meet the manpower training and knowledge up gradation needs of the industry.

The programmes offered through the CEP have been fulfilling wide spectrum of continuing educational needs of professional and aspirants, and it is one of the preferred continuing education centre for the apparel sector within the country.

The CEP offered by NIFT continue to promote the objectives of training and dissemination of knowledge related to the frontiers in design, technology and management of the apparel industry.



Students working in the lab

During the year 2016-17, 46 Continuing Education courses were offered across 11 NIFT Campuses generating a total revenue of Rs. 8,29,06,83/- which is about 13% higher than that of 2015-16 revenue of Rs. 7,28,66,450/-.

It has been proposed to offer 75 courses across 12 NIFT Campuses during 2017-2018, with a total anticipated revenue of Rs. 15,21,30,000/- with an estimated increase of 83% in the revenue generation from continuing education programmes conducted during 2016-17.

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 and, to facilitate lateral entry to the existing degree programs of NIFT. During the year 2016-17, 4 diploma programmes were conducted at 2 NIFT campuses with total revenue of Rs. 2,17,50,000. At present, 5 Diploma Programmes have been started during 2017-18 in two NIFT Campuses.

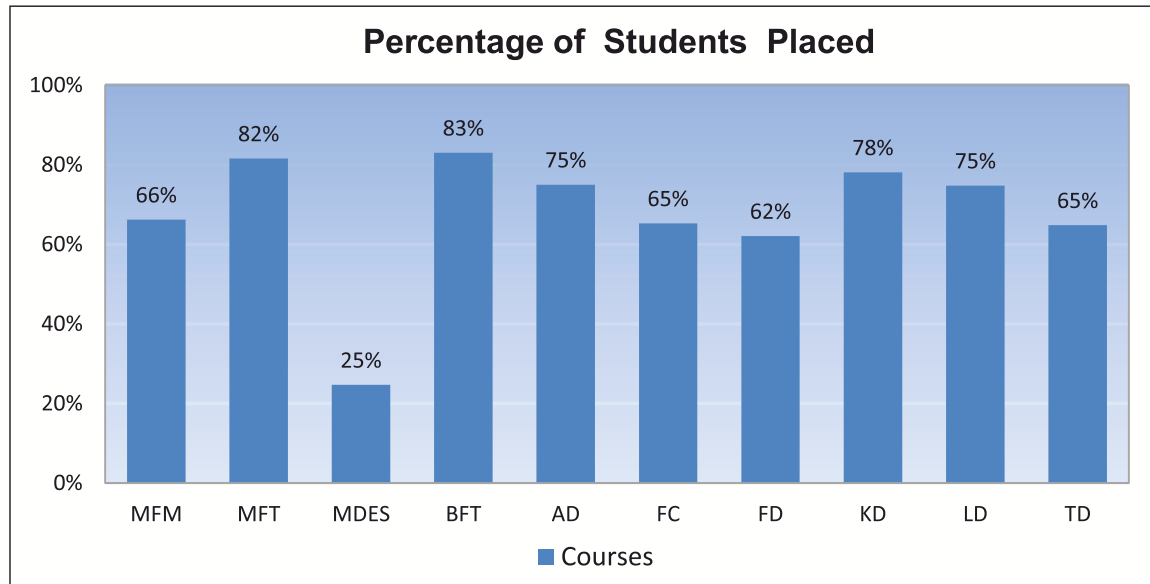
#### **Industry and Alumni Affairs- Campus Placements**

NIFT Campus Placements 2017 were held at seven Campuses of NIFT viz. Bengaluru, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Mumbai and New Delhi from April 24 to May 5, 2017. 433 companies registered for campus placements offering 2112 job vacancies across various programmes/campuses.

2386 students were present for placements during campus placements at these placement venues, of which 1645 students got placed i.e. 69

percent of the students who registered for the placements got placed. The programmes wise analysis of the

Placements 2017 is given in the chart below.



The average annual salary during campus placements 2017 for the students from Master's programme was Rs. 4.62 lakhs per annum whereas for the Bachelor's Programme the average annual salary was Rs. 3.87 lakhs per annum.

The recruiting companies were from diverse segments like designers, manufacturers, exporters, buying agencies, consultants, retailers, fashion brands, e-retailers, home furnishings, technology solution providers along with international brands.

Some prominent companies in alphabetical order are;

- Aditya Birla Fashion & Retail Limited - Madura Clothing
- AMPM international Pvt. Ltd.
- Arvind Lifestyle Brands Limited
- August Jewellery (Melorra)
- Avenue Supermarts Ltd.(D-Mart)
- Banswara Garments
- Bestseller
- Birla Cellulose-Grasim Industries
- Blackberry's
- Dorling Kindersley Publishing Pvt. Ltd.
- Genesis Colors Ltd.
- Gini & Jony
- Intellosol software India Pvt. Ltd
- K. Mohan & Company (Exports) Pvt. Ltd
- Laguna Clothing Private Limited
- Lalit Dalmia

- Lifestyle International Pvt Ltd
- Maharani of India
- Manglam Arts
- Method Apparel Consultancy India Pvt. Ltd.
- Monte Carlo Fashions Ltd
- MUST Garment Corp Limited
- Nandan Denim Ltd.
- Orient Craft Limited (Knits Division)
- PUMA Sports India Pvt. Ltd.
- Raymond Limited
- Reliance Brands Limited
- Sabyasachi Couture
- Shahi Exports Private Limited
- Shantanu & Nikhil
- Silver Spark Apparel Limited (A Raymond Group Initiative)
- TCNS Clothing Company Pvt. Ltd. (W for Woman)
- Wazir Advisors

### International & Domestic Linkages

#### International Linkages

The academic strategy of NIFT embraces internationalism. The core activities of the Institute have enhanced its international visibility and standing. NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 33 leading international Fashion Institutes & organizations that share the same academic direction. This integrates NIFT students with the global mainstream of fashion. The international collaborations allow the students to experience 'study abroad' options through exchange programmes.



International students at work

This initiative provides an excellent opportunity to NIFT students, selected for the exchange programme, to interact with students from various geographies, encouraging them to broaden their vision and understand different cultures. The students can

avail the 'study abroad' opportunity across NIFT campuses and all course disciplines.

To provide an academic gradient, the Institute's international linkages allow the students to participate in international competitions/seminars/

research and other events. The strategic alliances encourage academic enhancement at faculty level as well. Faculty exchange and joint research initiatives ensure that the Institute's teaching methods and facilities are constantly updated & upgraded to be at par with the best institutes in the world.

To facilitate exchange of teaching pedagogy, concepts and professional ideas, the faculty at NIFT participate 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; The State University of New York College at Buffalo, USA; Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; ESMOD, Germany; Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands; Amsterdam Fashion Institute, Netherlands; Bunka Gauen University, Japan; Donghua University, China; Ecole Duperre, France; University of Northampton, UK; Politecnico di Milano, Italy; Shenkar College of Engineering & Design & Art, Israel; KEA -

Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark; North Carolina State University, USA.

There is a constant exchange of students with partner Institutes. For July-December 2017 six students of NIFT are pursuing Semester Exchange Programme at international Universities while 31 NIFT students have been shortlisted for Semester Exchange Programme/Graduation Project/Research Project for Academic Session Jan-June 2018 at Institutes like ENSAIT, France; Queensland University of Technology, Australia; Swiss Textile College, Switzerland; De Montfort University, UK; Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands; NABA, Italy; Politecnico di Milano, Italy; Bunka Gauken University, Japan; KEA - Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark. One student from International University as pursued exchange programme at NIFT for academic session, July-December 2017 and 16 students have been selected for Semester Exchange Programme for academic session Jan-June 2018.

NIFT students at all campuses are encouraged to participate in international events and competitions. The students have participated in several prestigious international competitions like Wool Mark 2017, Design competition organized by Beijing Institute of Fashion Technology



(BIFT), Beijing, Republic of China, Fashion Week 2017 Paris, Sweden India Novel Memorial Wall Painting organized by Swedish Embassy, New Zealand Runway organized by New Zealand Embassy.

The institute also attracts international students who experience its academic and cultural richness. Through the exchange programmes, students from overseas institutes have developed valuable insight not just into Indian culture, arts & crafts but have also understood the Indian market and its dynamics. The students of Management & Technology have had invaluable exposure to production techniques that cater to high fashion demands of the global marketplace.

### Dual Degree Opportunity

NIFT - Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, USA strategic partnership allows select meritorious students from NIFT, 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 one year of study at FIT. Thereafter, the students resume their studies at NIFT to obtain the Dual Degree from both the institutes. 45 students have completed the dual degree programme in the last four years and six students from various disciplines are pursuing the Dual Degree opportunity in 2017-18 at FIT.

### Domestic Linkages

NIFT is committed to excellence in design education in India and for this, it has been associating with various key organizations/institutes to further this objective. NIFT has MoUs with the following organizations/Institutes:

- **National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad-** The cooperation between the two Institutes embraces the areas of - Faculty Sharing for Teaching, as panellists for juries as well as guides for Ph.D. 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 of -Faculty sharing for Teaching, as panellists for juries as well as guides for Ph. D programmes, Infrastructure sharing, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.
- **Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC)-** NIFT has signed a MoU with CCIC, Delhi. The cooperation between the two institutes is as follows:
  - a. NIFT will work on new designs and product development techniques and supply to CCIC and NIFT along with

CCIC will prepare sample products by using those designs.

- 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.

#### **New Tie-Ups**

In recent past a mega event Textiles India 2017 was organised by Ministry of Textiles at Gandhinagar in June-July 2017 and during that event NIFT has entered MoUs with following International University/Institutes:-

- **Bangladesh University of Fashion & Technology (BUFT), Bangladesh**

The Bangladesh University of Fashion & Technology (BUFT) was established in 2012. BUFT is a non-profitable private university, approved under University Grants Commission, under the aegis of Ministry of Education of Government of Bangladesh. It offers Bachelor programmes in the areas of Apparel Manufacture and Technology, Fashion Design & Technology, Knitwear Manufacture & Technology, Textile Technology & Management, Textile Engineering and Masters in Business Administration in Apparel Merchandising.

MoU with BUFT entails Faculty Development Programme where NIFT faculty can train BUFT faculty, student exchange, BUFT students at NIFT for semester exchange and

Internship and Graduation Projects at Bangladesh Apparel Industry for NIFT students, Student Group - Short term visit (workshop, exhibition etc may be negotiated in separate agreement) Joint industrial project/research work.

- **Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC)**

Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is under Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Khadi is a heritage fabric and the Khadi Program is implemented through Khadi Institutions and provides employment opportunities to rural artisans, spinners and weavers. This collaboration is based on project basis with main thrust on the following areas:

- a. NIFT will work on design development and training with Khadi Institutions identified by KVIC and enable to bring in quality control as well as standardization and design input in production of Khadi fabric and readymades.
- b. NIFT will also provide its students with summer internship on project basis to work in Khadi sales outlets as well as Khadi institutions for visual merchandising, design development, planning interiors etc.
- c. NIFT will also develop and build up a directory of Khadi designs with specifications in soft and hard copy.

- d. NIFT will provide assistance to KVIC in SFURTI clusters for design input and product development to suit domestic and international market.

• **Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII)**

Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India (EDII), an autonomous and non profit institute, was set up in 1983. The collaboration is taken forward under NIFT Project policy with the following objectives:

1. Sharing of knowledge and resources between the Institutes in the academic interest of students and faculty members.
2. Promote Design & Entrepreneurship Education in the country and across the globe.
3. Promotion of lectures, workshops and exhibitions.
4. Exchange of information and academic publications.

• **Announcement of Startup Competition (business plan competition) for NIFT students**

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between NIFT and Harish Gupta, research consultant, mentor of various startups and NIFT alumnus (AMM'91). To promote and motivate entrepreneurship in his alma mater, Harish Gupta and his associate companies have offered to institute business plan competition for NIFT students with cash awards, mentoring

& networking support and seed funding for viable business idea(s) through his Associate Institutions. The same has been accepted by NIFT and has been formalized through the framework/ format for student competition by signing of MOU. MoU entails:

- a) Facilitate NIFT in the organization of the **Startup Competition**.
- b) Facilitate/ Provide the **Startup Competition** award for NIFT graduating student (or team) for each of the next 3 years, which will include:
  1. Cash Prize of **Rs. 30000, Rs. 20000, 15000, and 10000 for the winner, 1st, 2nd and 3rd runner up** teams of the concerned year respectively.
  2. 6 months free mentorship for development of the **Start Up** to the winning team of the concerned year;
  3. INR 1.0 million seed funding by the Sponsor Institution (subject to meeting sponsor institution's business criteria) to the startup enterprise of the winning team. Facilitate mentoring support to the finalists in coordination with the 'Resource Institution'.

**Faculty Orientation Training & Development**

The competitive environment and the dynamics of rapidly evolving fashion business education demands academic and professional standards par excellence comparable with the best in the world.

In order to stay ahead, the requisite competencies need to be constantly developed and upgraded through an

institutionalized mechanism and process.



b) NIFT faculty attending a Workshop from various campuses

Training constitutes, a critical element of Human Resource Development which facilitates the personal /institutional growth and empowerment of academic personnel by providing inter and intra departmental network and linkages amongst NIFT's various Departments and campuses. It also instills a feeling of shared vision and goals within the NIFT family. The new campuses are prioritized for training and other programmes to create parity in academic standards. Campuses identified are Kangra, Kannur, Jodhpur, Shillong, Raebareli, Patna, Bhubaneswar & Bhopal.

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. Training of Trainers (TOT) is usually in subject areas related to NIFT Curriculum. TOTs are need-based and pertaining to deficient areas. The same are extensively mapped by the Chairperson in consultation with the Course Coordinators. Seven Training of Trainers programmes of duration ranging between 5 to 6 days were conducted during June – July 2017. 73 faculty members were the beneficiaries.

Some of the niche areas covered were Menswear Design & Development, Grading Manual & CAD, Visual Merchandising for Fashion

Communication, Publication Design, 3Ds Max, Research Methodology, SPSS, Business analytics and Global Marketing. 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 36 faculty members undertook Industry Attachments during June – July 2017 in reputed organizations/ companies like Madura Fashion & Lifestyle, Bengaluru, Titan Company Limited, Bengaluru, Celebrations Apparel Limited, Bengaluru, Shahi Exports Pvt. Ltd, Ghaziabad, Flipkart Internet Private Limited, Bengaluru, Adobe Systems, Noida, Bestseller, Mumbai,

Reliance Coporate Park, Thane, Protrade Garments Company Ltd, Binh Duong, Vietnam, etc.

Three faculty members undertook international Industry attachments during June-July 2017 to update their working knowledge of the industry at micro level or have a holistic understanding of the international industry.

Under domestic training scheme four faculty members undertook special training programme on “Instrumental evaluation of clothing comfort” at (CIRCOT) Matunga, Mumbai during May 15-19, 2017.

Vocational Teachers of Govt. Schools of Delhi were trained through State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) Teachers Training Programme at NIFT Delhi Campus during July 10-14, 2017. 160 teachers were benefitted.



NIFT faculty attending a Workshop

An international expert, Professor Steven Cutting from FIT was invited for conducting Portfolio Development workshop at Delhi and Mumbai centers from August 7-19, 2017. 54 faculty members across all NIFT campuses were benefitted.

A new component of training called the Universal Training has been initiated which would enables better camaraderie and fitment of faculty to the Institutional vision & goals while fostering their personal development and training in life skills. The First

phase of Universal Training Program has been conducted from November 29 to December 3, 2017, in which 140 faculty members were benefitted.

Orientation Cum Induction Programme is organized by FOTD for each new batch of Faculty, on joining NIFT. The orientation Programme broadly cover an overall view of NIFT in general, understanding of mainstream fashion industry, adaptation of teaching pedagogies, evaluation methodology and student and industry interaction.

#### Craft Cluster



Embroidery using Zari thread

As a leader of fashion education in India, NIFT realizes the importance of its social responsibilities and continues its endeavour to create grounded designers who are able to appreciate and promote the various crafts of India. Several academic activities help to sensitize the students towards the realities of the craft sector and provide



Tinsel (Tilla) work

insight into regional sensibilities. The craft cluster initiative at NIFT is designed to sensitize students to the realities of the craft sector and to provide opportunities for experience sharing at grass root cluster level. Through this initiative, NIFT has been successful in creating a widespread awareness and sensitivity in assimi-

lating crafts into fashion and vice-versa. 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 entrepreneurship, organizational development and systems design and development. The

students also contribute in the areas of process innovation, production planning, and research based improvisation and quality management. The students assist artisans and weavers to develop distinct identity of the handloom and handicraft clusters through logo, promotional materials like posters, brochures and catalogues.

Each campus has adopted 2 – 5 craft clusters for a period of 5 years. The list of activities covered under the initiative is presented in Table 1.

Table 2: List of activities undertaken by different departments

Sl. 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.

Sl. No.	Activity	Nature of Activity
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.

The campus-wise craft activities conducted by different departments are presented in Table 3.

*Table 3: Details of activities undertaken in Handloom Clusters by NIFT campuses*

S. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
1.	BENGALURU	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Weavers Society, Yelahanka; Weavers Society, Anekal, Bengaluru	67	31	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Ilkal Handlooms, Sareel Sagar, Chintamani Handlooms	87	37	Documentation & Film



Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
2.	BHOPAL	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Hoshanga bad Silk Rearing Cluster Chanderi Saree Weaving Cluster Maheshwar Handloom Saree Weaving Cluster	128	5	Documentation and Photographs
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Chanderi Saree weaving Cluster			
		Craft Research & Documentation: Maheshwar Handloom Saree Weaving Cluster			
3.	BHUBANE-SWAR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Tassar Weaving, Gopalpur, Odisha Nuapatna Handloom Cluster, Cuttack	158	9	Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Sonapur Handloom Weaving cluster	11	4	Documentation
4.	CHENNAI	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Weavers Service Centre, Kanchipuram	38	5	Documentation
5.	GANDHIN-AGAR	Craft Research & Documentation: Brocade, Gujarat	33	4	Documentation
		Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Patola & Mashru, Patan	31	2	Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
6.	HYDERABAD	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Visit to Shilparamam Craft Bazaar	161	10	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: PochampallyIkat, Nalgonda, Telangana; Yellamula Textiles, Warangal, Telanagana	218	45	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Dhurries, Warangal; PochampallyIkat, Nalgonda, Telangana	87	12	Documentation & Film
		Craft Research & Documentation: Mangalgiro Handloom, Guntur	30	10	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Mahadevpur Textiles, Warangal, Telangana	30		Collaterals & Documentation
		Indigo Talks & Craft Demonstration by Artisans	105		Films
7.	JODHPUR	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Handlooms of Salawas	90	12	Documentation
8.	KANGRA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Tibetan Carpets; Pattu Weaving	77		Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Nurpur Silk Mills	107		Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
9.	KANNUR	Artisan Awareness Workshop: Morazha Handloom	18	8	Documentation & Film
		Craft Research & Documentation: Morazha Handloom	30	12	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Morazha Handloom	20	1	Collaterals & Documentation
10.	KOLKATA	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Handloom Weaving (Phulia, Nadia, West Bengal); Jamdani (Kalna / Samudragarh and Dhatrigram, Burdwan, West Bengal); Handloom Weaving (Begampore, Hooghly, West Bengal); Handloom Weaving (Lavpur, Birbhum, West Bengal)	135	73	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Handloom Weaving (Begampore, Hooghly, West Bengal); Jamdani (Kalna / Samudragarh and Dhatrigram, Burdwan, West Bengal); Baluchari (Bishnupur, Bankura, West Bengal); Handloom Weaving (Lavpur, Birbhum, West Bengal)	102	20	Work & Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Handloom Weaving (Shantipur, Phulia, West Bengal)	29	75	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Jamdani (Kalna / Samudragarh and Dhatrigram, Burdwan, West Bengal); Baluchari (Bishnupur, Bankura, West Bengal)	28	8	Collaterals

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
11.	MUMBAI	Handlooms of Maharashtra & Gujarat, Paithani and Patola	48	Nil	Documentation
12.	NEW DELHI	Artisan Awareness Workshop: Brocade Weaving, Mubarakpur (UP); Dhurrie Weaving, Ajmer (Rajasthan)	178	12	Work & Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Dhurrie Weaving, Ajmer (Rajasthan)	5	10	Documentation
		Indigo Talks & Craft Demonstration by Artisans	60		
13.	PATNA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Handloom Cotton Products at Paligang, Bihar	33		Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Upendra Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan, Patna; Baavanbuti Craft Cluster at Basawan Bigha, Nalanda, Bihar	97		Documentation, Presentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Handlooms of Bhagalpur	28	45	Documentation, Presentation
		Indigo Talks & Craft Demonstration by Artisans	62		Exhibition
14.	RAEBARELI	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Handlooms of Banaras	58		Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Barzardiha Weavers at Varanasi	32	10	Documentation, Presentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Banaras Brocades	28	17	Documentation, Presentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
15.	SHILLONG	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Marngar, Umden, Iapngar, RiBhoi District, Meghalaya and Larnai, West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya Chandrapur cluster, Kamrup District, Assam	129	05	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Natural Dye, Umden, RiBhoi District	25	11	Documentation, Presentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Eri, Cotton, acrylic yarns: Majuli Cluster, Assam	22	12	Documentation, Presentation
		Prototype Development: Fly shuttle in eri, polyester, cotton, acrylic yarn, Chandrapur cluster, Kamrup District, Assam	25	75	Prototype Development

*Table 4: Detail of Activities undertaken in Handicrafts Clusters by NIFT campuses*

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
1.	BENGALURU	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wooden Lacquerware, Channapatna</li> <li>• Pottery, Pottery Town, Bengaluru</li> <li>• Stone Carving Craft, Shivarapatnam, Kolar</li> <li>• Cane and Basket Weaving, Audugodi and Banashankari</li> <li>• Coconut Shell Jewellery</li> <li>• Bamboo Craft</li> </ul>	394	70	Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Terracotta Craft, Kaudichar, Puttur, Mangalore District, Karnataka</li> <li>• Wooden Lacquerware, Channapatna</li> <li>• Lambani, Embroidery, Hampi</li> <li>• Stone Carving, Shivarpatna</li> <li>• Mysore Rose Wood Inlay Craft, Mysore</li> <li>• Kasuti Embroidery, Dharwad</li> <li>• Wooden Lacquerware Toys, Channapatna</li> </ul>	256	65	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Floral Garland Making Craft of Karnataka</li> <li>• Zardozi Embroidery</li> <li>• Pottery Craft</li> <li>• Bamboo Craft</li> <li>• Peepal Leaf Art</li> <li>• Banana Fibre Craft</li> </ul>	56	18	Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kasuti Embroidery, Dharwad</li> <li>• Mysore Rose Wood Inlay Craft, Mysore</li> </ul>	101	33	Documentation
2.	BHOPAL	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block Printing, Bhopal</li> <li>• Embroidery and Zari Work, Bhopal</li> </ul> Craft Demonstration by Artisans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bell Metal (Dokra) Craft, Betul, Maha Shakti Kendra</li> </ul>	100	10	Documentation
			28	4	Demonstration by artisans & Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
3.	BHUBANE-SWAR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pipli Craft, Raghurajpur and Balakati</li> <li>• Papier Mache and Pattachitra, Raghurajpur</li> <li>• Bell Metal Craft, Balakati</li> </ul>	492	14	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pattachitra Craft, Raghurajpur</li> <li>• Block Printing, Gopalpur</li> <li>• Applique, Arohee Cluster, Khandagiri</li> </ul>	105	21	Demonstration by artisans & Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal Jewellery, Karmul, Dhenkanal</li> <li>• Dhokra Casting, Sadeibarani</li> <li>• Sabai Grass, Baripada, Sonapur</li> </ul>	16	8	Documentation
4.	CHENNAI	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stone Carving, Mahabalipuram</li> <li>• Temple Umbrella Craft,</li> <li>• Leather Craft, Singaperumal Koi</li> <li>• Palm Leaf Craft</li> <li>• Soft Doll Making</li> <li>• Peepal Leaf Painting, Thiruvannamalai</li> <li>• Natural Fibre Textiles, Anakapudhur</li> <li>• Hand Embroidery &amp; Screen Printing</li> <li>• Wood Beading Craft, Chintadripet, Triplicane and Royapettah</li> <li>• Aari Embroidery, Gummidipoondi</li> </ul>	232	35	Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: • Hand Knitting	29	6	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: • Wood Carving, Kottivakkam • Sea Shell Craft, Triplicane • Pottery, Dakshinachitra • Bamboo Blinds Weaving, Tiruvanmiyur • Palm Leaf Basket, Pulicat • Temple Umbrella, Chindatripet • Stone Carving, Mahabalipuram • Cane Furniture, Tiruvanmiyur • Ichan Basket, Chetpet	83	32	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Leather Puppetry, Salangai Making, Cane Furniture, Tanjore Paintings, Musical Instruments, Fabric Jewellery, Terracotta Bead Jewellery, Athangudi Tiles, Wood Carving, Paper Products, Agarbathi Making, Sandalwood Lace Garland, Coconut Shell Craft, Pith craft, Sea Shell Craft, Kora Mat, Granite Stone Carving, Marapatchi Dolls, Jute Bags, Thanjavur Thalayatti Bommai, Temple Umbrella	30	35	Collaterals & Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: • Kalamkari • Terracotta Craft, Pondicherry • Papier Mache, Thirukkanur • Stone Carving, Mahabalipuram	125	22	Demonstration by artisans & Documentation



Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
5.	GANDHIN-AGAR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Village: Lodra	174	28	Documentation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood Carving</li> <li>• Kanthi Mala Making</li> <li>• Agarbatti Making</li> <li>• Wood Work,</li> <li>• Agriculture Tools (Black Smithing)</li> <li>• Khaat Making</li> <li>• Velvet Pencil Making</li> <li>• Brick Making</li> <li>• Pottery</li> <li>• Jewellery Making</li> <li>• Quilting &amp; Mattress Making</li> <li>• Crochet</li> </ul>			
		Village: Pethapur			
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster:	230	26	Documentation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stone Carving, Patan/ Himatnagar</li> <li>• Bead work, Bapu Nagar and Junavadej, Ahmedabad</li> <li>• Terracotta, Vadu village, Ahmedabad</li> <li>• Embroidery, Applique &amp; Patchwork, Ahmedabad</li> <li>• Block Printing, Ahmedabad</li> </ul>			
		Craft Research & Documentation:	33		Documentation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applique</li> <li>• Mata ni Pacchedi</li> <li>• Block Making &amp; Block Printing</li> </ul>			

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Ahmedabad: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puppet Making</li> <li>• Kite Making</li> <li>• Block Printing</li> <li>• Applique</li> <li>• Paper Products</li> <li>• Papier Mache</li> <li>• Zardozi</li> <li>• Plaster of Paris</li> </ul>	37	21	Collaterals & Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wooden Patara Making, Ahmedabad &amp; Rajkot</li> <li>• Terracotta &amp; Black Pottery, Baroda</li> <li>• Beadwork, Vadodra</li> </ul>	35		Demonstration by artisans & Documentation
6.	HYDERABAD	Artisan Awareness Workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver Filigree, Karimnagar</li> <li>• Pembarthi Brassware, Warangal</li> <li>• Cherial Scroll Painting, Warangal</li> <li>• Crochet Lace, Narsapur</li> <li>• Kalamkari, Srikalahasti</li> <li>• Banjara Embroidery, YellamaThanda</li> </ul>	111	20	Documentation & Film
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cherial Scroll Painting, Warangal</li> <li>• Pembarthi Brassware, Warangal</li> </ul>	37	5	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver Filigree, Karimnagar</li> </ul>	30	-	Collaterals & Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brass Sheet Work</li> </ul>	29	2	Demonstration by artisans & Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
7.	JODHPUR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wood Craft, Jodhpur;</li> <li>• Bone and Horn, Pratap Nagar, Shivanchi Gate, Jodhpur</li> <li>• Mojari Cluster, Shivanchi Gate, Jodhpur</li> </ul>	88	6	Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bone &amp; Horn</li> <li>• Leather Craft</li> <li>• Wood &amp; Iron Craft</li> </ul>	29	29	Documentation
8.	KANGRA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thangka and Kangra paintings</li> </ul>	231	6	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bamboo Craft, Rait, Kangra</li> <li>• Paper Craft, Dharamshala</li> </ul>	154	7	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tibetan Crafts, Mcleodganj, Kangra</li> <li>• Bamboo Craft, Rait, Kangra</li> <li>• Paper Craft, Dharamshala</li> </ul>	30	2	Collaterals & Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bamboo craft, Palampur</li> <li>• Pine Needle, Kangra</li> <li>• Wood Inlay, Hoshiarpur</li> </ul>			

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
9.	KANNUR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: • Uravu Bamboo Cluster	33	5	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: • Screw Pine Craft, Thalayolaprambu, Kottayam • Payyanur Bell Metal Craft and allied metal crafts			
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: • Kora Grass Mats, Chittur, Palakkad • Screw Pine Craft, Thalayolaprambu, Kottayam	147	46	Documentation & Film
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: • Payyannur Bell Metal Craft • Screw Pine Craft, Thalayolaprambu, Kottayam	1	40	Collaterals & Documentation
10.	KOLKATA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: • Kantha – Kajipara, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal • Kantha – Guma, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal • Zari – Bauria, Howrah, West Bengal • Terracota – Myna, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal	159	48	Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patachitra – Pingla, West Midnapore, West Bengal</li> <li>• Kantha -- Barasat, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal</li> <li>• Leather Craft, Sodepur &amp; Garia</li> </ul>	130	26	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kantha, Bolpur, Nanoor, Birbhum, West Bengal</li> <li>• Patachitra, Pingla, West Midnapore, West Bengal</li> <li>• Terracotta, Panchmura, Bankura, West Bengal</li> <li>• Leather Craft, Sodepur &amp; Garia</li> <li>• Kantha, Barasat</li> <li>• Hand Painting</li> </ul>	191	61	Documentation & Film
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kantha, Bolpur, West Bengal</li> <li>• Patachitra, Pingla, West Midnapore, West Bengal</li> <li>• Terracotta, Panchmura, Bankura, West Bengal</li> </ul> Craft Demonstration by Artisans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kantha, Barasat</li> <li>• Clay Pottery</li> <li>• Sabai Grass</li> <li>• Ceramics</li> <li>• Terracotta</li> </ul>	28	2	Collaterals & Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
11	MUMBAI	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ganesh Idol Making, Pen, Patva, Dharavi</li> <li>• Bamboo &amp; Cane, Mahim and Bandra</li> <li>• Leather Craft, Dharavi</li> <li>• Zardozi, Cheeta Camp Mankhurd, Baiganwadi Govandi</li> <li>• Terracotta, Dharavi</li> <li>• Wood Carving, Mahim, Mumbai</li> </ul>	246	14	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Latur Palghar	30	20	Documentation & Film
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flower Craft, Dadar</li> <li>• Godhadi Craft, Nerul,</li> <li>• Kumbharwada Pottery Craft, Dharavi</li> <li>• Warli Craft, Dharavi</li> <li>• Jute Craft</li> <li>• Leather Craft</li> <li>• Patwa Craft, Mumbadevi</li> <li>• Bamboo &amp; Cane Craft</li> </ul>	1059	45	Documents
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coir, Sindhudurg</li> <li>• Terracotta, Dharavi</li> <li>• ChitraKathi, Pinguli</li> <li>• Kolhapur Chappals</li> <li>• Ganifa, Sawantwadi</li> <li>• Musical Instruments, Miraj</li> </ul>	99	2	Collaterals & Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
12.	NEW DELHI	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Block Printing: Okhla (Zakir Nagar)</li> <li>• Metal work: Malviya Nagar/Saket</li> <li>• Pottery/Longpi: Saket</li> <li>• Embroidery: ShahpurJat</li> <li>• Embroidery: Khanpur</li> <li>• Pottery:Uttam Nagar</li> <li>• Pottery/utensils: Chirag Delhi</li> </ul>	235	-	Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leather Craft, Ajmer (Rajasthan)</li> <li>• Miniature Painting</li> <li>• Block Printing, Tie &amp; Dye &amp; Silver Jewellery, Udaipur, Rajasthan</li> </ul>	26	-	Documents
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Pottery: Nizamabad, Azamgarh, UP</li> <li>• Leather Craft, Ajmer, Rajasthan</li> </ul>			
13.	PATNA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zardozi</li> <li>• Wood Craft</li> <li>• Lattoo Making</li> <li>• Kite Making</li> <li>• Sujini</li> <li>• Madhubani</li> <li>• Applique</li> <li>• Cane &amp; Bamboo</li> <li>• Brassware</li> </ul>			Documentation

Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
14.	RAEBARELI	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Sujni Craft Cluster, Bhusra Village, Muzzafarpur	64	3	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Tikuli, Cane & Bamboo and Papier Mache, Patna	26	1	Collaterals & Documentation
		Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Terracotta, Stone work, Metal work, Bamboo Baskets Daluva, Kans Grass Basket Works, Soop Bena at Dehra Mau, Dighia, Sandinagin, Gerkhua, Mainupur, Takia, Musaha, Khaspari and Munsiganj	111	-	
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Bone Craft, Lucknow, Lacquer Toys, Varanasi, Tie and Dye Workshop, Batik Workshop, Leather Embossing Workshop	261	14	Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: • Wood Turning Lacquer Toys, Varanasi • Bone Carving, Lucknow			Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: • Wood Turning Lacquer Toys, Varanasi • Bone Carving, Lucknow • Tie and Dye, Jaipur, Rajasthan			



Sl. No.	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
15.	SHILLONG	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Marngar, Umden, Iapngar, RiBhoi District, Meghalaya and Larnai, West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya	61	6	Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Pottery</li> <li>• Larnai, West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya</li> </ul>	128	5	Documentation

**Champan Centenary Week**

“Indigo Talks” -Lecture series in all NIFT Campuses were held with the aim to spread awareness regarding the Champaran Movement, to highlight the importance of Swadeshi and the significance of the India Handloom brand, to draw attention towards the use of natural dyes especially Indigo. The dimensions of ethical practice, sensitivity to artisans, economic sustainability and the propagation of natural dyes, were areas of discussion. Experts like Ms.

Ritu Sethi, Ms. Rita Kapur Chishti, Ms. Arti Kawla, Ms. Padmini Tolat Balam, Mr. Jesus Crizia etc. were invited for the talks.

An illustrative exhibition to highlight the history and use of Indigo as natural dye and Champaran Agitation were designed. Indigo exhibition was organized at a few NIFT campuses to showcase garments designed by students and alumni and swatches dyed with Indigo and other natural dyes.



Champan workshop with NIFT students

### Craft Based Graduation Projects

Four handloom cluster based and five handicraft cluster based graduation projects were undertaken by nine students from across NIFT Campuses. The students of graduating semester undertook craft based projects in varied areas like Mizoram Handlooms, prospects of implementing ERP Solutions in Varanasi Clusters, Design Intervention in Maheshwari Cluster, Handlooms of Uttar Pradesh, Developing Communication tools for promotion of bell metal crafts, Innovation in Mizoram Jewelry, intervention in Leather toys needle craft of Ponduru Khadi and archiving intangible heritage and revival of Handlooms in Kerala. All these projects were sponsored by the office of DC Handlooms and DC Handicrafts.

The future roadmap for the craft related activities include organizing craft bazaars and exhibition which will serve as a direct platform to gain access to the urban markets and consumers. The artisans and weavers from the identified craft clusters will be invited to the NIFT campuses for exhibiting and sale of their products. The artisans and weavers will also interact with craft experts and get ideas for conceptualizing their future collections.

### PHD & RESEARCH

NIFT offers PhD in the areas of design, management and technology as applied with broad reference to textiles, fashion and lifestyle and apparel sectors of the industry. The program is designed for the purpose of carrying out research in textiles, fashion and the apparel sector to



PhD candidate conducting workshop

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 April 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 28 students are pursuing PhD from NIFT. With regard to the time scale of the program, the candidate is expected to complete the supervised study within five years, extended to a maximum of seven years with the specific approval of the Director General, NIFT. 15 Scholars have been awarded PhD till date.

**6.3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management:**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles Management (SVPISTM) provides Textiles and Management education. The Institute offers Post Graduate Degrees in Management (PGDM) viz. (i) Textile Management (ii) Apparel Management and (iii) Retail Management. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the SVPISTM and Central

University of Tamilnadu(CUTN) on 06.05.2016 for offering MBA in Textile Management, MBA in Apparel Management and B.Sc in Costume Design and Fashion.

**6.4. Entrepreneurship development programmes:**

The Government is providing ready-made integrated workspace and necessary ecosystem to the first generation entrepreneurs to start up their business. Following three such projects are under implementation:

- i. **Apparel & Garment Making Project in North East:** Plug and play Centers (Factories) has been set up in each NE States and Sikkim @ 18.18 cr/Center. Each Centre is estimated to generate 1200 direct employment. Seven Centres have been inaugurated and handed over to the State Agencies.
- ii. **Focus Incubation Centres (FICs) in Technical Textiles:** Eleven Focus Incubation Centres (FICs) in Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and in IITs (Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur & Kharagpur) are being established at a cost of Rs. 59.35 crore on plug and play model to help the potential entrepreneurs to enter into technical textiles business.
- iii. **Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM):** Three projects @12.93 cr/ per Centre have been sanctioned in Haryana, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh.

## CHAPTER - 7

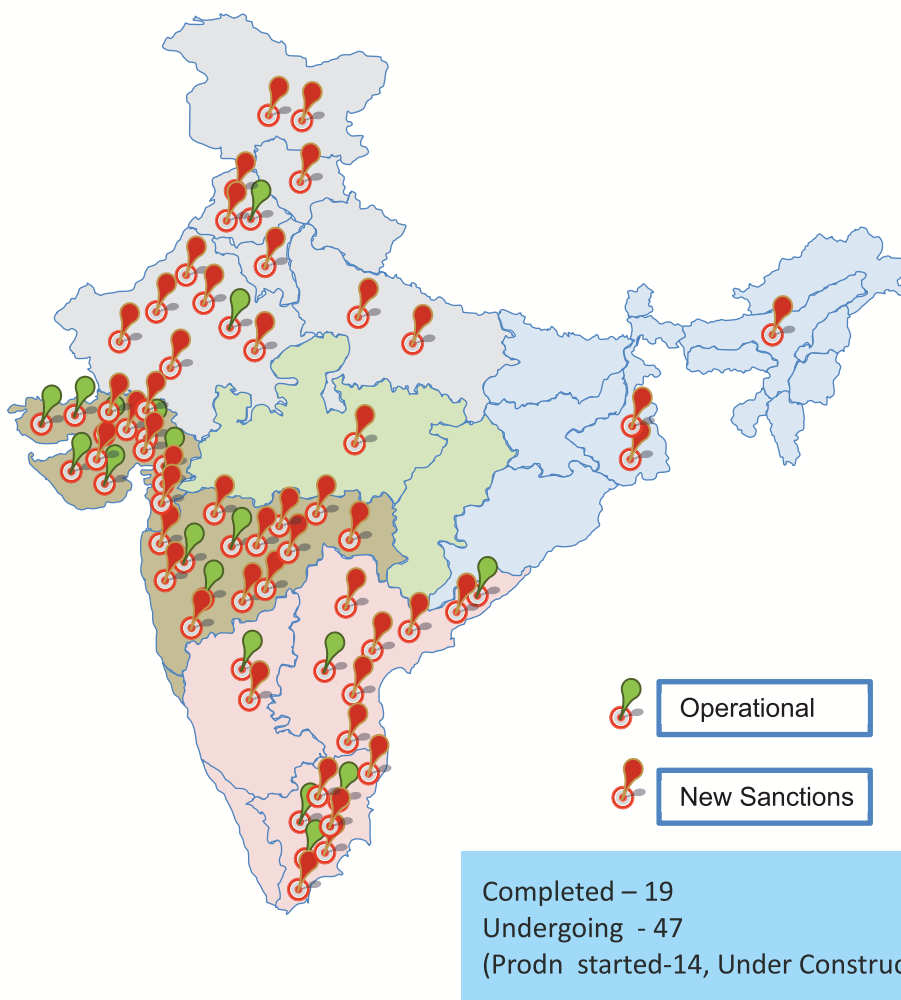
# SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

- 7.1. Ministry of Textiles is providing infrastructure support to the textiles industry through following schemes:**
- a. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS):** Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) aims to assist small and medium textile processing units to comply with requisite environmental norms. The scheme was implemented with an outlay of Rs.500 crores in XII plan to set up / upgrade Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETPs) with appropriate technology. Under the Scheme the Government of India provides 50% of the eligible project cost with a ceiling of Rs 75 crores for a Zero Liquid Discharge project or Marine discharge project and Rs 10 crores for conventional CETPs. State Government has to share 25% of the project cost. The project is implemented by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed by the processing associations/ units. So far, the following seven projects have been sanctioned under IPDS scheme in processing clusters of Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu:
- 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 12 MLD CETP to ZLD by Pali Water Pollution Control Treatment & Research Foundation at Pali, Rajasthan.
  - iii. Up-gradation of 2.5 MLD CETP to ZLD by Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Jasol, Rajasthan.
  - iv. Setting up of 12.3 MLD ZLD project by Sanganer Enviro Project Development at Sanganer, Rajasthan.
  - v. Setting up of 6 MLD ZLD by Southern Districts Textile Processing Cluster (P) Limited at Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu.
  - vi. Setting up of 8 MLD ZLD by Kadayampatti Common Effluent Treatment Plant (Bhavani) Pvt. Ltd. at Bhavani, Erode, Tamil Nadu.
  - vii. Setting up of 4 MLD ZLD by Sree Bhavani Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Bhavani Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu.
- An amount of Rs. 55.31 Crores has been released under the scheme. The

scheme has been approved for continuation for a period of three years i.e. from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020.

- b. Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP):** The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since 10th Five Year Plan. The scheme is implemented under PPP mode where Government of India provides financial support up to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores to develop

common infrastructure and common facilities for the textiles manufacturing units. However, GoI support is provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40.00 crore for the first two projects in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir. At present, 66 textile parks are at various stages of implementation.



State	Operational	Under implementation	Total
AP	3	3	6
Assam	-	1	1
Gujarat	8	6	14
Haryana	-	1	1
Himachal Pradesh	1	-	1
J&K	1	1	2
Karnataka	1	1	2
MP	-	1	1
Maharashtra	7	7	14
Punjab	3	-	3
Rajasthan	4	3	7
Tamilnadu	4	4	8
Telangana	1	1	2
West Bengal	-	2	2
Uttar Pradesh	-	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>66</b>

#### **Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP**

In order to provide a fillip to the Apparel Manufacturing and generate additional employment, particularly for women, the Ministry was implementing this scheme on pilot basis. Under the scheme, the Government provides additional grant of Rs 10 crores to the completed projects under SITP to set up new /additional apparel units in the textiles park. One project under the scheme was sanc-

tioned to Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tamilnadu.

- c) **Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM):** The Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM) was introduced in 2014 with initial outlay of Rs.38.80 crores for setting up three Incubation Centres @ Rs.12.93 crores /Incubation Centre. The objective of the Scheme is to promote new entrepreneurs in apparel manufacturing by providing them an integrated plug

and play workspace with complete ecosystem to reduce time, cost and efforts involved in setting up a new business. Three projects one each for HSIIDC in Haryana, SPINFED in Odisha & IIDC in Madhya Pradesh have been sanctioned under the scheme.

- d) Scheme for Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation: The Scheme for Textile Worker's Accommodation was launched in 2014 with an outlay of Rs.45 crores for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan. The

objective of the Scheme is to provide safe, adequate and conveniently located accommodation for textile and apparel industry workers in the proximity of areas of high concentration of textile and apparel industries. Two such projects have been sanctioned in October, 2014 viz. Gujarat Eco-Textiles Park Pvt. Limited in Gujarat and Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Pvt. Limited in Tamilnadu which are currently under implementation.

## CHAPTER - 8

# RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN TEXTILE SECTOR

### 8.1. Research and Development Scheme:

Research and Development Scheme 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 TRAs, research laboratories, universities, industry associations etc. engaged in research in the textiles and allied sector (Total Outlay: Rs. 50 crore).

#### 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 competi-

tiveness 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:**

- Office of the Textile Commissioner will be the implementing agency for Component I and III and Office of the Jute Commissioner will be the Implementing Agency for Component 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 upto 70% of the total project cost and the balance would 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, the PAMC can recommend up to 100% funding, on a case to case basis with strong justification.

Currently there are 101 ongoing projects sponsored by TRAs/Research Agencies as given below:-

Sl. No.	Research Agency	No. of Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Total Govt. Share (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
1.	ATIRA	4	869.64	547.88	239.43
2.	BTRA	10	702.54	548.43	220.84
3.	SITRA	7	332.43	230.11	108.60
4.	NITRA	9	815.09	691.91	295.91
5.	SASMIRA	13	744.40	526.92	254.30
6.	MANTRA	3	94.17	69.20	26.57
7.	WRA	17	712.59	531.55	249.08
8.	IJIRA	14	1203.63	824.39	347.76
9.	DJFT	10	804.06	573.74	227.80
10.	DKTE	5	103.91	72.74	32.09
11.	ICT	2	63.07	44.15	16.69
12.	PSG COLLEGE	1	19.96	19.96	6.99
13.	NIRJAFT	1	74.04	74.04	40.81
14.	IEST	1	78.20	54.74	21.89

Sl. No.	Research Agency	No. of Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	Total Govt. Share (Rs. in lakh)	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)
15.	NIFT	1	3100	2170	300.00
16.	IMPRINT(MHRD)	1	250.00	125.00	37.00
17.	UAY(MHRD)	1	160	40.13	19.17
18.	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute	1	8.74	8.74	3.50
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>10136.47</b>	<b>7028.63</b>	<b>2448.43</b>

8.5 Ministry is also supporting the Uchchar 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 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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>34</b>

## CHAPTER - 9

### TECHNICAL TEXTILES

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 growth.

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.2,00,823 crore by 2020-21 with CAGR of 20%. In order to promote technical textile sector, Ministry of Textiles has launched a number schemes and the details are given in this chapter.

#### I. Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT):

Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) had been launched with two mini missions starting from 2010-11 to 2014-15 with a financial outlay of Rs. 200 crore. The objective of the mission was to remove the impediments hampering the production of technical textiles in the country to meet the growing demand in the domestic and export market. TMTT was extended for another two years (2015-16 - 2016-17) within the overall outlay of Rs.200 crore. Under the extension of TMTT, new components i.e. Focus Incubation Centre (FIC), Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States) were introduced. The scheme details/ achievements are given below:

**Mini Mission-I of TMTT**

**Objectives:** Standardization, creating common testing facilities with national / international accreditation, indigenous development of prototypes and resource center with I.T. infrastructure.

**Interventions:**

- a) **Setting up of four new Centres of Excellence (COEs) to provide infrastructure support at one place for the convenience of manufacturers of technical textiles.**

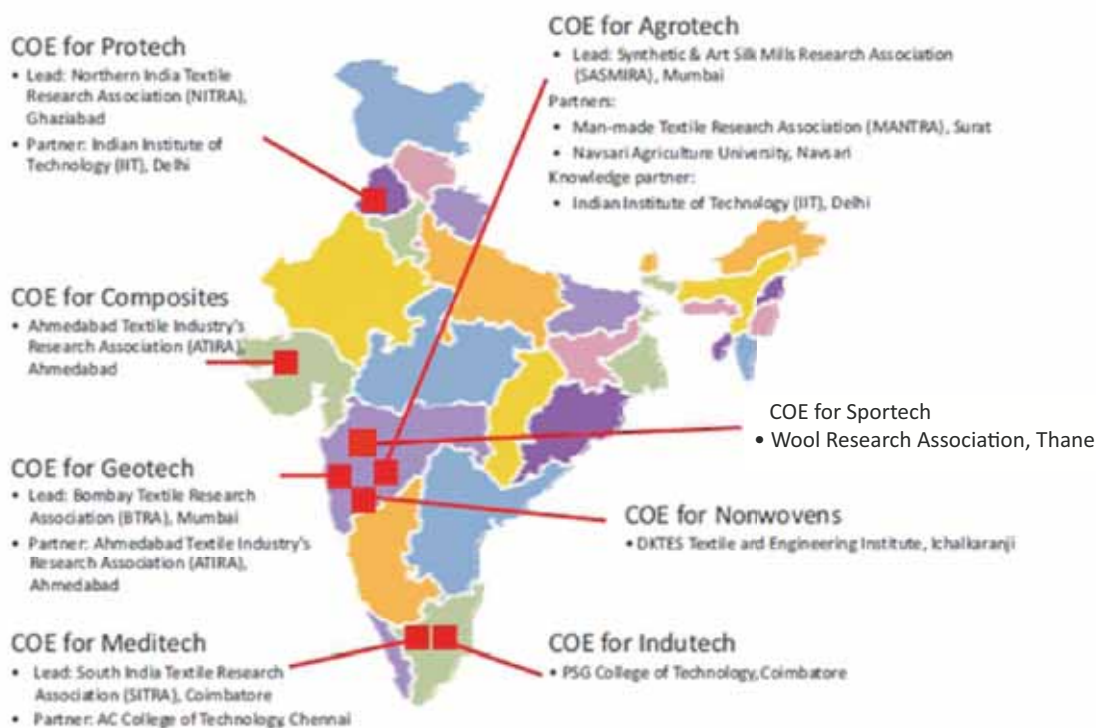
Four new COEs have been set up in the area of Nonwovens, Composites, Indutech and Sportech to support the manufacturers of technical textiles of the respective segment. Rs. 25 crore have been allocated to each COE. In addition, the existing four COEs established in Agrotech (SASMIRA), Geotech (BTRA), Protech (NITRA) and Meditech (SITRA) under the Scheme for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT) have also been sanctioned Rs.14 crore each for their upgradation. The details of all eight COEs are given below:-

Sr. No.	Name of Centre of Excellence (COE)	Area/Domain	Location	New/ Upgraded
i	Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai & Ahmadabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmadabad with BTRA as lead partner.	Geotech	Mumbai Maharashtra	Upgraded
ii	The Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai & Man-made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat & Navsari Agriculture University with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi as knowledge partner with SASMIRA as lead partner.	Agrotech	Mumbai Maharashtra	Upgraded
iii	Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad & Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi with NITRA as lead partner.	Protech	Ghaziabad Utter Pradesh	Upgraded

Sr. No.	Name of Centre of Excellence (COE)	Area/Domain	Location	New/ Upgraded
iv	The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore and AC College of Technology, Chennai with SITRA as lead partner.	Meditech	Coimbatore Tamil Nadu	Upgraded
v	DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkranji, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	Non-Wovens	Ichalkranji Maharashtra	New
vi	PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Indutech	Coimbatore Maharashtra	New
vii	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	Composites	Ahmedabad Gujarat	New
viii	Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane	Sportech	Thane Maharashtra	New

The essential facilities created in the Centres of Excellence are as follows:

- i. Facilities for testing and evaluation of products of identified segments of technical textiles with national / international accreditation and collaboration with foreign institutes / laboratories
- ii. Resource Centre with I.T. infrastructure
- iii. Facilities for indigenous development of prototypes
- iv. Facilities for training of core personnel and regular training of personnel from the technical textiles industry
- v. Knowledge sharing with stake holders
- vi. Incubation Centres
- vii. Setting up of standards at par with global level



Rs. 139 crore have been released to these 8 COEs and the major achievements made by these COEs are given below:

- Cumulative revenue generation is Rs.23.15 crore from initiation of COEs
- 530 prototype samples have been developed
- Trained 22147 persons for the industry
- 142 standards have been submitted to BIS.
- 360 technical consultancy assignments have been taken up
- 105 DPRs prepared to set up technical textiles units.
- 654 training programmes/ seminars/ conference organized

**Mini-Mission-II**

**Objectives:** Support for domestic and export market development of technical textiles.

**Interventions:**

**a) Support for business start-up**

- Technical textiles is a new area and entrepreneurs especially SME sector find it difficult to start a project on technical textiles. The COE and other associations / institutes / independent reputed consultants have been empanelled by the Ministry of Textiles / Office of the Textile Commissioner who will prepare project reports and do the hand holding of the potential entrepreneurs till the completion of the projects. These consultants provide end to end service to the potential investors including product selection, technology definition and procurement, market assessment, commercialization and marketing assistance.
- Six consultants have been empanelled

for Business Start-up under the TMTT. So far, 27 units have been registered to avail the benefits under this component and 6 projects have been approved.

**b) Providing fund support for organizing workshops**

- Reputed national and international agencies, including the Indian Diaspora settled abroad, are being invited to conduct seminars, workshops and short term training programmes in which knowhow about latest technology, international practices, market details, global scenario etc. are being shared.
- 75 workshops/seminars have been organized since the inception of this scheme. Programmes have received huge response from all the stakeholders

**c) Social compliance through standardization, regulatory measures**

- Some area of technical textiles require encouragement for use by the user industries/Ministries and some require mandatory prescription. Consultants have been engaged to identify the needed regulatory changes required along with international best practices and also the strategy to facilitate such changes in the rules and regulations.
- Under this intervention, studies on "Regulatory measures to promote usage of Geotech in India" and "Regulatory measures to promote the usage of Agrotech in India" have been carried out under the TMTT. The final report is available at the website [www.technotex.gov.in](http://www.technotex.gov.in).

d) Market Development Support for marketing support to bulk and institutional buyers etc.

- Under this intervention, Buyers-Sellers meet are being organized across the country wherein the indigenous manufacturers can showcase their products. Institutional buyers, Govt. officials, users are invited to share their requirements with buyers. B2B meetings are also arranged during the buyer-seller meets.
- Eighteen Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under this component out of which five international Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under the brand name "TECHNOTEX INDIA 2011", "TECHNOTEX 2013", TECHNOTEX 2014, TECHNOTEX 2015, "TECHNOTEX 2016" and TECHNOTEX 2017 in which stakeholders from several countries participated. All the TECHNOTEX INDIA except TECHNOTEX 2014 and TECHNOTEX 2017 were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles.

**e) Market development Support for export sales**

- Many reputed technical textiles fairs were organized abroad. The participation in these fair will improve the export potential of the indigenous manufacturers. Some of the technical textiles units are also participating in the exhibition of application based fairs. The support includes participation in Technical Textiles fairs/Application based fairs by



the Indian technical textiles manufacturers to exhibit their products. Assistance permissible on travel expenses by air, in economy excursion class fare and charges of the built up furnished stall, to the extent of 50% with a financial cap recommended at Rs. 5 lakhs per visit.

- 77 claims have been settled under Market Development Support for Export Sales.

**f) Contract Research and Development through IITs/TRAs/Textiles Institutes**

- Technical textiles is a high technology area where most of the new material, high-end converted products are

imported, there is strong need for indigenous development of products for which R&D is of prime importance. Therefore, contract research is covered under this head. Individual unit or two or more units may come together for a contract research proposal. The grant under the scheme will be upto 60 percent excluding cost of land and building subject to ceiling recommended as Rs. 20.00 lakhs per project. It is an initial ceiling and is relaxable by the empowered committee on merit.

- Following 5 proposals were approved under this component and all the projects have been completed.

S. No.	Project Title	Research Organisation	Industry Partner
1.	Development of Moping Pads using Non-woven and Woven Structure	SITRA	M/s. Care Med Surgical
2.	Development of Collagen coated on hernia mesh	SITRA	M/s. Cologenesis Healthcare Pvt. Ltd.
3.	Development of Non Toxic X-Ray resistant	Shriram Institute for Industrial Research	M/s RMG Polyvinyl India Ltd.
4.	Development of Technical Textiles based on coated Jute Fabric for different Applications	Institute of Jute Technology	M/s.Rohan Ultra Tech, M/s. Trimurti Industries Ltd.
5.	Study on effect of different light spectrum conditions created under coloured shade-nets on plant growth and yield	SASMIRA	M/s Garware Wall Ropes Ltd.

**g) Focus Incubation Centers (FICs):**

- In order to help the potential investors to enter into technical textiles segment, the Ministry of Textiles is setting up Focus Incubation Centres (FICs) in the

COEs established under the TMTT on plug and play model. Rs.14.45 crore have been sanctioned to five COEs and Rs.44.90 crore have been sanctioned to four IITs for setting up of six FICs. The details of five FICs are as given below

Sl. No.	Name of COE/ FIC	Manufacturing set up being established at FIC	Fund Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1.	ATIRA	Manufacturing of PORTA cabins	3.42
2.	DKTE	Coating of woven, knitted and non-woven fabrics.	2.70
3.	NITRA	Weaving machine set up	2.87
4.	PSG Tech	i.Filter Converting Machine ii.Ultrasonic bonding Machine iii.Cutting Machine iv.Respirator Converting Machine v.Hot press machine /Oven	2.85
5.	SITRA	Conversion facility & Sample Development weaving	2.61
		<b>Total</b>	<b>14.45</b>

Subsequently, six Focus Incubation Centres have also been approved by Empowered Committee in its meeting dated 19.12.2016 at

premier Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs) namely, IIT, Kharagpur, Mumbai, Delhi and Kanpur with a total cost of Rs. 44.90 crore. The details are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the IIT	Manufacturing set up being established at FIC	Fund Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1.	IIT Kharagpur	Infrastructure for technical textiles	6.98
		manufacturing for user industries/entrepreneurs	5.12
2.		Infrastructure for technical textiles: Manufacturing defence, aircraft and pollution-control related products	

Sl. No.	Name of the IIT	Manufacturing set up being established at FIC	Fund Sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
3.	IIT Mumbai	Technical Textiles at IIT	6.96
4.		Advanced Fiber Reinforced Polymer Composite Development Centre	9.00
5.	IIT Delhi	A Technology Platform for Application of Advanced Textiles Structures for the Development of Structural Composites including Green and Waste Composites	9.83
6.	IIT Kanpur	Technical Textiles Focus Incubation Centre at IIT, Kanpur	7.01
		<b>Total</b>	<b>44.90</b>

The above FICs are entrusted with the following objectives and responsibilities:

- i) Industrial sheds with basic infrastructure/basic machineries shall be made available to the prospective entrepreneurs for setting up their units for production on commercial scale.
- ii) FICs shall be provided to new entrepreneurs on "Plug and Play" model with mentoring by the concerned COE for taking up the innovation on commercial scale.
- iii) Once they get established they shall shift to their own facilities and the centre will be made available to new entrepreneurs.
- iv) COEs have to establish the FICs in their area within a time period of six months.
- v) There will be separate line of equipments for each entrepreneur.
- vi) FICs would be run by entrepreneurs and not by the COEs.
- vii) Basic infrastructure covering industrial shed with machineries shall be provided to new start up entrepreneur on "Plug and Play" system for production of technical textiles on commercial scale, giving attention to requirements under the Government sponsored schemes of various Ministries/Departments like Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways etc. The COEs do handholding of such new entrepreneurs and extend them necessary support and guidance.

## II. Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States):

With the overwhelming response of the Schemes for promoting usage of Geotextiles and Agrotextiles in NER, "Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States)" has been introduced and funded under Mini-Mission-II of Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) for a period of two years (2015-16 & 2016-17) with an outlay of Rs. 10.00 crore.

Under the Scheme, 10 Demonstration Centres have been set up in 6 states viz. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir. All 10 Demonstration Centres are operational. Further, after providing training to the farmers, 180 Agrotextiles kits have been distributed to farmers in the vicinity of the established Demonstration Centres. 20 Agrotextiles kits have been approved for the farmers of J&K region.

Name of the State	Agrotextiles Demo centres		Training completed	Agro-kits Distribution	
	Demo centers sanctioned	Completed		Target	Distributed
Maharashtra	2	2	50	40	40
Rajasthan	3	3	75	60	60
West Bengal	2	2	76	40	40
Gujarat	1	1	26	20	20
Tamil Nadu	1	1	30	20	20
J&K	1	1	28	20	Distribution in progress
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>180</b>

Farmers are getting immense benefit from the scheme; usage of Agrotextiles is helping the farmers in enhancing their income and thus supplementing the Prime Minister's Mission on "Doubling the farmer's income". Scheme has been

appreciated and recognised by various agencies like Agriculture Universities, Farmers Club and KVKs etc. and it has been suggested to increase the number of kits for allocations in the respective regions.

**III. Scheme for usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region:**

Ministry of Textiles has launched a Scheme for 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 have been sanctioned and all these Centres have become operational. 742 Agrotextiles Kits have been distributed in 6 NER States. The progress is summarized in the Table below:-

State	Demo Centre	Training Target	Training Completed	Agro-Kit Target	Agro-Kit Distributed
Manipur	4	200	386	172	172
Mizoram	7	200	275	175	91
Assam	4	200	688	216	216
Meghalaya	6	300	899	120	84
Arunachal Pradesh	6	250	374	120	86
Tripura	5	200	80	120	--
Sikkim	7	200	215	150	--
Nagaland	5	200	168	150	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1750</b>	<b>3085</b>	<b>1223</b>	<b>742</b>

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	15.00	10.00
	2016-17	14.99	14.99
	2017-18	9.99	3.40
	<b>Total</b>	<b>49.30</b>	<b>37.71</b>

#### IV. 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 has the following three Components-

Component-I: Geotechnical Textiles Solution (Hard interven-

tions) with a total outlay of Rs. 374 Crore

Component-II: Soft interventions such as site inspection and techno economic viability studies, design solutions and DPR preparation, on-site monitoring and testing, specification formulation, training and capacity building, awareness campaigns, market development support, and evaluations studies, etc. with a total outlay of Rs. 43 Crore.

Component III: Administrative Expenses with a total outlay of Rs. 10 Crore.

The details and status of projects approved are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rupees)	Date of approval
<b>Manipur</b>			
<b>Road Projects</b>			
(i)	Imphal Airport Road	14500000	09.06.2015
(ii)	Bishnupur-Nungba Road (7 stretches of Road of different length, 26 stretches for slope stabilization and 1 reinforced soil structure)	168220000	24.6.2016
(iii)	Construction of Road MoirangKumbi Road to KumbiKangjeibung under Bishnupur District.	1718750	
(iv)	Construction of Road from Nongangkhong (NH-39 Arongthong) to Keibung in Thoual District.	7053750	
(v)	Construction of Road from KumbiRoad to Terakhongsangbi in Bishnupur District.	4228125	
(vi)	Construction of Road from Khudrakpam to Taorem in Imphal District.	5623311	
(vii)	Construction of Road from Ngairangbam to Tanaokhul under Imphal West District.	3732300	
(viii)	Construction of Road from NH – 39 to Loukhamayon in Thoubal District.	1658800	
(ix)	Construction of Road from T04 to Lamsang Khunou in Imphal West District.	2076250	
(x)	Construction of Road from Haorangsobel to Harangkeirel in Imphal West District.	2378750	
(xi)	Construction of Road from T07/0.7 to CEDT & CHC in Imphal East District.	2902900	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>214092936</b>	

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rupees)	Date of approval
<b>Water reservoirs</b>			
(xii)	Sacred Heart School	1398500	
(xiii)	Shokvao Village	1455000	
(xiv)	Improvement of water reservoir at Oksongbung, Bishnupur District, Manipur	1425000	
(xv)	Improvement of water reservoir at AndroMakha Leikai, Imphal East District, Manipur	2790600	
(xvi)	Improvement of water reservoir at Leishangthem East , Thoubal District, Manipur	2394000	
(xvii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Kadangband Part II, Imphal West District, Manipur	3044685	
(xviii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Konpui, Churachandpur district, Manipur	1453500	
(xix)	Improvement of water reservoir at Langoi Khunphi Loukol, Chandel district, Manipur	1254000	
(xx)	Improvement of water reservoir at KasaLui, Ukhrul district, Manipur	1254000	
(xxi)	Improvement of water reservoir at Bungte, Senapati district, Manipur	1767000	
(xxii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Lenglong, Tamenglong district, Manipur	712500	
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>18948785</b>	



Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rupees)	Date of approval
<b>Slope stabilisation</b>			
(xxiii)	Slope stabilization with Jute Geotextiles at Kangla outer Moat, Khongjam	454500	39.12.2015
(xxiv)	Tourist Circuit Manipur-Imphal-Moirang-Khongjam-Moreh (Canal/ Water reservoirs)	14707500	24.06.2016
(xxv)	Slope stabilization with Jute Geotextiles at 400 KV substation at Thoubal, Khunao,	1236500	25.05.2016
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>16398500</b>	
	<b>Total - Manipur</b>	<b>249440221</b>	
<b>Tripura</b>			
<b>Road Projects</b>			
(xxvi)	Road from Kholabari to Jharnatilla via talab bazaar under Mohanpur division	2139250	30.12.2015
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>2139250</b>	
<b>Water reservoirs</b>			
(xxvii)	Water reservoir at Bhagatsingh hostel in Agartala	2819700	24.06.2016
(xxviii)	Water reservoir at Women College in Agrartala	3770000	24.06.2016
	<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>6589700</b>	
	<b>Total -Tripura</b>	<b>8728950</b>	
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>			
(xxix)	Construction of retaining wall at NIT, JOTE	9672000	25.05.2016
	<b>Total – Arunachal Pradesh</b>	<b>9672000</b>	

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rupees)	Date of approval
<b>Meghalaya</b>			
(xxx)	Shillong- Nongstoin Road	49532000	24.06.2016
(xxxi)	Improvement, Mettalling& Black Topping of Balat-Bagli Road leading towards the proposed Border Haat, Mawsynram Division Meghalaya (3.682 Km)	19050000	19.12.2016
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>68582000</b>	
<b>Geo-Technical Textile Project executed by Office of Jute Commissioner through IJIRA</b>			
(xxxii)	Slope Stablization in "Upgradation of Jongksha-Kharang-Dienglient-Nongirong road (length-10.00 Km.". Project No.5 Under NH shilling By Pass Division, Public works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya	2210000	5th AMC 27.06.2016
(xxxiii)	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, Govt. of Meghalaya	176000	27.06.2017
(xxxiv)	Slope stabilization in "revised estimate for Upgradation of Mawshynrut-Hashim Road (37.365 km) under Upgradation of State Highways and Major District roads:. Project No.7 under Nongstoin Division, Public Works Department, Government of Meghalaya	5759700	27.06.2016

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rupees)	Date of approval
(xxxv)	Slope Stabilization "Improvement including Metalling of Black Topping of Rwiang-Langia-Langpih Road (32 Km) Project No.8 under Nongstoin Division, Public works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya	380000	27.06.2016
(xxxvi)	Slope Stabilization in "Construction including Metalling and topping of internal village roads at Raliang-3.00 km", Project No.9 under North Jowai Division, Public Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya	1144000	27.06.2017
(xxxvii)	Slope stabilization in "construction and improvement including MBT of Wapung Sohkymphor to Byrwai Road, Total length-15.00 Km. "Project No.10 under NEC Division, Jowai, Public Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya	194000	27.06.2016
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>9863700</b>	
	<b>Total Meghalaya</b>	<b>78445700</b>	
<b>Mizoram</b>			
(xxxviii)	Improvement & Upgradation of Chhumkhum to Chawngte (KM 0+000 to KM 41+530) Road under PWD, Mizoram	256500000	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.	208820000	
(xl)	Improvement & Upgradation of Champhai – Zokhawthar Road, PWD, Mizoram	194860000	
	<b>Total – Mizoram</b>	<b>660180000</b>	
	<b>Total approved amount</b>	<b>100,64,66,871</b>	

**Financial Progress:-****(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	4.00	4.00
	2015-16	15.00	3.63
	2016-17	19.99	17.24
	2017-18	14.99	11.99
<b>Total</b>		<b>53.98</b>	<b>36.86</b>

**V. Technotex 2017 :** The 6th International Exhibition and Conference on Technical Textiles 'Technotex 2017' was held during April 12-14, 2017 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Goregoan and Mumbai. Maharashtra was the host State and Gujarat, Jharkhand and Karnataka participated as

partner states. A CEO's forum with major technical textile industries was also held during Technotex 2017. Dedicated Pavilion of Technical Textile Industries from 22 countries such as China, Taiwan, USA, Japan, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Bangladesh etc. exhibited their products.

## CHAPTER - 10

# SECTORAL SCHEMES

### 10.1. POWERLOOM SECTOR

#### 10.1.1. Overview

The decentralised 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. This sector contributes 57% 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 27.01 Lakh Powerlooms as on 31st October, 2017. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.50 lakh shuttleless looms in this sector. 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 significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 7-8 years.

#### 10.1.2. Growth in the Powerloom Sector :

The year-wise growth in number of powerlooms installed is as under:

Year	No. of powerlooms	Growth percentage
2006-07	19,90,308	-
2007-08	21,06,370	5.8%
2008-09	22,05,352	4.7%
2009-10	22,46,474	1.9%
2010-11	22,82,744	1.61%
2011-12	22,98,377	0.68%
2012-13	23,47,249	2.12%
2013-14	23,67,594	0.86%
2014-15	24,47,837	3.39%
2015-16	25,22,477	3.05%
2016-17	26,29,269	4.23%
2017-18 (up to Oct,17)	27,01,771	---

**Cloth production (in million square metres):**

The details of total cloth production vis-à-vis production by Powerloom Sector during the last five years are given below: (Miilion Square Metres)

Year	Total production	Production on Powerloom	% age of powerloom over total cloth production
2008-09	54,966	33,648	61.22%
2009-10	60,333	36,997	61.29%
2010-11	62,559	38,015	60.77%
2011-12	60,453	37,445	61.94%
2012-13	62,792	38,038	60.57%
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(Apr-Aug-P)	27,789	16,119	--

**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.

**Performance of Powerloom Service Centres**

The achievement by PSC for the period 01.04.2017 to 31.08.2017 is as under:-

No. of Trainees	:	3822
No. of Samples Tested	:	20127
No. of Designs Developed	:	448
No. of Consultancy / Trouble Shooting	:	1284
Total Revenue	:	Rs.73.93 lakh

**10.1.3. S C H E M E S F O R T H E DEVELOPMENT OF DECENTRALIZED POWERLOOM SECTOR**

- a. **Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers:** The Government 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. Initially, the premium per worker/ weaver charged by LIC was Rs.330 upto August 2012 of which GOI

share was Rs.150 while Rs.100 was paid from Social Security Fund of LIC and Rs.80 by the beneficiary. However, from Sept, 2012 onwards the LIC has increased the premium to Rs.470/- and therefore, the GOI share of premium has gone upto Rs.290/- per worker.

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

Year	No. of Powerloom workers enrolled	GOI contribution released (Rs. in Crore)
2014-15	125104	3.90
2015-16	111441	6.62
2016-17	131921	2.00

**b. Converged Group Insurance Scheme:**

Further, 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 viz; Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY) for the age group of 18 to 50 years and Aam Admi Bima Yojana(AABY) for the age group of 51 to 59 years.

The said insurance scheme is effective from 1st June 2017 and it will be valid for a period three years i.e. 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.

**Eligibility**

- i. The Powerloom weavers/workers who are between the age group of 18 to 50 years for PMJJBY and PMSBY.
- ii. The Powerloom weavers/workers who are between the age group of 51 to 59 years for Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY).
- iii. The scheme will be universally applicable for powerloom workers/weavers irrespective of their status with reference to BPL/APL categories.
- iv. The scheme is applicable to the families of powerloom workers engaged in the activity of weaving on powerlooms and in allied pre-weaving/preparatory activities like twisting, winding, warping and sizing. Self employed weaver

families owning not more than 4 looms will also be eligible.

- v. Family for the purpose of the scheme shall be the beneficiary and his/her spouse and only one of them shall be eligible for coverage under the converged insurance scheme.

#### Salient features of the scheme

The Converged Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom weavers/workers will have two components, the premium and the benefits under the scheme will be as under.

#### 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 June

2016-May2017. No fresh Powerloom weavers shall be enrolled under the AABY scheme. The premium and benefits structure under the Modified AABY scheme for existing members of GIS is as under:

Age Group	Premium Structure	Benefits
51 to 59 years	Share of Ministry of Textiles Rs.290/-	On natural death Rs. 60000/- Rs.200000/-
	Member's contribution Rs. 80/-	On death due to accident Rs.150000/-
	Social Security Fund Rs.100/-	On permanent total disability Rs.150000/-
	Total Rs.470/-	On partial permanent disability Rs. 75000/-



**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 IXth Standard to XIIth standard for a maximum period of 4 years.

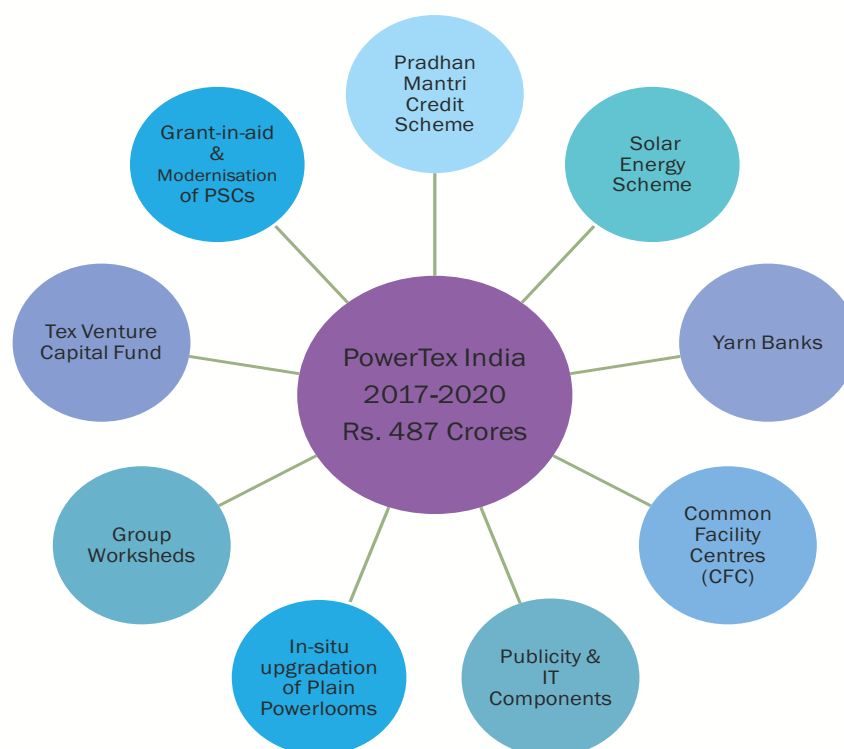
Under the Group Insurance Scheme including converged insurance scheme, 56363 Powerloom workers have been insured for the period 01.04.2017 to 30.09.2017.

**10.1.4.PowerTex India**



In order to address the long felt need of the Powerloom Sector and to strengthen the effective implementation, the existing powerloom sector have been revamped by incorporating new components viz., Solar Energy Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers, Publicity,

IT and rationalising/ upgrading the existing schemes viz., Group Workshed Scheme, Common Facility Centre Scheme, Yarn bank Scheme, Insitu Upgradation Scheme for plain Powerlooms. The scheme has now been launched as PowerTex India and is effective from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020.

**Components under the scheme:****a. In-Situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms**

- The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain looms 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. 45000, 67500 and Rs. 81000 per loom for Gen, SC & ST respectively

- In addition to GOI subsidy, the State Govt. of Maharashtra, Telangana & Karnataka are also providing financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per Powerloom and State Govt. of Bihar is also providing Rs. 12,000 as additional subsidy in their respective clusters.
- During the period April, 2017 to 30.11.2017, 47,282 looms are upgraded for which GOI subsidy of Rs.61.68 crore has been released as on 30.11.2017.

**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 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.

Since inception, 256 projects have been approved and GOI subsidy of Rs.81.08 crores 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 maxi-

mum Rs.200 lakh per yarn bank.

Since inception, 41 Yarn Bank projects have been approved & GOI assistance of Rs. 17.343 crore has been released.

**d. Common Facility Centres (CFCs)**

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

Maximum GOI Share per CFC is Rs.200 lakh.

Levels of assistance from the Government on the basis of grading of powerloom n clusters i.e.:

- 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%.

Since inception, 14 CFC projects have been approved & GOI assistance of Rs. 0.42 crores 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 the both domestic and international markets competitively by providing financial assistance/capital subsidy to small powerloom units for installation of Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) plant.

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.

On Grid Solar Power Plant is suitable for areas where power cut/shortage is negligible and power tariff is high whereas Off Grid Solar Power Plant is suitable for areas where there is power shortage & on grid power is not continuously available which require storage through battery back-up.

On Grid Solar Power Plant consists of

Solar Photo Voltaic panels with installation poles and Invertors/PCUs with matching capacity whereas Off Grid Solar Power Plant consists of Solar Photo Voltaic panels with installation poles, Invertors/PCUs with matching capacity and battery with minimum backup capacity for 03 hours.

Powerloom Units which are registered with the relevant authority as applicable and having upto 8 looms in the decentralized MSME Sector along with Electricity Bill in favour of the applicant Unit or appropriate power (electricity) sharing documents as applicable. Units should have shade free roof top/area.

Govt. of India shall provide 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;

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
<b>4 KWP (Typically suitable for 04 looms)</b>				
General @ 50%	4,50,000/-	5,50,000/-	2,25,000/-	2,75,000/-
SC @ 75%			3,37,500/-	4,12,500/-
ST @ 90%			4,05,000/-	4,95,000/-
<b>6 KWP (Typically suitable for 06 looms)</b>				
General @ 50%	6,00,000/-	7,50,000/-	3,00,000/-	3,75,000/-
SC @ 75%			4,50,000/-	5,62,500/-
ST @ 90%			5,40,000/-	6,75,000/-
<b>8 KWP (Typically suitable for 08 looms)</b>				
General @ 50%	7,50,000/-	9,50,000/-	3,75,000/-	4,75,000/-
SC @ 75%			5,62,500/-	7,12,500/-
ST @ 90%			6,75,000/-	8,55,000/-

The Scheme is implemented from 01.04.2017.

**f. Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers**

To provide 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 the operation of the Scheme.

The details of the eligibility, mode of application and facilities available under these components are given in the Scheme guidelines. The Scheme is implemented from 01.04.2017.

**g. Grant In Aid and Modernization /Upgradation of Powerloom Service Centres**

15 Powerloom Service Centres under Office of the Textile Commissioner (Tx.C), 26 under Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and 6 under State Governments 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.

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

#### **h. Scheme of Tex-Venture Capital Fund**

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

GOI has provided Rs.24.50 crores & Rs.11.50 crores has been committed by SIDBI for Tex venture capital fund.

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

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

#### **Benefits:**

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

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

Five cases have been approved for an aggregate investment of Rs. 13.43 crores 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. With integration of the market under WTO agreement, the Powerloom Sector is facing several challenges. In addition to retaining its domestic market share in view of the stiff competition offered by the organized mill sector, it has to extend its share in the international market also. 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.

In view of above, it is most essential to create awareness on unique and distinctive features and products of incentive schemes launched by the Govt. of India. It also seeks to highlight the role of the Central Government in facilitating development process through appropriate strategies. Another vital objective of the Scheme is to digitization of

implementation process of all incentive schemes launched by the Govt. of India.

- To give wide publicity, including event based publicity etc. through electronic, print, film media, multimedia, to the Powerloom schemes, programmes being run by the Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai (OTxC).
- To create an enabling environment for publicity
- To disseminate information about the modalities and benefits of schemes, programmes being run by OTxC, Mumbai.
- To promote awareness and to trigger the developmental mode of decentralised powerloom sector.
- To encourage volunteer action for ensuring effective implementation of schemes, programmes being run by the OTxC, Mumbai.
- To extend financial support for National & International events organized by OTxC, Mumbai

### Components of Facilitation Services and IT:

#### (a) Facilitation Services:

- **Help-line:** A dedicated toll free Help-line (1800 22 2017) 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:** There would be a system to register the Powerloom weavers and Powerloom units at the Powerloom Service Centers so that the PSCs can reach out to these weavers and units to disseminate the information on the Government Schemes. The interface will also enable the weavers and the units to understand the facilities available with PSCs and so as to avail the benefits.
- **SMS alerts:** A system has been developed so as 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.
- **Entrepreneur Cell:** An Entrepreneur Cell will be created in each Powerloom Service Centers to disseminate information on the various Govt. Schemes.
- **Design and Technical Advancement:** The PSCs will provide designing facilities and requisite technical

training, suitably structured for the Powerloom weavers.

- **Other facilitation services.**
- (b) IT- Development of online-portal / mobile application in respect of schemes implemented by GOI.**

Development of online-portal play a vital role in providing an easy and single point access to information about the various developmental schemes implemented by the Government of India and their various aspects including eligible beneficiaries, types of benefits, scheme details etc.

Mobile apps further provide a much faster alternative, as it only takes a second to launch a mobile app because the majority of the information is stored in the application itself making it possible to function offline. This helps build loyalty with the end users facilitating in connecting with the information. The advantages of a mobile application is to seamlessly connect and interact with end-users, making it a valuable tool for accessing the schemes implemented by the GOI, consequently reducing staff workload by information requests and phone calls.

#### **Awareness and Market Development Programmes:**

- (i) Seminars/ Workshops:** To create awareness about Government schemes, disseminate the informa-



tion about new technology/services for the benefits of Powerloom weavers/workers, Workshops/seminars/awareness programme are conducted by Regional Offices, Powerloom Service Centres of the office of Textile Commissioner as well as other organizations like Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Councils, TRAs etc.

- (ii) **Buyer Seller Meets:** The market development activities like Exhibition/Fair and Buyer-Sellers Meets are conducted for serving the needs of the powerloom weavers for marketing their products in national and international level.

Under this Scheme financial assistance are given for organizing exhibitions, infrastructure support, stall rent, stall furnishing, electricity charges, publicity, back up services and administrative expenses.

- (iii) **International events like Reverse Buyer Seller Meets:** International events like Reverse Buyer Seller Meet are conducted in India in association with PDEXCIL by inviting potential Buyers & Importers from foreign countries. In such events, leading Indian companies exhibit/ showcase the latest range of Powerloom-fabrics, Made-ups, and Home-textiles viz. Shirting, Suiting, Sarees, Dress materials, Denim, Bed-linen, Kitchen-linen, Bath-Linen, Living &

Dining-linen & Technical Textiles etc. before the visiting foreign buyers, to enable participating members to develop / expand their export trade. Thus, the visiting buyers have a unique opportunity to see the latest products of leading textile companies under one roof, interact with the senior representatives of participating companies and conclude profitable business deals.

- (iv) **E-platform for marketing of Powerloom products:** Promotion of marketing of powerloom products through e-commerce is one of the priorities of Ministry of Textiles. In order to promote e-marketing of powerloom products in a transparent, competitive and effective manner, Office of the Textile Commissioner under Ministry of Textiles will avail the services of any willing e-commerce platform with good track record for participation in online marketing of powerloom products.
- (v) **Exposure visit of Weavers:** The exposure visits of powerloom weavers/entrepreneurs are organized with a view to understand better technology, product etc. The powerloom weavers/entrepreneurs from clusters with low level of technology are required to be exposed to the developed clusters having better technology/ manufacturing, in order to motivate them to

adopt technology and diversify the products.

Financial assistance @ Rs.5000 towards incidental expenses and to & fro train fare restricted to Sleeper-Class fare for each weaver is provided by GOI.

**(vi) Conducting Studies, Survey & Evaluation Programmes/ Schemes on special needs:** The results of analytical studies and surveys help in designing appropriate strategies and measures of intervention by the Government, by itself or in public private partnership mode, to assist and enable the Powerloom Weavers in facing the challenges and availing of the opportunities with a view to enhancing their efficiency and competitiveness and also expanding generation of sustainable employment. The inferences drawn from these studies will help suggest changes to the schemes so that they fulfil their objectives.

Monitoring/evaluation of the schemes helps to obtain feedback on- (i) its performance (ii) how resources have been spent (iii) creditability on continuance of the schemes. Further, evaluation of schemes helps to address problematic issues viz. (i) Strengths and Weaknesses of the project implemented (ii) Implementation problems (iii) Success and failure indicators and (iv) the good practice issues.

### **Any other awareness and Market Development Programmes.**

For eg. through print media, electronic media, hoardings, mobile-publicity van, adopting different ICT modes for creating maximum awareness.

### **Publicity in Electronic and Print Media:**

The main intent of any media is to pass information to the public. Electronic media a more advanced form of media could be Internet, Television etc. can be reached faster through different channels, site etc. Print media typically includes Newspapers, Articles, and Journals etc. allowing users to read anytime and anywhere Be it Electronic or 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.

### **10.1.5. 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 Modified Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic affairs (CCEA) in October, 2013 for implementation during 12th Plan period with a Budget Outlay of Rs.110 crores. During the current financial year 2017-18, an amount of Rs.25.00 crore has been allocated under the Scheme. Under the modified 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 (Tamilnadu):** Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode was announced in the Budget 2008-09. Under the project, an

Integrated Textile Market Complex consisting of two main components namely, Wholesale Market Complex (Daily Market) and Weekly Textile Shandy Market were approved. The constructions of Weekly Market and Daily Market have been completed while the work relating to construction of Exhibition Hall has not begun yet.

**(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 to participate in development of the project at Bhiwandi, State Government of Maharashtra has proposed to setup the Powerloom Mega Cluster at Solapur in place of Bhiwandi. Accordingly, the location has been changed with the approval of Deptt. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. M/s. Grand Thornton India LLP Gurgaon has been appointed as CMTA. Agreement between CMTA and GOI has been signed. CMTA has submitted the DCR. PAMC has directed the CMTA to re-do the survey which should include; collection of data through distribution of questionnaire to all units, ensure fair representation of all, particularly the need entrepreneurs and thereafter identify the needs of the cluster.

**(iii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Karanpura (Rajasthan):** Powerloom Mega Cluster at Bhilwara was announced in Budget 2009-10. Due to non availability fo land

in Bhilwara it was decided to relocate the project at Karanpura in Hilwara District. Government of Rajasthan has allotted 30 acres of land in Karanpura village for this project. The PAMC has observed that no progress could be made by CMTA in the last 8 years. Hence it would not be possible to stretch the project further. The PAMC decided to cancel the CMTA and advised the Textile Commissioner to re-float the REP for selecting the new CMTA for the project, in accordance with the guidelines.

**(iv) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra):** Powerloom Mega cluster at Ichalkaranji was announced in Budget 2012-13. The DPR of Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji has been approved and Rs.14.11 crore has been released as 1st installment. CMTA/SPV has modified the project and accordingly submitted revised DPR, which has been approved by the PAMC. As per the revised DPR work is in progress.

**(v) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat (Gujarat):** Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat was announced in Budget 2014-15. IL & FS has been selected as CMTA. Agreement between CMTA and Government of India has been signed. CMTA has to submit the DCR. PAMC in its meeting held on 13th September 2017 has directed CMTA submit revised DCR.

## 10.2. HANDLOOMS

### 10.2.1. Introduction

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and In-direct employment to more than 43 lakh weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes nearly 15% of the cloth production in the country and also contributes to the export earning of the country. 95% of the world's hand woven fabric comes from India.

The handloom sector has a unique place in our economy. It has been sustained by transferring skills from one generation to another. The strength of the sector lies in its uniqueness, flexibility of production, openness to innovations, adaptability to the supplier's requirement and the wealth of its tradition. The adoption of modern techniques and economic liberalization, however, have made serious inroads into the handloom sector. Competition from powerloom and mill sector, availability of cheaper imported fabrics, changing consumer preferences and alternative employment opportunities have threatened the vibrancy of handloom sector.

The Government of India, has been following a policy of promoting and encouraging handloom sector through a series of measures and schemes. Due to various policy initiatives and scheme interventions like cluster approach, aggressive marketing initiative and social welfare measures, the handloom sector has shown positive growth. Production in the handloom sector from 2010-11 to 2017-18 is given under table:-

Year	Total cloth production*	Cloth production by handloom sector	Share of handloom in the total cloth production	Ratio of handloom to powerloom (in terms of cloth)
2010-11	61761	6907	11.18	1:5.5
2011-12	59605	6901	11.57	1:5.42
2012-13	61949	6952	11.22	1:5.47
2013-14	62624	7104	11.34	1:5.18
2014-15	64332	7203	11.19	1:5.24
2015-16	64584	7638	11.82	1:4.82
2016-17	63480	8007	12.61	1:4.45
2017-18 (upto Nov.'17)	43520(p)	5134(p)	11.8	1:4.92

\*\*Cloth Production by Handloom Sector (in million sq meters)

\* The total cloth production includes handloom, powerloom and mill sector excluding hosiery, khadi, wool and silk.

**10.2.2. To promote and preserve handloom sector, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing following schemes:-**

**A. National Handloom Development Programme:**

The programme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. It supports weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including Self Help Groups, NGOs etc towards credit design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support, skill up-gradation etc

Main Components of the scheme are as follows:-

- i. Concessional Credit
- ii. Block Level Cluster
- iii. Marketing Assistance

iv. Handloom Census

iv. Handloom Parks

**i. Concessional Credit for Handloom Sector:- Weavers Mudra Scheme :-**

Weavers Mudra Scheme was launched in September, 2015. 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. "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. So far 52059 weavers have been benefitted from the

scheme and a loan of Rs. 271.62 crores was sanctioned under Weavers MUDRA Scheme.



**ii. Block Level Cluster Projects:** A cluster in the block is eligible to avail the financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 crore for Common Facility Centre (CFC) including Common Service Centre (CSC), engagement of textile designer-cum-marketing executive, construction of common and individual work shed, appointment of Cluster Development

Executive (CDE), technological up-gradation, skill up-gradation etc. Besides financial assistance upto Rs.50.00 lakh is available for setting up of dye house at district level. During the year 2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017), 43 Block level clusters have been sanctioned to the following States:

S. No.	State	No. of Block Level clusters sanctioned	Funds Released (Rs. In Lakh) As on 31.12.2017	No. of Beneficiaries covered
<b>NHDP- Block Level Cluster</b>				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	141.27	665
2.	Bihar	2	100.91	701
3.	Chhattishgarh	2	52.40	529
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	31.20	200
5.	Kerala	1	35.20	450
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1	156.44	9603
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	39.10	205
8.	Karnataka	1	28.13	386
9.	Tamilnadu	4	128.86	1473
10.	Uttar Pradesh	4	133.49	952
	<b>Total(Gen.)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>847.00</b>	<b>15164</b>
<b>NER</b>				
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	69.50	1154
12.	Assam	21	1370.95	19022
	<b>Total (NER)</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1440.45</b>	<b>20176</b>
	<b>Sub Total (Gen.+ NER)</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2287.45</b>	<b>35300</b>

**iii. Marketing Incentive** – Marketing Incentive is given to the State handloom corporations, apex co-operative societies, primary handloom weaver’s co-operative societies & national level handloom organizations for creating conditions conducive to the marketing of handloom products. The assistance is given to only those agencies which really need marketing support and whose annual turnover does not exceed Rs. 30 lakh. A sum of Rs.40.96 crore was released during the financial year 2016-17.

**Handloom Marketing Assistance:-** Objective of the Handloom Marketing Assistance is to provide direct marketing platform to the weavers and handloom organisations to sell their products to the consumers. During the year 2017-18, 126 domestic marketing events have been sanctioned up to 31.12.17.

**E-Commerce:** In order to provide direct marketing platform to handloom weavers/artisans, 21 leading e-commerce companies have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products. The sales of Rs.

16.77 crore crore have been achieved through e-marketing upto 31.12.2017.

### **Deendayal Hastkala Sankul (Trade Centre & Museum), Varanasi**

In the Budget speech of 2014-15, Hon'ble Finance Minister announced setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and a Crafts Museum (TFC&CM), Varanasi to develop and promote handloom products and carry forward the rich tradition of handlooms of Varanasi. It is built on contiguous land measuring 7.93 acres with constructed area of 43,450 sq.mtrs.

2. The Trade Facilitation Centre & Crafts Museum, Varanasi was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 22nd

Sept.2017 and dedicated to the people as Deendayal Hastkala Sankul (Trade Centre & Museum), Varanasi.

3. The Sankul has various facilities such as 28 Shops, 51 Marts, Food court, 2 Restaurants, Bank with Foreign Currency Exchange Services & ATM, space for Government offices, Convention Hall with capacity of 1200 persons, 15 dormitory rooms having total capacity of 81 beds, 18 twin bedded guest rooms, Crafts Museum, Souvenir shop, Amphitheatre and parking space for more than 500 cars. The Museum is already opened to public which is attracting large number of visitors daily.







**Promotion of India Handloom Brand (IHB):** The “India Handloom” Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of the first Handloom Day on 07.08.2015 to create a niche market for premium handloom products. The India Handloom Brand is given to only premium and authentic handloom products. A total of 1007 Registrations have been issued under 113 products upto 22.12.2017. Since launch, sale of IHB Products are about Rs. 296.69 crore upto 31.12.2017. The following measures have been taken to promote the “India Handloom” Brand:-

- (i) A comprehensive awareness & brand building campaign.
- (ii) An open door policy for e-marketing with e-commerce companies.

(iii) Partnership with retail stores on Pan India basis wherein stores will reserve space in their stores for IHB products. Partnership has been done with 100 retail stores out of which 25 stores have started selling IHB products.

(iv) Under modern retail, 3 retailers Peter England, BIBA and Onaya have launched the separate product lines of IHB.

**Handloom Mark:** The Handloom Mark was launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers for genuine handwoven product..The Textiles Committee is the implementing agency for promotion of Handloom Mark. A total number of 9.85 crore (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold and 19963 registrations have been issued upto September, 2017.

**B. Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS):-**

Government of India is implementing Yarn Supply scheme to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the handloom weavers. The scheme is implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation, 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:

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

(% of value of yarn supplied)

Further, 10% price subsidy on hank yarn also provided under which 10% subsidy is applicable on Cotton, Domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity limitation. Eligibility of different kinds of yarn under 10% subsidy components is as under:

**For cotton and Domestic silk yarn**

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

**For woollen Yarn**

1. Woollen yarn (below 10s NM) 50 kgs. per loom/month.

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

NHDC has opened 10 yarn depots-cum-warehouses so as to ensure timely supplies to the users on cash basis, besides taking care of individual weavers who need yarn in small quantity. Location of these warehouses are Sitapur & Moradabad (UP), Guwahati(Assam),Samudragarh (West Bengal),Kannur (kerala), Chirala & Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Agartala (Tripura), Bhubneshwara (Odisha) and Ranchi/Godda (Jharkhand).

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

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)
2014-15	1484.300	216077.51
2015-16	1725.00	235686.00
2016-17	1791.20	292621.54
2017-18 (upto Dec., 2017)	931.471	151425.67

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

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In Lakh)
2014-15	286.34	102683.50
2015-16	257.077	92777.460
2016-17	306.30	134601.15
2017-18 (upto Dec.,17)	159.49	63235.89

**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(upto Dec. 2017)	162.07

**ERP and E- Dhaga App:** NHDC has launched Enterprise Resource Planning System (ERP) and e-Dhaga mobile App on 19 Dec 2016 to bring efficiency in service delivery in yarn supply. Now weavers can transact business anytime, anywhere and can send their indents and payments online through this app. The weavers can also access the status of the shipment of the

despatched material, thereby, enhancing transparency. The App is available in 10 languages-Hindi, English, Assamese, Odiya, Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam, Urdu & Bangla.

**C. Welfare measures:**

**I. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme**

- Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima

**Yojana (MGBBY)**

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) aims to provide insurance cover to the existing handloom weavers in the case of

natural as well as accidental death and also in cases of total or partial disability. Benefits under the MGBBY are as under:-

S. No.		Benefits
(i)	Natural Death	Rs. 60,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs. 75,000/-

The share of the annual premium of Rs.470/- per weaver is as under:

**Premium:**

	Share(s)	Amount
S.No.	GOI contribution	Rs.290/-
(i)	Weavers' contribution	Rs. 80/-
(ii)	LIC's contribution	Rs.100/-
	Total premium	Rs.470/-

In addition to the above, under the MGBBY, a scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is available to students studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of four years or till they complete XII standard, whichever is earlier. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered.

Till 31st March, 2017 Life & Accident Insurance cover to Handloom Weavers was provided under MGBBY. Subsequent to the

decision of Department of Financial Services, Handloom Weavers in the age group of 18 -50 years are covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) w.e.f. 1st June, 2017. However, existing weavers in the age group of 51-59 years will continue to avail benefit under MGBBY Scheme. Benefits under PMJJBY & PMSBY are as under:-

S. No.		Benefits
(i)	Natural Death	Rs.2,00,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs.4,00,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs.2,00,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs. 1,00,000/-

The sharing of annual premium of Rs.342/- per weaver under the PMJJBY & PMSBY scheme is as under:

**Premium:**

	Share(s)	Amount
S.No.	GOI contribution	Rs.162/-
(i)	Weavers' contribution	Rs. 80/-
(ii)	LIC's contribution	Rs.100/-
	Total premium	Rs.342

The enrolment of weavers under MGBBY during 2014-15 was 5.75 lakh, during 2015-16, it was 5.84 lakh and during 2016-17, it was 5.32 lakh.

During 2014-15, an amount of Rs.9.26 crore was paid as scholarship covering 1.37 lakh beneficiaries. During 2015-16, a sum of Rs.8.80 crore was paid covering 1.39 lakh beneficiaries and during 2016-17, a sum of Rs.10.99 crore has been paid covering 1.66 lakh beneficiaries.

➤ **Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) :** The scheme is subsumed under RSBY from 2016-17. As per Cabinet decision, HIS is being implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu(which is a non RSBY State) on the pattern of RSBY with total benefit of Rs.37,500/- (Rs.30,000/- I.P. & Rs.7,500-

O.P.) with Government of India support. During the period 1.10.2014 to 30.9.2015, a sum of Rs.1.94 crore for enrolment of 1,44,294 weavers and during the period 1.10.2015 to 30.9.2016, a sum of Rs.1.94 crore and for the period from 1.12.2016 to 31.3.2017, a sum of Rs.0.52 crore was released for enrolment of 1,44,294 weavers to State Government of Tamil Nadu.

**II. Educational facilities to the children of handloom weavers:** Memoranda of Understanding was signed with IGNOU and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to provide customized educational service to the weavers for which Ministry provides 75% of the fee in case of SC, ST, BPL and Women weaver families.



### III. Outreach Programmes for weavers:

MoU with M/s. CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd.: The Ministry of Textiles signed MOU On 7th August 2017 to set up Common Service Centers (CSCs) in Weavers' Service Centres and handloom clusters for delivery of essential public utility services, social welfare schemes, healthcare, financial, education services, exhibition and marketing support to the weavers

Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs: For the first time a massive outreach programme for weavers and artisans were organized through

Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs. 394 such shivirs were held in 247 districts across the country between 7-17th October 2017. About 94000 weavers and artisans participated in these camps. Several Union Ministers, State Ministers, Members of Parliament and Members of legislative Assemblies also attended those camps. In the Shivirs, Weavers and artisans were assisted for MUDRA loan, supply of looms, accessories and tool kits, Pehchan (IDCard) , Yarn Passbooks, enrolment of their children for formal education through NIOS and IGNOU etc.



**Bunkar Mitra help line:** To provide a single point of contact to handloom weavers for their professional queries “Bunkar Mitra” –Helpline 18002089988 for Handloom weavers was launched on 04.01.2017. This service is available from 10:00 AM to 06:00 P.M on all 7 days in a week in seven languages: Hindi, English, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Kannada and Assamese

**IV. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme**

The comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for development of mega Handloom Clusters (having minimum 15000 handlooms) with the support of Rs 40 cr from GOI share has been approved for implementation till 2019-20. During the year 2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017),

an amount of Rs.28.45 crore has been released to mega handloom clusters for implementation of various interventions.

**10.2.3.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 the rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sectors. At present, 11 textile articles with technical specifications are reserved for production on handloom vide No. S.O. 2160 dated 03/09/2008 under the Act. The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies (as on Dec.,2017) is as follows:

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Dec. 2017)
1.	Targets of Powerloom Inspections	2,72,013	2,90,420	3,08,888	3,21,452	3,34,468	3,51,572
2.	No. of Powerlooms inspected	2,76,011	2,90,773	3,09,817	3,32,327	3,47,468	2,17,450
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	97	113	88	140	64	65
4.	Convictions	39	37	66	120	25	58

There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, to ensure implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. It is expected that the enforcement machinery will achieve the target of 3,51,572 powerlooms by March 2018. Government of India is providing central assistance to the

States for establishment of enforcement machinery under the Scheme of “Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985”. Details of the central assistance released to the State Governments during the last five years are given in Table 1.2.

Sl. No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto Dec. 2017)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.08	69.61	-	-	41.22	-
2.	West Bengal	19.78	15.57	14.83	3.79	14.67	-
3.	Gujarat	27.99	30.92	38.42	10.12	11.37	15.73
4.	Rajasthan	13.03	-	-	-	-	30.80
5.	Madhya Pradesh	16.15	-	21.17	-	28.86	4.41
6.	Haryana	-	16.89	-	-	-	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	116.20	93.80	63.28	108.95	72.44	93.08
8.	Uttar Pradesh	-	87.23	41.06	8.24	12.71	83.45
9.	Kerala	14.29	14.06	14.38	7.78	5.63	10.88
10	Telngana	-	-	-	11.36	47.40	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>270.52</b>	<b>328.08</b>	<b>193.14</b>	<b>150.24</b>	<b>234.30</b>	<b>238.35</b>

#### 10.2.4. Awards and Recognitions:-

- **Sant Kabir Award (SKA)** - Sant Kabir Award is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector. Any handloom weaver, who is either a recipient of National or State Award, National Merit Certificate or a handloom weaver of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of weaving tradition and welfare of the weaving community and fulfilling eligibility criteria can apply. 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.
- **National Award (NA)**- National Award

is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship, contribution and development of handloom weaving and fulfilling eligibility criteria. 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. This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.1.50 lakh, one tamrapatra, one shawl, one smart phone and a certificate.

- **National Merit Certificate (NMC)** - National Merit Certificate (NMC) is given to outstanding handloom weavers who have contributed significantly in development of the handloom product and fulfilling eligibility criteria. NMC consists of a cash prize of Rs. 0.75 Lakh and a certificate.



From 2015, two new awards have also been instituted in the following fields:

- Design Development for promotion of handloom products
- Marketing of handloom products.

In addition, from the year 2016, Two Sant

Kabir Awards, four National Awards and four National Merit Certificates awards have also been instituted exclusively for the women handloom weavers. This exclusive award to the women handloom weavers is as 'Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay - awards'

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)	Weaving	20	04	24	40
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	06	-	06	
		Marketing of handloom products	10	-	10	
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>74</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>84</b>

**10.2.5. Export Promotion:-** The objective of the handloom export promotion is to assist the handloom co –Operative societies, corporations/apex and handloom exporters to participate in international events, buyer-seller meets etc. and to make available the

latest designs, trends, colour forecasts etc. Under this component, assistance is given for (i) export projects (ii) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (iii) setting up of design studios.

During 2016-17, various handloom

agencies participated in 18 international exhibitions with the assistance under NHDP. The export of handloom items was Rs. 2392.21 crore during the year 2016-17 and Rs. 1242.51 crore upto September, 17 during the year 2017-18.

**10.2.6. The 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. Financial assistance has been provided to various States/agencies for registration under GI. So far, 57 Handloom products have been registered under GI Act.

**10.2.7. Organizations / Institutions with Handloom**

**a. 'Weavers' Service Centers (WSCs):** At present, twenty eight Weavers Service Centres (WSCs) are functioning in various parts of the country. These WSCs play a vital role in skill up-gradation and capacity building of the weavers. They also render extension services such as transfer of designs skills and technology to the weavers, provide direct market linkages by sponsoring weavers in various fairs, expos, exhibitions etc.

During the year 2017-18 (upto Dec. 17), a sum of Rs. 35.00 crore was incurred against budget provision of Rs.45.00 crore.

**b. Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs):** The Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) provide professionally qualified and trained manpower to the handloom sector and undertake experimental and research programmes on all aspects of the handloom industry. Presently, six central IIHTs are at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Guwahati (Assam), Bargarh (Odisha) and Fulia- Shantipur (West Bengal). Every year, 315 students are offered admission in three years Diploma course in Handloom and Textile technology in all these six IIHTs. IIHT, Salem and IIHT, Varanasi also offer one and a half year Post Diploma course in Textile Processing.

B-Tech in Handloom & Textile Technology (a degree course) was started in IIHT Salem from academic year 2015-16.

Apart from the above Central Sector IIHTs, IIHTs are also functioning in the State Sector at Venktagiri (Andhra

Pradesh), Gadag (Karnataka), Champa (Chhattisgarh) and Kannur(Kerala).

**c. National Centre for Textile Designs (NCTD)**

NCTD has been set up in 2001 to promote traditional and contemporary designs so as to make handloom sector more responsive to the rapidly changing market demand. Presently, NCTD is working from the premises of WSC, Delhi. The primary objective of NCTD is to give weavers, workers and designers' greater exposure and access to national and international markets. The centre provides its services to the linked users through its web site [www.designdiary.nic.in](http://www.designdiary.nic.in).

**d. Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH)**

The Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) is a National level Apex organization of the national level, state level and inter-state level handloom development corporations and apex handloom cooperative societies. ACASH was registered in June 1984 as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to coordinate and promote marketing in the handloom sector. Government of India has appointed

ACASH as a nodal agency for supply of handloom goods to Central Government Departments/Agencies /PSUs under single tender system. ACASH is also involved in helping the promotion and marketing of handloom items.

During the financial year, 2016-17, ACASH executed orders worth Rs.107.18 crores under Single Tender System. During 2017-18 (upto December, 2017), ACASH executed order worth Rs.68.80 crore. One of the activities of ACASH is also to facilitate the direct marketing of the handloom products by organising handloom exhibitions in various parts of the country. During the financial year 2017-18 (upto December 2017) ACASH organised 23 exhibitions.

**e. 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.

**Activities of HEPC:**

1. Dissemination of trade information and intelligence to the member exporters.

2. Publicity abroad for Indian handloom products.
3. Facilitating product diversification and adaptation to meet modern market requirements.
4. Providing impetus to modernization of handlooms for the export market.
5. Provision of design inputs to promote exports of handloom products.
6. Organizing business mission/buyer seller meet and participation in trade fairs abroad.
7. Consultancy and guidance services for handloom exporters.
8. Liaison with the Government of India on all procedural and policy matters relevant to the handloom export trade.
9. Dealing with trade complaints pertaining to handloom exports.
10. Liaison with import promotion and commercial agencies abroad for the benefit of handloom exporters.

#### Export Targets and Achievements:

Year	Target	Achievement	
		Rs. In Crores	In US \$
2013-14	602 MUSD	2233.11	369.11
2014-15	460 MUSD	2246.48	367.41
2015-16	421 MUSD	2353.33	360.02
2016-17	450 MUSD	2392.21	357.53
2017-18 (Upto Oct.2017)	-	1378.14	213.86

### 10.3 HANDICRAFTS

#### Introduction

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 M&SECs, 6 RD&TDCs at Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata, Mumbai, Guwahati & Bhopal. 52 Marketing and Service Extension Centres (M&SECs), 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 hand-made carpet upto November 2017 has been Rs. 21201 crores. During the year 2016-17 the export was Rs. 34394.30 and Rs.31038.52 in 2015-16 and the sector grew @ 10.8% per annum.

**Export of handicrafts 2012- 13 to 2016-17**

**Production and exports during last five years & Current Year**

Year	Production (in crores) *	Export of Handicrafts excluding Gem & Jewellery (in crores)
2012-13	25691	19190.17
2013-14	35275	26212.29
2014-15	38249	28524.49
2015-16	41418	31038.52
2016-17	46930	34394.30
2017-18	-	21201.00 (upto November 2017)

**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 2017-18 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

**(i) 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:

- Community empowerment for mobilization of artisans into self-help groups (SHGs)/Societies
- Preparation of DPR/DSR
- Project Management Cost including Wage compensation to Cluster Manager
- Comprehensive Development Support.
- Formation of Producer company of artisans.

62 clusters and 247 different interventions have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs.12.79 crores and Rs. 7.29 crores have been released thus benefitting 31,330 artisans upto 31.12.2017. Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned to the following states upto 31.12.2017.

State	No. of Program Sanctioned under AHVY		Fund released	No. of Beneficiaries Covered
	Sanctioned under BLSM	Intervention Sanctioned		
Tripura		1	800000	500
Assam	1	65	14707150	4965
Arunachal Pradesh		1	800000	500
Manipur	6	14	3949520	3400
Nagaland		1	240000	30
New Delhi		3	2762500	705
Gujarat	6	81	24122535	5500
Madhya Pradesh	6	16	4316790	2970
Punjab		5	1718580	130
Bihar		11	2029770	300
Odisha	0	9	2432400	780
Jammu & Kashmir	5	24	5546000	2800
Rajasthan	0	3	1590000	1030
Uttar Pradesh	13	6	2155500	6720
West Bengal		1	675000	500
Maharashtra		2	175000	70
Uttarakhand	2	8	1775000	2710
Tamil Nadu		6	1200000	600
Karnataka		12	2400000	1200
Andhra Pradesh		8	1600000	800
Kerala		4	800000	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>75795745</b>	<b>36610</b>

#### (ii) Design & Technology Upgradation

The scheme aims to upgrade artisan's skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market, revival of endangered crafts and preservation of heritage etc.

The scheme has the following components:

- Design and Technology Development Workshop
- Integrated Design & Technology Development Project

- Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
- Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.
- Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.
- Financial Assistance for supply of tools safety equipment's looms furnace etc.

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 signifi-

cantly to the promotion, development and preservation of handicraft tradition, welfare of the handicraft community and fulfilling other eligibility criteria. Each Award consists of cash prize of Rs.2.00 lakhs, one mounted gold coin, one shawl, a certificate and one Tamrapatra.

**b) National Award :** National Award is conferred to 20 craftsperson every year in recognition of their outstanding contribution and development of crafts to encourage master craftsperson to maintain excellence in craftsmanship and keeping alive our old tradition. Each Award consists of cash prize of Rs.1.00 lakh, one shawl, a certificate and an Tamrapatra.

**c) National Merit Certificate:** National Merit Certificate award is conferred to 20 Master craftspersons every year for the outstanding handicraft artisans who has contributed significantly in development of the handicraft product and fulling eligibility criteria. Each award consists of cash prize of Rs.75,000/- and a Certificate.

Summary of the Awards conferred since 1965 to 2015 to the outstanding handicrafts artisans of the country for their excellence in the field of handicrafts sector.



S. No.	State or Union Territory	Shilp Guru Awardees	National Awardees	National Merit Certificate
1	Andhra Pradesh	07	49	59
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	02	04
3	Assam	02	12	17
4	Bihar	03	21	24
5	Chhattisgarh	03	07	08
6	Delhi	08	60	47
7	Goa	-	01	05
8	Gujarat	08	59	49
9	Haryana	02	05	10
10	Himachal Pradesh	02	07	07
11	Jammu and Kashmir	08	37	51
12	Jharkhand	-	02	03
13	Karnataka	09	37	26
14	Kerala	-	20	27
15	Madhya Pradesh	02	25	29
16	Maharashtra	03	23	27
17	Manipur	02	19	23
18	Meghalaya	-	01	03
19	Mizoram	-	02	04
20	Nagaland	-	09	09
21	Odisha	14	70	74
22	Punjab	-	04	24
23	Rajasthan	20	103	87
24	Sikkim	-	04	10
25	Tamil Nadu	05	63	42
26	Telangana	01	02	-
27	Tripura	03	22	17
28	Uttar Pradesh	20	90	69
29	Uttarakhand	-	02	01
30	West Bengal	05	72	63
	<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>830</b>	<b>819</b>

Under the Scheme Design & Technology Upgradation fund Sanctioned for developmental activities for the year 2017-18 is Rs.8.56 crores upto 31.12.2017.

**(iii) 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:

- i. Training through Established Institutions.
- ii. Handicrafts Training Program
- iii. Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
- iv. Training the trainers
- v. Design Mentorship and apprentice program.

**Details of programme sanctioned upto 31.12.2017**

Year 2017-18 Till dated 31.12.2017				
S. No.	Name of the scheme (Components)	Phy. Achievement	Sanctioned amounts ( In -Lakhs )	Artisan Benefitted
1	Training Established Through Institutions	1	44.35	400
2	Training through Guru Shishya Parampara	19	99.99	285
3	HTP Technical Training programme	131	543.68	2620
	Soft Skill Training programme	156	103.34	3120
4	Training the trainers	0	0	0
5	Design Mentorship and Apprentice Programme	0	0	0
		307	791.36	6425

Under the Scheme Human Resource Development fund released for the developmental activities is Rs.10.32 crores upto 31.12.2017.

**(iv) 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 3551 handicraft artisans across the country so far. The Region wise details of number of artisans mobilized under the Mudra loan as on 25.01.2018 is as under:

Sl. No.	Region	No. of applications sanctioned	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	Central	422	304.05
2.	Southern	1330	672.40
3.	Eastern	629	300.21
4.	Northern	132	52.00
5.	Western	523	275.90
6.	North Eastern	515	199.90
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3551</b>	<b>1804.46</b>

Besides this, during the period 07th to 17th October, 2017, 202 Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs were organised across the country wherein 7,188 applications for MUDRA loan were collected. Out of that 427 applications were recommended for sanctioning of MUDRA loan amounting to Rs. 235.50 lakhs through the respective banks.

Under the Scheme Direct Benefit to Artisans fund released is Rs.3.88 crores upto 31.12.2017.

**(v) Infrastructure and Technology Support.**

To ensure availability required technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in nearest vicinity possible and improve the resource pool of skilled persons in the country this scheme aims at the development of world class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the world market.

Under the Scheme Infrastructure and Technology Support fund released is Rs.1.76 crores upto 31.12.2017.

**(vi) 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 handicraft artisans/SHGs from various parts of the country.

- a. Marketing Events: Domestic :** Till 31.12.2017, 220 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. It also includes important National fairs such as Toshali fair, Suraj Kund, Bharat Parv, Master creation etc. 08 slots in Delhi haat INA have been

allotted to different Central/State Government Departments to display the products benefitting 18215 artisans upto 31.12.2017.

- b. International :** 23 international events have been conducted, out of which 10 nos. of participation are in major fairs in countries viz. U.K. (2 Nos.), France, Italy, Malaysia, Japan (2 Nos.), Hong Kong (2 Nos.) & China. 2 nos. of Thematic exhibitions / Folk craft festivals were conducted in Nepal & B h u t a n ; 8 nos. of Road Shows/Awareness campaigns in countries Hong Kong (3 Nos.), China, Philippines & USA (3 Nos.); 2 nos. buyer seller meet in South Africa and 1 cultural exchange programme in Sweden. Total 135 artisans / exporters participated in the above fairs upto 31st December 2017.

Under the Scheme Marketing Support and Services fund allocated for Developmental activities for the year 2017-18 is Rs.50.00 crores and amount released is Rs.22.92 crores upto 31.12.2017.

**(vii) Research and Development**

Research and Development scheme was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy Planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives; and to have

independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by this office. Following activities will be under taken during the 12th Plan.

1. Survey & Studies on different topics.
2. Financial assistance for preparation of legal, para legal, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labelling/certification.
3. Financial assistance to organizations for evolving, developing a mechanism for protecting crafts including endangered 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 2017-18, 5 Survey/ Studies and 29 Seminar/Workshops have been sanctioned upto 31.12.2017. Under the Scheme Research and Development fund released is Rs.2.74 crores upto 31.12.2017.

### 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 training to artisans, and marketing support.

**10.3.3 (i)** There are 9 Handicrafts Mega Clusters sanctioned in Narsapur, Moradabad, Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kachchh and J&K and Rs. 198.15 crores have been released so far. The details are as under :

- a. **Mega cluster at Narsapur in Crochet lace** craft has been sanctioned during 2008-09 with a total project cost of Rs. 83.84 crores and Rs. 49.19 crores have been released for Setting up of Mini & Major Common Production Centers, Skill Training, Design Resource Centre, Raw Material Bank & International Lace Trade Centre (Phase-I) & Survey Skill Development, Market Promotion and Trade Facilitation & Direct Assistance to artisans (Phase-II).
- b. **Mega Cluster at Moradabad (UP)** in Brass Metal craft has been sanctioned during 2008-09 with a total project cost of Rs. 102.00 crores and Rs. 50.23 crores have been released for Setting up of Common Facility Centre, Raw Material Bank, Resource Centre, Design & Marketing Support Centre and Testing Lab.

- c. **Mega Cluster at Mirzapur-Bhadohi** in Carpet craft has been sanctioned during 2011-12 with a total project cost of Rs. 81.98 crores and Rs. 15.88 crores have been released to train 10,000 Artisans & distribution of 8000 improved looms.
- d. **Mega Cluster at Srinagar (J&K)** in Carpet craft has been sanctioned during 2011-12 with a total project cost of Rs.81.02 and Rs. 33.51 crores have been released to train 10,000 Artisans & distribution of 8000 improved looms.
- e. **Mega Cluster at Jodhpur (Rajasthan)** in Wood & Iron craft has been sanctioned during 2013-14 with a total project cost of Rs.113.97 and Rs. 10.90 crores have been released to train 10,000 Artisans, Design Innovation & Product Development, Trade Facility Centre, Market Promotion, Distribution of Toolkits and setting of Common Production Centre & Raw Material Bank.
- f. **Mega Cluster at Bareilly (UP)** in Zari & Zardozi, Bamboo & Cane products, Terracotta, Wooden Furniture & Durrie craft has been sanctioned during 2014-15 with a total project cost of Rs.28.50 and Rs. 09.60 crores have been released for Setting up of Common Facility Centres, Skill Training, Marketing and Design and Product Development and direct assistance to the artisans.
- g. **Mega Cluster at Lucknow (UP)** in Chikankari craft has been sanctioned during 2014-15 with a total project cost of Rs.28.50 and Rs. 09.86 crores have been released for Setting up of Common Facility Centres, Skill Training, Marketing and Design and Product Development and direct assistance to the artisans.
- h. **Mega Cluster at Kachchh (Gujarat)** in Artistic Textiles, Embroidery, Wood, Leather & Copper Coated Iron Bell has been sanctioned during 2014-15 with a total project cost of Rs.28.50 and Rs.09.10 crores have been released for Setting up of Common Facility Centres, Skill Training, Marketing and Design and Product Development and direct assistance to the artisans.
- a. **Mega Cluster at J&K** Embroidery & Chain Stitch, Wood Carving, Namda, Paper Machie, Calico Printing, Basoli Shawl, Gabba and misc. crafts of J&K has been sanctioned during 2014-15 with a total project cost of Rs.20.00 and Rs.09.88 crores have been released for Setting up of Common Facility Centres, Skill Training, Marketing and Design and Product Development and direct assistance to the artisans.
- 10.3.3 (ii)** 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. 81.05 crores have been released so far. The details are as under:

- a. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Uttarakhand** in Aipan, Murals, Uttarakhand painting, Wood carving, Rambaans Textiles crafts has been sanctioned during 2014-15 with a total project cost of Rs.30 crores and Rs.15 crores have been released for Design Workshop, Integrated Design, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres benefitting 24,300 SC and ST artisans in the state.
- b. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Jharkhand** in Wood crafts, Bamboo, Patitkar painting, Metal work, Stone carving crafts has been sanctioned during 2015-16 with a total project cost of Rs.30 crores and Rs.15 crores have been released for Design Workshop, Integrated Design Development Project, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres benefitting of 24,300 SC and ST artisans in the state.
- c. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Tamil Nadu** in Bronze Icons, Tanjore Art plate, Traditional Brass Lamp, Brass ware, Paper Machie, Stone craft, Wood carving, Natural fibre, Terracotta, Immitation Jewellery crafts has been sanctioned during 2015-16 with a total project cost of Rs.20.38 crores and Rs.10.19 crores have been released for Design Workshop, Integrated Design, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres benefitting 19450 artisans in the state.
- d. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Kerala** in Bell Metal, Banana Fiber, Wood, Screw pine, Pottery/Clay crafts has been sanctioned during 2015-16 with a total project cost of Rs.25.15 crores and Rs.9.09 crores have been released for Design Workshop, Integrated Design Dev. project, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres benefitting 18300 artisans in the state.
- e. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Madhya Pradesh** in Pithora Painting, Punja Durries, Silver Jewellery, Chanderi Saree, Saree Weaving, Dhokra Crafts, Zari Zardozi, Jute Crafts, Wood Carving, Teracotta, Bagh Print, Wrought Iron, Bamboo and Jute Crafts has been sanctioned during 2015-16 with a total project cost of Rs.23.12 crores and Rs.5.73 crores



- have been released for Design Workshop, Integrated Design, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres benefitting 23580 artisans in the state.
- f. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Andhra Pradesh** in Kondapally Wooden Painted toys, Wooden Lacquerware toys, Veena making, Leather puppets, Kalamkari printing and Wood Carving crafts has been sanctioned during 2016-17 with a total project cost of Rs.10.06 crores and Rs.5.03 crores have been released for Design workshop, Technical Training, Entrepreneur Development programme, Supply of improved tools, Marketing Activities (Craft Bazar, Exhibition, Buyer Seller Meet, International Participation.) publicity, Emporium and Common Facility Centres benefitting 4330 artisans in the state.
- g. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh** in Zari & Zardozi, Artificial Jewellery/ Gulabi Meenakari, Wood Crafts/Wooden Lacquerware, Soap Stone/Stone Carving, Terracotta/ Pottery Crafts, Bead Work & other misc. crafts viz. Mural Painting, Hand Block Printing, Gold Smith, Metal crafts has been sanctioned during 2016-17 with a total project cost of Rs.31.00 crores and Rs.2.96 crores have been released for Baseline Survey, Skill/Capacity Development Training Programme, Design Workshop, Integrated Design Project, Supply of tools, Marketing Activity and Creation of Infrastructure (CFCs, Raw Material Bank, Craft Based Resource Centre) and Technology upgradation assistance to exporters benefitting 21,780 artisans in Varanasi.
- h. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Karnataka** in Sandalwood and other Wood Carving, Rosewood Inlay and Patch Work, lacquerware, Bidriware, Cotton Dhurries Crafts has been sanctioned during 2016-17 with a total project cost of Rs.7.78 crores and Rs.1.73 crores have been released for Design and technology development workshop, integrated design and technology development project, exhibition, common facility centre, supply of toolkits, publicity, market support benefitting 3530 artisans in the State.
- i. **Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Telangana** in Silver filigree, Stone carving, Banjara embroidery, Tribal jewellery, Wooden lacquerware, Hand embroidery, Brass ware, Carpet weaving, Banjara needle work and nirmal toys crafts has been

sanctioned during 2016-17 with a total project cost of Rs.13.20 crores and Rs.5.02 crores have been released for Design and technology workshop, integrated design and technology development project, craft awareness programme, exhibition, craft bazaar, international participation, demonstration programme, common facility centre, emporium, supply of toolkits, publicity and brand promotion benefitting 2735 artisans in the State.

- j. Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) at Bihar** in Terracotta, Sinki Goods, Madhubani Paintings, Applique Kasida, Sujani Art, Bamboo Products, Tikuli Art, Stone Craft, Wood Craft, Manjusha Painting and Jute crafts has been sanctioned during 2016-17 with a total project cost of Rs.30.00 crores and Rs.11.30 crores have been released for Design and technology development workshop, IT and TDP programme, Handicrafts Training, Common Facility Centre, Seminar-cum workshop, international workshop, exhibition, supply of toolkits and baseline survey benefitting 16,500 artisans in the State.

#### 10.3.4 NEW INITIATIVES FOR ARTISANS:

- **“Pahchan Initiative”** was launched on 7th October 2016 for better targeting

of artisans to enable their easy and smooth access to the benefit they are entitled to. About 18 lakhs artisans have been verified and 11.89 lakh Pahchan I cards have been distributed upto 31.12.2017.

- **Pushtaini Hunar Vikas Yojna :** Launched in May 2017 at Institute of Carpet Technology Bhadohi to impart technical and soft skill training to weavers from the traditional carpet weaving families sanctioned at a project cost of Rs. 80.00 lakhs to impart technical and soft skill training to enhance qualitative and quantitative production of the Carpet/Durry weavers from traditional carpet weaving families in the Mirzapur-Bhadohi area. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi is the implementing agency to train the artisan family's children of the age group of 16 to 25 years. In the first stage, 1000 carpet weavers trained in this scheme up to 31.12.2017.
- **Handicraft Mark :** It is a trademark certification for Indian Handicraft products which will be symbolic to assure domestic and overseas consumers about the authenticity of the product and social & environmental requirements. It'll also provide the collective identity to Handicraft products for withstanding competition from machine-made products and help to sustain the demand and accelerate the growth potential in domestic & interna-

tional markets. The O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has assigned the task to the Textile Committee, Mumbai to prepare a proposal/action plan for Handicraft Mark implementation in association with EPCH & AIACA as knowledge partners. Four crafts have been identified and handicrafts mark is being developed for Blue pottery of Jaipur, Wooden craft of Saharanpur and Pilakhua, Block Print and Stone carving as pilot project.

- **The 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. Financial Assistance has been provided to various States/agencies for registration under GI. So far 92 Handicraft products have been registered under GI Act.
- **Artisan Helpline No. 18002084800** (Toll Free) was launched on 5th May 2017 in seven languages viz. English, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Assamees, Bangla and Kannada. 8837 queries were received and settled upto 31.12.2017.
- **MoU with NSCFDC** : An MoU has been signed between Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and National Scheduled Caste Finance Development Corporation under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 20th February 2017 with an objective of overall economic upliftment of Handicrafts artisans belonging to SC category in presence of Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani Hon'ble Minister of Textiles. This will further help in taking up more projects for the benefit of SC artisans. NSCFDC have been sanctioned 9 clusters at a project cost of Rs. 2,45,86,480/- releasing Rs.1,55,93,240/- benefitting 4500 artisans upto 31.12.2017.
- **MoU with NBCFDC** : An MoU has been signed between Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment with an objective to implement various activities of Handicrafts across the country for the OBC artisans through eligible field organizations working in States for promotion of handicrafts at cluster level. NBCFDC have been sanctioned 11 clusters at a project cost of Rs. 1,37,50,000/- releasing Rs.1,01,75,000/- benefitting 5500 artisans upto 31.12.2017.
- **Following Nine Schemes of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) have been onboarded under DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer)**

**mode on 12.06.2017.**

- 1) Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (Dastkar Shashaktikaran Yojana)
- 2) Carpet Weaving Training Scheme.
- 3) Comprehensive Handicrafts Development Programme
- 4) Development of other crafts in J&K
- 5) Direct Benefit to Artisans
- 6) Handicrafts Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme.
- 7) Handicraft Human Resource Development
- 8) Handicrafts Research and Development
- 9) Marketing Support and Services and Export Promotion Scheme.

➤ **Hastkala Sahyog Shivir**

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has organized 202 Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs dedicated to Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Garib Kalyan Varsh from 7th to 17th October, 2017. During these Shivirs [camps] the following activities were undertaken all over the country:

- 1) 46942 artisans participated in Sahyog Shivirs.
- 2) 7188 enrolled under Mudra Loan and out of them 427 Mudra Loan sanctioned.
- 3) 15578 enrolled under Pahchan and 16652 cards distributed.
- 4) 3005 tool kits distributed.

- 5) 82 applications received for National Institute of open Schooling (NIOS)' for Collaboration in the Area of Education for Handicraft Artisans and their children belonging to SC artisans.
- 6) 701 applications received for IGNOU.
- 7) 368 Marketing activities organized.

**10.3.5 Important Events Organized.**

➤ On the occasion of International Women's day, Ministry of Textiles organized a conference of women artisans/weavers at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 8th March, 2017 with the following initiatives:

- ✓ A new category award 'Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya National Award' specially for women handloom weavers and handicrafts artisans was announced.
- ✓ Buniyaad Reeling Machines were distributed to woman silk reelers to put an end to unhygienic and inhuman practice of the thigh reeling.
- ✓ 'Handloom Weaver MUDRA Portal' was launched which will enable quick transfer of margin money and interest subvention amount.
- ✓ Three Scheduled Caste Artisans Cluster Projects and two Scheduled Tribe Artisans Cluster Projects were taken up mainly for women beneficiaries in Madhubani Painting, Embroidery craft and Embroidery

with mirror work craft.

- ✓ Memorandums of Undertaking was signed on the occasion, between the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles and National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, with the main objective to increase earnings of handloom weavers artisans and handicraft artisans belonging to backward classes, who work in the handloom and handicrafts sectors.
- Hon'ble Minister of Textiles distributed Pahchan ID cards and tool kits at Kachchh Bhuj, (Gujarat) amongst Artisan on 18th March 2017.
- Gazette Notification Under Section -7 of the Aadhar Act 2016 in respect of various schemes under National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) e-published on 29.03.2017.
- On the occasion of birth centenary of Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Ministry of Textiles organized a conference of Scheduled caste artisans/weavers at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi on 14th April, 2017 with the following initiatives:
  - ✓ Interaction with beneficiaries of silk projects at Jammu and Nainital through video conferencing,
  - ✓ Distribution of cheques and tool kits to 5 beneficiaries of silk projects belonging to Scheduled Caste categories.
  - ✓ Interaction with handicraft artisans in Bareilly Handicrafts Mega Cluster through video conferencing.
  - ✓ Distribution of improved tool kits to 5 handicraft artisans belonging to SC categories.
  - ✓ Distribution of Mudra Loan to 8 Handloom weavers/handicraft artisans belonging to SC categories.
  - ✓ Distribution of certificate to 5 Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) trainees belonging to SC categories.
  - ✓ Memorandums of Understanding was signed on the occasion, between the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), and National Schedule Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, with the main objective to increase earnings of handloom weavers belonging to Scheduled Caste categories, who work in the handloom and handicraft sectors.
- Birth Centenary of Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambadkar was also celebrated at 61 field Offices of Office of the Development

Commissioner (Handicrafts) by organising camps with the following objectives:

- Downloading of BHIM application on artisans mobile and educating them how to use it with the help of Bank officials.
  - Awareness about “India Handmade Bazaar” portal and registering at least 20 artisans on portal in each camp.
  - Distribution of Artisans ID Card.
- A National level workshop on Promotion of Unique Textiles & Handicrafts for Geographical Indication and post Geographical Initiatives held on 5th and 6th May 2017 at Mavalankar Auditorium, Rafi Marg, New Delhi. Following initiatives were also taken up during the workshop:
1. Releasing of Textile Committee Report on traditional hand woven.
  2. Handing over Geographical Indication to three Registered proprietors.
  3. Launching of Handicraft Artisans Helpline No. 18002084800 (toll free). The services are available on seven days a week from 10.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. in 7 languages.
  4. Five technical sessions held during the Workshop on following issues.
    - i. Legal framework & registration process
    - ii. Promotion & Marketing of GI Registered products.
    - iii. Quality Assurance of GI marked products
    - iv. Raising awareness & strengthening enforcement
    - v. Activation of producer groups to take benefit of GI registration.





National Workshop on promotion of unique textiles & handicrafts through GI and Post GI initiatives held on 5th May, 2017.



MoU has been signed with Punjab National Bank on 1st September 2017 for providing Interest subvention to Handicrafts artisans availing Mudra Loan.



**10.3.6 Handicraft Organizations.**

**10.3.6(i) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)** was established in the year 1986-87 and as a non-profit organization, with an objective to promote, support, protect, maintain and increase the exports of handicrafts. It is an apex body of handicrafts exporters for promotion of exports of Handicrafts from country and project India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high quality of handicrafts goods & services and ensure various measures keeping in view of observance of international standards and specifications. The Council has created necessary infrastructure as well as marketing and information facilities, which are availed both by the member exporters and importers.

**MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL**

The main activities of EPCH are narrated as follows:

- Providing commercially useful information and assistance to members in developing and increasing exports.
- Offering professional advice and services to members in areas of technology upgradation, quality and design improvement, standards and specifications, product development, innovation etc.
- Organizing visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities.

- Participating in specialized International Trade Fairs of handicrafts & gifts.
- Organizing Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair at New Delhi.
- Interaction between exporting community and Govt. both at the Central and State level and represents in almost all the committees / panels of Central and State.
- To create an environment of awareness through Workshops on "Export Marketing, Procedures and Documentation", Packaging, Quality Compliances, Service Tax, FTP's, Design Development, Buyer Seller Meet, Open House etc. Interaction with Central and State Govt. and various other similar programmes.
- The activities of the EPCH, notification of Govt. orders, information on Trade Fairs and other relevant information is disseminated by monthly journal CRAFTCIL.

**10.3.6(ii) CARPET EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL:**

Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) was established by Carpet exporters under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 in the year 1982 as a non-profit organization for promotion of exports of Hand Made Carpets and other Floor Coverings.

Major Activities of Carpet Export Promotion Council Providing commercially useful information and assistance to members in developing and increasing exports;

- Offering professional advice and services to members in areas of technology up gradation, quality and design improvement, product development, innovation etc;
- Organizing visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities;
- Participation in specialize International Trade Fairs of Handmade Carpets and other Floor Coverings;
- Organising India Carpet EXPOs in Varanasi and Delhi annually under Reverse Buyers Sellers Meets (RBSM);
- Interaction between exporting community and Govt. both at the Central and State level and represents in almost all the committees / panels of Central and State;
- To create an environment of awareness through Workshops / Seminars to Educate Entrepreneurs and Carpet Exporters on various matters and on "Export Marketing, Procedures and Documentation", Design Development, Buyer Seller Meet, etc. Interaction with Central and State Govt. and various other similar programmes;
- Dissemination of information of CEPC activities, Govt. Orders/Notifications, Information on Trade Fairs and other relevant information through Council's CARPET COUNCIL NEWS journal;
- Organizing National Level participation in the world's largest floor covering show - Domotex International Trade Fair at Hannover (Germany) as a nodal agency of Indian Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings;
- Undertaking Market Study for exploring new markets as well as in existing markets for enhancing share of Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings;
- Organizing Exhibition-cum-Sale in Domestic Markets for branding handmade carpets and exploring domestic market and sourcing wholesalers/retailers/ International Buying Houses in India;



- Undertaking Skill Development Training Programmes at Bhadohi – Mirzapur – Varanasi for benefiting Hand Knotted and Hand Tufted Carpet making artisans of Bhadohi – Mirzapur – Varanasi Cluster under Comprehensive Handicrafts Carpet Cluster Development (CHCDS) Scheme of Mega Cluster Scheme, including at Jayapur Village of Varanasi District.

### **10.3.6(iii) Indian Institute of Carpet**

**Technology :** 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. IICT was set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to provide all possible technical support to the Carpet, Textile & other related sectors in the form of Technical Experts, Research & Development, etc. for the continual growth & make the industry competitive at the world level. Institute has been constantly trying to fulfill long time pending demand of the sector for technical experts through its B.Tech. Technocrats. Industry has also come forward and placed these technocrats

suitably in their organization. IICT is providing world class quality education to its students by targeting to meet the anticipated requirements of the stake holders through formal or informal feedbacks from the various organizations time to time. In addition to B.Tech. Other trainees of the institute in various courses have also been doing well and holding good positions in the organizations. Institute has been ISO-9001:2008 certified and its laboratories are NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) accredited which makes its testing reports given to the exporters valid in many countries of the world. B. Tech. programme of the institute is approved by AICTE, New Delhi & affiliated to U.P. Technical University, Lucknow.

### **10.3.6(iv) Metal Handicrafts Service Centre**

**:** 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 meet the requirements of trade in this regard, Government of India set up the Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad, later registered as a Society under the Societies

Registration Act, 1860. The Centre received support from the United Nations Development fund and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Centre is intended to be a National Level Institution for finishing and allied processes for art metal wares and is expected to provide necessary up gradation of skills and techniques and sophisticated services to the exporters of art metal wares. 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.

#### **10.3.6(v) National Centre for Design & Product Development (NCDPD)**

Set up in 1999 under Society's Act by Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The Board of NCDPD is represented by eminent exporters, policy makers & captains of Trade & Industry. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India is Ex-Officio Chairman. National Centre for Design & Product Development (NCDPD) has been set up with an objective to fill up the gap in the areas of Design and Product Development by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.

The other objectives of the centre is to build and create design oriented excellence in the handicraft sector and other synergy sectors such as Jute, Silk, Carpet, Handlooms and other employment generation sectors to withstand global competitiveness. Besides providing design & product development services, the activities of NCDPD have also been diversified into different areas such as Skill/Capacity Development, creating Infrastructure support at clusters such as setting up of Common Facility Services, Resource Center, Design Center, Design Bank, Supply Chain Management, Market linkages by organizing thematic exhibitions, setting up Marketing Outlets etc. NCDPD is equipped with professional designers who work to provide complete array of services for customized design/product development.

#### **10.3.6(vi) Council of Handicrafts Development Corporations (COHANDS)**

Council of Handicrafts Development Corporations (COHANDS) is a registered federated body of 29 State Government Handicrafts Development Corporations under the aegis of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. It is actively involved in assisting grass root level organizations engaged in promoting India's rich culture & heritage through medium of handi-

crafts. In recent past COHANDS has undertaken a good number of National and International event to upgrade the artisans skill through appropriate design and technical interventions to enable them to produce innovative and value added products to cope up with fast changing market trends. To assist grass-root level organizations, NGO's, Self-Help Groups, National Awardees and small entrepreneurs engaged in Handicrafts and allied crafts too. Influencing all aspects of trade is the primary mandate of COHANDS, but it does not engage in trade directly. It provides the necessary impetus, thrust and direction to trade and helps energize the catalytic elements, which affect trade leading to a positive and fair level playing field for all stakeholders, but primarily the artisan and crafts person.

### **MAIN OBJECTIVES:**

- To promote, protect and develop common interest of the various Handicrafts Development Corporations, member organization and handicrafts sector in general.
- To develop better co-ordination, collaborations, joint participation, relations and understanding amongst various constituents of Handicrafts sector.
- To organize, conduct and/or participate in national and international exhibitions and regional exhibitions.
- To co-operate with various institutions and organizations in India and abroad in the collection and exchange of information pertaining to Handicrafts.
- To undertake studies, surveys, research projects and collections of mechanical inventions, instruments of designs concerning Handicrafts.
- To establish contact and relations with trade representatives or trade organization, associations and chambers of foreign countries, in India or out of India so as to develop and establish direct contacts and/or to sponsor study team to various countries.

## CHAPTER - 11

# TEXTILE PROMOTION IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

## 11.1. NORTH EAST REGION TEXTILE PROMOTION SCHEME (NERTPS)

Ministry of Textiles is implementing North East Region Textiles 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 worth Rs 1200/- cr and GOI share of Rs 1150 cr covering all sub sectors of textiles including Handlooms, Handicrafts, sericulture, power-loom and Apparel & Garmenting 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:** A total of 24 projects covering Mulberry, Eri and Muga silk are implemented in all NE States. Total cost of these projects is Rs.819.19 crore of which GoI share is Rs.690.01 crore. Objective of these projects is to establish sericulture as viable commercial activity in NER by creating necessary

infrastructure and imparting skills to the locals for silk worm rearing and allied activities in the value chain. The projects are proposed to bring around 31,010 acres (existing – 18,331 acres and new – 12,679 acres) of plantation under mulberry, Eri and Muga sectors and expected to contribute additional production of 2,285 MT raw silk during the project period and generate employment for 2,30,500 persons.

**Progress:** Upto Nov, 2017, about 29,255 acres (existing -18,331 acres and new- 10,924 acres) have been brought under host plantation of Mulberry, Eri and Muga covering 29,905 beneficiaries and produced 1,600 MT of raw silk. As against Rs.448.03 crore released by Ministry under the above projects, an expenditure of Rs.337.98 crore (75%) has been incurred. The detailed on the sericulture projects in NERTPS is given as under:

- a. **Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP):** Total 16 Projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs.582.42 crore (GoI share of Rs.479.60 crores) for implementation in Assam including BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The projects

will support 27,010 acres (existing-17,650 acres and new-9,360 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 Coccon Technology for Nagaland. While 15 projects are meant for implementation by the State Sericulture

Departments, the one project - Creation of Seed Infrastructure is to be implemented by CSB to produce and ensure uninterrupted supply of quality seed to NE States. Upto Nov 2017 Ministry has released Rs.310.31 crore for the above projects, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.232.97 crore (75%).



- b. Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP):** Eight projects for import substitute bivoltine silk with a total cost of Rs.236.78 crores and GoI share of Rs.210.41 crores) have been sanctioned under NERTPS. The project envisages covering 500 acres in 2 blocks of each district involving approx 1,100 women sericulturists /State. Overall, it aims to cover 4,000 acres of mulberry plantation benefitting around 9,071 women stakeholders covering in NE States. Upto Nov 2017 Ministry has released Rs.135.72 crore for the above project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.105.00 crore (77%).
- c. Silk Printing Unit at Tripura:** To modernize the Silk printing facilities for value addition to the silk and fabric produced in the 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 3.16 crore for the purpose, against which expenditure has been reported for Rs 3.14 crore (99%). The unit is expected to be commissioned by the end January 2018.



d. **Seed Grainage Units:** To create infrastructure 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), Mokukchung (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]. The same are scheduled to be completed and commissioned by March / July 2018. Ministry has so far released Rs 32.99 crore for this project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs 32.54 crore (98.63%)."



*Mulberry Plantation in BTC, Assam*



The project-wise progress of these projects are given in the Table below:

**Integrated Sericulture Development Project**

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	GoI share (Rs. Cr.)	GoI Release till date (Rs. Cr.)	Beneficiaries (Nos)		Output during project (MT)	
					Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt(P)
1	Assam	66.67	47.42	37.48	5,965	4,451	196	198
2	BTC, Assam	34.92	24.68	22.62	3,356	2,344	171	203
3	BTC(IEDPB)	11.41	10.61	4.19	654	142	60	18
4	BTC(Soil to Silk)	51.61	49.37	9.41	3,526	750	245	59
5	Arunachal Pradesh	18.42	18.42	17.50	1,805	1,392	79	23
6	Manipur (Valley)	149.76	126.60	55.08	6,613	5,115	450	369
7	Manipur (Hill)	30.39	24.67	13.01	2,169	985	68	40
8	Meghalaya	30.16	21.91	19.57	2,856	1,421	162	162
9	Mizoram	32.49	24.49	23.26	1,683	665	117	99
10	Mizoram(IMS DP)	13.52	12.83	10.13	833	204	16	1
11	Nagaland	31.47	22.66	21.52	2,678	1,565	166	160
12	Nagaland (IESDP)	13.66	12.83	8.11	1,053	113	72	7
13	Nagaland (PCT)	8.57	8.48	2.69	400	400	Post cocoon & post yarn activities.	
14	Tripura	47.95	33.20	29.58	3,432	3,659	275	174
15	Tripura (Printing)	3.71	3.71	3.16			1.50 lakh mts./yr	
16	Mulberry & Vanya under CSB	37.71	37.71	32.99			30 lakh Mulberry & 3.70 lakhs Muga/Eri dfls/yrSeed Infrastructure	
	<b>Total (I)</b>	<b>582.42</b>	<b>479.60</b>	<b>310.31</b>	<b>37,023</b>	<b>23,206</b>	<b>2,076</b>	<b>1,512</b>

The project-wise progress of these projects are given in the Table below:

## II Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	GoI share (Rs. Cr.)	GoI Release till date (Rs. Cr.)	Beneficiaries (Nos)		Output during project (MT)	
					Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt(P)
1	Assam	29.55	26.28	17.11	1,144	744	29	18
2	BTC	30.06	26.75	18.20	1,188	611	26	19
3	Arunachal Pradesh	29.47	26.20	14.23	1,144	508	20	2
4	Meghalaya	29.01	25.77	16.81	1,044	1,033	27	13
5	Mizoram	30.15	26.88	18.55	1,169	1,100	26	7
6	Nagaland	29.43	26.16	17.98	1,144	1,034	27	7
7	Sikkim	29.68	26.43	15.00	1,094	655	27	6
8	Tripura	29.43	25.95	17.84	1,144	1,014	27	15
	<b>Total (II)</b>	<b>236.78</b>	<b>210.41</b>	<b>135.72</b>	<b>9,071</b>	<b>6,699</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>88</b>
	<b>IEC</b>			<b>2.00</b>				
	<b>Grand Total (I+II)</b>	<b>819.19</b>	<b>690.01</b>	<b>448.03</b>	<b>46,094</b>	<b>29,905</b>	<b>2,285</b>	<b>1,600</b>

P: Provisional

- e. **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 by CSB to get real time information on all sericulture projects. NERTPS is notified as DBT scheme; therefore, CSB ensures that the beneficiary information with requisite details is available in MIS.

### 11.2.2.Apparel & Garment Making Project:

The project has been introduced to promote industrial garmenting in North East through local entrepre-

neurs. 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 cr per center. Seven Centers have been inaugurated and facilities have been made available to the entrepreneurs to start their operations. It is expected that the project will not only open new avenues for for industrial garmenting in North East but also trigger growth of allied industries in NER.

Status of Apparel & Garment making Centres set up under NERTPS

	State	Location	Expenditure (Rs in Crore)	Status
1	Assam	Paschim Boragaon, Guwahati	14.74	Operational
2	Arunachal Pradesh	Pasighat	14.74	Operational
3	Manipur	Imphal West	14.74	Operational
4	Meghalaya	Ampati	14.14	Completed but units are yet to be operational
5	Mizoram	Aizwal	14.14	Operational
6	Nagaland	Dimapur	14.14	Operational
7	Sikkim*	Barfok	8.32	One Unit at Barfok has been completed and scheduled for inauguration
8	Tripura	Bodhjung Nagar	14.74	Operational
		<b>Total</b>	<b>109.70</b>	

\* The original project for Sikkim has been modified. A& G centre has been set up at Barfok. At other two locations of Namchi and Makha, Designer Candle Craft Unit and Carpet Weaving unit are being set up.



Textiles Minister inaugurating Apparel & Garment center at Ampati in Meghalaya on 30 January 2017

**11.2.3. Handloom projects:** As per the handloom census 2009-10, there are 21.60 lakh weavers and 15.50 lakh handlooms in North Eastern Region (NER). In contrast to the national trend, the North Eastern States recorded an increase in the number of weavers' households from 14.60 lakh weavers' households (in 1995) to 15.10 lakh weavers' households (Census 2009-10). A Majority of looms in the North Eastern States are engaged in domestic production and relatively less proportion are into mixed production i.e domestic as well as commercial production. This is primarily because handloom weaving is part of the culture across all social groups in NER. As per Census 2009-10, the dominance of female weavers in the total weavers' work force is highest in North Eastern States. Under NERTPS handloom sector has been supported with following interventions:

- a. **Cluster Development Projects for Handlooms:** 195 cluster development projects with a financial outlay of Rs. 98.7 crores are under implementation under this project. The Government of India provides support for design interventions, diversification of product lines and marketing support.
- b. **Marketing Promotion:** To provide marketing support under the Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme during 2017-18, Rs. 39 lakh has been released to different states. To provide marketing support to the

handloom weavers, Government of India provides financial assistance under the Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme During 2017-18 a target of 34 expos involving financial assistance of Rs. 13.13 cr has been provisioned under the scheme.

**Handicrafts Sector:** Following six projects have been sanctioned for development of NE handicrafts with GOI share of Rs 52.60 cr.

- i. Comprehensive Development of NE Handicrafts implemented by EPCH
- ii. Integrated Development of Handcrafted Bamboo, Natural Fibre and Textile based Clusters for Assam & Nagaland
- iii. Comprehensive Development and Promotion of Terracotta Craft at Manipur & Tripura-CFC for Terracotta
- iv. Promotion of handicraft with active involvement of Women Self Help Group through CCIC-Sourcing and Marketing
- v. Strengthening of Bamboo & Cane Development Institute for Promotion of Bamboo & Cane Handicrafts on a sustainable basis

**11.2.4. Powerloom Project at Manipur:** The first powerloom project has been introduced in Manipur with total project cost of Rs 13.17 cr and GOI share of Rs 9.22 cr. Under the project the Govt provides support for construction of work-shed and powerlooms (including preparatory machines) for the powerloom weavers.

**11.2.5.Focus Incubation Center in Jute using digital printing technology:** A project with total cost of Rs 3.75 cr and GOI share of 2.75 cr is implemented at Guwahati to create facility for digital printing for jute fabrics.

**11.3. Other prominent schemes for North East:**

**a. Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region:** The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has approved the scheme with a total fund outlay of Rs.55 crore. The aim of the scheme is to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the agriculture, horticulture, floricultural & sericulture produce of the N-E states through awareness programmes, development of Agrotextile products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern region, creating demonstration set-up depicting the benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region, distribution of

Agrotextile kits to farmers in the local communities etc. With increasing acceptability of Agrotextiles, entrepreneurship in the area of agrotextiles production in the country will get an impetus. The growth of usage of Agrotextile products in the country will thus benefit both agriculturists as well as textile entrepreneurs in the country. The scheme was launched in December 2012 for a period of 5 years from 2012-13 to 2016-17. The Scheme has been extended for another two years (2017-18 & 2018-19).

So far, a total of 44 Demonstration centres have been approved by Apex Monitoring Committee (AMC) out of which all the Demonstration centres have become operational. Further, 1359 Agrotextile kits approved for distribution in 8 NER states, out of which 742 Agrotextile Kits has been distributed. The summary of the progress is summarized in the table below:-

Name of the State	Demo centres Established	Training completed	Seminars/ Workshops	Agro-kits Distributed/ identified
Manipur	4	386	9	172/172
Mizoram	7	275	6	91/175
Assam	4	688	8	216/216
Meghalaya	6	899	6	84/120
Arunachal Pradesh	6	374	6	86/120
Tripura	5	80	2	--/120
Sikkim	7	215	2	--/150
Nagaland	5	168	4	93/150
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3085</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>742/1223</b>



**Demo Centre & application of Agrotexile**

- b. **Scheme for promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles in North-Eastern Region:** The Government has approved the Scheme for promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles on 3rd December 2014 with a total outlay of Rs. 427 crore to promote and utilize Geo textiles in development of the infrastructure in the NE states by providing technological and financial support for meeting additional costs, if any, due to application of Geo textiles in existing/ new projects in road, hill/slope protection & water reservoirs. The Projects are identified in consultation with the State-Governments & concerned Stakeholder Agencies.

Geotechnical Textile Solution (Hard interventions) with a total outlay of Rs 374 cr. This component will finance the incremental cost of pilot stretches of

identified ongoing or new projects, due to application of geotechnical textile solutions, to the State/Central Project Authorities for identified pilot projects. This component will cover the following three major infrastructure projects in the NER:

- i. Road Construction
- ii. Hill Slope Protection
- iii. Lining of water reservoirs

**11.4. North East Investment Summit:**

- The First ever North East Investment Summit focusing on manufacturing in textiles and allied sectors was organized jointly by the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of DoNER on 29-30th Jan 2017 at Shillong. Purpose of the summit was to unveil potential of the region as a global destination for investments and explore possibility

for convergence of efforts of various central Ministries and North Eastern States to attract investments in textile sector in the region. The summit was attended by MoS, Ministry of Home Affairs- Shri Kiran Rijiju, MOS Ministry of DoNER- Shri Jitendra Singh, then Vice Chairman NITI Ayog- Shri Arvind Panagariya, Chief

Minister of Meghalaya- Shri Mukul Sangma and Senior Ministers from NE States and Senior bureaucrats from key Central Ministries. Export Promotion Councils, Industry Associations and investors from India and neighbouring countries were also present in the summit.



The Summit was an overwhelming success. It witnessed signing of 21 Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) to promote investment opportunities and R&D projects in NER. 200 B2B meetings were also organized during the two days of the summit.

## CHAPTER - 12

# ICT INITIATIVES IN TEXTILES

12.1. The Ministry has been actively pursuing the Digital India initiative of Government of India; the objective of the initiative is to ensure that government services are accessible to citizens digitally. The IT division is actively working to improve network infrastructure and making the application systems available on high speed broadband and hosting on national cloud services. The ministry has made a number of schemes and services available to citizens through digital mode.

To realize the vision and mission of the government, the Ministry has taken various initiatives to enhance its e-governance services. The Ministry has made its Content Management Framework (CMF) based website compliant with Indian Government Website (GIGW) Guidelines, making it compatible with multiple mode of accessibility. The web site having quality certification which ensures that it meets the standard quality and security criteria laid down by Cabinet Secretariat and MeitY. The same effort is being extended to various subordinate and attached offices of the Ministry. The implementation of G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-

office suite, e-Samiksha, e-Procurement, development of MIS on handlooms & handicrafts schemes, funds released to NGO's, ISDS and launching of Powertex India (a comprehensive scheme for powerloom sector development) portal 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. Important VCs sessions such as: launching of PowerTex India portal simultaneously at over 45 locations in the country, celebration of International Women's Day and distribution of Buniyaad Reeling Machine to Women Weavers across India held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi; Union Textiles Minister interacted with WSCs and women weavers across the country, participation of attached and subordinate offices of the ministry in SoMs etc. were held. 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 at <http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in> has been 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. Websites of DC (Handlooms), National Centre for Textile Design, DC (Handicrafts), National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum, Jute Commissioner and O/o

Textiles Committee have been revamped.

### 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.

### 12.4. e-Governance

To strengthen the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features like e-Signing of files and documents etc. 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.

Upgraded VIP reference monitoring system implemented at the office of Minister of Textiles and at the office of MOS. The G2G services like employees information system (EIS), National Data Sharing Policy([data.gov.in](http://data.gov.in)), e-Procurement portal, e-Samiksha, 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, Appellate Monitoring System, Court Cases Monitoring System, Public Financial Management System (PFMS), Government Land Information System (GLIS) and DBT are successfully implemented in the ministry.

#### 12.5. New initiatives

i. iPowerTex portal (Integrated Powerloom Schemes) has been launched for managing the powerloom sector schemes. The highlight of the portal is a unified dashboard for all the schemes.

The modules displayed in the dashboard of the portal include:

- In-Situ Upgradation Scheme for Plain Powerlooms for SSI Sector
- Group Workshed scheme(GWS)
- Yarn Bank Scheme
- Common Facility Centre (CFC)
- Solar Energy scheme for Powerlooms
- PM Credit Scheme for PL Weavers
- Grant-in-Aid for Modernization/ Upgradation of PSC
- Textiles Venture Fund
- Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Powerloom Schemes

ii. 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 stakeholders.
- Workflow Implementation & handloom mark labels online.
- Online Grievance System.
- Online verification of handloom labels issued by Textiles Committee, Mumbai.

iii. NGO Portal: Online Empanelment of NGOs with the Office of DC (Handicrafts) using Unique ID number generated from the NGO Darpan Portal of NITI Aayog for applying grants for on-going handicrafts schemes has been successfully developed and implemented.

iv. Website of the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has been made bilingual.

v. e-Office has been implemented in the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and Training Program on all modules of e-Office was organized for all the officers and staff in batches.

vi. The new website of National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum has been launched.

vii. New website of National Centre for

- Textile Design has been developed.
- viii. **e-DHAGA** (Integration of Biometric Authentication in Yarn Supply Scheme)
- An ERP portal and e-Dhaga mobile application has been 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 2.2 Lakhs weavers benefitted through this application.
  - Integration of biometric authentication in yarn supply scheme is in progress. MoU has been signed between O/o DC(Handlooms ) and NIC. This will provide transparency and avoid frauds.
- ix. The portal for Handloom events has been launched. It will facilitate online application for marketing events, inviting district, state and national level proposals. State departments and apex organizations can apply. Performance of events can be analysed through sales reports, products and locations.
- x. Handloom schemes portal has been launched which facilitates filing of proposals online for grant of block level cluster under scheme National Handloom Development Program (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Developed Scheme (CHCDS)
- xi. India Handloom Bazar portal was launched to facilitate Handloom and Handicrafts weavers and artisans to directly market their products.
- 12.6. ICT implementation in Attached/Subordinate 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 procurements**
- Ministry of Textiles has been procuring goods/items through GeM portal since November, 2016. Only those services which are not available on GeM are procured offline. Some printed stationery items like D.O. letter, letter head which are at present under tender will also be considered/procured through GeM once the contract ends.

## CHAPTER - 13

## 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 progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance with 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 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 are 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 on shortcoming's 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 Minister of State for Textiles and press releases on regular basis.

**13.5 Hindi Fortnight**

Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the Ministry during 14-28 September, 2017. To promote usage of Hindi in the official work and to inspire officers/employees, Hindi Noting and Drafting, Hindi Translation and Language Knowledge, E-Noting, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation competitions were organized. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, appeals of Home Minister, Minister of Textiles, Minister of State for Textiles, Cabinet

Secretary and Secretary Textiles were circulated among all attached/subordinate offices and Textile PSUs to promote maximum use of Hindi in Official Work.

In continuation of this, all winners were awarded with cash prizes and certificates by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles Sh. Ajay Tamta in Hindi Pakhwara Prize Distribution Ceremony organized on 13th November, 2017.



Hon'ble MOS Textiles Sh. Ajay Tamta giving away prizes to winners in Hindi Pakhwara Prize Distribution Ceremony.

### 13.6 Committees

Official Language Implemented 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.

"Hindi Salahakar Samiti" is constituted in the Ministry. 24th meeting of the committee was organized on 16.06.2016 in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala). Actions on the decisions taken in Hindi Salahkar Samiti meetings are taken in the light of Official Language Policy of Union.



Non-Official and Official members of the committee participating in meeting of Hindi Salahakar Samiti held on 16th June, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles, Shri Ajay Tamta in Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala).

## CHAPTER - 14

# WELFARE MEASURES FOR SC/ST/WOMEN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

## 14.1 Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan(SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) under Restructured Central Sector Scheme during 2017-18

### 14.1.1 Silk Sector

An amount of Rs.23.00 crores has been allocated towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) under Central Sector Scheme (CSS) during the current year 2017-18. The said sanctioned amount is being utilized for implementation of the project “Empowerment of Scheduled Caste families through Sericulture under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)”. The project is being implemented in the States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Madhya Pradesh. So far, an amount of Rs.8.00 crores has been released to States / implementing agencies towards implementation of components under SCSP during the current year 2017-18.

Similarly, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.30.00 crores towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Central Sector Scheme (CSS). The said

sanctioned amount is being utilized for implementation of the project “Empowerment of Scheduled Tribe families through Sericulture under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)”. The project is being implemented in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar, Telangana, Uttarakhand, J&K, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. So far, an amount of Rs.13.76 crores has been released to States / implementing agencies towards implementation of components under TSP.

### 14.1.2 Wool

There are no separate programmes/schemes for SCs/STs implemented by Central Wool Development Board. However, most of beneficiaries under Boards’ schemes belong to rural and far flung hilly and desert areas in all major wool producing States which involves workers from Schedule Caste/Schedule tribe community also.

### 14.1.3 Handloom:

The handloom sector employs 43.31 lakh persons in weaving and allied activities with 23.77 lakh handlooms. This sector is weaver-specific/

occupational in nature, with the majority of weavers belonging to the poorest and the marginalized sections of the society. Of the total adult workforce, 10% of the weavers are scheduled castes, 18% are scheduled tribes, 45% are other backward classes and remaining are from other castes as per the report of handloom census of India (2009-10).

The Plan handloom schemes operated by this office are equally applicable to all categories of weavers, including SCs, STs, OBCs & women. Under these schemes, weavers are provided financial support towards (i) modernisation and upgradation of technology, (ii) input support, (iii) marketing support, (iv) publicity & exhibition, (v) infrastructural support, (vi) welfare measures, (vii) development of exportable products (viii) research & development etc. for the development of handlooms and welfare of weavers. In the Block Level Cluster, a component of NHDP and CHCDS, weavers belonging to SC/ST/Women community are eligible to avail 100% Government of India assistance for construction of individual workshed. Under NHDP, handloom weavers and their children belonging to SC/ST/Women are eligible for 75% fee reimbursement of admission fee for NIOS/IGNOU courses.

In the plan schemes, separate allocation of budget under Scheduled caste sub plan (SCSP) and tribal sub plan (TSP) are provided and during the

year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.35.04 crore under SCSP and Rs.31.64 crore under TSP has been incurred.

During the year 2017-18 an amount of Rs.43.15 crore under Scheduled caste sub plan (SCSP) and Rs. 33.95 crore under tribal sub plan (TSP) has been provided. An amount of Rs.16.29 crore under SCSP and Rs. 27.82 crore under TSP has been incurred upto 9.10.2017

#### 14.1.4 Handicrafts

Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] during 2017-18 is implementing following schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under one umbrella scheme namely "National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]" to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner. The NHDP has following components:

##### A. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna

- (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.

#### **14.1.5 National Textile Corporation Tribal Sub-Plan**

In order to channelize the flow of outlays and benefits to Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes at least in proportion to their population, both in physical and financial terms, National Textile Corporation is implementing various Reservations applicable to Scheduled Cases and Tribes. Apart

from extending the benefit of reservations, certain other benefits such as providing uniforms to the children of SC/ST employees and reimbursement of school fees, merit scholarships etc at mill level are also being extended.

#### **14.1.6 Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation Ltd.**

The Corporation strictly follows the directives issued by Government of India with regard to reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes as also for handicapped persons. The roster for reservation of posts for SC/ST/OBC is duly maintained to ensure that there is no violation of the rules/instruction in this regard. No posts reserved for SC/ST/OBC got de-reserved for the period under report.

#### **14.2 PERSONS WITH DISABILITY**

The number of persons with various disabilities in various posts in Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' against the 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	36	1	79	2	55	0	-	-
2.	O/o The DC (Handloom) & its Organization	102	0	304	3	739	14	-	-
3.	National Textile Corporation	269	4	184	1	388	6	6505	42
4.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation India Limited	69	0	45	4	481	2	156	3
5.	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	73	2	91	1	1118	13	155	4
6.	National Institute of Fashion Technology	830	2	305	0	763	1	-	-
7.	O/o The Textile Commissioner	62	1	242	4	325	2	-	-
8.	O/o The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	39	-	393	-	2383	02	-	-
9.	The Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	38	1	100	4	199	6	65	2
10.	O/o Textile Committee	80	1	156	1	198	2	82	-
11.	Central Silk Board	725	10	1358	25	1295	27	-	-

**14.3. Gender Equality**

**Women:** Textile sector is dominated by women workers. 70% of workforce is women. Therefore, women are the major beneficiaries in most of the schemes implemented by the Ministry. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) has more than 70% women beneficiaries. Integrated Bivoltine Silk Development Scheme has been designed for 100% women beneficiaries. Women

coverage in various activities across entire silk value chain is around 55%.

The manpower expenditure in respect of women and SC/ST employees for silk sector for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19 are at Annexure I and II.

The details under Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry for the years 2017-18 & 2018-19 are shown in Annexure-I & II, respectively.

**ANNEXURE-I**

**CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BANGALORE - 560 068**  
**INFORMATION ON "GENDER BUDGETING" AND ON SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN**  
**(IN LAKHS)**

SL. NO.	DETAILS OF THE SCHEME	B.E. 2017-18 [Approved by MoT]		B.E. 2017-18 [Approved by CSB]		B.E. 2018-19 [Proposed by CSB]	
		TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	WOMEN SHARE	TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	WOMEN SHARE	TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	WOMEN SHARE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	CSB MANPOWER DETAILS						
1	INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY	289.16	46.85	388.02	62.57	377.46	65.32

## ANNEXURE-II

CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BANGALORE - 560 068  
 INFORMATION ON "GENDER BUDGETING" AND ON  
 SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SC's & ST's

(IN LAKHS)

SL. NO.	DETAILS OF THE SCHEME	B.E. 2017-18 [Approved by MoT]		B.E. 2017-18 [Approved by CSB]		B.E. 2018-19 [Proposed by CSB]	
		TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	SC/ST SHARE	TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	SC/ST SHARE	TOTAL SALARIES & WAGES	SC/ST SHARE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	CSB MANPOWER DETAILS						
1	INTEGRATED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY	289.16	97.71	388.02	129.90	377.46	136.93

## CHAPTER - 15

# 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
  - Issuance 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
  - Maintenance of Annual Property Returns of all officers/officials in/under, Ministry of Textiles and forwarding to respective Controlling Authority/Cadres as required by DOP&T.
  - Preparation of Agreed list and Doubtful integrity and Undesirable Contact Men
  - Works related to appointment/extension of CVOs/part time CVOs in the organizations under the Ministry
  - Maintenance of record for Immovable and Movable, valuable properties and its acknowledgement to the concerned
  - Conducting of Vigilance Awareness Week every year and furnishing report to CVC
- 15.1.1 Ministry of Textiles has sanctioned post of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in following organizations functioning under the Ministry:**
- National Textiles Corporation Limited (NTCLtd.)

- Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCILtd.)
- Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI Ltd.)
- National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & Handicraft and Handloom export Corporation of India Limited (CCIC & HHECLtd.)

In addition to above, there are part time Chief Vigilance Officers/ Vigilance Officers in the Attached/Subordinate 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.

**15.1.2** 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:-

- Areas of sensitive nature are identified in the Ministry and surveillance is kept thereon.
- 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.

**15.1.3** During this financial year (as on date i.e. 1.12.2017), 48 complaint cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, CVC Portal, Central Bureau of Investigation and individuals. Action on the complaints has 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 called on certain complaints for furnishing reports to CVC. First stage advice of CVC has been sought in one case. Few cases are in process for seeking first stage advices of CVC.

**15.1.4** Statutory advice of UPSC has been sought in two disciplinary cases during the year. Remaining seven cases are at different stages and under process by the concerned organizations functioning under the Ministry.

**15.1.5** Vigilance clearance have been issued to 62 officials/officers working in/under the Ministry. One case of Board level officers in PSUs has been processed for seeking vigilance clearance from CVC.

**15.1.6** Vigilance Awareness Week-2017 was observed in the Ministry from 30.10.2017 to 04.11.2017. Vigilance Awareness Week- 2017 commenced with the pledge taking ceremony which was administered by the

Secretary (Textiles) at 11.00 A.M. on 30.10.2017 to the officers/officials in the Ministry. A talk on "Corruption in Government", presided over by Secretary (Textiles), for officers/officials in the Ministry was held on 01.11.2017. Essay writing/debate competitions were conducted during the week for officers and staff in the Ministry on the subject "E-governance and the use of information technology to check corruption" and "Whether checks and balance of present system adequate to combat menace of corruption?" respectively. A slogan writing competition was also conducted on the theme "My Vision-Corruption Free India". Colour posters of five best selected slogans were made and displayed within the Ministry.

Twenty six officers/officials were awarded with prizes in various categories during the Valedictory Function held on 03.11.2017. There was an overwhelming response for all the events. A report is being sent to CVC in this regard.

### **15.2 Vigilance Activities of DC (Handlooms)**

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is a non-participating attached office functioning under the Ministry of Textiles. It has a common Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) with the Ministry of Textiles. Instructions received from the vigilance section of the Ministry of Textiles from time to time are being followed.

## CHAPTER - 16

# OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

Most recent and Important Audit Observations Para.

S.NO.	Audit reference	Subject	Status
1.	Para No. 20.1, Report No. 12 of 2017	Failure to implement scheme objective of disbursement of capital subsidy under Mini Mission IV Schemes imple- mented by National Jute Board	ATN sent to the O/o C & A G d a t e d 20.10.2017 for vetting, remarks still pending from C&AG





**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
UDYOG BHAWAN, NEW DELHI  
[www.ministryoftextiles.gov.in](http://www.ministryoftextiles.gov.in)