



MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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I N D E X

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CHAPTER - I

OVERVIEW

1.1 The Indian textile industry is the second largest producer of MMF Fibre after China. India is the 3rd largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total merchandise exports stood at a significant **10.5%** in 2021-22. India has a share of **4.6%** of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are USA, EU-27 and UK, accounts for approximately 50% of India's textiles and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct and indirect employment and source of livelihood for millions of people including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment.

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

1.2 Exports

India is the 3rd largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total merchandise exports stood at a significant **10.5%** in 2021-22. India has a share of **4.6%** of the global trade in textiles and apparel.

Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are USA, EU-27 and UK, accounts for approximately 50% of India's textiles and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct and indirect employment and source of livelihood for millions of people including a large number of women and rural population.

1.3 Raw Material Support

a. Cotton

Cotton is one of the most important cash crops and accounts for around 21% of the total global fibre production. In the raw material consumption basket of the Indian textile industry, the proportion of cotton is around 60%. The consumption of cotton is approximately 316 lakh bales (170 kg each) per year. India occupies first position in the world in cotton acreage with around 119.10 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 36% of the world area of 326.36 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. During 2021-22, India's productivity was around 445 kg/ha. India has emerged one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the World.

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

Cotton plays a major role in sustaining the livelihood of an estimated 5.8 million cotton farmers and 40-50 million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing and trade. To support the cotton industry, Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staples groups viz., medium staple and long staple cotton. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Textiles, is the nodal agency of Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event of prevailing seed cotton (kapas) price touching the MSP level.

Due to Global pandemic, CCI had to undertake massive MSP operations in the last two years i.e. in 2019-20, 124.60 Lakh bales valuing Rs.33,500 crore were procured under MSP operations benefitting 25 lakh cotton farmers. Whereas during 2020-21, procurement under MSP operations was 99.33 Lakh bales, valuing Rs.28,800 crore, benefitting 20.50 lakh cotton farmers. However, in 2021-22 farmers got better price above MSP from market forces itself and CCI intervention for undertaking MSP operations was not required.

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 40 lakh farm families in the agriculture, 2 lakh workers in organised mills, 2 lakh in value added diversification and 3 lakh in Tertiary and allied sectors

As on 01.12.2022, there are 102 composite jute mills out of which the state of West Bengal has 73 jute mills with Andhra Pradesh having 14 mills, Uttar Pradesh 3 mills, Bihar 4 mills, Orissa 3 mills, Assam 2 mills, Chhattisgarh 2 mills and Tripura 1 Jute Mill. Ownership-wise 6 mills are under the Government of India, 1 mill each is owned by the Government of Tripura and Orissa respectively, 1 mills in Assam is in the cooperative sector and the rest 93 are privately owned.

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.9563.61 crores annually for packing foodgrains by invoking provisions under the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. This is a major support not only to the jute farmers but also to jute mill workers.

An e-platform “JUTE-SMART” (Jute Sacking Supply Management and Requisition Tool) has been implemented for procurement of jute sacking from 1st November, 2016. At present, Jute-SMART software has become operational and indents of around 183.83 lakh bales worth Rs.58.37 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART up to the month Jan, 2023 by SPAs from Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, AP, Telangana, MP, WB, Bihar, etc. and PCSOs have been placed for these bales to the jute mills located in 6 states of state governments from a number of jute mills involving various intermediaries.

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

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

c. Silk

Silk is an insect fibre, with lustre, drape and strength. Because of these unique features, silk is known as the “Queen of Textiles”, the world over. India has been the land of ancient civilisation and has contributed many things to the world, silk being one of them. India is the second largest producer of silk in the world and also the largest consumer. Nevertheless, India is the only country, which is producing all the

four commercial varieties of silk, namely Mulberry, Tropical & Oak Tasar, Muga and Eri. Indian sericulture industry has the unique distinction of high employment potential, low capital requirement and provides remunerative income to silk growers.

India with the production of 34,903 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounted for 73.97% (25,818 MT), Tasar 4.20% (1,466 MT), Eri 21.10% (7,364 MT) and Muga 0.73% (255 MT) of the total raw silk production of 34,903 MT. The bivoltine raw silk production has increased by 17.07% to 7941 MT during 2021-22 from 6,783 MT during 2020-21. Further, under Vanya silks, Tasar production have reduced by 45.48% during 2021-22 over 2020-21, main reason for this is adverse climatic conditions and erratic rainfall during crop season. However, production of Eri and Muga silks, have increased by 6% and 6.7% respectively during 2021-22 over 2020-21.

d. Wool

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

providing tools for manufacturing woollen products, (vii) Utilization of coarse wool, and use of wool in technical textiles through Research & Development, (viii) Skill development and capacity building for manufacturing handmade traditional design quality woollen products, (ix) Branding of Pashmina and carpet grade wool and (x) Develop pashmina wool sector in Himalayan region.

e. Manmade Fibre (MMF)

India is the second largest producer of manmade fibres after China. The manmade fibre value chain is vertically integrated with upstream and downstream linkages from raw materials to finished goods. Globally MMF consumption is dominant whereas India has been traditionally focusing on Cotton textiles. Hence, in order to move towards higher Global MMF share, it has become important to focus on man-made textiles along with cotton textiles. Ministry has set up Textile Advisory Group on MMF- an informal body vide OM dated 17th January 2023 to deliberate and recommend on the issues pertaining to entire value chain of manmade fibres. India's export of MMF textiles and apparel was USD 9.56 bn for FY: 2021-22 and have further potential to grow. Government has also issued a Quality Control Order (QCO) on import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) vide gazette notification dated 29th December 2022 to check the sub-graded import of VSF.

1.4. Technology Support

Technology Upgradation: Amended Technology Fund Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS): ATUFS was notified in January 2016 with an outlay of Rs.17822 crore to incentivize mobilization of new investments of about Rs.95,000 crore and to create new employment for about 35 lakh persons by the 2022. As on 31.03.2022, a total of 14389 UIDs have been issued under ATUFS through automated route with estimated project cost of Rs.69160 crore.

ATUFS has been focusing to incentivize technology upgradation and modernization in textile sector through credit linked capital investment subsidy.

1.5 Support for Skilling

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

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

1.6 Infrastructure Development

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

(i) **Introduction:** Ministry of Textiles (MoT) has launched PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks (MITRAs) Scheme in October 2021 to strengthen the Indian textile industry by way of enabling scale of operations, reduce logistics cost by housing entire value chain at one location, attract investment, generate employment and augment export potential. The scheme will develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for total value-chain of the textile industry for

example, spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, textile manufacturing, processing & printing machinery industry. These parks are envisaged to be located at sites which have inherent strengths for textile industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed. The scheme envisages to leverage Public Private Partnership model for fast paced implementation in a time-bound manner.

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

(ii) **Objective:** PM- MITRA Parks are envisaged to help India in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 9 ("Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation"). The scheme is to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry. It will reduce logistics costs and improve competitiveness of Indian Textiles. The scheme will help India in attracting investments, boosting employment generation and position itself strongly in the global textile market. These parks are envisaged to be located at sites which have inherent strength for Textile Industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed.

(iii) Scheme Incentive Structure

(a) **Greenfield and Brownfield PM MITRA Park-** For development of Greenfield PM MITRA and Brownfield PM Park, there is a provision of **Development Capital Support (DCS) @30%** of the project cost with a maximum support of 500 Cr and 200 Crore per park for Greenfield and Brownfield PM MITRA respectively from the Government of India. DCS is a support for creation of Core Infrastructure e.g. Developed Factory Sites, Plug & Play facility, Incubation Centre, Roads, Power, Water

and Waste water system and Support infrastructure e.g. Common Processing House & CETP, Workers' Hostels & Housing, Logistics Park, Warehousing, Medical Facilities, Training & Skill Development facilities. There is a provision to use 10% of the park's area for Commercial Development e.g. Shops & Offices, Shopping Malls, Hotels & Convention Centers.

(b) Competitive Incentive Support (CIS) – For incentivizing manufacturing units to get setup early in PM MITRA, there is a provision of 300 Cr per park, wherein the incentive can be provided to manufacturing units up to 3% of the total sales turnover on first come first serve basis. This is only available to those manufacturing companies who are not availing Textile PLI scheme benefits and will be available till the funds provided are not exhausted for the PM MITRA Park.

(iv) Governance

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

provide necessary financial and technical support for the project. It will set up a PMU headed by a Mission Director to coordinate work in this regard.

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

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

(vi) Eligibility & Modalities: PM MITRA Parks will be set up on the basis of proposals received from State Governments having ready availability of contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of minimum 1000 acres. The State Government will transfer land to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) at notional price. The land asset will be used to leverage/attract investment in the PM MITRA parks for development and maintenance of the parks with high standard specifications. SPV will be a legal entity (with 51% equity shareholding of State Government and 49% of Central Government) set up by the State Government for the purpose of implementing the PM MITRA Park Project.

1.6.2 Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS)

Textiles industry in India has developed in form of inter dependent clusters. Some of these clusters have not been able to modernize and are not able to keep pace with changing environment and continuing to work with old and obsolete technology and machines. This results in inefficiencies and lower productivity for the workers. Thus, holistic cluster development model supported by a robust policy will facilitate advancing sustainability and circularity in textile value chain. To address the above issue, Ministry is implementing Textile Cluster Development Scheme

(TCDS) from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with a view to create an integrated workspace and linkages-based ecosystem for existing as well as potential textile units to make them operationally and financially viable. Cluster development model of TCDS will bring benefits of critical mass for customization of interventions, economies of scale in operation, competitiveness in manufacturing, cost efficient, better access to technology and information, etc. The total outlay of the scheme is Rs.853 crore for completing ongoing projects.

TCDS have following components:

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

The additional subsidy for construction of dormitory/workers accommodation which includes adequate hygienic toilet & bathroom (kitchen with store room and dining hall may be included as optional) for accommodation of minimum 1.25 persons per Powerloom will be provided @ 125 Sq.ft per person. The rate of subsidy per Sq.ft for dormitory/workers accommodation will be equal to the rate of subsidy per Sq.ft applicable to Group Workshed. A total of Rs.55.80 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects under this scheme. Since 2014-15, 347 new Group Worksheds established by existing small powerloom weavers by forming a group of minimum 4 powerloom weavers. In these Group Worksheds 12,492 new shuttleless looms have been installed.

(ii) Comprehensive Powerloom, Knitwear

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

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

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

This scheme was revised in December, 2016 for implementation for three years period (from 1.4.2017 to 31.03.2020). Under the Revised scheme, Government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore. A total of Rs.101.00 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects.

Since 2014-15, 2 Powerloom clusters of Erode and Ichalkaranji are supported for removing bottle-

necking in various infrastructure issues. The Erode Mega Cluster has developed the market linkage for selling their products to the Powerloom weavers of in and around Erode cluster whereas Ichalkaranji Mega Cluster has provided pre and post Powerloom processes. Under this scheme, in Ichalkaranji mega cluster, an ultra-modern processing plant has been established, which has given new lease of life to Powerloom weavers to sell their finished products from cluster itself. These initiatives have potential to encourage Powerloom weavers of the clusters to access international markets of their products. During the year 2022-23, Rs.19.695 crore has been released under this component.

(iii) Facilitation, Publicity, IT, MIS and Admn-Expenses: To achieve the objective of modernization of powerloom sector; improve productivity and efficiency, training and development / upgradation of the skills of powerloom weavers in the clusters is an imperative need. Training and skill Upgradation can be done through Samarth scheme of MoT or through the schemes of Ministry of Skill Development. The prime objective is to give wide publicity, including event-based publicity, etc. through electronic, print, film media, multimedia, for various programmes being implemented. Another vital step is digitization of implementation process of all incentive schemes launched by the Govt. of India. In addition, it will also cover the administrative cost, MIS and Project Management Unit (PMU) expenses for implementation of the overall Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS). A total of Rs.9.00 crore has been allocated under this component.

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

Govt. agencies is mainly for the recurring expenses for running the PSCs for providing the services to powerloom sector. The Grant-in-Aid to the PSCs of TRAs/State Government Agencies will be sanctioned by the Textile Commissioner as norms fixed by the Ministry. A total of Rs.23.55 crore has been allocated under this component.

(v) Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers: Govt. of India provides adequate and timely financial assistance to the Powerloom weavers to meet their credit requirements, for investment needs (Term Loan) as well as for working capital, in a flexible and cost effective manner. There are two components in the Scheme i.e. Category-I under Prime Minister MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) and Category-II under Stand-up India Scheme. The Office of the Textile Commissioner enlists the lending agencies for operation of the scheme. A total of Rs.93.60 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects. Since 2014-15, 510 women entrepreneurs established their new units with modern shuttleless looms under PM-stand-up India.

(vi) In-Situ Upgradation Scheme for Plain Powerlooms: The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. The scheme is meant for small Powerloom units having up to 8 looms. Priority would be given to units having less than 4 looms. The Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of up-gradation to a maximum subsidy of Rs.45,000/-, Rs.67,500/- and Rs.81,000/- per loom for General, SC and ST category, respectively.

In addition to GOI subsidy, the State Govt. of Maharashtra & Karnataka are providing financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per Powerloom, State Govt. of Bihar is providing Rs.12,000 and State Govt. of Telangana is providing 50 % of the cost of attachments

as an additional subsidy in their respective clusters.

(vii) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP):

The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since 10th Five Year Plan to provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support depending on the needs of the Integrated Textile Parks (ITP) with total financial support of 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40 crores. There is flexibility in setting up ITPs to suit the local requirements. The scheme is being implemented till 2025-26 to complete ongoing project. SITP has now been made a component of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS).

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

Status of Implementation

Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 5262 textile units, generate employment for about 3,41,883 persons and attract investment of over Rs.25707.59 crore.

An amount of Rs.1516.04 crore has been released under SITP in these fifty six textile parks.

Till now, out of 56 sanctioned textile parks, 30 textile

parks have been completed as per scheme guideline and remaining 24 are under various stages of implementation. 2 projects were canceled on request made by SPV.

1.6.3 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

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

The primary objective of the IPDS is to facilitate the Indian textile industry to become globally competitive using environmentally friendly processing standards and technology. The scheme would facilitate the textile units to meet the required environmental standards. The IPDS would support new CETPs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks specifically in the area of water and waste water management as also to promote research and development for cleaner technologies in the processing sector.

Under IPDS, following project has been approved:

- i. Up-gradation of 18 MLD CETP into Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by Balotra Water Pollution Control Treatment and Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Balotra in Rajasthan.
- ii. Up-gradation of 2.5 MLD CETP to ZLD by Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Jasol, Rajasthan.
- iii. Setting up of 12.3 MLD ZLD project by Sanganer Enviro Project Development at Sanganer, Rajasthan.

- iv. Upgradation of 12 MLD CETP to ZLD at Pali, Rajasthan
- v. Setting up of 25 MLD ZLD at Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat, Gujarat
- vi. Upgradation from 3.1 MLD to 8MLD to Nextgen Textile Park

So far, an amount of Rs.173.23 Crores has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects.

1.7 Sectoral Schemes

A. Handloom Sector

The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities of India and it constitutes an integral part of the rural and semi-rural livelihood engaging over 35 lakh persons. The sector engages over 25 lakh female weavers and allied workers which makes it an important source of economic empowerment of women. Handloom weaving constitutes one of the richest and most vibrant aspects of the Indian cultural heritage. The sector has advantage of being less capital intensive, minimal use of power, being eco-friendly, flexibility of small production, openness to innovations and adaptability to market requirements. Because of the uniqueness and exclusivity of designs, capability to produce small batch sizes and being ecofriendly fabric, handloom products are in high demand in the international and the domestic market and retailers with discerning clientele looking for reliable source of authentic handloom products on regular basis.

i. Handloom Cloth Production and Export

One of the largest in terms of employment potential, Handloom industry, with 23.77 lakh looms, plays a very important role in the country's economy, producing both for domestic as well as international consumption.

The major handloom export centres are Karur, Panipat, Varanasi & Kannur where handloom products like Bed linen, Table linen, Kitchen linen,

Toilet linen, Floor coverings, embroidered textile materials, curtains etc. are produced for export markets.

The Handloom industry mainly exports fabrics, bed linen, table linen, toilet and kitchen linen, towels, curtains, cushions and pads, tapestries and upholstery's, carpets, floor coverings, etc. The major importing countries of Handloom products from India are USA, UK, Germany, Italy, France, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Netherland and UAE.

ii. Sectoral Spread

The Govt. of India supports Handloom activities in the country by way of schematic assistance through Central Sector Schemes. Since 2015-16 to 2022-23 (upto December 2022), financial assistance has been accorded to 613 Handloom Clusters. The following number of clusters have been accorded financial assistance during 2018-19 to 2022-23 (upto December 2022):

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cluster sanctioned	Amount released (Rs. In Crore)
1	2018-19	16	8.56
2	2019-20	21	16.84
3	2020-21	2	17.60
4	2021-22	69	59.92
5	2022-23	109	74.24

Also, At present, 9 Mega Handloom Clusters are under implementation in 8 States i.e. Assam (Sivasagar), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi), Tamil Nadu (Virudhunagar and Trichy), West Bengal (Murshidabad), Jharkhand (Godda & neighboring Distt.), Andhra Pradesh (Prakasam & Guntur Distt.) and Bihar (Bhagalpur) & Manipur (East Imphal).

During the year 2022-23 (as on 21.11.2022), an amount of Rs.11.21 Crore has been released for implementation of various interventions in Mega Clusters.

Handloom as a brand is promoted through Handloom

Mark and India Handloom Brand.

A. Handloom Schemes:

1 National Handloom Development Programme (Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Scheme and CHCDS-Handloom Mega Cluster subsumed in National Handloom Development Programme)

The latest guidelines on National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) formulated for implementation during 2021-22 to 2025-26 have been issued in October 2021. The scheme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. The scheme supports weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including Self Help Groups, NGOs etc. towards raw material, design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support through exhibitions, Create permanent infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats, marketing complexes, development of web portal for e-marketing of handloom products etc.

2 Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) has been formulated for implementation during period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Raw Material Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn to Handloom weavers. National Handloom Development Corporation, State Governments through Commissioner/ Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Apex Societies and State Handloom Corporations under the direct control & supervision of the State Governments are implementing agencies. Under the scheme the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% (limited to Rs. 15,000/- per month) of the value of the yarn supplied is given to depot operating agencies.

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 rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

B. Handicrafts Sector :

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity.

Presently, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment generation and exports. The Handicraft sector has, however, suffered due to unorganized nature of sector, with the additional constraints of lack of education, low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence, and a poor institutional framework.

The sector is estimated to employ 68.86 lakh artisans, out of which 30.25 lakhs are male and 38.61 lakhs are female artisans.

Demographic Profile of Artisans:

Female	56.13 %
Male	43.87 %
Schedule Cast	20.80 %
Schedule Tribe	07.50 %
Other Backward Class	52.40 %
General Category	19.20 %

The export of handicrafts including handmade carpet during the year 2022-23 upto 31st October 2022 has

been ₹ 29020.94 crores. [Source: DGFT]

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

1. Scheme: “National Handicrafts Development Programme”

Sub Schemes:

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

2. Scheme: “Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme”

New Initiatives During 2022-23:

1. Total eight Craft Tourism Villages has been supported by the O/o DC(Handicrafts) at Raghurajpur (Odisha), Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh), Vadaj (Ahmedabad, Gujarat), Naini (Prayagraj, UP), Anegundi (Hampi, Karnataka), Mahabalipuram (Tamil Nadu), Tajganj (Agra, UP) and Amer (Jaipur, Rajasthan) for promoting handicrafts tourism.
2. National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) has been approved with a total outlay of ₹ 837.00 Crores by Hon’ble Minister for Finance on 13.01.2023 for continuation for the period October 2022 to March 2026 with some

modification and convergence with similar scheme implemented by other line Ministries/ Departments to optimise the use of public funds and to produce optimal benefit to the public.

3. Twelve Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Projects in Odisha, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Ladakh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Bundelkhand (Uttar Pradesh), Tripura and Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned with total project cost of ₹ 258.93 Cr.
4. The Shilp Guru Awards and National Awards for the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 have been conferred by the Hon’ble Vice President of India and Hon’ble Minister of Textiles to the master craftpersons for their outstanding contribution in the field of handicrafts on 28th November 2022 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. The Office of DC (Handicrafts) has identified 53 Producer companies (PC’s) across the country in the FY 2022-23 for overall development of the artisans covered by the PC’s and accordingly need based interventions have been provided to these PC’s.
6. Promotion of Toy Craft: Two regional level Toy Fair has been organized in 2022 for the promotion of traditional toys and handicrafts of the country.
7. Data of 29 lakhs enrolled handicraft artisans is available on official website of Office of DC (Handicrafts) for public information.

1.8 National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)

The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), was set up in 1986 under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India and is a Statutory Institute governed by the NIFT Act 2006. NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion and design education.

The vision of the Institute embraces challenges and provides the impetus in setting highest academic standards. Offering an Industry-Academia interface that provides a leading-edge learning experience for the students, helps in building an intricate and profound understanding about the industry and its outreach.

Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. NIFT constantly endeavors to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India through its 18 professionally managed campuses.

1.9 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme

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

The DBT Mission at the Cabinet Secretariat is monitoring the implementation of DBT scheme through online i.e. DBT Bharat Portal. Economic Division, Ministry of Textiles is coordinating the work of on-boarding of 11 identified schemes of Ministry of Textiles under DBT Bharat portal including beneficiary digitization, Aadhaar number, MIS integration with DBT Bharat portal etc. MIS portal has been developed for 4 schemes and 4 schemes have been integrated with DBT Bharat

Portal and for remaining schemes efforts are being made for early integration with DBT Bharat Portal.

CHAPTER - II

FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

2.1 Functions & Organisational Set-up

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

2.2 Vision

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

2.3 Mission

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

2.4 In carrying out its core functions, the Ministry is supported by the following Attached, Subordinate Offices and Advisory Committee

2.4.1 Attached Offices

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

The Office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. It implements various schemes for the promotion and development of the handlooms sector. Its spread includes 29 Weavers' Services Centers (WSCs), 06 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHT) and the enforcement machinery for the implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Article for Production) Act, 1985.

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

The Development Commissioner for Handicrafts heads the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts. It administers various scheme and functions to promote the development and export of handicrafts, and supplements the efforts of State Governments by implementing various developmental schemes, it has 6 Regional Offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati and New Delhi and 61 Handicrafts Service Centers across the country.

2.4.2 Subordinate Offices:

(i) Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai

The office of the Textile Commissioner (TXC) has its headquarters at Mumbai and eight Regional Offices at Amritsar, Noida, Indore, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Navi Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical

advisor to the Ministry. The Office of Textiles Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the government on the general economic health of the textiles industry. The developmental activities of the office of the Textile Commissioner centre around planning for the parallel growth and development of all segments of the textiles & clothing industry. Out of forty seven Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning throughout the country, fifteen are under the administrative control of the Textile Commissioner. These PSCs cater the skilled manpower to the textile & clothing industry and technical consultancy/ services to the decentralized Powerloom sector. The Office of the Textile Commissioner also coordinates and provides guidance to the remaining thirty two Powerloom Service Centres, being run by the various Textiles Research Associations and State Government Agencies. The office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes on Technical Textiles, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Group Powerloom Schemes.

(ii) Office of the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata

The function and activities of the office of Jute Commissioner relate to:

(a) Furnishing technical advice to the Ministry regarding policy formulation matter pertaining to jute industry including machinery development.

(b) In exercise of the power vested under Section 4 of the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order, 2016, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B. Twill bags. These bags are required for packaging food grains procured under MSP by different State food grain procuring agencies including FCI for distribution through PDS. The Jute Commissioner also keeps the Ministry informed of the problems and status of the jute sector on a regular and timely basis. Issue of License to Jute goods importer and exporter is one of the important works of Jute Commissioner Office to promote jute related business. Total No. of License

issued in 2021-22 is 20 and renewed is 69. The total no. of License issued in 2022-23 (till January 2023) is 23 and renewed is 17.

2.4.3 Advisory Committee

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

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

(ii) Textile Advisory Group on MMF : Ministry has set up Textile Advisory Group on MMF- an informal body on 17th January 2023 to deliberate and recommend on the issues pertaining to entire value chain of manmade fibers.

(iii) Expert Committee on Jute - In consonance with the Government of India's vision of "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance", a leaner Government Machinery and the need for systematic rationalization of Government bodies, the Ministry of Textiles vide letter dated 06-08-2020 has abolished the Jute Advisory Board (JAB). An Expert Committee

on Jute has been constituted by Ministry of Textiles vide OM No.J-7/4/2020-Jute dated 17-09-2020 for estimation of data on production, supply and export of Jute and Jute Goods. The Committee is headed by the Jute Commissioner.

The latest meeting of the Expert Committee on Jute was held on 24-05-2022. After considering the views of different stakeholders, the Committee arrived at the supply-demand position of raw jute for the year 2021-22 which is furnished below:-

Qty: In lakh bales

	2021-22
(A) Supply	
i) Opening stock	5.0
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	90.00
iii) Import	4.0
Total :	99.00
(B) DISTRIBUTION	
iv) Mill consumption	66.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	12.00
vi) Export	2.0
Total:	80.00
(C) CLOSING STOCK	19.0

Expert Committee on Jute has forecasted assessment of crop size for the year 2022-23 season in the ECJ meeting held on 24-05-2022, which is tabulated below:-

Supply and distribution of raw jute for 2022-23

Qty: in lakh bales

	2022-23 (Estimate)
(A) SUPPLY	
i) Opening stock	19.0
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	95.0
iii) Import	3.0

Total :	117.0
(B) DISTRIBUTION	
iv) Mill consumption	70.0
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	12.0
vi) Export	2.0
Total:	84.0
(C) CLOSING STOCK	33.0

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

Statutory Bodies:

(i) Textiles Committee: The Textiles 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, Government of India. The Textiles Committee's main objective is to ensure the quality of textiles and textile machinery both for internal consumption and export purposes.

(ii) National Jute Board: National Jute Board (NJB) has been constituted, as per National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009), effective on and from 1st April, 2010 and erstwhile Jute Manufactures Development Council and National Centre for Jute Diversification got subsumed into National Jute Board (NJB). In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009), the Government of India has decided 1st April, 2010 as the date on and from which the provisions of the National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009) shall come into force. The National Jute Board has been established for the development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of jute and jute products and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

The NJB is statutorily mandated to undertake measures to:-

- Evolve an integrated approach to jute cultivation in the matters of formulation of schemes, extension work, implementation and evaluation of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality thereon ;
- Promote production of better quality raw jute;
- Enhance productivity of raw jute;
- Promote or undertake arrangements for better marketing and stabilization of the prices of raw jute;
- Promote standardization of raw jute and jute products;
- Suggest norms of efficiency for jute industry with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining optimum production, improving quality and reducing costs;
- Propagate information useful to the growers of raw jute and manufacturers of jute products;
- Promote and undertake measures for quality control or raw jute and jute products;
- Assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging; of raw jute;
- Promote or undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products;
- Promote standardization of jute manufactures;
- Promote the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry;
- Sponsor, assist, coordinate, encourage or undertake scientific, technological, economic and marketing research pertaining to the jute sector;
- Maintain and improve existing markets and to develop new markets within the country

and outside for jute manufactures and to devise marketing strategies in consonance with the demand for such manufactures in the domestic and international markets;

- Sponsor, assist, coordinate or encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the matters related to materials, equipment, methods of production, product development including discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and improvements in those already in use in the jute industry;
- Provide and create necessary infrastructural facilities and conditions conducive to the development of diversified jute products by way of assisting the entrepreneurs, artisans, craftsman, designers, manufacturers, exporters, non-Governmental agencies, etc.
- Organize workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars, refresher courses and set up study groups and conduct training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of jute and jute products;
- Undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop;
- Incorporate measure for sustainable Human Resource Development of the jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;
- Modernization of jute sector and technology development;
- Take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues;
- Secure better working conditions and provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in the jute industry;
- Register jute growers and manufacturers on optional basis;
- Collect statistics with regard to jute and jute products for compilation and publication;
- Subscribe to the share capital of or enter

into any arrangement (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or any other manner) with any other body corporate for the purpose of promoting the jute sector or for promotion and marketing of jute and jute products in India and abroad.

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

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

Vision:

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

Mission:

- Make continuous efforts in Research and

Development and Technology Transfer.

- To create greater opportunities for gainful employment and improved levels of income in sericulture through spread of scientific sericulture practices.
- To improve productivity in all stages of silk production.
- Strengthen levels of efficiency through a commitment to quality.

(iv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT):

NIFT was set up in 1986 under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India and is a Statutory Institute governed by the NIFT Act 2006. NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion and design education. The vision of the Institute embraces challenges and provides the impetus in setting highest academic standards. Academic inclusivity has always been at the forefront in the expansion plans of the institute. Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. NIFT constantly endeavors to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India.

2.4.5 Registered Societies

(i) Central Wool Development Board

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

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

Ministry of Textiles, Govt.of India has established and promoted Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management (SVPISTM), in Coimbatore with the purpose of promoting Textiles and Management Education in the country so as to cater to the growing need for professionals in the Textile Industry. SVPISTM is the first of its kind

in India promoted by the Central Government in Coimbatore District with a vision to create excellence in the youth of the country for management of the Textile Sector and to serve as a fountain head for nurturing world class Human capital capable of being the future leaders of Technology and Management covering the entire Textile value chain to serve both domestic and Global needs in the Sector. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management (SVPISTM) was established in the year 2002 and registered under Societies Act 1975 as an Autonomous Institution by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. It is a pioneer in the field of Textiles Management education. SVPISTM has been providing education, research and consultancy services in the field of Textiles, to both the government and private sector.

New Programmes Offered During The Academic Year 2022-2023:

The Institute offers the following programmes in collaboration with Central University of Tamilnadu (CUTN)

- BSc-Textiles
- MBA-Textile Management
- MBA-Apparel Management
- MBA-Retail Management

During the academic year 2022-2023 the following new programmes are being offered

- MBA-Technical Textiles Management
- BSc-Technical Textiles
- BBA-Textile Business Analytics

AICTE approval for MBA programmes:

AICTE approval obtained for all the following four MBA programmes on 03rd July, 2022

- MBA Textile Management
- MBA Apparel Management
- MBA Retail Management
- MBA Technical Textile Management

National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) accreditation:

As an initiative towards quality assessment, SVPISTM has been accredited by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) on 26th October, 2022

SVPISTM received provisional affiliation order dated 29.08.2022 from Anna University to offer the following courses:

S. No.	Name of the Programme
1.	BSc.- Textile and Apparel
2.	BSc - Textiles (Technical Textiles)
3.	BSc - Textiles (Business Analytics)
4.	MBA - Textile Management
5.	MBA - Apparel Management
6.	MBA - Retail Management

International Seminars and Workshops Organized:

As an initiative towards international collaboration for academic, research and other activities in relation to Technical Textiles, the following international webinars have been conducted:

- One day International seminar organised on “How business models in the Textiles and Garments sector will have to change to comply with the UN’s Global Sustainability Goals” on 17.08.2022 for UG/PG students. Mr. Julius Sen, Academic Director, Senior Programme Adviser, London School of Economics & Honorary Professor in London School of Economics was the speaker.
- SVPISTM organized a Two day International Workshop on “The Textile Sector, Trade & Sustainability” on 11th & 14th November, 2022 Managers, Mid-level Associates, Entrepreneurs, Academicians, Research scholars in the Textile & Apparel Industry were participated in the above event. Mr. Julius Sen, Academic Director, Senior Programme Adviser, London School of

Economics & Honorary Professor in London School of Economics was the speaker.

International collaboration:

SVPISTM & GiZ, German Corporation for International Cooperation (GMBH), Germany:

In order to enhance the knowledge on the theme of sustainability in the textile value chain, that is oriented towards process, action and creative participation of learners in all aspects of the transition to sustainability, a project on the topic “Knowledge, Values, and Education for Sustainable Development in Textiles” has been granted by GIZ, German Corporation for International Cooperation (GMBH). Around 100 rural women and stake holders of Textile industry like farmers, spinners, ginners and garment manufacturers and students will be benefitted.

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

- 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 Council (WOOLTEXPRO)
- vi. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
- vii. Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
- viii. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
- ix. Power loom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
- x. Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
- xi. Jute Products Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

2.4.7 Other Organisations:

- i. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi (Uttar Pradesh)
- ii. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre, Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)

2.5 Public Sector Undertakings

2.5.1 National Textile Corporation Limited

National Textile Corporation Limited, (NTC) is a schedule “A” public sector company under the ambit of Ministry of Textile, Government of India, engaged in production of yarn and fabric through its 23 mills in operation, located all over India with 7.68 lac spindles and 408 looms producing around 550 lakh kgs of yarn and 200 lac meters of fabric per annum. NTC also manufactures garments through its JV Companies. In addition National Textile Corporation has well established retail network throughout the country with its 85 retail stores. The current employee strength is 10449. The present net worth of the NTC is Rs. 920.10 crores Approx. (Provisional).

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

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

- 77 mills have been closed (78 mills closed under Industrial Dispute Act but one closed mill namely

Vidarbha Mill, Achalpur was started again as Finlay Mills, Achalpur).

- 23 mills under operation by NTC (Including one new mill set up at Hassan). However, the operations of these units are under suspension due to unavailability of working capital and other financial constraints.
- 16 units slated for revival through JV route 5 units have been revived and remaining 11 units where MOU for JV was signed were cancelled on review. Matter in case of these 11 mills is sub-judice before Court/Arbitral Tribunal.
- 2 mills transferred to Govt. of Pudducherry.
- 2 mills in Rajasthan at Udaipur & Beawar not operational.

Due to Covid-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown imposed by the various State Governments, the production activities in all 23 mills of National Textile Corporation (NTC) Limited were put on hold since 25.03.2020. After lifting up of the lockdown and as per availability of raw material, NTC restored operation of 14 mill units from January 2021 onwards. The second wave of Covid-19 pandemic again led to closure of all NTC mill operations in April, 2021. Due to unavailability of working capital and other financial constraints, operation of NTC mills is presently under suspension. The 23 Textile Mills, the operation of which are under suspension, are detailed below:-

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

	4	Algappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar
	5	Cannanore Spg.& Wvg.Mills	Cannanore
	6	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur
	7	Vijayamohini Mills	Trivandrum
Madhya Pradesh			
	8	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur
	9	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal
Maharashtra			
	10	Podar Mills	Mumbai
	11	Tata Mills	Mumbai
	12	India United Mill No.5	Mumbai
	13	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi
	14	Finlay Mills	Achalpur
Puducherry			
	15	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg.Mills	Mahe
Tamil Nadu			
	16	Pioneer Spinners Mills	Kamudakudi
	17	Kaleswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
	18	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
	19	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
	20	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
	21	Sri Rangavilas S.& W. Mills	Coimbatore
	22	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg Mills	Coimbatore
West Bengal			
	23	Arati Cotton Mills	Dass Nagar

Performance of NTC

Performance of NTC during last 5 years:-

Production

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

Lockdown imposed by various State Govt. across the Country in March 2020 due to Covid pandemic lead to stoppage of production activity in NTC mills.

Capacity Utilization

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

There has been marginal decline in capacity utilization in 2018-19 and 2019-20 mainly attributed to adverse market condition. The contribution generated from yarn and fabric was lesser compared to previous year coupled with accumulation of finished stock resulting in reduction in capacity utilization and production.

Productivity

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

Turnover

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

Profitability

Parameters	Unit	2016-17 **	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21* (Unaudited)
Cash Profit/(Loss) of 23 working mills	Rs. Cr.	(135.12)	(170.44)	(163.93)	(208.37)	(210.18)
Net Profit / (Loss) (NTC as a whole)	Rs. Cr.	969.38	(307.95)	(310.22)	(350.11)	(329.32)

*Mills has been non-operational due to lockdown.

** 2016-17 profit due to receipt of Transferable Development Rights (TDR).

The present net worth of the Company is Rs. 920.10 crores Approx (As on 30.09.2021) (Provisional).

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

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

The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. (HHEC) is a Government of India Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles. It was established in the year 1958, as “Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd” with the twin objective of (i) export promotion and (ii) trade development of handicraft and handloom products. In the Year 1962, it was renamed as “The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited”. The Corporation was engaged in exports of handicraft and handloom products (including hand knotted woolen carpets and ready- made garments) besides undertaking export of gold and silver jewellery / articles. The Corporation was nominated in the year 1997-98 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market.

HHEC has been continuously suffering losses since 2015-16 and its business operations have come to a near standstill. Being commercially unviable, closure of HHEC was approved by Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 16.03.2021. An amount of Rs. 66.21 crore was released for meeting the immediate fund requirement of the Corporation towards cost of VRS, pending salary, payment of statutory dues, trade payables, contingent liabilities and post-closure administrative expenses. At present total liabilities/dues of HHEC are Rs. 190.78 cr. The liabilities worth Rs. 66.21 cr. have been paid with the fund received through budgetary support and the balance liabilities amounting to Rs. 124.57 cr. will be paid from sale of assets. Movable asset monetization by MSTC and immovable properties (11 in no.) proposed to be disposed off by transfer/utilisation by offices/Departments including CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry and remaining through National Land Monetisation Corporation (NLMC). The final closure of HHEC will be carried out as per the extant DPE guidelines in the matter.

2.5.3 National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited

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

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

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

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

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in Crore)
2018-19	442.04	897.15
2019-20	406.17	700.61
2020-21	215.09	521.67
2021-22	235.80	732.09
2022-23 (upto 31 st Oct, 22)	175.84	620.69

Under Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS), the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge

@2% (limited to Rs. 15,000/- per month) of the value of the yarn supplied is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 511 such yarn depots and 46 warehouses are functioning throughout the country. NHDC is also supplying quality dyes and chemicals to the handloom sector at competitive rates. The details of dyes and chemicals supplies from 2018-19 onwards are as under:

Year	Dyes & Chemical	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. In Crore)
2018-19	40.51	45.43
2019-20	33.07	42.13
2020-21	35.17	45.34
2021-22	38.50	58.12
2022-23 (Oct, 22)	24.62	39.62

2. To promote marketing of handloom products, the corporation organizes special exhibitions like Silk Fabs & Wool Fabs and National Handloom Expo. The Government of India reimburses the expenses incurred by the Corporation in these exhibitions. The details of exhibitions from 2018-19 onwards are as under:

Year	No. of Events	No. of Stalls	Total Sale (Rs.in Crore)
2018-19	48	2165	15.00
2019-20	37	1957	75.80
2020-21	9	406	12.85
2021-22	7	-	4.41

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

- Buyer-Seller Meets.
- One Day Sensitization Programmes.
- Programmes on Development of new products

by using different kinds of yarns.

The details of turnover, profit etc. of NHDC during the last 3 years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Turnover	Net Profit
2018-19	95093.59	(1621.82)
2019-20	74866.74	(1119.22)
2020-21	57203.63	(963.15)
2021-22	79856.28	(156.54)

2.5.4. Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI)

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

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

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

Financial Results

During Financial Year 2021-22, CCI achieved a turnover of Rs.23565.24 crores as against the previous year's turnover of Rs.34632.46 crores.

- The highlights of financial results during the financial year 2021-22 vs 2020-21 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2020-21	2021-22
Purchase (in Lakh Bales)	112.67	0.06
Sales (in Lakh Bales)	101.71	104.01
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	34632.46	23565.24
Profit after tax (in Rs. crores)	26.13	13.29

During the year under report, Corporation's short term debt is rated ACUITE A1+ and long term debt is rated ACUITE AAA i.e. the highest credit ratings assigned in these category borrowings of Rs.35,000 crores which signifies very strong degree of safety, lowest credit risk.

- **Dividend:** CCI recommended a dividend of Rs.18.17 Crore, for the financial year 2021-22.

2.5.5 Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (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 develop, promote and market High Quality Indian Handicrafts and Handloom products in India and abroad procured from the artisans/ weavers/ craftsperson. The

Corporation has emporia at Jawahar Vyapar Bhavan (JVB), Janpath, New Delhi, Lota Shop' at National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy, New Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai, Hyderabad, Kevadia (Gujarat) and Varanasi. CCIC is making all efforts to reach consumers despite challenges posed by COVID to look after the interests of crafts persons and artists.

Capital

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

Working Results

a. Turnover

- i) The Gross turnover of the Corporation for the year 2021-22 is Rs. 2237.82 lakh as against Rs.1082.98 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2020-21.
- ii) The outbreak of Second wave of Corona Virus (COVID-19) pandemic globally and in India caused significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The lockdown was declared w.e.f. 20th April 2021 continues till 06th June 2021. Also even after lockdown ended showroom were shut on Saturday & Sunday/ holidays & which results unprecedented negative impact on business of CCIC.

b. Exports

The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2021-22 were Rs. 37.44 lakhs as compared to Rs. 8.47 lakhs in the previous year. While renewed efforts have been made, exorbitant increase in shipping costs and drops in demand due to COVID has affected exports.

c. Profitability

The current year ended with a pre-tax Loss of Rs. 2439.72 lakh as against corresponding pre-tax loss of Rs. 2998.71 lakh in the previous year.

d. Statistics

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

(Rs. in lakh)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (estimated)
Turnover	5261.15	1082.98	2237.82	4500.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	(-) 930.57	(-)2998.71	(-)2439.72	(-)1600.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	(-)925.19	(-)2992.17	(-)2437.64	(-)1600.00
Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The downfall trend of revenue of CCIC was followed by COVID-19 pandemic which severely affected the CCIC's operations during 2020-21 and 2021-22 drastically resulted downfall in the sales due to fewer footfalls in its premises. At the same time this company is staffed by full time personnel who get almost same salary and perks as provided in the Government. Due to disruption of the business operation, the CCIC is unable to pay salary to its staff and also payment to the weavers, artisans and craft persons for their products, which have been sold or are in the inventory of the CCIC.

Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) constituted Committee of Group of Officers as per DPE guidelines dated 13.12.2021 requested MoT to explore merger of CCIC with National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) into one entity. The Internal Committee constituted by the Ministry in this regard recommended allowing continuing these two organizations independently as both these organisation have different objectives and different work ethos, merging them would not result in any saving and synergy.

National Productivity Council (NPC) conducted

study for restructuring and revival of CCIC, which is under examination & process.

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

CCIC procures merchandise from handcraft and handloom clusters and a large number of artisans, craftsmen, weavers, etc. spread throughout the country and also from National Awardees, State Awardees, MSME enterprises, Women organizations, minority and weaker sections etc. The retail prices and quality of products of CCIC are considered a benchmark in the trade. CCIC procured of 88.16% total procurement directly from artisans in F.Y.2021-22 as against 88.35% in F.Y.2020-21.

On line Shopping :-

CCIC has its online shopping website i.e. <https://shoponline.cottageemporium.in> for its valued customers. The website displays about 12,897 (6100 active) Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping. The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card, debit card, Net banking, UPI and PayTM. The products purchased can be shipped to any country all over the world. It has order tracking mechanism and links to various Govt. websites, Incredible India etc.

Digital Intervention in CCIC

CCIC has eight showrooms across India. 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. Payment acceptance through Credit/ Debit Cards/ UPI / BHIM APP, USSD, e-Wallets, RTGS/ NEFT and cheques in its emporia. All payments to weavers, artisans and other vendors made through ECS/ NEFT. CCIC has implemented e-Governance facilities viz. e-Procurement fore-Tendering, GeM for procurement and as a seller, PFMS (for receiving

grants) and online RTI system for handling RTI.

Manpower Strength & Training

As on 31st March, 2022 the Corporation had strength of 203 employees as compared to 225 as on 31st March, 2021.

Significant Developments pertaining to each field/sectors

- CCIC promoted digital sale by undertaking e-commerce promotional activity and sales driver such as 'End season sales', 'Mega Summer Sale' and festival sales etc. through e-commerce portal. The promotions were run parallel across all showroom and web portal simultaneously. This provided more marketing opportunity for weaver and artisans and continued to push E-commerce sales on its online platform during the Lockdown period.
- CCIC organized "Handloom Expo 2022" in New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bengaluru branches to showcase the handloom products wherein weaver were provided TA/DA, free stall, promotion material and direct interaction with customers.
- CCIC participated in the "Milan 2022" event which was coincide with Presidential fleet review function, the event was organized by the Ministry of Defence (Indian Navy) in which about 40 (nos.) countries participated.
- CCIC setup its retail outlet 'Lota Shop' at National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy.
- CCIC undertook work for M/s. Goa Shipyard for MCMV Command building at Goa and design & consultancy work of Nau Sena Bhawan at New Delhi.
- CCIC undertook various promotional activities for festivals, New Year, End of seasons Sales and other sales promotion activities. These events were published in print and social

media. The advertisements were also released for the promotion of exclusive Handloom and Handicraft collection, Silver Coins, terracotta Diya and Lamps etc.

- In order to promote GI products, CCIC has set up a thematic Display in Indian pavilion at Dubai Expo in association with Ministry of Commerce.

2.5.6 British India Corporation Limited

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

Modernization/Rehabilitation of BIC Limited

Based on the financial position, the B.I.C. Limited was referred to BIFR in 1992 and was declared as a Sick Company. A Rehabilitation Scheme was approved by BIFR at a total cost of Rs. 211 crore in 2002. The scheme could not be implemented in totality as permission was not granted by UP State Government for conversion of leasehold property into freehold property. Modified Rehabilitation scheme for Rs. 273 crore was approved by BIFR in 2008 which envisaged Rs. 273 crore budgetary support from Govt. of India and balance Rs. 116 crore from sale of surplus land. A further revised scheme for Rs. 338 crores was approved in 2011, based on recommendation of Bureau for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in the year 2010. A MDRS was prepared and put up before BIFR and was approved in its hearing dated 14.02.2008 at a total cost of Rs. 273.28 crores with Govt. budgetary support of Rs. 157.35 crore and rest from sale of

surplus land. A Revised scheme for Rs. 338.04 crore was recommended by BRPSE in its meeting held on 28.07.2010/18.12.2010. The revised scheme was accorded in principal approval by Cabinet, GOI in its meeting held on 09.06.2011 subject to the condition that permission is first obtained for sale of surplus land from Government of UP and conversion of lease hold land into freehold land could be not done due to non-receiving of No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Uttar Pradesh Government..

The means of finance envisaged were as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

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

The scheme could not be implemented as the required permission for sale of surplus land is yet to be obtained from Govt. of UP. The issue was taken up at various levels with UP Government and in the latest development the permission for conversion of lease hold land of BIC at Kanpur into free hold could not be obtained from UP Government. Accordingly revival scheme of BIC could not be executed.

Thereafter NITI Aayog (GoI) has recommended closure of the Company and pre-closure activities are in process. In this context BIC has engaged NBCC (I) Limited, an Independent Professional Government Agency for valuation and validation of the assets of the company.

The performance of the Corporation during the year

2017-18, 2018-19 & 2019-20 (audited) in relation to major indicators are as under:- (Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Turnover/Sales	0.05	0.08	0.02
Net Profit/(Loss)	(106.20)	(94.20)	(113.23)

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. BIC shareholding 56.44% remaining with FIs etc. 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 (OL).

Ministry is in the process of resolution of settling dues of the one remaining creditor and filing of an application under Companies Act, 2013 for taking back the assets of this company from the OL as GoI is being the largest contributor /creditors based on legal opinion.

ii) Cawnpore Textiles Limited, Kanpur

Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. is a subsidiary company of BIC Ltd. and was incorporated in the year 1920. 50.82% shareholding is with BIC. 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. As per opinion of BIC Counsel for filing application by the Ministry under Section 466 of Companies Act for taking back the assets of this unit from OL as GoI is being the largest contributor /creditors, after obtaining opinion from DoLA Ministry has filed application before Company Court Allahabad through Ld. ASG Allahabad for taking back assets of the Company. The matter is sub-judice.

iii) **Brushware Limited**

Brushware Ltd. was established in 1893. The mill closed in 2007 under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

2.5.7 The Jute Corporation of India Ltd., Kolkata (JCI)

JCI is a GOI enterprise set up in 1971. JCI is the official agency of the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) responsible for implementing the MSP policy for jute producers and serves as a price stabilizing agency in the raw jute market. JCI also undertakes commercial operations, procuring jute at prices above the MSP at opportune moments to generate business when MSP is not happening. JCI's price support operations involve procuring raw jute from small and marginal farmers at MSP without any quantity limit as and when the prevailing market price of jute falls below the MSP. These operations help create a notional buffer in the market by siphoning off excess supply, in order to arrest inter-seasonal and intra-seasonal fluctuations in raw jute prices. JCI's Departmental Purchase Centers (DPCs), which are situated in rural areas, purchases raw jute directly from the farmers. JCI has around 110 DPC's in the jute growing states of the country, namely States of West Bengal, Assam,

Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura.

The authorized and paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 Crore & the net worth is Rs. 133.69 Crore as on 31.03.2022. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

Mission:

- (i) To implement the policy of Government of India for providing Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the jute / mesta growers of the country.
- (ii) Serving as a price stabilising agency in the raw jute sector and taking necessary measures in this respect.
- (iii) Undertaking various extension measures for implementation of different jute related projects.

Vision:

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

Main Functions:

- i. To take up Minimum Support Price Operations on behalf of the Government as and when the raw jute prices touch the level of the Minimum Support Price fixed by the Government of India, without any quantitative limit.
- ii. To undertake commercial operations at opportune times when ruling market prices are higher than MSP.
- iii. The Corporation being the implementing agency of the Jute ICARE Project aims to propagate and encourage the improved agronomic practices by imparting training and demonstration to the jute growers at field level. The Corporation also undertakes distribution of subsidized jute seeds and retting accelerators like CRIJAF SONA and

NINFET SAATHI to the farmers registered under ICARE Project.

- iv. Marketing of Jute Diversified Products through various channels including e-commerce, JDP franchisees PAN India, Retail Sales and through Commission agents. Supply of jute bags for Prasadam distribution at Tirupati.
- v. Marketing of Geo-textiles, Agri-textiles and Sapling bags
- vi. Supply of food grain packaging to different Govt. Agencies

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars Quantitative (Bales in Lakh) 180 kg/Bales	2015- 16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019 -20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (On going)
Procurement of Raw Jute	0.05	2.25	3.15	0.73	1.00	0.91	0.07	2.15
Sales of Raw Jute	0.20	0.71	2.49	2.50	1.55	0.99	0.16	0.41
Closing Stock	0.02	1.57	2.24	1.35	0.20	0.13	0.03	-
Financial (Rs/Lakh)								
Sale of Raw Jute	1506.45	5097.70	17406.26	18547.44	12173.06	10569	2222.63	-
Sale-Jute Seed	627. 55	1214.1	580.79	322.50	392.54	816	766. 36	711. 58

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

The Company was declared sick by BIFR in the year 1993 due to its continuous loss since inception and erosion of net worth. The draft revival plan approved by Cabinet in March 2010 at a total cost of Rs. 1417.53 crores and revised in November 2010 to Rs. 1562.98 crores was accepted by the BIFR in January 2011. At the intervention Ministry of Textiles, BIFR finally approved the revival proposal of the company in its meeting held on 31.03.2011 to run its three mills (Kinnison, Khardah in West Bengal and Unit: RBHM in Katihar, Bihar) by NJMC itself out of six jute mills in view of cabinet decision on March, 19th 2010. The revival plan essentially consisted of closure of three mills namely National, Union and Alexandra and running of the remaining three mills. It had provisions for giving VRS to all staff, repair & maintenance of machinery to run the 3 mills, capital expenditure etc. Accordingly, VRS was given to all staff. However, attempts made to revive the three mills of NJMC did not succeed.

Finally, the Union Cabinet on 10.10.2018 approved the closure of NJMC.

2.5.9 Birds Jute Exports Limited (BJEL), A Subsidiary of NJMC:- Birds Jute & Exports Ltd (BJEL) a processing unit of Jute fabric was a subsidiary of Lansdowne Jute Mill Private Limited established in 1904. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. (BPMEL) under the Ministry of Heavy Industry took over the assets on nationalization in 1980 and became a holder of 58.94% of BJEL's equity shares.. Thereafter the GoI

decided to transfer shares of BJEL to NJMC in 1986. And thus it became a subsidiary of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. in 1986.

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

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

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

(a) **Closure Process:-**As a part of the revival plan, VRS was given to all the staff of BJEL. At present NJMC and BJEL have no staff on their rolls. Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, the closure process of NJMC & BJEL was initiated. At present total liabilities/ dues of NJMC are Rs. 308.43 Crores (as on 31.3.2022 audited) and of BJEL are Rs. 152.51 Crores (as on 31.3.2022 audited) (As per Cabinet Note). However, the total assets of NJMC (as per assessed value of 2017) are worth Rs. 2392.09 Cr and that of BJEL are Rs738.58 Crores.

(b) The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 10th October, 2018 approved the proposal for closure of NJMC and its subsidiary BJEL. The closure of NJMC and BJEL is being carried out in terms of the guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises in this regard.

NBCC(I) Ltd has been appointed as Land Management Agency (LMA) for disposal of land assets and MSTC Ltd has been appointed as Auctioning Agency for disposal of movable assets including Buildings by NJMC Ltd and BJEL separately. Meanwhile NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Pre – LMA for verification, assessment and valuation of movable and immovable assets. The Pre-LMA reports in terms of the movable assets has been finalized, however for immovable assets the same is in advanced stage and will be finalized soon. MoU with MSTC for Auctioning of movable Assets has been signed by NJMC and BJEL separately and the process of Auctioning of Movable Assets for both NJMC and BJEL has been initiated.

CHAPTER - III

EXPORT PROMOTION

3.1 Exports

The Indian textile industry is the second largest producer of Man Made Fibre (MMF) after China. India is the 3rd largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total merchandise exports stood at a significant **10.5%** in 2021-22. India has a share of **4.6%** of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are USA, EU-27 and UK, accounts for approximately 50% of India's textiles and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct and indirect employment and source of livelihood for millions of people including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment. Export details of Textiles & Apparel are as under:

Values in Mn USD	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22 (Apr-Dec)	2022-23 (Apr-Dec) (Provisional)	% Change
India's Export of Textile & Apparel	33,379	29,877	42,347	30,455	25,837	-15.2% =
Export of Handicrafts	1,798	1,708	2,088	1,579	1,289	-18.4% -
Total Export of T&A including Handicrafts	35,177	31,585	44,435	32,034	27,126	-15.3% -
India's overall merchandise exports	3,13,361	2,91,808	4,22,004	3,05,043	3,32,762	9.1%
% share of T&A Exports (incl. Handicrafts) of overall merchandise exports	11.2%	10.8%	10.5%	10.5%	8.2%	

Data Source: DGCI&S (P)



- Exports of Textiles & Apparel including Handicrafts posted an increase of 41%, growing by US\$ 31,585 million in FY 2020-21 to US\$ 44,435 million in FY 2021-22. However, the exports declined by 15% during April- December 2022 as compared to same period of the previous year.
- The data indicates that the export of Readymade Garments have shown positive growth of 6% during April-December of the FY: 2022-23 as compared to April-December of the FY: 2021-22 which was also the good year for apparel exports. Further, analysis indicates that woven segment of RMG has shown 13% growth whereas knitwear segment is showing growth of 1% during April-December of the FY 2022-23 compared to corresponding period of preceding year.
- Apparel has a share of 36% in the Textile export basket followed by Yarn (18%), Made-Ups (15%),

Fabric (13%), Fibre (9%), Handicrafts (5%) and Carpets (4%).

- The traditional markets viz. USA, UK and EU-27 together accounts for 50% (USA 27%, UK 5% & EU-27 18%) of India's Textiles and apparel including Handicrafts exports. Within EU-27, Germany, France and Spain accounts for 4%, 2% and 2% share respectively of India's textile and apparel including Handicrafts exports to world.

Imports

- India is a major textile and apparel exporting country and enjoys trade surplus. Bulk of import takes place for re-export or for industry requirement of raw material.
- Import of textiles and apparel (including handicrafts) products by India during April-December 2022 has increased by 38% in comparison to corresponding period of 2021-22.

Values in Mn USD	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22 (Apr-Dec)	2022-23 (Apr-Dec) (Provisional)
T&A Imports including handicrafts	8,262	5,873	8,193	6,005	8264
Change over same period in previous year	-	-29%	40%		38%

Data Source: DGCI&S(P)

3.2 Steps taken for enhancing exports

Following steps are being taken by Government to enhance export:

- **Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL):** The scheme of Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies effective from March 2019 has been continued till 31st March 2024 for exports of Apparel/Garments (chapter 61 & 62) and made-ups (Chapter 63).
- **Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP):** Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) has been notified by Department of Commerce for reimbursement of Central, State and local level taxes/duties/levies, which are incurred in the process of manufacture and distribution of exported textile products covered under chapter 50-60. This will lead to cost competitiveness of exported products in international markets and better employment opportunities in export oriented manufacturing industries. The scheme is going to give boost to the domestic industry and Indian exports providing a level playing field for Indian producers in the International market so that domestic taxes/

duties are not exported.

- **Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:**

- Ministry of Textiles is intended to remove disabilities of the MMF and Technical textiles segment, which is a sunrise industry segment in the country, and to enable textiles Industry to achieve size and scale so as to become globally competitive.
- The Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles products: MMF segment and technical textiles is envisaged to enhance India's manufacturing capabilities and enhancing exports with an approved financial outlay of Rs 10,683 crore over a five year period. The objective is to enable Textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive.
- The Scheme has two parts; Part-1 envisages a minimum investment of Rs.300 crore & minimum turnover of Rs.600 crore per company; and Part-2 envisages a minimum investment of Rs.100 crore & minimum turnover of Rs.200 crore per company.
- There will be two years of gestation period under the Scheme (FY: 2022-23 and FY: 2023-24). The performance years are from 2024-25 to 2028-29.
- Under the PLI scheme, incentive will be provided to the companies on achieving the threshold investment and threshold turnover and thereafter incremental turnover. Under Scheme Part-1, 15% incentive will be provided on attaining required turnover in year 1. Under Scheme Part-2, 11% incentive will be provided on attaining required turnover in year 1. Incentive will be reduced by 1% every year from year 2 onward till the year 5 under both parts of the scheme.
- 40 MMF Apparel HS lines at 6 digits HS Code, 14 HS lines of MMF Fabrics at 6 digits and products belonging to 10 segments of Technical Textiles are covered under the scheme.
- Operational guidelines for the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles were issued on 28.12.2021. Applications under PLI scheme

for Textiles were invited through web portal from 1st January 2022 to 28th February 2022.

- A total of 67 applications have been received. Selection Committee chaired by Secretary (Textiles) in its meeting held on 31.3.2022, 13.4.2022 & 27.4.2022 has selected 64 applicants out of 67 applications.
- In the approved 64 applications, the proposed total investment is Rs.19,798 crore and projected turnover of Rs. 1,93,926 crore with a proposed employment of 2,45,362 in the textile sector of MMF and Technical textiles. Letters of approval have been sent to 56 number of selected participants after fulfilling the mandatory requirement of creation of new company.

3.3 Export Promotion Councils:

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

- i) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
- ii) Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)
- iii) Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)
- iv) Wool & Woolen Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)
- v) Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOLTEXPRO)

- vi) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
- vii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
- viii) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
- ix) Power loom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
- x) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
- xi) Jute Products Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

3.4 Activities of EPCs:

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

CHAPTER - IV

RAW MATERIAL SUPPORT

4.1 Cotton

Introduction

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

Scenario:

a. Production & Consumption: In India, cotton is cultivated in three diverse agro-ecological zones, Northern zone comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, Central zone comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Orissa and Southern zone comprising the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Cotton is also cultivated in small areas of non-traditional states like West Bengal etc. India has brought about a quantitative and qualitative transformation in the production of cotton since independence. India has become one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the World.

The details of production and consumption of cotton during the last 5 years is given below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2016-17	345.00	310.41
2017-18	370.00	319.06
2018-19	333.00	311.21
2019-20	365.00	269.19
2020-21	352.48	334.87

2021-22	312.03	316.00
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Source: Committee on Cotton Production & Consumption (COCPC)

Meeting dated 20/09/2022

b. Acreage/Productivity: India has the largest acreage with 119.10 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 36% of the World area of 326.36 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. The Acreage and productivity of cotton in India for the last 5 years are as follows:-

(in Kg/Hectares)

Year	Acreage	Yield
2016-17	108.26	542.00
2017-18	125.86	500.00
2018-19	126.14	449.00
2019-20	134.77	460.00
2020-21	132.85	451.00
2021-22	119.10	445.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production & Consumption (COCPC)

Meeting dated 20/09/2022

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

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Year	Import	Export
2016-17	30.94	58.21
2017-18	15.80	67.59
2018-19	35.37	43.55
2019-20	15.50	47.04
2020-21	11.03	77.59
2021-22 (P)	14.00	43.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production & Consumption (COCPC)

Meeting dated 20/09/2022

P-Provisional

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

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Item	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (P)
SUPPLY						
Opening stock	36.44	43.76	42.91	56.52	120.79	71.84
Crop size	345.00	370.00	333.00	365.00	352.48	312.03
Imports	30.94	15.80	35.37	15.50	11.03	14.00
Total Supply	412.38	429.56	411.28	437.02	484.30	397.87
DEMAND						
Mill consumption	262.70	280.11	270.78	233.70	297.45	280.00
SSI consumption	26.21	26.18	22.43	20.49	22.42	20.00
Non-textile consumption	21.50	12.77	18.00	15.00	15.00	16.00
Total consumption	310.41	319.06	311.21	269.19	334.87	316.00
Exports	58.21	67.59	43.55	47.04	77.59	43.00
Total Demand	368.62	386.65	354.76	316.23	412.46	359.00
Closing Stock	43.76	42.91	56.52	120.79	71.84	38.87

Source: Committee on Cotton Production & Consumption (COCPC)

Meeting dated 20/09/2022

P-Provisional

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

Every year before commencement of the Cotton Season (Oct. to Sept.), the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture based on the recommendations of its Advisory Board viz., Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACPC) fixes the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staple groups of cotton i.e. medium long staple variety (*staple length 24.5mm to 25.5mm and Micronaire 4.3 to 5.1*) and long staple cotton (*staple length 29.5mm to 30.5mm and Micronaire value 3.5 to 4.3*) with a view to give incentives to the Cotton farmers of the country.

For cotton season 2022-23, Ministry of Agriculture had fixed MSPs of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade at Rs.6080/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.6380/- per quintal for long staple cotton. The MSP rates fixed by Ministry of Agriculture from 2016-17 onwards are given below:-

Year	Medium Staple (<i>staple length 24.5mm to 25.5mm with Micronaire value 4.3 to 5.1</i>)	Long Staple (<i>staple length 29.5m to 30.5mm with Micronaire value 3.5 to 4.3</i>)
2016-17	3860	4160
2017-18	4020	4320
2018-19	5150	5450
2019-20	5255	5550
2020-21	5515	5825
2021-22	5726	6025
2022-23	6080	6380

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 2022-23 (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) 2022-23 in Rs/Quintal
		Basic Staple Length in mm	Micronaire value	
Short Staple (20.0 mm & below)				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	5580
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	5580
Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	5830
4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	5880
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	5930
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	6080
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	6180
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	6230
Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	6280
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	6280
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	6330
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	6380
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	6580
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	6780
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	7580

f. Cotton MSP operations during 2021-22:

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

During cotton season 2021-22, to meet out any eventuality to undertake MSP operations, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) opened 450 procurement centres located at 143 districts in 12 cotton growing States. However, Farmers were getting higher prices above MSP rates by market forces itself and they did not require market intervention by CCI.

Looking at the market situation and fluctuation in cotton prices, the Corporation adopted cautious approach and purchased 0.15 lakh ready bales under Commercial operations wherever viable so as to utilize part of MSP infrastructure and recover part of overhead expenses. The above stock has been sold to the buyers including MSME through e-auction on daily basis.

g. Cotton MSP Operations 2022-23:

The new cotton season 2022-23 has commenced from 1st October 2022. Cotton sowing has been completed and harvesting has started in all the major cotton growing States.

Due to favourable agro-climatic conditions at the time of sowing, better price realization in comparison to other competing crop during last year and increase in Minimum Support Prices of FAQ grade kapas up to 6%, area under cotton cultivation in the Country may increase by 9% i.e. 130 lakh hectares as against 119.10 lakh hectares during cotton season 2021-22.

As per first advance estimate of Directorate of Economics & Statistics (DES), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), cotton production in the Country is estimated to increase by about 10% i.e. 341.90 lakh bales as against 312.03 lakh bales in previous year.

In order that the MSP operations are carried out in a transparent and efficient manner in the ensuing cotton season, Secretary, Textiles chaired a meeting with the State Governments Officials of all cotton growing states on preparedness MSP operations of seed cotton (Kapas) for the cotton season 2022-23. Thereafter, it was decided to direct all cotton growing states to ensure that the following key measures are taken:-

- i. To continue the existing system of MSP procurements in APMC/Notified APMCs with the support of State Governments.
- ii. To prioritize the digitization, a fool-proof system to avoid leakages in the system in order to ensure that the full benefits of MSP scheme reach to real cotton farmers.
- iii. In order to ensure the transparency in MSP operations, all documents e.g. bidding slip, weighment slip, takpattis, etc, to be generated electronically and transferred to CCI server without manual intervention to facilitate faster payment directly in the account of cotton farmers.
- iv. State Government to ensure availability of sufficient storage space for storage of F.P. cotton Bales.
- v. State Government to ensure installation of CCTVs in all APMCs under their jurisdiction and State owned godowns to ensure proper monitoring of MSP operations and maintaining the records for better transparency.
- vi. All the State Governments to make wide publicity amongst cotton farmers to bring only FAQ grade kapas for availing MSP benefit.

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

- i. More than 450 procurement centers covering 143 districts in 12 cotton growing states have been opened in all the cotton growing States under 18 procurement & sales branches.
- ii. Disseminating the necessary information regarding MSP rates to cotton farmers by displaying banners in APMCs, Advertisements

in newspapers, distribution of pamphlets to individual farmers, etc.

- iii. In order to motivate farmers to realize appropriate prices for their kapas, the benefits of bringing dry kapas for sale in APMCs are being emphasized by displaying posters at prominent places like villages, APMC, G&P factories, etc.
- iv. To co-ordinate and monitor MSP operation, MSP Cell constituted at Corporate Office, Zonal Office & Branch Office.
- v. MoU with CWC for adequate storage of MSP stock.
- vi. Implemented 100% payment of cotton purchased under MSP to the cotton farmers directly in their account through online system within 72 hours.
- vii. Use of technology in MSP operation:
 - Direct interaction and outreach with the cotton farmers through 'Cott-Ally' mobile app of the Corporation.
 - Modern gadgets like digitalized moisture meters, to ensure quality based prices to cotton farmers.
 - Laptops along with web-cams and printers for electronic generation of bills with farmers' photos on takpattis to ensure prompt payments directly in cotton farmer's bank accounts.

4.2 Jute and Jute Textiles:

Introduction:

The Jute industry occupies an important place in the national economy of India. It is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal. Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for 'safe' packaging in view of being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. It is estimated that the jute industry provides direct employment to 40 lakh farm families in the agriculture, 2 lakh workers in organised mills, 2 lakh in value added diversification and 3 lakh in Tertiary and allied sector. In addition there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

Raw Jute:

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

Raw Jute Balance Sheet from 2017-18 to 2022-2023:

(Quantity: In lakh bales of 180 Kg. of each bale)

	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u>	<u>2019-20</u>	<u>2020-21</u>	<u>2021-22</u>	<u>2022-23*</u>
(A) SUPPLY						
i) Opening stock	22.00	22.40	18.40	18.0	5.00	19.00
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	76.00	72.00	68.00	60.0	90.00	95.00
iii) Import	3.40	3.00	4.00	2.0	4.00	03.00
Total :	101.40	97.40	90.40	80.0	99.00	117.00
(B) DISTRIBUTION:						
iv) Mill consumption	69.00	69.00	54.00	62.0	66.00	70.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	10.00	10.00	10.00	8.0	12.00	12.00
vi) Export	NIL	NIL	NIL	5.0	2.00	2.00
Total:	79.00	79.00	64.00	75.0	80.00	84.00
(c) CLOSING STOCK:	22.40	18.40	26.40	5.0	19.00	33.00

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

States	Area of Raw Jute (' 000 Hectares)					
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Andhra Pradesh	5.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
Assam	76.43	78.68	73.36	69.08	67.47	66.00
Bihar	110.39	107.70	104.20	85.12	62.09	55.34
Chhattisgarh	1.20	1.10	1.08	1.10	0.97	0.66
Karnataka	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
Meghalaya	11.13	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.16	11.16
Nagaland	4.91	4.95	4.98	5.01	5.04	4.42
Odisha	9.89	7.14	7.21	0.20	4.84	4.53
Tripura	1.28	1.17	1.09	1.15	1.05	0.70
West Bengal	554.08	536.17	525.44	529.01	517.66	518.63
Others	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	782.30	763.41	741.51	704.82	673.28	662.44

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

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

Year (July to June)	Raw Jute Annual Average Price for TD-5 (Ex-West Bengal)	MSP
2014-15	3137	2400
2015-16	5025	2700
2016-17	3997	3200
2017-18	3720	3500
2018-19	4370	3700
2019-20	4365	3950
2020-21	6447	4225
2021-22	6977	4500
2022-23 (up to December 2022)	6617	4750

Jute Goods: Jute fibres are used to produce various types of jute goods which are available in domestic as well as in international markets. The jute industry has relied heavily into producing textiles for packaging. The following table presents the production of sacking, hessian and all other products together since 2014-15.

Jute Goods Production Trends

(Quantity in thousand MT.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2014-15	211.3	901.8	3.0	151.2	1267.3
2015-16	196.5	891.9	0.0	128.9	1217.3
2016-17	178.6	871.6	0.0	92.3	1142.5
2017-18	175.3	910.3	0.0	101.5	1187.1
2018-19	147.6	912.3	0.0	101.3	1161.2
2019-20	127.5	923.5	0.0	114.1	1165.1
2020-21	118.4	739.2	0.0	105.1	962.7
2021-22	119.4	865.1	0.0	95.5	1080.0
2022-23 (upto December 22)	87.9	766.1	0.0	66.7	920.7

Source : IJMA, Jute & Gunny Statistics, October 2022

Domestic Demand of Jute Goods:

(Quantity in thousand MT)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	Total
2014-15	171.7	873.2	0.1	111.4	1156.2
2015-16	164.2	890.2	0.0	90.2	1144.6
2016-17	140.9	855.9	0.0	78.9	1075.7
2017-18	141.9	894.2	0.0	76.5	1112.6
2018-19	130.5	900.0	0.0	82.7	1113.2
2019-20	113.8	907.9	0.0	95.0	1116.7
2020-21	96.0	738.2	0.0	84.1	918.3
2021-22	93.1	834.5	0.0	72.5	1000.1
2022-23 (up to December 22)	65.9	727.1	0.0	51.6	844.6

Source : IJMA, Jute & Gunny Statistics, October 2022

(a) Purchase of B-Twill Bags by Government Agencies:

Government of India has decided to continue Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing

Commodities) Act, 1987 keeping in view the interest of raw jute growers and workers involved in the jute industry. Further, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles have issued an Order bearing S.O. No. 5421(E) dated 27-12-2021 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 stipulating 100% food grains and 20% sugar are required to be compulsorily packed in jute packaging material.

In fact, w.e.f. 30-11-2018, the reservation to food grains was increased to 100% that was 90% in the preceding years by the Ministry of Textiles Order, manifesting in increased patronage of the Govt. of India for more protection/assistance to the jute industry as is seen from the following table:

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

Year	Sugar	Foodgrains
2014-15	20%	90%
2015-16	20%	90%
2016-17	20%	90%
2017-18	20%	90%
2018-19	20%	100%
2019-20	20%	100%
2020-21	20%	100%
2021-22*	20%	100%

*The Order has been extended up to 31st March, 2023.

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

Qty: In '000' Bales

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (Upto 20 th Dec'22)
Qty.	2496	2600	2709	3161	2826	2546	2755	1625

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

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

Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is the Price Support Agency of the Govt. of India for jute. It was set up in April 1971 primarily to protect the interest of the Jute Growers through procurement of Raw Jute under the MSP fixed by the Govt. of India from time to time and also to stabilize the raw jute market for the benefit of the jute farmers and the jute economy as a whole.

JCI is conducting MSP operation as and when required. Raw jute is transacted in over 500 centers' countywide. Raw jute purchased by JCI in association with the State Co-operatives since 2014-15 is given below:-

(Quantity in thousand bales)

Year (July-June)	Production	Procurement			Proc. as percentage of production
		Support	Comml.	Total	
2014-15	7200	15.5	41.1	56.6	0.77
2015-16	6500	0	4.9	4.9	0.075
2016-17	9200	57.4	168.7	226.1	2.46
2017-18	7600	339	0	339	4.46
2018-19	7200	72	0	72	1.0
2019-20	6800	81.1	0	81.1	1.2
2020-21	6000	3.9	0	3.9	0.06
2021-22	9000	0.3	6.9	7.2	0.08
2022-23	9500*	139.0	76	215.0	2.26

1 bale = 180 kg.

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

^Upto 20th Dec'22.

(c) Production of Jute Goods

India is a leading jute goods producing country in the world, accounting for about 50% of estimated world production. Bulk of the manufactured jute goods is predominantly being used in packaging purposes in domestic market. The trend in production of jute goods from since 2014-15 is given below: -

(Quantity in Thousand M.Ton)

Period	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet	Others	TOTAL
April-March			Backing Cloth		
2014-15	211.3	901.8	3.0	151.2	1267.3
2015-16	196.5	891.9	0.0	128.9	1217.3
2016-17	178.6	871.6	0.0	92.3	1142.5
2017-18	173.3	902.7	1.9	100.2	1178.1
2018-19	147.6	912.3	2.0	99.5	1161.4
2019-20	127.5	923.5	0.9	113.2	1165.1
2020-21	118.4	739.2	1.1	104.1	962.8
2021-22	119.4	865.1	1.7	93.8	1080.0
2022-23 (April-Oct 22)	67.3	585.2	0.7	50.0	703.2

Source : IJMA, Jute & Gunny Statistics, October 2022

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

(d) Consumption of Jute Goods:

India is the major producer of jute products in the world primarily due to its vast domestic market. Average domestic consumption out of total production has been around 90%. Trend in domestic consumption of jute goods since 2014-15 is given in the following Table:

(Quantity in Thousand M.Ton)

April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	Total
2014-15	171.7	873.2	0.1	111.4	1156.2
2015-16	164.2	890.2	0.0	90.2	1144.6
2016-17	140.9	855.9	0.0	78.9	1075.7
2017-18	141.9	894.3	0.9	75.6	1112.7
2018-19	130.2	900.8	1.2	81.4	1113.6
2019-20	113.8	907.9	0.5	94.7	1116.9
2020-21	96.0	736.4	1.0	82.9	916.3
2021-22	93.1	834.5	0.4	72.3	1000.3
2022-23 (April-Oct 22)	51.3	554.7	0.0	38.5	644.5

Source : IJMA, Jute & Gunny Statistics, October 2022

(i) Export Performance of Jute Goods:

The Exports trends during the year 2015-16 to 2022-23 (April-September 2022) are as under:

(Quantity:000' M.Ton, Value: Rs. Crores)

Type	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (Apr-Sept. 2022)	
	Qty	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Hessian	77.4	827.32	78.6	930.18	86.8	917.24	64.1	802.69	56.3	758.42	56.4	805.72	90.6	1112.90	44.8	596.90
Sacking	38.3	307.51	46.6	411.81	44.8	407.20	37.1	432.91	38.9	489.49	31.0	438.48	51.5	640.58	28.3	370.98
Yarn	16.9	118.56	9.3	72.76	17.0	130.20	13.6	109.42	14.1	117.91	11.6	131.54	10.5	144.45	4.5	55.71
JDPs	-	562.40	-	590.96	-	631.50	-	815.51	-	963.44	-	1260.79	-	1743.95	-	828.34
Others	5.3	76.55	6.2	68.50	4.2	72.43	6.9	112.74	4.4	94.58	3.8	103.93	9.0	143.98	28.3	78.69
Total	137.9	1892.34	140.7	2074.21	152.8	2158.57	121.7	2273.27	113.7	2423.84	102.8	2740.46	161.6	3785.86	123.2	1930.61

Source: DGCI&S

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

The Import trend during the year 2017-18 to 2022-23 (April- September 2022) are as under:

Import of Jute & Jute Goods into India

Year	Raw Jute		Jute Goods		Total Import (Jute & Jute Goods)	
	Qty. (000' M Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty. (000' M Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty. (000' M Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)
2017-18	68.2	289.16	115.4	880.29	183.6	1169.45
2018-19	57.3	235.93	129.0	951.92	186.3	1187.85
2019-20	77.2	350.39	162.6	1362.77	239.8	1713.16
2020-21	28.9	179.28	111.2	1116.84	140.1	1296.12
2021-22	62.5	449.41	127.6	1392.65	190.1	1842.06
2022-23 (April- Sept.2022)	64.9	458.15	96.6	667.21	161.5	1125.36

Source :DGCI&S

(e) Initiatives/Incentives to Jute Sector

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

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

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

Ministry of Textiles vide Order under JPM Act, 1987 bearing S.O. No. 5421 (E) dated 27-12-2021 valid up to 30/06/2022 stipulated as under:

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

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

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

The validity of order dated 27-12-2021 has been extended upto 31stMarch, 2023.

The CCEA decision has mandated that:-

- Procurement of jute bags for packing of food grains through the GeM portal shall be initiated on trial basis. To begin with, 10% of the indents shall be placed by the State Procurement Agencies (SPA) through reverse auction on the GeM portal. To the extent jute mills fail to supply through the GeM portal bidding within the permissible 30 days, the Ministry of Textiles will allow upfront dilution of mandatory packaging norm. Allocation formula for the Production-cum-Supply Orders (PCSOs) will be modified to incentivize participating jute mills in the GeM portal.
- In case of any shortage or disruption in supply of jute packaging material or in other contingency/exigency, the Ministry of Textiles may, in consultation with the user Ministries concerned, relax these provisions further, up to a maximum of 30% of the production of foodgrains over and above the provisions.
- If the Procurement Agencies do not place indents for jute bags to pack foodgrains as per supply plan prepared by the Department of Food & Public Distribution and bunching of demand (indents) takes place then the jute mills will get reasonable additional time for the supply of jute bags. However, if the mills fail to supply the bags in the extended period, the conditions relating to

dilution will be applicable.

- To ensure that persons engaged in production of raw jute & Jute Packaging material are benefitted from the mandatory packaging, a suitable mechanism will be devised for enabling payment of statutory dues to jute workers and prompt payment to jute farmers and balers on procurement of raw jute. The mechanism will include obtaining periodical certification from the Labour Department of the State Government concerned on statutory payments to workers and self-certification from the mills on prompt payment for raw jute supplies.

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

- (ii) **Jute-Smart**, an e-Governance Initiative is a Smart Tool for Procurement of B-Twill Sacking, is launched by Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on Good Governance day, 2016. JUTE-SMART seeks to provide an integrated platform for use by all the stakeholders to allow easy access to information, more transparency and ease of doing business for the jute sector.

B-Twill Supply Management & Requisition Tool, in short, JUTE-SMART is a web based application developed to facilitate end to end transactions relating to procurement of B-Twill sacking. It is designed to:

- Integration of the process of indenting of B-Twill by the SPAs.
- Remittance of required fund by SPAs into their respective bank accounts.
- Rule based allocation of Production Control cum Supply Order (PCSO) by the Office of Jute Commissioner.
- Generation of Inspection calls by the jute mills and allocation of inspectors by the Inspection Agencies.

- Uploading the Inspection report by the Inspecting Agency.
- Uploading of dispatch information by loaders/ jute mills for transport by Rail/Road and CONCOR.
- Generation of bills by the jute mills and ultimately release of payment by this office from the respective banks to the jute mills.
- Generation of complaints online, if any, by the SPAs.
- Real time reconciliation of funds remitted by the SPAs.

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

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

In addition, the system provides for automated transactions through banks to reduce cost to the State Procurement Agencies on account of loss of interest on their funds.

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

At present, the JUTE-SMART software has become operational and indents for a total quantity of around 183.83 lakh bales worth Rs. 58.37 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART from the month of November, 2016 to January, 2023

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

f) **National Jute Board**

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

(i) **Jute – ICARE (Jute: Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise):-**

NJB has been implementing a project Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) for the last seven 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 project introduces package of scientific methods of jute cultivation and retting exercises for improving fibre quality and productivity and reducing the cost of jute production and increasing farmers' income. The scientific methods include (i) Registration of farmers (ii) Supply of certified seeds, seed driller, nail weeder and CRIJAF Sona, sending SMSs and demonstrating usages of modernized tools retting exercise etc. Physical progress of Jute-ICARE are as follows :-

Particulars	ICARE-I (2015-16)	ICARE-II (2016-17)	ICARE-III (2017-18)	ICARE-IV (2018-19)	ICARE-V (2019-20)	ICARE-VI (2020-21)	ICARE-VII (2021-22)	ICARE-VIII (2022-23)
No. of Jute growing block / state covered	4 Blocks under W.B & Assam	14 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P & Meghalaya	30 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P & Meghalaya	69 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P & Meghalaya	72 blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P and Meghalaya	130 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P & Tripura	140 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P & Tripura	170 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P & Tripura
Land covered(Ha)	12331	26264	70628	98897	106934	110893	125000	189483
No. of farmers covered	21548	41616	102372	193070	243549	258324	300000	420309
Certified Jute seed provided (JRO-204 JBO-2003H)	64 MT	160 MT	500 MT	755 MT	535 MT	604 MT	800MT	192 MT
Seed drill machine (Nos)	350	700	1200	1950	2550	3150	4150	4950
Nail Weeder machine (Nos)	500	700	1200	1950	2850	3750	4950	5750
CRIJAF SONA (MT)	83	273	206	610	612	500	650	600

Source: National Jute Board.

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

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

(ii) Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery (ISAPM):

To increase the productivity of the jute machinery and make them efficient by replacing the old machines by new and technologically advanced machines, NJB implemented ISAPM scheme by providing 20% and 30% of the cost of machineries to Jute Mills and MSME-JDP Units respectively. During 2014-15 to 2020-21, incentive amounting to Rs. 7176.26 lakh to jute mills and JDP units has been released and likely 5 times of incentivized amount invested by the Jute Mills / JDP Units.

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Incentive (Rs. In lakh)	362.18	355.57	1739.21	1427.23	920.12	1655.95	726.15
No. of Mills / unit benefitted	18	22	39	52	27	20	21

(iii) Workers' Welfare Scheme (Sulabh Sauchalaya):

NJB provided assistance to the jute mills for improvement of sanitation, health facilities and working conditions of jute mill workers. The rate of assistance is @ 90% of actual expenses subject to maximum of Rs. 60.00 lakh (per mill/annum). The performance under the Scheme during the last 5 years is given below:

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

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

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

Educational Support/Scholarship has been provided to girl children of the workers of Jute Mills and MSME-JDP units on passing out Secondary and Higher Secondary Examinations. The performance under the Scheme during the last 6 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
Scholarship Amount Rs. In lakh	187.20	238.84	354.74	277.36	255.25	259.70	267.55	316.45
No. of girl children	2721	3151	4442	3835	3573	3618	3613	4404

* Under NJDP – Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

(v) Export Market Development Assistance (EMDA) Scheme

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

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
EMD assistance Rs. In lakh	272.78	306.48	428.12	384.39	439.81	174.29
No. of regd. Exporters	51	63	73	60	70	52

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

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

Retail Outlet scheme supported supply chain and bulk supply of JDPs for selective and mass consumption to enhance the spread of JDPs all over the country, particularly in the regions where polythene bags have been banned. The performance under the Scheme during the last 7 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*
Incentive Rs. In lakh	71.11	94.75	95.15	51.87	30.60	2.00	1.26	30.14
No. of units	11	20	25	14	10	3	8	13

* Under NJDP – Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

(vii) Jute Integrated Development (JID) Scheme:

JID Scheme aims at setting up local units and agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bona fide bodies to carry out various activities. JID agencies will also act as a facilitator for rendering the backward and forward linkages to the existing and potential entrepreneurs, imparting awareness and training at grass-root levels mainly on technology application and design /product development and disseminations. JID agencies will also be a prime source for market facilitation to the Jute Diversified Products (JDP) units, SHGs, WSHGs, NGOs. Thus help creating and sustaining the production units there by generating employment to thousands of people in the rural areas through entrepreneurship development and the setting-up of Self Help Groups, particularly Women Self Help Groups(WHSGs). The performance of JID Scheme for last 5 years, since its inception in 2016-17, is given here under:

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

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

(viii) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme

This scheme aims at accelerating the pace of JDP activities in the country by catering to the jute unorganized sector and the production units so that jute raw material is supplied to them regularly at economic rates i.e. mill gate price plus actual transportation cost, to help them manufacture high value products, both for domestic and international markets. This is a sustainable process to increase production base for JDPs and to provide employments to rural masses particularly the women for which competent organizations / agencies having backward and forward linkages.

The JRMBs act as a complement to the training & skill development efforts being made by the JIDSs in their respective regions to develop new WSHGs, artisans & entrepreneurs in addition to serving the existing WSHGs, artisans & entrepreneurs. The performance of JRMB scheme for last 06 years, since its inception in 2016-17, is given hereunder:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 *
Expenditure (Rs.In lakhs)	14.87	34.30	69.56	87.79	27.72	75.37
No.of collaborating units	9	11	19	10	12	21

* Under NJDP – Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

National Jute Development Program (NJDP)

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

1. **Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation And Advanced Retting Exercise) Programme**

Objective - With introduction of a package of modern and scientific agronomic practices, for quality and productivity improvement in Jute Cultivation. The programme has been implemented by NJB since 2015-16 in collaboration with the Jute Corporation of India (JCI) and Central Research Institute for Jute and Allied Fibre (CRIJAF, ICAR).

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

Sub-Scheme :

(a) **Capital Subsidy for Acquisition of Plant & Machinery (CSAPM)** has been implemented for manufacturing Jute Diversified Products and to facilitate modernization / upgradation of the existing Jute mills and MSME JDP Units. Incentive @ 30% of the cost of machinery is provided to mill and MSME-JDP units for production of JDPs.

(b) **Jute Resource cum Production Centre (JRCPC)** has been implemented to spread jute diversification trainings to new artisans and WSHGs for sustained employment for production of JDPs. Under the scheme, 13 JRCPC collaborating agencies have been engaged and imparted trainings to 408 new jute artisans on products: woolenised jute carpets, braided items and novelty gift items, jute bags.

(c) **Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB)** has been implemented to supply jute raw materials to jute artisans, MSMEs for production of JDPs at Mill Gate price. Under the scheme 21 JRMBs – collaborating agencies have been engaged to supply Jute Raw Materials.

(d) **Jute Retail Outlets (JRO) Scheme** has been implemented to facilitate existing and new artisans / entrepreneurs for promotion and sale of JDPs through Retail Outlets / Showrooms. During 2021-22, 13 retail outlets were opened by the jute entrepreneurs under the scheme.

(e) **Jute Design Resource Centre (JDRC)** for designing and development of market worthy innovative jute diversified products and helping existing and new JDP manufacturers and exporters.

(f) **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme** - Jute Mills and MSME JDP units exporting JDPs are being supported for manufacturing and exporting jute diversified products and making them cost competitive in the international markets. The registered Exporters are entitled for incentive on exported jute diversified products @ 5% of the cost of jute raw material used limited to 3 % of FOB value realized .During 2021-22, NJB settled 35 claims applications amounting to Rs 318.53 Lakh under the scheme.

(g) **Jute Mark Logo**– Jute Mark India Logo is being promoted and used by the manufacturers / exporters of Jute Products to ensure quality compliance representing percentage of jute in the blending process. The Logo has been issued by Textiles Committee, Mumbai. The logo was unveiled by Secretary (Textiles) on 9th July, 2022 at Kolkata.

3. **Market Development Promotion activities (Domestic & Exports)** : As measure for market promotion of jute and jute product, NJB has been facilitating participation of JDP units for promotion and sale of JDPs in the domestic market and to the registered jute exporters to boost export of jute goods. During 2021-22, NJB organised 24 nos. domestic fairs with 540 jute units / beneficiaries and in 2 international fairs with 07 registered jute exporters. During 2022-23, NJB facilitated 672 jute units in 34 nos. jute fairs and 24 exporters 5 international fairs/ events.

4. **Scholarship Scheme for the girl children of the workers of jute mills, JDP-MSMEs:** NJB provided education support to the girl children of the workers of Jute Mills/MSME-JDP Units in the form of incentives @ Rs.5,000/- on passing out Secondary Examination and Rs.10,000/- on Higher Secondary Examination under the scheme. During 2021-22,

NJB released scholarship amounting to Rs 316.45 Lakh to 4404 girl children of the workers of Jute Mills / MSME-JDP Units.

Product Diversification (R&D) Studies

National Jute Board, under National Jute Development Programme (NJDP) has been actively engaged in prioritization of Research & Development to explore the possibilities of jute in Textile and Non Textile Applications. In this direction, the on-going R&D projects undertaken includes among others, Denim quality specialized jute fabrics, Viscose fibre from jute and Bamboo pulps jute composite for automatic acoustic insulation, Nano-technological intervention on jute geotextiles for long term sustainability. Cost effective Handmade carpets with jute and other natural fibres and so on. Various Textile Research Associations viz. NITRA, ATIRA, NIT, NINFET, WRA have been assigned with the R&D Projects for and explore possibilities of jute in various applications.

4.3. Silk and Sericulture

Introduction

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

4.3.1 Physical Progress

India with the production of 34,903 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounted for 73.97% (25,818 MT), Tasar 4.20% (1,466 MT), Eri 21.10% (7,364 MT) and Muga 0.73% (255 MT) of the total raw silk production of 34,903 MT. The bivoltine raw silk production has increased by 17.07% to 7941 MT during 2021-22 from 6,783 MT during 2020-21. Further, under Vanya silks, Tasar production has reduced by 45.48% during 2021-22 over 2020-21, main reason for this is adverse climatic conditions and erratic rainfall during crop season. However, production of Eri and Muga silks, have increase by 6% and 6.7% respectively during 2021-22 over 2020-21.

The details of variety-wise raw silk production during the year 2018-19 to 2021-22, target & achievement (till October-2022) for the current financial year 2022-23 are given below:

Particulars	2018-19 Achmnt.	2019-20 Achmnt.	2020-21 Achmnt.	2021-22 Achmnt.	2022-23	
					Target	Achmnt. (Till Oct-22)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.35	2.39	2.38	2.42	2.60	2.50
Raw Silk Production:						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	6987	7009	6783	7941	9250	4571

Mulberry (Cross breed)	18358	18230	17113	17877	19510	10121
Sub Total (Mulberry)	25345	25239	23896	25818	28760	14691
Vanya						
Tasar	2981	3136	2689	1466	3850	202
Eri	6910	7204	6946	7364	7900	4746
Muga	233	241	239	255	290	151
Sub Total (Vanya)	10124	10581	9874	9085	12040	5099
GRAND TOTAL	35468	35820	33770	34903	40800	19790
Cumulative Estimated Employment (Million persons)	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.8		

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

a. Scheme and its Components

The Central Sector Scheme viz “**Silk Samagra-2**” an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry is under implementation for the period of 2021-22 to 2025-26 with the following 4 components:

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

The above four major Components of Silk Samagra-2 are interlinked and aimed at a common goal. While the R&D units develop technology packages, impart training on improved technology programmes to stake holders and transfer the technology to the field through front line demonstration, the responsibility of seed production units is up-keep of the four tier seed multiplication network for maintaining the racial quality, hybrid vigour and robustness of breeds, production and supply of nucleus and basic seeds to own units and State seed production units and facilitate increase in the basic seed production in State units. The Board Secretariat and Regional Offices of the Central Silk Board conceive and implement the developmental schemes to ensure that the output generated from Plan programmes are disseminated to the stake holders in coordination with the State Govt. for the development of silk industry. The units under the Quality Certification Systems help to maintain and certify the quality standards set by the R&D units for silkworm seed, cocoon, raw silk and silk products covering the entire silk value chain, besides promoting pure silk products through Silk Mark label in domestic and international markets through appropriate branding by Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI).

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

The funding pattern (%) for individual beneficiary oriented components of Silk Samagra-2 is as follows:

1. The fund sharing pattern (%) for individual beneficiary oriented Silk Samagra-2 components other than states in NE region:

Category (Small and Marginal Farmers)	GOI (CSB)	State	Beneficiary
General States	50 %	25 %	25 %
General States – For SCSP & TSP	65 %	25 %	10 %
Special Status States (for General, SCSP & TSP Category)	80 %	10 %	10 %

2. Funding Pattern(%) for Seri Business Enterprise / New Entrepreneurs

Category (New Entrepreneurs / Startups)	GOI (CSB)	State	Beneficiary
General	30 %	20 %	50 %
SCSP, TSP, Special Status States/NE States	40 %	30 %	30 %
Existing Entrepreneurs			
General	20 %	20 %	60 %
SCSP, TSP, Special Status States/NE States	30 %	30 %	40 %

3. Funding Pattern(%) for North East specific Sericulture Projects in line with NERTPS shall be continued as under :

Category	GOI (CSB)	State	Beneficiary
Group activity/ Community based programmes (Small and Marginal Farmers)	100 %	-	-
Common Facility/ State infrastructure	90 %	10 %	-
Individual Benef. (Small and Marginal Farmers)	90 %	-	10 %

4.3.2. Silk Samagra-2 Highlights

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

match the raw Silk production target.

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

Financial allocation & expenditure for plan schemes

The table below indicates year-wise financial progress in respect of “Silk Samagra” & “Silk Samagra-2” schemes during last 4 years (2018-19 to 2021-22) and current year 2022-23 (till October-2022) :

(Cr. Rs.)

Scheme	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23 (Till Oct-2022)	
	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.
Silk Samagra/ Silk Samagra-2	120.00	117.41	209.91	209.91	202.13	202.13	374.56	365.55	382.22	106.85
Of which for NE	14.00	11.41	11.50	11.50	22.75	22.75	35.47	33.84	29.52	14.24
Of which for SCSP	25.00	25.00	30.00	30.00	41.25	41.25	35.00	35.00	25.00	0.11
Of which for TSP	15.84	15.84	20.00	20.00	31.50	31.50	50.00	43.75	35.00	17.5

Note: Only scheme cost and excludes administrative cost.

4.3.3. North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme

North East being a non-traditional area for Sericulture, Govt. of India has given special emphasis for consolidation and expansion of Sericulture in all the North Eastern States with critical interventions from host plantation development to finished products with value addition at every stage of production chain. As a part of this, under NERTPS-an Umbrella scheme of Ministry of Textiles, the Govt. of India has approved 38 Sericulture projects for implementing in the identified potential districts of all North Eastern States under four broad categories viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP), Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP), Eri Spun Silk Mills and Aspirational Districts with a total cost of Rs.1115.64 crore, of which GoI share is Rs.963.74 crore. The implementation of above projects resulted in bringing around 37,326 acres of plantation under mulberry, eri, muga & oak tasar sectors covering 50,826 beneficiaries and contributed to enhance production of raw silk in NE states from 4602 MT during 2013-14 to 7936 MT during 2021-22.

4.3.3.1. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)

Eighteen projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs.631.97 crore (GoI share of Rs.525.11 crores) under ISDP in Assam including BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura states. Till Oct-2022, an amount of Rs. 482.73 Cr. has been released to these projects, raised 29,910 acres of Mulberry, Eri & Muga plantation and benefited around 38,178 beneficiaries.

Silk Printing Unit at Tripura: To modernize the Silk printing facilities for value addition to the silk and fabric produced in Tripura, a project for establishment of Silk Processing and Printing Unit under NERTPS was approved at a total cost of Rs. 3.71 crore with 100% Central assistance. This unit targets to print and process 1.50 lakh metre silk per annum.

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

4.3.3.2 Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)

To produce import substitute bivoltine silk in NE states, ten projects under IBSDP are being implemented at a total cost of Rs.290.32 crore with GoI share of Rs. 258.74 crore. Till Oct-2022, an amount of Rs. 237.08 Cr. has been released to these projects, raised around 4,650 acres of mulberry plantation and benefited around 9,379 women beneficiaries in all NE States (except Manipur).

4.3.3.3 Eri Spun Silk Mills (ESSM)

Establishment of 3 Eri Spun Silk Mills in Assam, BTC and Manipur States have been approved with a total cost of Rs. 72.31 crore with goI share of Rs.65.00 crores to produce 165 MT of Eri spun silk yarn per annum, which benefits around 7,500 stakeholders after completion of establishment.

4.3.3.4 Development of Sericulture in Aspirational Districts

Govt. of India initiated development of silk industry in the Aspirational Districts in one/two blocks per district covering Mulberry, Eri, Muga or Oak Tasar as per the potentiality of the district with the involvement of State Governments. Presently, 5 sericulture projects are under implementation in the states of Assam, BTC, Mizoram, Meghalaya and Nagaland at a total cost of Rs. 79.60 crore with GOI share of Rs. 73.47 crore. These projects envisaged to cover 3,360 acres of plantation to benefit around 4,245 beneficiaries. Till Oct-2022, an amount of Rs. 59.77 Cr. to these projects, raised around 2,766 acres

of Mulberry, Eri, Muga or Oak Tasar plantation and benefited around 3,269 beneficiaries.

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

4.3.4.1. Research & Development (R&D)

- During 2022-23 (upto October 2022), 19 research projects were initiated and implemented *viz.*, 10 (Mulberry Sector), 4 (Post cocoon sector) and 5 Specialized sectors (Seed, Germplasm & Biotechnology).
- During 2022-23 (upto October 2022), 08 research projects *viz.*, 5 (Mulberry Sector), 2 (Post cocoon sector) were concluded.
- A total of 31 new concept notes were proposed by CSB R&D institutes during 2022-23, of which 13 were approved (05 coded and 05 projects are under process); 12 proposals were not approved; 04 concept notes sent for revision/resubmission; 02 concept notes approved as pilot studies.
- CSB R&D institutes, in addition to the multi-institutional collaboration (between CSB R&D institutes), are also collaborated with other research Institutes such as IISc Bengaluru, NESAC Shillong, Bhat Biotech Bengaluru, TTRI-Jorhat, ICAR (CIFRI Kolkata, NBAIR Bengaluru, IIHR Bengaluru), CSIR (CFTRI-Mysuru, NEIST-Jorhat) and State Universities (University of North Bengal, Central University-Manipur, AAU-Jorhat, Vel Tech University-Chennai, ACU-Mandya), PRADAN, NABARD etc. At present, 18 such projects are being carried out in collaboration with these institutes/ organizations.
- International collaboration has also been undertaken by the CSB R&D institutes. At present, two research projects undergoing in collaboration with international institutes such as Tokyo University of Agri. & Technology-Japan, Yamaguchi University-Japan, Uzbek Research Institute-Uzbekistan.

- In addition to the in-house funding, CSB R&D institutes also expedite financial assistance from national agencies *viz.*, DST, DBT, PPV&FR and NABARD etc. a total of 11 research projects with external funding are being carried out at various units of CSB.

4.3.4.2. R&D interventions- Mulberry Sector

- 175 accessions screened for ploidy identification (158 - diploid, 06 - triploid, 04 - exaploid & 1 - decasoploidy).
- DUS characteristic for example, reference & candidate varieties (27 morphological characters recorded).
- C-9 (C-2058) recorded 10% higher leaf productivity over C-2038 under red and laterite soils of E & NE states (MLT).
- Four new genotypes (C-174, E-13, C-252 & C-131) recorded 13-20% higher leaf yield over C-2038 along with better leaf quality & lower pest severity under FYT.
- C-2038 cultivation under 2'x2' spacing with 120% RDF recorded 18% higher leaf yield and nutritive quality compared to control.
- Whole genome sequence of the I flavivirus is decoded (NCBI accession no. MW115117).
- Vidi greenpath 2ml/L (organic)/ Wetttable Sulphur 80% WDG @3g/L/ Cyenopyrafen 30% SC (Kunoichi) @ 0.5ml/L/ Fenazaquin Magister 10%EC 1.5 ml/L composition recommended for the management of the mites (*Polyphagotarsonemus latus*).
- Callus induction was achieved from the leaf and nodal explants of PPR1, Goshomerami and Chinese white.
- 14 SSR primers were identified as polymorphic and the suspected duplicates in mulberry germplasm were presumed to be distinct.

- Developed PCR based markers for Haploid plant identification.
- Standardized paper-strip method for detection of pesticides.
- Mulberry pupae based mayonnaise and beverage mix & Eri pickle, Eri roasted and spiced pupae products have prepared and sensory evaluation conducted.
- Trials of silkworm pupae based poultry and fish feed formulations for three species of fishes (*Pangasinodon hypothalamus*, *Oreochromis niloticus* and *Amur carp*) were conducted.
- Productive double hybrid DHP5 (cocoon yield - 77.05 kg/100 dfls; 1.942g cocoon wt.; 0.450g shell wt. & 23.18% shell).
- Improved crossbreed, 12Y x BFC1 has been authorized by the HAC-CSB after the successful authorization trials of (2.3 lakhs dfls with 45-55 kg/100 dfls) and recommended for commercial exploitation in E & NE India.
- Silkworm germplasm of 115 bivoltine and 83 multivoltine accessions were assessed for Inbreeding depression in 8 economic parameters (fecundity, ERR/No, ERR/wt. (kg), Cocoon wt. (g), Shell wt. (g), Shell ratio (%), Avg. filament length (m) and denier).
- Immunodiagnostic techniques such as ELISA and Dot blot assay were developed for detection of *Nosema* pathogen in silkworms.
- Sequenced the microsporidian presently infecting the silkworm crops and it is identified as *Nosema bombycis* which is having 100% similarity to *Nosema bombycis* (China, Karnataka & AP & sequence submitted to NCBI OP090641.1).
- Assemble and analysed the transcriptome of *Nosema assamensis* and identified candidate genes for the development of LFA for detection of *Nosema* pathogen causing pebrine disease in

Vanya and Mulberry silkworms. Full length ORF of two genes expressed using pET32a bacterial expression system.

- The expressed protein has been used for production of polyclonal and monoclonal antibodies for LFA development.
- Developed protocol for computerized Zari testing.

4.3.4.3. R&D interventions- Vanya Sector

- Castor gene pool was enriched with 02 more accessions collected from high altitude in Tawang, Arunachal Pradesh (Total 30 accessions collected so far: 24 perennial & 6 annual).
- Som plants were fortified with 0.2% extract of commercially available seed weed (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) and nutritive quality of the leaves and cocoon characteristics improved.
- The causative pathogen of virosis in *A. assamensis* is identified as Cypovirus 4 (AaCPV4)
- A multiplex PCR is developed for simultaneous detection of AaCPV4, Iflavirus, and *Nosema* sp. in vanya silkworms.
- TasarGeo Tag mobile application developed and linked with both mobile and GAGAN dongle for the survey of tasar silkworm ecoraces.
- Model Eri chawki rearing house with 5000 dfls brushing capacity was designed and fabricated (higher yield ~20% at farmers field).
- Under muga silkworm improvement programme, stabilized a muga silkworm line with improved characteristics such as filament (~ 500 m), compact cocoons & fecundity (~250).
- Analyzed the whole genome data of Muga silkworm *A. assamensis* and identified gene related to silk character and immune response.
- Patenting and commercialization of RESHMEEN (fish feed from tasar spent pupae) initiated.
- A quick & efficient method (pre-cocoon treatment) to achieve uniform muga cocoon cooking developed (reduced cooking time 3-4 times re-usability, improvement in reelability

& 10% improvement in raw silk recovery as compared to soda-base method).

4.3.4.4. Technologies/products obtained patent/offered for Commercialization

a. Patent granted:

1. Dusting Machine for silkworms (Chwaki duster) Patent No. 394974 granted on 19.04.2022 – CSRTI-Mysuru.
2. A Machine for cleaning and disinfection of trays for rearing Silkworms (tray washing machine) Patent No. 402483 granted on 28.07.2022 - CSRTI-Mysuru.
3. Vanya silk Wet reeling machine, Patent no. 407711 granted on 27.09.2022 – CSTRI-Bengaluru.
4. Nirmool (5146724 dtd. 24.09.2022) - Trade Mark Granted – CSRTI-Berhampore.

b. Commercialization:

1. Poshan - M/s. R.V.Seri Agrovet, Kolar:13.06.2022, M/s. SERIO CARE, Kolar:14.07.2022, M/s. Seri-Con Technologies, Bengaluru: 20.09.2022 (R) – CSRTI-Mysuru.
2. Vijetha - Bed disinfectant - M/S. Healthline Pvt. Ltd – CSRTI-Mysuru.
3. Cocoon Cutting cum Pupae Separator Machine - M/S. NSTG India Pvt. Ltd – CSRTI-Mysuru.
4. Commercialization of Pebrine visualization Solution (PVS) with M/s. Biosafe Hygiene on 19.05.2022 through NRDC, New Delhi - CTRTI-Ranchi.

4.3.4.5. Product Design Development and Diversification

1. Generic and Brand promotion of Indian Silks by organising theme pavilions and display of products in silk expos /exhibitions.
2. Assist silk manufacturers and exporters in

development of innovative designs and fabrics in tune with the market demand.

3. Display of latest developments in silk products and ultimately to create a Centre of excellence for innovations in Indian Silks.
4. Muga Satin fabric on power loom and Garments.
5. Eri silk denim fabrics for Blazer and garments, Eri and Mulberry knits, Eri silk blanket and carpet & Eri silk thermal wear.
6. Tasar silk fabric on power looms for bridal dress.
7. Kanchipuram sarees with Muga silk is designed for replacement of Zari.
8. Stain guard and Aroma treated sarees.
9. Silk sarees /fabrics printed in Bagh (MP) cluster.
10. Products with traditional Lambani art work.
11. Mulberry x Eri sarees with Bomkai Design.
12. Mulberry saree with Nagaland tribal motif and Silk /linen, silk / cotton, silk / modal fabrics.

4.3.4.6. Capacity Building & Training

The Capacity Building & Training division along with all the R&D institute of CSB during 2022-23 continued the skill seeding & skill upgradation of industry stakeholders through various training programmes. The participants were exposed to various recommended technologies and other recent developments in the Silk sector covering all the sub-sectors of Silk (Mulberry, Tasar, Eri&Muga) through a variety of structured and need-based training & demonstration programmes.

A total of 12163 persons (including in-house and industry stakeholders) were covered during 2021-22. During 2022-23 (up to October, 2022), against of the target of 11120 persons, 3785 persons were trained for different 'Skill seeding' & 'Skill development' training.

4.3.4.7. Transfer of Technology (TOT)

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects are being effectively transferred to the field through various Extension Communication Programmes (ECP) viz, Krishi Melas, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes, Field Days, Farmers' Meet, Audio Visual programmes, Technology demonstrations etc. During 2022-23 upto the end of October-2022, a total number of 356 ECPs were organized under pre-cocoon sector and various technologies developed by the Central Silk Board R&D institutes were transferred effectively among 17,443 stakeholders. Further, 53,987 lots of cocoon, raw silk, fabric, dyes, water etc. were tested for various parameters.

4.3.4.8. Information technology (I.T Initiatives upto October- 2022)

- 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. All the main institutes are regularly providing advisories through this portal. Till 31-10-2022, total of 894 advisories and 56,80,310 SMS messages were sent.
- 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. Mobile numbers received from DOS are updated and all the registered 13,865 farmers are receiving SMS messages on daily basis.
- iii. **SILKS Portal:** Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System portal has been developed in association with North Eastern Space Application Centre, Dept. of Space by capturing geographical images through satellite and used for analysis and selection of potential areas for promoting Sericulture activities in those areas. Multi lingual, multi district data is being updated regularly.

iv. **Video Conference:** CSB has full-fledged Video Conference facility at CSB Complex, Bangalore, CSR&TI, Mysore & Berhampore, CTR&TI, Ranchi, CSR&TI, Pampore, CMER&TI, Lahdoigarh, RO, New Delhi and MSSO Guwahati. Till 31/10/2022, 535 multi-studio Video conferences and web based video conferences were also conducted.

v. **CSB website:** Central Silk Board has a website "csb.gov.in" in bi-lingual English and Hindi. Maximum information is disseminated through this portal for the benefit of common citizen, who may need to know about the organisation as well as schemes and other details. Publicity of sericulture plan programmes, achievements and sharing of success stories are featured in the website.

vi. **National Database for farmers and reelers:** Farmers and Reelers data base is designed and developed to have database of Farmers and Reelers at national level, which will help policy makers with appropriate information for effective decision making. As on 31/10/2022, a total number of 7,61,153 farmers and 15,538 reelers details have been recorded by the states in the database.

4.3.5. Seed Organisation - Silkworm Seed Production and Supply

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

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2021-22 & 2022-23 (up to October, 2022):

(Unit: Lakh dfls)

Particulars	2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt. (Till Oct-22)
Mulberry	400	329.74	425.00	195.23
Tasar	51.40	47.46	46.23	24.43
Oak Tasar	0.138	0.053	0.1035	0.017
Muga	6.463	6.20	6.59	4.3
Eri	6.00	6.45	6.20	5.54
Total	464.001	389.903	484.1235	229.517

4.3.6. Coordination and Market Development

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

The activities of CSB include Research and Development, front line demonstration, maintenance of four-tier silkworm seed production network, leadership role in commercial silkworm seed production, standardizing and instilling quality parameters in various production processes, promotion of Indian Silkin domestic and international markets and advising the Union Government on all matters concerning sericulture and silk industry. These activities are being carried out by a network of 159 units (as on 31-10-2022) located in different States.

The Research and Development Institutes of Central Silk Board are striving continuously to provide scientific and technical support to the sericulture sector to meet the increasing domestic demands of

silk and the challenges posed by global warming, international competition, urbanization and outbreak of new pests and diseases. The R& D Institutes are providing training on different aspects of sericulture and silk industry to the farmers / students/stake holders to enhance their capacity.

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

4.3.7. Quality Certification System:

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

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

The progress achieved under the Silk Mark Scheme during the year 2021-22 & 2022-23 (up to October, 2022) is given below:

Particulars	2021-22		2022-23	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt. (Till Oct-22)
Total No. of new Members enrolled	200	360	275	324
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	20	30.42	27	30.95
Awareness Pro-grammes/ Exhibition/ Fairs/ Workshop/ Road shows	300	497	600	494

4.3.7.1 Silk Mark Expos

In order to ensure that Silk Mark gains further credibility & popularity, Silk Mark Expos were being organized exclusively for Silk Mark Authorized Users across the country.

- SMOI, Guwahati organized “Silk Mark Expo 2022” at Guwahati from 06.04.2022 to 10.04.2022.

44 SMOI members from 08 different states have participated in the expo. Approximately 3000 people visited the expo and recorded the business of Rs. 1.4 Crore.

- SMOI, Kolkata Chapter organized “Silk Mark Expo 2022 Patna” at Patna from 27.04.2022 to 01.05.2022. 26 SMOI members from 06 different states have participated in the expo. Approximately 2000 people visited the expo and recorded the business of Rs. 30-35 lakh.
- SMOI, Bengaluru Organized Silk Mark Expo at Bengaluru from 4th to 8th August, 2022 at Rangoli, MG road Metro, Bengaluru.
- SOI, New Delhi Organized Silk Mark Expo from 22nd to 28th August, 2022 at Agha khan hall, New Delhi.
- CEO-SMOI visited Romania to participate in the ISC conference cum Exhibition from 5th to 14th Sep, 2022.

4.3.8. Budget Allocation for Plan Schemes

The budget allocation and expenditure incurred by CSB towards implementation of major Schemes and Programmes of CSB during the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 (Till Oct., 2022) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

#	Programmes of CSB	2021-22		2022-23	
		Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation (BE Approved)	Expnd. (Provisional) (upto Oct-2022)
Silk Samagra(Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry)					
1.	Research, Development, Training & I T Initiatives				
2.	Seed Organisation	790.00	775.32	815.00	409.97
3.	Coordination & Market Development (HRD)	(*)	(*)	(\$)	(\$)
4.	Quality Certification System & Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up gradation				
	SCSP	35.00	35.00	25.00	0.11

	TSP	50.00	43.75	35.00	17.5
Grand Total		875.00	854.07	875.00	427.58

(*)-During 2021-22, the allocation of Rs. 790.00 & expenditure of Rs. 775.32 crore includes “GIA-Salary component” of Rs. 488.52 crore.

(\$)-For the financial year 2022-23, the allocation of Rs. 875 crore includes “GIA-Salary component” of Rs. 492.78 crore and Expenditure of Rs. 409.97 crore includes Rs. 320.73 crore towards “GIA-Salary component” up to October, 2022.

4.3.9 Convergence

The Ministry of Textiles is extending support to the sericulture sector under CSS (SILK SAMAGRA) & NERTPS schemes. Efforts are also being made to mobilize additional funds through convergence, by availing the financial support from other schemes being implemented by various other Ministries of Govt. of India. As per the latest reports received from States, during the year 2021-22, states have sanctioned projects worth of Rs. 554.82 crores, of which Rs. 173.86 crores have been released under RKVY, MGNREGA and other convergence programmes. During the financial year 2022-23 (Till Oct.-22), states have submitted 58 proposals for Rs. 140.33 crores, received sanction for Rs. 130.08 crores and received funds of Rs. 24.40 crores for sericulture sector through convergence. Progress reports from few States are still awaited.

4.4 Wool & Woolen Textiles

4.4.1. Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted in July, 1987 with its headquarters at Jodhpur, Rajasthan. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Society Registration Act 1958. CWDB is Nodal Agency of MOT for implementation of Wool Sector scheme namely ‘Integrated Wool Development Programme’ (IWDP) in all wool producing States during the period of 15th Finance Commission.

4.4.2. Plan Budget

For Development of Wool Sector, the Ministry of Textiles has approved rationalization and continuance of Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) through SFC Note for implementation during the period of 15th Finance Commission i.e. from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with total financial allocation of Rs. 126 Crore. Out of this, the budget allocation for financial year 2022-23 is Rs. 15.00 crore and expenditure up to 31st October, 2022 is Rs. 2.12 crore (including Rs 1.70 crore of IWDP-Salary component) under implementation of IWDP scheme by the CWDB.

A. Details of Schemes under Implementation:

The Integrated Wool Development Programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including the components of (i) Wool Marketing Scheme, (ii) Wool Processing Scheme, (iii) HRD & Promotional Activities and (iv) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS). The progress made under different components of IWDP are as under-

i) Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS)

Sub-components under Wool Marketing Scheme are to support for more procurement of raw wool on remunerative price by ‘Creation of Revolving Fund for marketing of raw wool’, Creation of e-portal for marketing/auction of wool, Financial assistance for formation of Wool Producers Societies/SHGs, Organizing buyers-seller meets to ensure ease in sale of raw wool for wool growers, financial assistance to strengthening infrastructure required for wool marketing in existing/new wool mandis/grading/collection centres and organizing Woollen Expos for providing marketing support to woollen artisans/ weavers/ societies etc. The Revolving Fund for marketing of wool will be utilized by the Implementing Agencies (State Govt. Wool Marketing Boards/Corps.) to purchase wool and

after purchasing wool the Implementing Agencies sale the wool to wool industries. Thus they get back the fund to use it again for purchase of wool in next clipping season. In this manner fund is revolved twice in a year.

A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakh has made been under this component of IWDP during FY 2022-23.

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

A provision of Rs. 250.00 lakhs has made been under this component of IWDP during current FY 2022-23.

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

During current financial year 2022-23, provision of Rs. 200.00 lakh has made been under this component of IWDP under its different activities. Rs. 42 lakhs has been released up to 31st October, 2022 for providing wool testing services to woollen industry at Bikaner, training on handloom at Kullu Training Centre of CWDB and other expenditure.

iv) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS): Implementation of Pashmina Wool Development Scheme will improve socio economic conditions of the pashmina nomads along with safety

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

For 2022-23, financial provision of Rs. 600.00 lakhs has been made under this component of IWDP for UT of Ladakh and UT of J & K. The Board has sanctioned one project to establish one testing laboratory for identification of pashmina products (DNA Analyzer) at Leh upto 31st Oct., 2022.

B. Export Trends

The export of wool and wool blended products has shown as per data released by the DGCI&S, Kolkata. The statement of export performance of woollen products during 2021-22 and 2022-23 (upto September, 2022) is given below:

Products	2021-22	2022-23
	(Upto September, 2021)	(Upto September, 2022)
	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
RMG Wool	581.35	722.72
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups etc.	557.35	769.78
Carpet Handmade (Excluding Silk)	6342.95	5378.64
Total	7481.65	6871.14
Increase/ Decrease	8.16% Decreased	

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

C. Import Trends

The domestic industry is highly dependent upon Imports of apparel grade wool. This makes the domestic Industry dependent on imports. India is importing raw wool from many countries. The top four import markets are Australia, New Zealand, China Turkey etc. The import of raw wool, woollen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2021-22 and 2022-23 (upto September, 2022) is given below:-

Import of Raw Wool

2021-22 (Upto September, 2021)		2022-23 (Upto September, 2022)	
Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore	Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore
58.23	799.77	41.24	1002.98

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups etc.

2021-22 (Upto September, 2021)	2022-23 (Upto September, 2022)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
318.51	491.76

Import of RMG

2021-22 (Upto September, 2021)	2022-23 (Upto September, 2022)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
53.65	149.30

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

CHAPTER-V

SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGY UP-GRADATION

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

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

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

5.4. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)

5.4.1. ATUFS was introduced on 13th January 2016 and effective till 31st March 2022 for filing request and generation of UID. The incentive under ATUFS was one time capital subsidy for installation of eligible benchmarked machinery. Subsidy cap was introduced under ATUFS for individual entity with a view to ensure improving coverage of the scheme across MSME players. Additionally, higher rate of subsidy has been prescribed for employment potential sector i.e. Garmenting Sector. Rates and ceiling of subsidy for different segments under ATUFS are given below:-

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

The objectives of the scheme are given below:

- a. To promote ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports through “Make in India” with “Zero effect and Zero defect” in manufacturing.
- b. To facilitate augmenting of investment, productivity, quality, employment, exports along with import substitution in the textile industry. It will also indirectly promote investment in textile machinery (having benchmarked technology) manufacturing.

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

5.4.3 Budget provision of Rs. 17,822 crore was approved for seven years from 2015-16 to

2021-22 to meet the committed liabilities of Rs. 12,671 crore for the committed liability accounts under previous versions of TUFS and Rs. 5151 crore for new cases under ATUFS registered since January, 2016.

5.4.4 For promoting transparency, the scheme has been implemented through end to end web based i-TUFS portal and subsidy is released directly to the unit after installation of machinery and inspection. 100% joint physical inspection is done to verify benchmarked technology of the machinery claimed under the scheme.

5.4.5 Under ATUFS, 14389 subsidy applications covering projected investment of Rs. 69160 crore and provisional subsidy value of Rs.4962.99 crore have been registered and issued with UID till 31.03.2022. Segment wise distribution of subsidy applications is given below:

Sr. No.	Segment Name	No. Of UID Issued	Project Cost (In Cr)	Subsidy (In amount (In Crs)	Employment		
					New	Existing	Total
1	Garmenting(15% CIS)	1468	3325.55	340.31	95216	452266	547482
2	Handloom(10% CIS)	60	56.30	04.57	317	213	530
3	Jute(10% CIS)	13	16.52	01.31	3306	17096	20402
4	Multi activity(10% CIS/15%- CIS)	2293	31693.05	2039.02	182254	529363	711617
5	Processing(10% CIS)	1622	6602.54	445.28	30450	189032	219482
6	Silk(10% CIS)	30	41.44	02.71	363	469	832
7	Technical Textile(15% CIS)	534	4243.68	396.42	11451	29811	41262
8	Weaving(10% CIS)	8369	23180.87	1733.37	69924	123472	193396
	TOTAL	14389	69159.95	4962.99	393281	1341722	1735003

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

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

5.4.7. Subsequently to ease implementation, to streamline the procedure and process of JIT reports / subsidy claims under ATUFS, following steps have been taken:

- a. **Delegation of Financial Powers:** Financial Power has been delegated to Textile Commissioner to operate budget head of ATUFS for releasing subsidy upto Rs. 5.0 crore directly to the units. For claims with subsidy amount more than Rs.5.0 crore, Textile Commissioner has to forward the claim to the Ministry of Textiles after according approval for obtaining concurrence of IFW. Textile Commissioner has delegated the financial power to the field officers i.e., Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner and Officers of different levels at Head Quarter Mumbai.
- b. To cut down delays in processing of claims, Regional Offices have been entrusted the

responsibility of ensuring that the JIT reports are complete in all respects before forwarding them to the office of TxC for approval.

- c. Various Policy clarifications have been issued regarding cut-off dates and geo-tagging.
- d. To improve transparency in the implementation of the scheme, status of claims/cases received and pending under the scheme are made accessible from iTUFS portal to the claimants.
- e. Regular engagement with stakeholders through Technical Advisory-cum-Monitoring Committee as well as ITC, for Technical advisory on the Technology/ machinery manufacturers' issues.
- f. Physical verification of machinery procured under previous version of TUFS has been ordered to verify authenticity of claims and ensure that benchmarked machinery has been procured.
- g. 5th Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) chaired by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles in October, 2021 has approved various measures to further simplify the processes and document load by way of automated/digitized and graded mode of verification (lesser burden on lower bracket) of claimed machinery(s) /assets by Joint Inspection Team (JIT) replacing the existing 100% physical verification.

5.4.8 Despite various constraints like large number of objections in the claims during initial years, certain operational bottlenecks & procedural complexities, restriction in movement due to COVID-19 pandemic leaving hindrance in physical inspection, additional endeavor were made towards settlement of the claims.

5.4.9 During COVID-19 pandemic various measures were taken to ease up its impact such as:

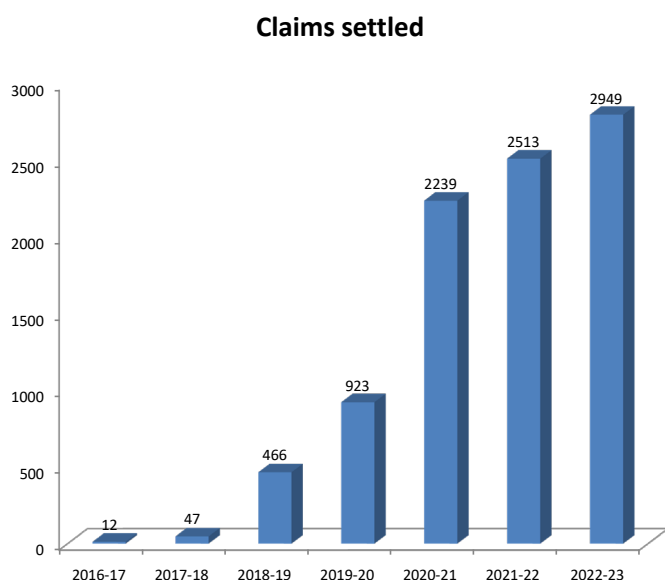
- Part subsidy of JIT recommended amount was released against Bank Guarantee (BG) to ease liquidity crisis in industry.

- Condoning delay under ATUFS during the lockdown period.
- Re-distribution of cases among the Regional offices for speedy settlement.
- Setting up various camps to expedite settlement of cases.
- Outreach camps in the major city clusters.

5.5 Special drives to expedite pace of clearance under ATUFS/TUFS:
(newly incorporated)

- Additional verticals have been created through deployment of teams from Regional offices (RO) to RO-Ahmedabad, RO-Mumbai, RO-Noida and RO-Coimbatore to clear RO level backlog.
- Three new verticals created in the Textiles Commissioner’s Office, Mumbai to clear backlog of headquarter level cases.
- As a result of the above initiatives, as depicted in the graph shown below, pace of settlement has increased substantially:-

Pace of settlement under ATUFS :



Financial Year	Claims settled
2016-17	12
2017-18	47
2018-19	466
2019-20	923
2020-21	2239
2021-22	2513
2022-23 as on 28.12.2022	2949

5.6 Focus and outcome of ATUFS:

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

5.6.2 Budget Allocation under TUFs

(In Rs. crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	2300	1885.02	1884.31
2015-16	1520.00	1413.68	1393.19
2016-17	1480.00	2610.00	2621.98
2017-18	2013	1913.15	1913.15
2018-19	2300	622.63	621.92
2019-20	700	494.37	317.89
2020-21	761.90	545.00	556.25
2021-22	700.00	700.00	624.8
2022-23	650.00	650.00	524.96*

* As on 28.12.2022 without OAE

5.7 Conceptualization of new scheme replacing ATUFS:

5.7.1 Amended TUFs was approved for implementation upto 31.03.2022. The impact

assessment study of the scheme carried out by DMEO, NITI Aayog has recommended continuation of the incentivization not only towards technology upgradation but also for supporting indigenous development & manufacture of textile machinery. A 'technology gap analysis' has also been carried out by the Ministry, based on which some important textile machinery and 60 critical components which are not indigenously manufactured have been identified.

5.7.2 Accordingly, interactions have been initiated with stakeholders of Textile Machinery Manufacturers and Textile Industry in the process of formulating a strategy for new scheme to support modernization of textile sector and also to promote indigenous textile machinery manufacturing under 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat'.

CHAPTER-VI

SCHEME FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 Background

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

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

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

6.1.2 Progress of implementation of Samarth

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

on-line monitoring of the training process etc.

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

6.1.2.3 Further, the implementation framework had been reviewed and it was decided to implement the training programme only through State Government Agencies, Sectoral Organizations of Ministry of Textiles (MoT), Textile industry units and Industry associations. Also, it was decided that the implementing partners should own the requisite infrastructure for the respective courses for direct implementation of the training programme and no back to back arrangement or sub-contracting/ outsourcing of the training programme shall be allowed.

6.1.2.4 The major steps adopted towards streamlining the processes/procedures in this regard are given below:

- Training Centres proposed by the implementing partners are to be physically verified through dedicated Government agencies for ensuring adequacy of requisite infrastructure as per the protocol adopted for each course under the scheme. A total of 184 NSQF aligned courses implemented through textile industry /industries associations, State Government agencies and sectoral organizations of MoT.

- An End to End Digitized process for empanelment and monitoring.
- Implementing partners with the mandatory placement of Trainees -70% for entry level & 90% for Upskilling under mainstream sector, Self-employment for sectoral organizations.
- A mobile app for physical verification of the training centers with Geo-tagging/time stamped photographs
- Third party assessment trainees and QR code enabled e-certificate has been operationalized for this purpose. Training of Trainers(ToT) (Online & Offline mode) as per industry requirement.
- The scheme Samarth has been integrated with DBT, PRAYAS and DISHA portal. However, the integration with Skill India Portal is under process.
- Resource Support Agency (RSA) has been operationalized in Textiles Committee towards standardization of courses/assessment & certification process, conducting of Training of Trainers (ToT) etc. The complete life cycle of the training programme is captured in the online MIS. Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) has been made mandatory for the training programme which is integrated with online MIS for real time tracking of the training programme.

6.1.2.5 Public Dashboard of Samarth scheme has been launched in order to ensure transparency and also to spread awareness. Link for accessing the dashboard is available in the website of Ministry of Textiles. Various aspects relating to progress of the scheme and information relating to each training centres in drill down format have been made available in the public domain on real time basis.

6.1.3 Progress of Training Target allocation

6.1.3.1 State Governments including State agency have been allocated training target for conducting

training programme in traditional and organized sectors through signing of MoU on 14.08.2019. Further, Sectoral Organizations of Ministry Development Commissioner (DC)-Handlooms, DC-Handicrafts, Central Silk Board & National Jute Board have been allocated a training target for skilling/ up-skilling in traditional sectors. In addition, training target for entry level and up skilling programmes has been allocated to Textile industry/ Industry Associations through RFP processes.

The details of target allocation among various categories of implementing partners are given below:-

Type of Implementing Partners	Number of Implementing Partners	Allocated training target (at present)
Entry level		
State Government Agencies	15	77,634
Sectoral Organizations		43,020
		23,815 (additional)
Textile Industry/ Industry Associations		1,62,238
		41,596 (additional)
MSME Industry Associations		28,748
		7,988(additional)
Upskilling / Reskilling		
Textile Industry/ Industry Associations		28,699
		4,150 (additional)
Total		4,17,888

Based on the proposal received from the O/o DC Handloom and O/o DC Handicraft, an additional target of 5,000 beneficiaries was allocated to /o DC Handloom and additional target of 10,000 beneficiaries was allocated to O/o DC Handicrafts as more than 50% of the original allocated target was exhausted. 9 Implementing Partners under Entry level training programme & 3 Implementing

Partners under Up-skilling training programme who have already completed 50% or more of target allocated, additional training target of 16,030 beneficiaries has been approved to these agencies.

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

6.1.4 Initiatives taken to increase progress of implementation

Several initiatives have been taken by the Ministry to increase progress of training programme such as review meetings & field visits to oversee training centers, training target rationalization based on performance, amendment of scheme guidelines from time to time, Online Training of Trainers programme initiated during covid period, workshops and rozgar Melas organized by IPs, addition of new training centers in SC/ST concentrated areas.

6.1.4.1 Status of Physical Progress

Overall Physical Progress of Training Programme

(as on 23.12.2022)

Type of Implementing Partners	No of IPs	Active IPs	Allocated training target	Beneficiaries enrolled in AEBAS	Beneficiaries (Trained)	Beneficiaries (Trained + In training)
Entry Level Training Programme						
State/ Central Government Agencies	15	8	77,634	55,956	14,764	18,343
Sectoral Organizations	4	3	66,835	58,711	32,366	33,754
Textile Industry/ Industry Associations	101	80	2,03,834	1,36,764	64,352	76,913
MSME Industry Associations	6	5	36,736	28,952	10,955	15,261
UpSkilling Training programme						
Textile Industry	37	32	32,849	24,167	10,396	11,710
Total	163	128	4,17,888	3,04,550	1,32,833	1,55,981

6.1.5 Status of Budget Utilization

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

(Rs. In crores)

S.No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Utilized
1	2017-18	173.99	100.00	100.00
2	2018-19	200.00	42.00	16.99
3	2019-20	100.50	102.10	72.06
4	2020-21	150.00	100.00	90.70
5	2021-22	100.00	90	85.69
6	2022-23	100.00	25*	7.29**
	Total	824.49	459.10	372.73

*Tentative revised estimate

** Fund released as on 23.12.2022

6.1.6 Status of Training Programme

Samarth has already established a robust implementation framework targeting to cater to the entire spectrum of skill development in textile sector. As per procedure adopted under the scheme, final allocation of target is approved by Empowered Committee based on the capacity of training centres for the respective courses proposed by Implementing Partners verified through physical inspection. Process of skilling of 4.18 (4,17,888) lakh beneficiaries, approved by Empowered Committee, is progressing at various stages by respective implementing partners

Some of the visuals of ongoing training programme under Samarth:-





Public Dashboard of Samarth

Link: https://samarth-textiles.gov.in/public_dashboard/dashboard/data

6.2 National Institute of Fashion Technology

As a pioneering Institute, engaged in the domain of fashion education pertaining to the field of design, management and technology, NIFT has constantly strived to enhance its pedagogy through academic research, industry engagement and enhancement of its curriculum in tune with the ever changing needs of the industry. Invigorating thought leadership, research stimulus, industry focus, creative enterprise and peer learning have reinforced the Institute's academic bedrock.



The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), was set up in 1986 under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India and is a Statutory Institute governed by the NIFT Act 2006.

NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion and design education. The vision of the Institute embraces challenges and provides the impetus in setting highest academic standards. Offering an Industry-Academia interface that provides a leading-edge learning experience for the students, helps in building an intricate and profound understanding about the industry and its outreach. Academic inclusivity has always been at the forefront in the expansion plans of the institute.

NIFT regularly strengthens its academic strategy with relentless efforts with an updated and restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential and flexibility to serve the needs of the evolving industry. The current curriculum involves the concept of Majors and Minors, specialisations within the programme, and a basket of General Electives to choose from, leading to inspirational and innovative pathways.

Fostering a new generation of creative thinkers, the Institute is empowered to award degrees in undergraduate, post graduate and doctoral studies. In pursuance of its objective of providing a comprehensive world-class academic learning environment, NIFT has entered into strategic alliances through MOUs with over 30 leading

international schools of repute. The in-house faculty of NIFT is drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. The new campuses of NIFT at Srinagar and Bhopal are nearing completion. NIFT, Srinagar has shifted to its new site at Ompora, Budgam and has commenced ongoing academic session from the available infrastructure. NIFT, Bhopal Campus has shifted to its new location at Bhauri, Bhopal in May 2022 and current academic session 2022-2023 has commenced from new campus site. NIFT, Daman was established on 1st August 2022 and current academic session 2022-2023 has commenced from its temporary campus site at Nani Daman. One UG course i.e. B.Des (TD) and one PG Course i.e. MFM are running at Daman Campus.

Over the years, the role and possibilities of design,

management and technology have expanded manifold. NIFT constantly endeavors to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India through its 18 professionally managed campuses.

The NIFT academic curriculum incorporates internships, industry visits, outbound programmes as well as real life projects, seminars and interactions that provide opportunities for students to appreciate and understand the working of the industry

6.2.1 CONVOCATION 2022

The NIFT Convocation is held annually across campuses to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that academic year. Individual campuses organize Convocation ceremonies in which 3202



graduates will be conferred degrees in 2022. The Campus wise and programme wise break-up of students graduating from NIFT is given in the table. In addition to above, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees have been conferred to four scholars in the Convocation 2022 ceremony held at NIFT Delhi Campus.

NIFT Students Graduating in 2022: Program and Campus - wise																		
Academic Programme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumbai	New Delhi	Panchkula	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Srinagar	Total
Bachelor of Design (Accessory Design)	31	30	31	27	30	29	26	28	29	-	35	27	-	31	27	24	-	405
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Communication)	36	-	35	35	35	32	31	34	30	30	40	39	-	34	28	-	17	456
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Design)	36	-	35	36	33	31	33	35	32	29	37	35	-	30	31	29	23	485
Bachelor of Design (Knitwear Design)	33	-	-	39	-	28	-	-	24	28	35	35	-	-	-	-	-	222
Bachelor of Design (Leather Design)	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	39	-	-	27	-	-	123
Bachelor of Design (Textile Design)	33	32	36	24	31	31	33	31	28	28	31	37	-	33	-	-	-	408
Bachelor of Fashion Technology (Apparel Production)	32	-	27	30	28	30	26	28	29	30	30	35	-	31	-	-	-	356
Master of Design	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	155
Master of Fashion Management	41	37	34	32	32	39	36	-	35	34	39	41	33	31	28	26	-	518

Master of Fashion Technology	25	-	-	9	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	74
Total	306	99	198	262	200	220	185	156	234	217	286	356	33	190	141	79	40	3202

6.2.2 Converge 2022

Converge is an Inter-Campus cultural & sports meet organized in the month of December every year with a view to provide NIFT students a well-rounded holistic development opportunities for interaction with students of various NIFT campuses.

Converge could not take place for Academic Year 2020 and 2021 due to the Pandemic. Converge was held at zonal level in April 2022 with participation of 25 students from each Campus (due to Covid restriction) for motivating students who had joined campuses for offline classes in the last week of March 2022.



17 campuses of NIFT were divided into 4 zones with one host Campus;

- West Zone includes NIFT Mumbai, Gandhinagar, Bhopal & Jodhpur.
- East Zone includes NIFT Shillong, Kolkata, Patna & Bhubaneswar.
- North Zone includes NIFT New Delhi, Panchkula, Kangra, Srinagar & Raebareli.
- South Zone includes NIFT Chennai, Bengaluru, Kannur & Hyderabad and the number events were limited. The same was well received by the students.

Converge 2022 was hosted by NIFT Bhopal in the last week of December 2022.

6.2.3 Consultancy Projects by NIFT

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

- ‘Restructuring & Rebranding of 06 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) situated at Varanasi, Salem, Guwahati, Jodhpur, Bargarh and Fulia sanctioned by O/o DC (Handlooms). The project value is 2.31 Crores.
- A project ‘Setting up Design Resource Centre in 10 Weavers Service Centres (WSCs)’ under Phase-II (i.e. Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Imphal, Indore, Kannur, Kolkata, Meerut, Nagpur and Panipat) sanctioned by the Office of DC (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. It will facilitate visual merchandizing of WSCs through creation of visual identity with regional flavour and showcasing of textile developments of each WSC and creating an annual activity calendar for each WSC. The project value is 9.44 Crores.
- Designing and Renovation of SARAS Gallery Store at Rajiv Gandhi Bhawan, Connaught Place, New Delhi for Ministry of Rural Development which includes retail space planning/design layout and develop display props insignia display system as per product category. The project value is 1.43 Crores.
- Setting up a ‘Center of Excellence for Khadi’ at NIFT in approved by ‘Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) under the scheme of Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojna to develop a new Khadi products for high end domestic and international markets and to strengthen Khadi brand. ‘Center

of Excellence for Khadi’ to be set up in ‘Hub and Spokes’ model’ in five NIFT Campuses viz NIFT Delhi, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Shillong and NIFT Bengaluru. Areas of activities would be creating benchmarked design processes of global standards for Khadi, create new fabric and products, disseminate quality standards for fabrics and visual merchandising and packaging branding and publicity of khadi etc. The project value is Rs.26.61 Crores.

- A project to develop a “Digital Platform for some Craft Based Enterprises” has been sanctioned by Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), Government of India). Project would encourage entrepreneurship for craft sector through, “Building a digital platform to sell crafts, ‘Create sustainable craft based enterprises’, ‘Leveraging digital technologies for transfer of digital knowledge, sharing of best practices, employment generation and engagement with wider markets’ and ‘Building Entrepreneurship in Craft Sector’. The project value is Rs. 2.44 Crores.
- Setting up a “NIFT Design Innovation Incubator” (DII) for facilitating innovation and entrepreneurship and to cater to the requirements, proposed to set up incubation facilities (Regional Incubators) in Mumbai, New Delhi and Chennai campuses of NIFT in the following areas:
 1. Textile for Apparel, Home & spaces (Delhi)
 2. Smart wearable systems (Mumbai)
 3. Fashion and Lifestyle accessories (Mumbai)
 4. Apparel including Athleisure and Active wear (Chennai)

The project value is Rs. 17.532 Crores.

- “Visionxt-Trend Insights and Forecasting Lab” project sanctioned by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to create a first ever Artificial Intelligence enabled indigenous fashion forecasting service

that endeavors to design seasonal directions for our country. The trend forecasting service would be aligned to our national and sub-national socio-cultural constructs and market requirements. The project value is Rs. 20.41 Crores.

“The Repository-Indian Textiles and Crafts” project sanctioned by Ministry of Textiles Govt. of India under NIFT Cluster Initiative with funding support by DC (Handlooms) & (Handicrafts). The project is to provide a digital platform/portal, a virtual museum of textiles and apparel including designer archives, a craft repository with individuated information on crafts-persons, their communities, their work processes and products, Case Studies and research in the areas of crafts and textiles – from NIFT, the crafts Museum, the Weaver Service Centers and private collections. The project value is Rs. 15.57 Crores.

- “INDIA size” project sanctioned under Research and Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles to develop size chart based on body measurements of Indian population for better fitting of ready to wear garments. The project value is Rs.25.50 Crores.
- NIFT as Knowledge partner under Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/ Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme for design intervention, product range development, packaging /exhibition, fashion shows and publicity through media, tying up with e-marketing portals and brand building for Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India. The project value is Rs.15.09 Crores.
- NIFT as Knowledge partner for setting up of an Incubation Centre in Apparel Manufacturing at Gwalior along with Industries Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDC), Gwalior under scheme ‘Pilot Phase to set up Incubation Centre in Apparel Manufacturing’ of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
- NIFT engaged as Cluster Management &

Technical Agency for the ‘Integrated & holistic development of Bhagalpur Mega Handloom Cluster’ project under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India for baseline survey, diagnostic study, preparation of DPR, assistance in implementation and monitor the progress of the project.

6.2.4 Industry & Alumni Affairs- Campus Placements

NIFT continuously endeavours to have excellent industry – alumni interface to enable the development of future ready, competent professionals. Invigorating thought leadership, research stimulus, industry focus, creative enterprise and peer learning have always reinforced the institute’s academic bedrock. NIFT has also been able to contribute to the industry through consultancy projects which have provided capacity building and business analytics support to the Textiles Industry.

NIFT Industry & Alumni Affairs unit facilitates campus placements for graduating students of NIFT to enable them to start their career in challenging positions. The profile of companies attending Placements have expanded substantially with diverse segments of Industry like large retailers, Brand marketers, manufacturers, consultancy organizations, e-retailers, textile mills, home furnishing companies, design & knowledge process outsourcing, technology solution providers, International Brands and Start-up firms. New areas of placement generated this year are ED Tech, FinTech, Content & News Aggregator, and Agri Tech, apart from the fashion and design sector. Graduating students also often get Pre-Placement Offers with companies and organisations where they under their internships and graduation projects.

6.2.4.1 Placement conducted for the year 2021-2022

NIFT Placement 2022 was organized in two Phases. The first phase of the placement started online from 25th April to 7th May 2022. All the campuses

hosted the placement, coordinated by the respective campus RICs and Link RICs under the guidance of the Campus Directors and overall coordination by the Head of Industry and Alumni Affairs unit. A centralized control room was set up in Bengaluru Campus and Patna Campus respectively for the first phase and second phase of placement.

The second phase of placement was scheduled in an offline mode from 1st June to 18th June 2022. The campus wise schedule for 2nd Phase of placement is as below.

Date	Campus
1st and 2nd June 2022	Bengaluru
6th and 7th June 2022	Delhi
10th and 11th June 2022	Mumbai
14th and 15th June 2022	Chennai/Kolkata
18th June 2022	Hyderabad/Gandhinagar

Students of Masters (Fashion Technology, Fashion Management, design Space) and Bachelors Programs (Fashion Design, leather Design, Knitwear Design, Textile Design, Fashion Communication Design, Accessory Design, Apparel Production) participated in the placement. A total of 4330 vacancies were generated from across different industries like garment retailers, manufacturers, buying houses, IT and ITES firms, craft and design sectors, AI & Machine learning firms, FMGC, Jewellery & Accessory brand, publishing company and SAAS and allied industry etc. Apart from the regular areas of vacancies the new area of placement generation for this year are EdTech, FinTech, Content & News Aggregator and Agri Tech. This year more than 30 percent of the recruiters were on board for the first time which is an indication of the growing reputation of the Institute across different industries. This year the ratio of students to vacancies generated were in multiples for across Departments. Master of Design (M.Des.) and Master of Fashion Technology (M.FTech.) had 1:3 ratio of student to vacancy generated while the ratio was 1:2 for Master of Fashion management (M.F.M) and other Bachelor of Design and Technology programme.

NIFT placement season had companies coming for more than 250 unique roles across multiple disciplines such as Accessory Designers, Brand Managers, Fashion Designers, Catalog Managers, Footwear Designers, Furniture Designers, Graphic Designers, UX & UI Designers, Design Researchers, Industrial Engineers, Interior Designers, Jewellery Designers, Merchandisers, Photographers, Product Designers, Product Development experts, Sales & Marketing executives, Social Media Managers, Space Designers, Supply Chain Managers, Textile Designers, and Visual Merchandisers to name a few.

NIFT Placement 2022 had the privilege of hosting companies from across diverse industries. Some of the regular large number recruiters were Landmark Group, Trident Group, Trent Limited - A Tata Enterprise, Zee Entertainment Enterprises Limited, Navi Technologies Pvt. Ltd., Infosys, Wipro, Classic Fashion Apparel Industry Ltd. Co, Reliance Retail Ltd and Reliance Brands Ltd. to name a few. From the apparel manufacturing sector, there was Shahi Exports Pvt. Ltd, Laguna Clothing Pvt. Ltd., Aquarelle India Pvt. Ltd, Uniqlo, Ranger Apparel Export Pvt. Ltd, Modenik Lifestyle, Jay Jay Mills Pvt. Ltd. Blackberrys, Decathlon India, Arvind Limited, Shiv Naresh Sports Pvt.Ltd., etc.

Apart from the large number recruiters, there were also companies with lucrative niche roles that attracted the students. Some of them were Dorling Kindersley Publishing Pvt. Ltd., Unthinkable Solutions LLP, Skaid Designs, Wolkus Technology Solutions Pvt. Ltd., Pratilipi, Olx Group, Itsy Bitsy Pvt. Ltd., Scaler Academy, Tiivra Ventures Private Limited, Joker and Witch, Kripya Solutions Pvt. Ltd, Kapiva, Maruti Suzuki India Limited, Royal Enfield etc.

New areas of placement generated this year are ED Tech, FinTech, Content & News Aggregator and Agri Tech apart from the fashion and design sector. During Placement 2021-22, NIFT has achieved a placement figure of 89.05% of students.

6.2.4.2 International Placement

Apart from domestic companies, international companies too, participated in the NIFT Placement 2022. The salary package was also good. Some of the notable industry participants were, Sidney Apparels, EPIC group, Landmark Group, Apparel group, Classic Fashions and Target.

6.2.4.3 Industry interaction:

Campuses regularly organized alumni & industry interaction and industry visits as an integral part of the curriculum. During the placement season, the unit organized many preplacement talks with the reputed industry. This facilitates the students to make informed decisions during placement for selecting the right company with the right job profile. Some of the notable industry interactions were conducted with Uniqlo, Epic Group, Landmark Group, Wipro, WFX, Trent, Laguna Clothing Pvt Ltd, Trident, zee entertainment, Aquarelle Group, Reliance, and Target.

6.2.4.4 Major Alumni Interaction:

- A video conference meeting with 27 illustrious designers having significant experience in the handloom and handicraft sectors was held on 9th February 2022, Chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of C&I, CAFPD, and Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal along with Shri U.P. Singh Secretary, Ministry of Textiles and Shri. Shantmanu, IAS, Director General of NIFT.
- The forum witnessed the amalgamation of some of the senior most designers whose contribution to Indian craft sector is remarkable. The list of alumni are Ms. Sunita Shanker, Mr. Sabyasachi Mukherjee, Ms. Tanveen Ratti, Mr. Suket Dhir, Ms. Uma Prajapati, Mr. Parminder Pal Singh, Ms. Karishma Acharya, Ms. Anavila Misra, Ms. Nidhi Yasha, Ms. Nividita Saboo, Mr. Manish Tripathi, Ms. Anjali Purohit, Ms. Anindita Sardar, Mr. Akshay Singh, Mr. Sarthak Sengupta, Mr. Samant Chauhan, Mr. Sidharth Sinha, Mr. Joy

Mitra, Ms. Mannat Sethi, Mr. Harpreet Padam, Mr. Padma Raj Keshri, Ms. Rinki Gautam, Mr. Abhishek Gupta, Mr. Gaurav Jai Gupta, Mr. Vaibhav Aggarwal, and Mr. Priyankur Sengupta.

- A brainstorming session with illustrious alumni was organized on 1st February 2022. The point of discussion was on Vision NIFT 2047 under the Flagship program of Vision 2047 by the Central Government that aims at preparing a blueprint or a vision plan for a 'Future Ready India' that marks the 100th year of India's Independence.

The forum witnessed the presence of twenty-five senior alumni occupying strategic positions with some top-notch organizations in India and abroad. The list of Alumni and placed herewith: Ms. Anindita Sardar - Design Head, Taneira, Mr. Anirwan Bansriyar - Design Director, Aquarelle, Ms. Anjali Sharma - Founder, French Curve Studio, Ms. Anupreet Bhui - Senior Commissioning Manager, WGSN, Hong Kong, Mr. Atul Ujagar - Nike Sourcing - Country Director, Mr. Harpreet Padam - Designer and Co-Founder, Unlike Design Co., Mr. Karunesh Vir Vohra - Karunesh Inc, Ms. Khushboo Hasija - Sr. Research Manager, Google, USA, Mr. Manish Bajpai - Sr. Vice President, Shahi Exports Pvt Ltd, Mr. Narender Kumar - Creative Head, Amazon, Mr. Nitin Prasad - VP & Hub leader, PVH, Mr. Partha Sinha - Head of Design and Fit, Amazon Fashion, Mr. Pramod Adhikari - Sr. Consultant, Ideaworx Associates, Mr. Prasun Mazumdar - Founder & Design lead, PMD India, Ms. Purnima Gupta - Senior Design Researcher.

- "A talk on Digitalization, Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Pillars of Indian Economic Growth" was held on 29-10-2022 at Shipla Kala Vedita, Hitech City, Hyderabad organized collaboratively by FDDI, NIFT, IIFT, and IIP. During this event Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance & Corporate Affairs, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman & Hon'ble Union Minister of Commerce & Industry & Textiles, Shri. Piyush Goyal graced the occasion.

Ministers and other officials visited the stalls arranged by various institutions and especially appreciated the product display by NIFT-Hyderabad. Around 106 staff, 72 students, and 58 alumni attended the meeting from NIFT-Hyderabad. During the program's inception, faculty of the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade & National Institute of Design Dr. Sujata & Prof. Shekhar Mukherjee gave a short talk on "Digitalization, Innovation and Entrepreneurship".

6.2.4.5 Alumni Meet 2022

- **NIFT Gandhinagar** organized the following alumni meet: A Virtual Alumni Meet on 17.04.2022, for Senior Alumni (Batch 1997 to 2012) of NIFT Gandhinagar. Then another Virtual Alumni Meet was organized on 29.04.2022 for the Class of 2013 to 2021 of NIFT Gandhinagar. A Physical Alumni Meet was organized on 30.04.2022 for the alumni working in Surat and nearby.
- **NIFT Bhopal** has organized the alumni meet during the Graduation Show 2022. On 27.05.2022 & 28.05.2022.
- Physical Alumni meets was organized for the alumni of the respective campuses are as follows.
- NIFT-Gandhinagar on 15th Aug-2022
- NIFT-Shillong on 14th Oct-2022
- NIFT- Raebareli on 21st Oct-2022
- On the occasion of the 38th Foundation Day of NIFT, the Bengaluru campus organised an event the 'Room of Ideas' with professionals, thoughts leaders, alumni and other stakeholders of the fashion / design ecosystem of the country. NIFT Bengaluru organised this to deliberate on the opportunities in Digital Recalibration and Sustainability First. The industry-academia interface discussed interesting ideas on circularity, technology

embracing, design education, and work-life.

6.2.5 International Linkages

NIFT's academic strategy embraces internationalism. NIFT has consciously increased its international visibility and standing among other reputable fashion institutes around the world over the years. NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 30 leading international fashion institutes and organisations. On one hand, this provides NIFT students with a unique opportunity to integrate with the global mainstream of fashion by participating in the exchange program with collaborating partner institutes, while on the other it provides international students with similar 'study abroad' options at NIFT. This provides excellent opportunities for NIFT and international students to interact with students, encouraging them to broaden their horizons and become more sensitive to different cultures. The 'study abroad' opportunity is available to international students across all 18 NIFT campuses and across a variety of course disciplines.



In addition to student exchange activities, faculty at NIFT participates in academic exchange programs, international fairs, seminars, exhibitions, conferences and trade shows which brings substantial experience to the classroom enriching the knowledge pool at NIFT.

6.2.5.1 International Collaborations of NIFT

SNO.	Country/Area	Name of the University
1	Australia	Queensland University of Technology (QUT)
2		Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT)
3	Bangladesh	BGMEA University of Fashion & Technology (BUFT)
4	China	Donghua University
5	Denmark	KEA- Copenhagen School of Design and Technology
6	France	Ecole Duperre
7		Ecole Nationale Superieure des Arts et Industries Textiles (ENSAIT)
8		EnaMoma (PSL)
9	Germany	ESMOD
10	Israel	Shenkar College of Engineering & Design & Art
11	Italy	IED Istituto Europeo di Design
12		Nuova Accademia di Belle Arti (NABA)
13		Politecnico di Milano (PDM)
14	Japan	Bunka Gakuen University
15	Mauritius	The Fashion and Design Institute (FDI)
16	Netherlands	Amsterdam Fashion Institute (AMFI)
17		Royal Academy of Arts (KABK)
18		Saxion University of Applied Sciences
19	New Zealand	Massey University

20	Switzerland	Schweizerische Textilfachschule STF
21	UK	De Montfort University (DMU)
22		Glasgow School of Arts (GSA)
23		Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU)
24		Nottingham Trent University
25		University of Northampton
26	USA	Oklahoma State University,
27		Buffalo State, The State University of New York, USA
28		Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), State University of New York
29		North Carolina State University
30		The Savannah College of Art and Design
31	Annual Membership of Cumulus, International Association of Universities and Colleges of Art, Design and Media	
32	Annual Membership of International Foundation of Fashion Technology Institutes (IFFTI), A global network of International Fashion and Textile Institutes	

In the last couple of years, NIFT has entered into partnership with some of the esteemed universities such as Massey University (New Zealand), EnaMoma (France), Coventry University (UK), Royal Academy of Arts (KABK – Netherlands) and Oklahoma State University, USA.

6.2.5.2 Student Exchange to and from Partner Institutes

One of the important activities is student exchange with Partner Institutes / universities either for a semester or for 2-3 weeks as a short-term programme in summer or in the form of one-year dual degree programme. The Institute also attracts international students offering experiences in academic and cultural richness. Students from overseas draw

valuable insight not just into Indian culture, arts & crafts but also develop understanding of the Indian market and its dynamics. Recently NIFT has received confirmation for semester exchange for Jan-June 2023 from Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Arts et Industries Textiles (ENSAIT), France, Politecnico Di Milano (PDM), Nuova Accademia di Belle Arti (NABA) and KEA- Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark.

Dual Degree: Strategic partnership with Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, USA allows selection of meritorious students from NIFT for a unique opportunity to obtain a Dual Degree from both NIFT and FIT. Students from NIFT undertake two years study at the home Institute and one year at FIT following which they complete their final year at NIFT. 66 students are selected by FIT, USA for undertaking the one year AAS programme as part of dual degree from Aug 2022 to June 2023.

Details of student exchange for a Semester, Summer Programme and Dual Degree in 2022-2023:

Activity	Timeline	Out-going / in-coming students	Number of students who availed exchange opportunity
Semester Exchange Programme <i>with Partner Institutes / Universities</i>	Jan – June 2023	Out-coming Foreign students	ENSAIT, France – 15 (01 seat for UDAAN)
		Incoming Foreign students	NABA, Italy – 04
			PDM, Italy – 02
			KEA, Denmark – 04
			ENAMOMA, Paris- 02
ENSAIT, France- 04			
Dual Degree Opportunity at FIT, New York	Dual Degree at FIT from Aug 2022 to July 2023	66 NIFT students <i>are currently undertaking a one-year AAS Programme as part of the Dual Degree at FIT, USA.</i>	

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

KEA: Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark

FIT: Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, US

PDM: Politecnico di Milano (PDM), Italy

6.2.5.3 Meeting with International Partners

- Meeting with London College of Fashion representative on 16th and 17th Aug 2022, at NIFT Delhi
- Meeting held online with Institut Francais de la Mode on 22-7-2022 to discuss exchange
- Meeting held online with Domus Academy, Milano on 21-9-2022 to discuss exchange opportunities
- Meetings held online with Fashion and Design Institute, Mauritius, from March 2022 onwards for MOU finalisation
- Meetings with FIT, New York, for discussion of new credit systems and renewal of MOU.

6.2.5.4 Visit to International Universities

A team from NIFT visited STF Switzerland, ENAMOMA Paris, KEA Copenhagen and university of Boras Sweden to strengthen the existing relations and to discuss new opportunities.

6.2.6 Faculty Orientation Training Development

FOTD Unit at NIFT, facilitates faculty training programs to ensure that all NIFT campuses remain self-reliant and their dependence on external faculty resources is minimized. This year the trainings were conducted in online, offline as well as in hybrid mode. 15 training programmes since June 2022 have been conducted across all campuses. Nationally renowned experts from different parts of India are invited for high quality content deliverance on varied topics such as Trend Spotting and Reporting, Augmented and Virtual Reality, Pedagogy and methodologies of integrating the subjects of PM + GC for Fashion Design, Print Design Deepening, Surface Design for Innovative and Creative Application, Design Paradigms, Design and Analysis of Experiments (Minitab Hands on Training).

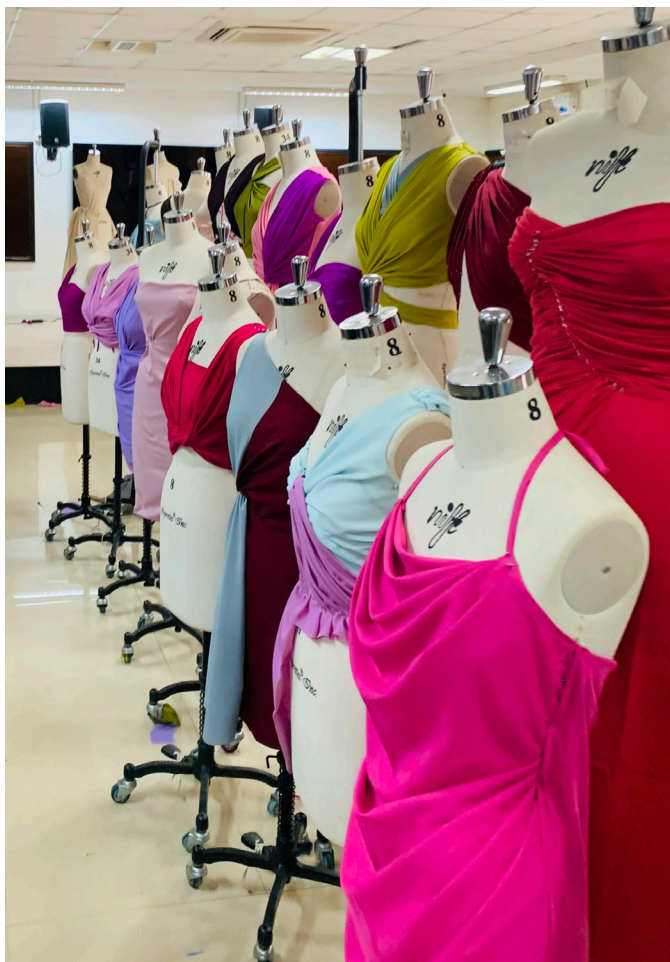
Training in the areas of Omni Channel Planning and Buying, Creative & Innovative Applications in Woven Textiles, Social Media Theories Welfare & Behavioral Economics, Basics of 3D Modelling using Fusion 360 and Autodesk Software, Game Theory in Business involved sessions by social workers, entrepreneurs, and innovators in the business domain. Senior faculty of NIFT and domain experts collaborated to take courses on tools and pedagogy of online teaching. Some faculty members also upgraded their skills by taking up online courses offered by the popular portals such as Coursera etc. 220 faculty members across all campuses benefited from these experts till date.

The experts from illustrious industry including Autodesk Education, Trendgully - B2B global marketplace, WGSN, Fabrik by Augtual Reality Labs Pvt. Ltd, Raymond Limited, Amaltas Incorporated, ABFRL, Reliance Trends, ASICS Corporation, Tanishq Titan Company Ltd, Levi's Strauss & Co, Myntra, Atlas Soft Web Pvt. Ltd, Label - Ka-Sha, Raas Leela Textile, Shuttles and Needles, High Performance Textiles Haryana, The Weave Store, The Woolmark Company and Van Heusen were invited to conduct sessions in above mentioned trainings.

NIFT faculty members are always encouraged to update and upgrade their skills and knowledge, through undertaking research work and by periodically associating with the industry. This helps faculty to showcase their work, keep abreast with new developments the world over and associate with leading industry members, faculty and scholars. These activities play an important role in the overall professional outreach of the faculty. Professional development of about 15 faculty members across 18 NIFT campuses starting from April 2022 had been facilitated. In turn, the faculty is expected to raise the brand equity through research writing, patents and projects and serve NIFT to achieve the Institution's goals. Few faculty members undertook International Faculty Industry Attachment using professional development allowance.

6.2.7 Continuing Education Programmes

With the rapid pace of growth in the clothing sector advancing skills of aspiring professionals in the industry is a vital need. The Continuing Education Programs (CEP) & Diploma Programs (DP) at NIFT have been set up to meet the manpower training and knowledge upgradation in tandem with the needs of the industry. The programs offered through the CEP have been fulfilling a wide spectrum of educational needs of professionals and aspirants and are one of the preferred continuing education centres for the apparel sector within the country.



In the year 2022-2023, 19 Continuing Education & Diploma programs are successfully being conducted across six NIFT campuses generating a total revenue of Rs.3,87,28,738/- for the year 2022-23. In addition, some more courses are commencing from the January 2023. In addition to the Continuing Education programs being offered, NIFT also offers

Diploma Programs, which are aimed at making the campuses financially viable for optimum utilization of infrastructure and other resources. The objective of Diploma Programs is to offer value added programs to the local students from the state where new NIFT campuses are located. Revision of the diploma courses in accordance with the revised credit system and with focus on the current industry needs has been taken up. 18 new Diploma programs have been developed and launched during the last academic year.

Bridge Program was introduced in the year 2009 as a supplementary program to allow former NIFT Graduates to enhance their Diploma to Degrees. Initially offered for 5 years between 2009-2014, it was extended up to 2016 based on demand from alumni. In the year 2019 online Bridge Program has been initiated to cater to the wide base of alumni scattered globally. A total of 48 students enrolled for the Bridge Programme 2022 with 25 in UG Bridge Program (FD & AD) for two semesters and 23 in PG Bridge Program (LD, KD, TD, FC, GMT & AMM) for one semester. The total revenue collected during semester – 1 was Rs.63,98,300/-

6.2.8 PHD, Research & IPR

The PhD Programme was launched in circa 2009 with seven students. NIFT offers doctoral Full time and Part time programmes. The programme is in recognition of high academic achievements, independent research and application of knowledge in the areas of Design, Management and Technology. The programme has been designed for the purpose of carrying out research in textiles, fashion and the apparel sector to create a body of original knowledge for the use of academia and industry at large.

The admission process for the PhD programme coincides with the NIFT annual admission calendar every year with the announcement of results 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.

Fifty Nine number of students including eight NIFT Teaching Fellows are pursuing PhD from NIFT during Academic Year (AY) 2022-23. Four PhD scholars have been awarded the degree during AY 2022-23. A part time candidate is expected to complete the supervised study within five years, extendable to a maximum of seven years. Full-time candidate is expected to complete the supervised study within four years extendable to 5 years. 35 Scholars have completed PhD till date.

During the period, the following IPs Assessed for protection and recommended for filing through TIFAC:

Assessment Date	Invention Name	Inventors
30.11.2021	IP-Inline Detection of Skip Stitch and automating live feedback	Mr. Tejas Vilas Shirore, Mr. Gagan Singhvi and Prof. Dr. Pavan Godiawala-NIFT Mumbai
24.09.2022	Kewra Fiber as Textile Products	Mr. Biswajeet-MDes. Student, Prof. Dr. Sharmila J. Dua (Mentor) and Dr. Rashmi Thakur (Mentor) from NIFT Mumbai

6.2.9 Publication Unit in NIFT

The NIFT Publication Unit, an in-house, interdisciplinary platform functions with the objective of highlighting their search-centered approach of the NIFT faculty, as well as scholars and educators globally. A NIFT Journal of Fashion (NJF) has been released in 2022. Each annual volume and issue of the peer-reviewed and open access Journal will have a theme of wide-ranging significance on different aspects of fashion that reflect critical thinking on multiple perspectives of relevance for the academia and fashion industry. NJF is a thematic publication that invites high quality, original research articles on fashion including design, communication, management, technology

and education from academicians, scholars and fashion professionals worldwide. The Editorial Board comprises Chairpersons, Head-Research and co-opted internal and external reviewers from reputed institutes for each thematic issue.

The call for research articles for the second volume of the journal on the theme ‘Sustainable Future: Policies, Strategies and Practices’ was announced in June 2022.

6.2.10 Craft Cluster Initiative Activities

NIFT has been interacting with various Craft clusters under the Craft Cluster Initiatives since 2016-17. The Craft Based Design Projects, Craft Research and Documentation, Artisan Awareness Workshops and Craft Bazaars were accomplished in offline mode in 2022 with full enthusiasm and vigour in across campuses of NIFT. The cluster activities were accomplished successfully in both digital and physical manner giving artisans, students and consumers an opportunity to interact and promote handloom and handicrafts of India. In the academic year 2021-22 approximately 90 GI registered crafts, having 60 crafts under Handicraft and 30 under Handloom were undertaken across India for the craft cluster activities. NIFT Panchkula also started their cluster activities in the last academic year.

A 4th Review Committee meeting was conducted on 14th December 2021, wherein a presentation about the Craft Cluster Initiative Activities 2019 & 2020 was presented to a team of external experts, DCHC and DCHL officers chaired by Shri Shantmanu, DG-NIFT. The review committee appreciated the efforts of the NIFT team in providing guidance in design interventions, handling digital platforms, organizing workshop and online craft bazaars for the artisans through Craft cluster initiative activities.

A presentation about the craft cluster initiative and its activities in NIFT was given to Hon’ble Textile Minister Shri Piyush Goyal and Shri Upendra Prasad Singh, Textile Secretary in presence of Shri



Shantmanu, DG-NIFT and Prof. Dr. Vandana Narang, Dean Academics on 8th Feb 2022.

On the recommendation of the 4th Review Committee meeting NIFT conducted, analysed and compiled an Impact assessment report about the cluster initiative activities with a sample size of 383 Artisans and 2722 NIFT students. A research tool was developed for each of the stakeholders based on the need assessment and objective of understanding the impact of these cluster activities. The research tool for artisans was developed in bilingual format keeping in mind that the artisans are well versed in the vernacular language. The statistical findings from the research tool developed for artisans and students, along with success stories of alumni working with Craft sector post their graduation was compiled. The data indicated that Craft cluster activities conducted by NIFT have been beneficial to the artisans in terms of presentation of their products and a better understanding of the market needs. The data reflects that artisans would like to continue the engagement with NIFT. The artisans stated that during pandemic, NIFT continued engaging with them online therefore, some artisans have claimed that they learned new skills such as online interactions, which will help them post pandemic. The report also indicated that the various initiatives of NIFT have a positive impact on the student community in sensitizing them towards the craft sector, motivating them to continue to choose

their career in the craft sector and work along with the artisans at the grass root level in their future endeavours.

In continuation, for training the artisans in reference to the design interventions, design process, market trends, branding, promotion, quality parameters and other areas related to the craft, short term courses developed by the faculty of various NIFT campuses were shared by the cluster unit.

A total of 32 Graduation Projects were successfully completed in 2021 and 20 Graduation Projects were completed in 2022 sponsored by Office of Development Commissioner of Handlooms and Office of Development Commissioner of Handicrafts.

CHAPTER-VII

SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

7.1 PM-Mega Integrated Textiles and Apparel Park (PM-MITRA)

Introduction

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

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

Objective

PM- MITRA Parks is envisaged to help India in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 9 (“Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”). The scheme is to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure

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

Scheme Incentive Structure

(a) **Greenfield and Brownfield PM MITRA Park-** For development of Greenfield PM MITRA and Brownfield PM Park, there is a provision of **Development Capital Support (DCS) @30%** of the project cost with a maximum support of ₹ 500 Cr and ₹200 Crore per park for Greenfield and Brownfield PM MITRA respectively from the Government of India. DCS is a support for creation of Core Infrastructure e.g. Developed Factory Sites, Plug & Play facility, Incubation Centre, Roads, Power, Water and Waste water system and Support infrastructure e.g. Common Processing House & CETP, Workers’ Hostels & Housing, Logistics Park, Warehousing, Medical Facilities, Training & Skill Development facilities. There is a provision to use 10% of the park’s area for Commercial Development e.g. Shops & Offices, Shopping Malls, Hotels & Convention Centers.

(b) **Competitive Incentive Support (CIS) –** For incentivizing manufacturing units to get setup early in PM MITRA, there is a provision of 300 Cr per park, wherein the incentive can be provided to manufacturing units up to 3% of the total sales turnover on first come first serve basis. This is only available to those manufacturing companies who are not availing Textile PLI scheme benefits and will be available till the funds provided are not exhausted for

the PM MITRA Park.

Governance

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

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

Operational Model

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

Eligibility & Modalities

PM MITRA Parks will be set up on the basis of proposals received from State Governments having ready availability of contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of minimum 1000 acres. The State Government will transfer land to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) at notional price. The land asset will be used to leverage/attract investment in the PM MITRA parks for development and maintenance of the parks with high standard specifications. SPV will be a legal entity (with 51% equity shareholding of State Government and 49% of Central Government) set up by the State Government for the purpose of implementing the PM MITRA Park Project.

7.2 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

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

The primary objective of the IPDS is to facilitate the Indian textile industry to become globally competitive using environmentally friendly processing standards and technology. The scheme would facilitate the textile units to meet the required environmental standards. The IPDS would support new CETPs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks specifically in the area of water and waste water management as also to promote research and development for cleaner technologies in the processing sector.

Under IPDS, following project has been approved:

- i. Up-gradation of 18 MLD CETP into Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by Balotra Water Pollution Control Treatment and Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Balotra in Rajasthan.
- ii. Up-gradation of 2.5 MLD CETP to ZLD by Jasol Water Pollution Control Treatment & Reverse Osmosis Private Limited at Jasol, Rajasthan.
- iii. Setting up of 12.3 MLD ZLD project by Sanganer Enviro Project Development at Sanganer, Rajasthan.
- iv. Upgradation of 12 MLD CETP to ZLD at Pali, Rajasthan
- v. Setting up of 25 MLD ZLD at Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat, Gujarat
- vi. Upgradation from 3.1 MLD to 8MLD to Nextgen Textile Park

So far, an amount of Rs.173.23 Crores has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects.

7.3 Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS)

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

The total outlay of the scheme is Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects.

TCDS have following components

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

The additional subsidy for construction of dormitory/workers accommodation which includes adequate hygienic toilet & bathroom (kitchen with store room and dining hall may be included as optional) for accommodation of minimum 1.25 persons per Powerloom will be provided @ 125 Sq.ft per person. The rate of subsidy per Sq.ft for dormitory/workers accommodation will be equal to the rate of subsidy per Sq.ft applicable to Group Workshed. A total of Rs.55.80 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects under this scheme. Since 2014-15, 347 new Group Worksheds established by existing small powerloom weavers by forming a group of minimum 4 powerloom weavers. In these Group Worksheds 12,492 new shuttleless looms have been installed.

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

Mega Clusters at Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra), Surat (Gujarat) and Silk Mega Cluster at Bengaluru(Karnataka) respectively.

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

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

This scheme was revised in December, 2016 for implementation for three years period (from 1.4.2017 to 31.03.2020). Under the Revised scheme, Government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore. A total of Rs.101.00 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects.

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

from cluster itself. These initiatives have potential to encourage Powerloom weavers of the clusters to access international markets of their products. During the year 2022-23, Rs.19.695 crore have been released under this component.

(iii) Facilitation, Publicity, IT, MIS and Admn-Expenses: To achieve the objective of modernization of powerloom sector; improve productivity and efficiency, training and development / upgradation of the skills of powerloom weavers in the clusters is an imperative need. Training and skill Upgradation can be done through Samarth scheme of MoT or through the schemes of Ministry of Skill Development. The prime objective is to give wide publicity, including event-based publicity, etc. through electronic, print, film media, multimedia, for various programmes being implemented. Another vital step is digitization of implementation process of all incentive schemes launched by the Govt. of India. In addition, it will also cover the administrative cost, MIS and Project Management Unit (PMU) expenses for implementation of the overall Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS). A total of Rs.9.00 crore has been allocated under this component.

(iv) Grant-in-Aid to Non-TxC Powerloom Service Centres: 15 Powerloom Service Centres under Office of the Textile Commissioner (TxC), 26 under Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and 6 under State Govt. are running across the country. The PSCs are offering various services like training, sample testing, design development, consultancy, conducting seminar/ workshop, etc. to the powerloom sector on behalf of the Govt. The Grant-in-Aid (GIA) provided to the PSCs of TRAs/State Govt. agencies is mainly for the recurring expenses for running the PSCs for providing the services to powerloom sector. The Grant-in-Aid to the PSCs of TRAs/State Government Agencies will be sanctioned by the Textile Commissioner as norms fixed by the Ministry. A total of Rs.23.55 crore has been allocated under this component.

(v) PradhanMantriCreditSchemeforPowerloom

Weavers: Govt. of India provides adequate and timely financial assistance to the Powerloom weavers to meet their credit requirements, for investment needs (Term Loan) as well as for working capital, in a flexible and cost effective manner. There are two components in the Scheme i.e. Category-I under Prime Minister MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) and Category-II under Stand-up India Scheme. The Office of the Textile Commissioner enlists the lending agencies for operation of the scheme. A total of Rs.93.60 crore has been allocated to complete the ongoing projects. Since 2014-15, 510 women entrepreneurs established their new units with modern shuttleless looms under PM-stand-up India.

(vi) In-Situ Upgradation Scheme for Plain Powerlooms: The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. The scheme is meant for small Powerloom units having up to 8 looms. Priority would be given to units having less than 4 looms. The Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of up-gradation to a maximum subsidy of Rs.45,000/-, Rs.67,500/- and Rs.81,000/- per loom for General, SC and ST category, respectively.

In addition to GOI subsidy, the State Govt. of Maharashtra & Karnataka are providing financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per Powerloom, State Govt. of Bihar is providing Rs.12,000 and State Govt. of Telangana is providing 50 % of the cost of attachments as an additional subsidy in their respective clusters.

(vii) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP): The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since 10th Five Year Plan to provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support depending on the needs of the ITP with total financial support of 40% of the

project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40 crores. There is flexibility in setting up ITPs to suit the local requirements. The scheme is being implemented till 2025-26 to complete ongoing project. SITP has now been made a component of Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS).

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

Status of Implementation

Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 5262 textile units, generate employment for about 3,41,883 persons and attract investment of over Rs.25707.59 crore.

An amount of Rs. 1516.04 Crores has been released under SITP in these fifty four textile parks.

Till now, out of 54 sanctioned textile parks, 30 textile parks have been completed as per scheme guideline and remaining 24 are under various stages of implementation.

CHAPTER-VIII

TECHNICAL TEXTILES

8.1 Definition:

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

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

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

8.2 Initiatives taken by the Ministry in the past:

8.2.1. Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT)

In order to remove the impediments hampering the technical textiles segment in the country and to meet the growing demand, the government had launched

a Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT) with an outlay of Rs.200 crore in December 2010. The TMTT had two mini missions; (a) setting up of Centres of Excellence; and (b) market development and setting up of Focus Incubation Centres. Under the TMTT, eight Centres of Excellence (CoEs) have been created at Mumbai (2), Ghaziabad, Coimbatore(2), Kolhapur, Ahmedabad and Thane. Similarly, 11 Focus Incubation Centres (FIC) have been created which are spread through the country. These include IITs at Kharagpur, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur: NITRA, SITRA, ATIRA, DKTE College of Engineering, and PSG College of Technology. Having met the objective, the scheme stands closed.

8.2.2 Scheme for ‘Promoting of usage of Geotechnical Textiles’ in NE Region

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

8.2.3 Scheme for Promoting usage of Agrotextiles in NE Region:

Launched in FY 2012-13 with an outlay of Rs.55 crores. Under this scheme, 44 Demonstration Centers in North-East (NE) Region and 10 Demonstration Centers in Rest of India have been set up for promoting usage of agro textiles. A total

of 1218 agrotexile kits have been distributed and 5012 farmers have been trained under the scheme and a total of Rs.48.23 crore has been spent. The major benefits observed were: (i) 30-45% water conservation; (ii) There was 2 folds increase in Farm Productivity, (ii) 60% Increase in farmers' income was reported. The scheme was closed in Financial Year 2019-20.

8.2.4 Scheme for Research & Development in Textiles industry including Jute:

Scheme approved in the 12th Five Year Plan (2014-15 to 2018-19) with an outlay of Rs. 149 Crore having three major components viz.:-

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 (Outlay: Rs. 50 crore).

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

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

Out of 119 projects, 44 projects have been completed while the rest are on the final stages of completion/ closure.

These projects are undertaken by TRAs/Research Agencies and are implemented through offices of Textile Commissioner/ Jute Commissioner. The scheme has been extended to meet committed liabilities only.

8.3 Current initiatives in Technical Textiles sector:

8.3.1 Notification of HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) Codes: There was no specific chapter dedicated to Technical Textiles in Indian

Trade Classification (Harmonised System) Code published by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. As a result, either there was a misclassification of non-technical textiles items being declared as technical textiles or the genuine technical textiles not being correctly promoted as a part of Trade Policy. The Industry had been demanding a separate classification of Technical Textiles since long time. In keeping with the benefits of the stakeholder in mind and with a view for ease of doing business, 207 HSN Codes have been classified and notified as technical textiles in Appendix – V under ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).

Apart from this, in consultation with Department of Revenue, 31 new HSN codes dedicated to technical textiles products have been developed. This shall be used for Product Linked Incentive (PLI) for Textiles.

8.3.2 Trade statistics for 207 Technical Textiles items: -

	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance (Exports - Imports)
2020 - 21	16,123.54	12,537.48	+3586.1
2021 - 22	21,200.12	18,336.56	+2863.6
April - October 2022	11,836.66	10,974.44	+862.2

(Rs. In Crores)

8.3.3 Promoting usage of Technical Textiles: With a view to derive the benefits of technical textiles in various fields of applications, currently 116 technical textiles products have been identified for mandatory use across ten Central Ministries/ Departments. So far, mandatory use notifications have been issued for 68 products of technical textiles.

8.3.4 Skill Development: Skill gap in technical textiles is a major factor for slower growth of the sector. As the machineries and plants involve advanced technology, there is a need for specially skilled personnel to operate these machines. On the request

of Industry, Ministry of Textiles has included Six (6) additional courses for technical textiles in its Skill Development Programme –SAMARTH.

8.4 National Technical Textiles Mission

With a view to position the country as a global leader in Technical Textiles, creation of National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) has been approved with total outlay of Rs.1480 Crore; with four-year implementation period from Financial Year 2020-21 to 2023-24. The fund allotted is for research and development both fundamental and applied research in technical textile sector; and increasing penetration level of technical textiles through promotion and market development activities; create skilled and educated manpower in the field of technical textiles.

The Mission has four components:

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

Research topics covering; specialty fibers and composites, geotextiles, agro textiles, protective textiles, medical textiles, defense textiles, sports textiles, and environment friendly textiles have been identified and research proposals have been invited. As on date 74 projects of value INR 232 Crores have been approved in the category of Specialty fibers and Technical Textiles.

Guidelines to support indigenous development of high end Machinery, equipment, tools and testing equipments for technical textiles in India and establish indigenous platform for domestic design, development and manufacturing has been launched.

8.4.2 Component –II (Promotion and Market Development):

Under Component II of NTTM, with a view to promote Technical Textiles in the country various National / International conferences/event/workshops have been organized by the Ministry, which aimed to create awareness and demand for

promotion and market development of Technical Textiles. A Demonstration Centre of Agro-tech at Navsari Agricultural University, Gujarat with The Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai is also being set-up to demonstrate advantages of Agrotextiles.

8.4.3 Component – III (Export Promotion):

The component aims at export promotion of technical textiles enhancing from the current annual value of approximately Rs.14000 Crore to Rs.20000 Crore by 2021-22 and ensuring 10% average growth in exports per year upto 2023-24. The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) has been assigned the role of the Export Promotion Council for promotion of Technical Textiles.

8.4.4 Component- IV (Education, Training, Skill Development) :

With a goal to enhance the level of education of prospective Indian Engineers in Technical Textiles and to ensure adequate volume of talent is developed in the segment;

(a) The Ministry of Textiles intends to develop eco-system in technical textiles not only in textile field but other disciplines of Engineering like Civil, Mechanical, Electronics etc., Agriculture institutes, Medical Colleges, Fashion institutes.

In line with said vision, 'General Guidelines for Enabling of Academic Institutes in Technical Textiles- for Private & Public Institutes' have been issued under NTTM in consultation with line Ministries. The 'General Guidelines for Enabling of Academic Institutes in Technical Textiles- For Private & Public Institutes' will enable New Technical Textiles Degree Programme (UG & PG) and updating of existing conventional degree programmes with new papers of Technical Textiles.

The detailed 'General Guidelines for Enabling of Academic Institutes in Technical Textiles- For Private & Public Institutes' are available on official

website of Ministry of Textiles under NTTM web page <https://www.texmin.nic.in/technical-textiles-mission>.

(b) **General Guidelines for Grant for Internship Support in Technical Textiles (GIST)** have been issued :-

NTTM envisages to provide exposure and on-job training to prospective engineers/professional undergraduate students working across different application areas of technical textiles including agriculture, medical, civil engineering, fashion, among others.

GIST aims to enhance the level of education and exposure to prospective Indian Engineers/ Professionals in Technical Textiles to ensure adequate volume of talent is developed in this sunrise sector of the economy.

The implementation of GIST shall be conducted in two phases, viz. (i) Empanelment of the eligible Companies, (ii) Internship Program, wherein the grant of upto INR 20,000 per student (B.Techstudentsin2nd/3rd/4th Year of the relevant Departments/ Specializations of eligible private/ public institutes) per month shall be provided to the empaneled companies, subject to the maximum period of 2 months of funding support for internship period.

The eligible agencies will be textile industries with turnover of more than 10 crores, Textile Research associations under Ministry and textile machinery manufactures.

The empanelled industries/ institutions can give training to engineering institutes of concerned discipline in Public funded institutions and also to Private institutions with NIRF ranking upto 200.

Further, to promote Skilling and training in Technical textiles sector, two-week Skilling of Design Commissioning technical personnel in **“Applications of Geo-synthetics in Infrastructure**

Projects” has conducted by Indian Institute of Sciences, Bangalore as **Pilot Project under NTTM**.

An office of Mission Directorate in the Ministry of Textiles headed by an eminent expert in the related field has been set up at Handloom Haat, New Delhi. The Mission will move into sunset phase after four years period.

8.5 Other Initiatives in Technical Textiles Sector :-

- 107 items identified to be brought under Quality Control Order (QCO): 19 Geotextiles, 12 Protective Textiles, 22 Agrotextiles, and 6 Medical Textiles items are under issue. 48 items of Medical Textiles are under the Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO) regulation.
- Development of more than 500 BIS standards for Technical Textiles
- An interaction of Hon’ble Minister of Textiles with IIT Delhi Alumni and Students was held on 04th October, 2022 on Education and Skilling ecosystem for Textiles Technology courses in India.

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) Ahmedabad Textile Industry’s Research Association (ATIRA)
- (ii) Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
- (iii) South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)

- (iv) Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)
- (v) Man-Made Textile Research Association (MANTRA)
- (vi) Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)
- (vii) Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)
- (viii) Wool Research Association (WRA)

CHAPTER-IX

SECTORAL SCHEMES

9.1 Handlooms

9.1.1. Introduction

Handloom forms a precious part of the generational legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country and the artistry of the weavers. Tradition of weaving by hand is a part of the country's cultural ethos. 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 handloom sector enjoys a unique place in our economy. As an economic activity, handloom is the one of the largest employment providers after agriculture. The sector provides employment to 35.23 lakh persons engaged on about 28.23 lakh handlooms, of which, 13.7% are from scheduled castes, 17.8% belong to scheduled tribes, 36% belong to Other Backward Classes and 32.4% are from other castes.

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

The Government of India, since independence, has been following a policy of promoting and encouraging the handloom sector through a number of programmes and schemes. The sector has been able to sustain itself through various policy initiatives and scheme interventions like cluster approach, aggressive marketing initiative and social welfare measures

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

1. National Handloom Development Programme (Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Scheme and CHCDS-Handloom Mega Cluster submerged with National Handloom Development Programme)
2. Raw Material Supply Scheme.

The scheme-wise details are as follows:-

1. National Handloom Development Programme

The latest guidelines on National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) have been issued in October 2021, and have been formulated for implementation during 2021-22 to 2025-26. The scheme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. The scheme supports weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including Self Help Groups, NGOs etc. towards raw material, design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support through exhibitions, Create permanent infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats, marketing complexes, development of web portal for e-marketing of handloom products etc.

Main Components of the scheme are as follows:-

- i. Cluster Development Programme
 - ii. Handloom Marketing Assistance
 - iii. Weavers' Welfare
 - iv. Mega Handloom Cluster
- i. **Cluster Development Programme:** Cluster Development Programme is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme

(NHDP). Financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 Crore per cluster for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development etc. is provided. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

ii. **Handloom Marketing Assistance:** The main objective of the Handloom Marketing Assistance is to provide direct marketing platform to the weavers and handloom organisations to sell their products directly to the consumers. The components of HMA are (a) Domestic Marketing Promotion; (b) Handloom Export Promotion; (c) Setting up of Urban Haats and (d) Marketing Incentives. The main activities under the components are:

- (a) Organization of expos, events, and craft melas
- (b) Export Promotion
- (c) Brand promotion through Handloom Mark and India Handloom Brand
- (d) Handloom Awards
- (e) Geographical Indication

(a) Organization of Marketing Expos, Events, Dilli Haat Exhibitions and Craft Melas: Financial assistance is provided to National Level Handloom Organizations, State Governments/ Union Territories and nominated handloom agencies of the State Government to organize the marketing events like National Handloom Expos (NHE) & State Handloom Expos (SHE), District Handloom Expos (DHE), Craft Melas, other marketing events etc. to sell handloom products from district to national level. The events organised under NHDP during the last 3 years are as follow:

Year	Events Organised	Amount released (Rs. in Crore)
2019-20	127	14.76
2020-21	70	16.20

2021-22	211	32.30
2022-23 (upto 31.10.2022)	137	15.78

(b) Export Promotion: The objective of the handloom export promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies, corporations/ apex and handloom exporters to participate in international events, buyer-seller meets etc. and to make available the latest designs, trends, colour forecasts etc. Under this component, assistance is given for (i) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (ii) organization of BSM/RBSM and (iii) Misc. Promotional activities/events.

The major handloom clusters of exports are Karur & Madurai in Tamilnadu, Kannur in Kerala and Panipat in Haryana. While the exportable handloom products like tablemats, placemats, embroidered textile materials, curtains, floor mats, kitchenwares etc. are produced in Karur, Madurai & Kannur and Panipat are famous for durries and other heavy varieties where handspun yarn are increasingly used.

Besides this, other centres like Kekra, Varasani, Bhagalpur, Shantipur, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Warrangal, Chirala, Poochampally and Sampalpur also contribute significantly to the handloom exports. Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata are having large number of merchant exporters who source their products from these centres.

The details of export achievements during the last 03 years are given below:

Year	Achievement	
	Rs. in Crores	In US \$
2019-20	2248.33	315.62
2020-21	1644.78	222.65
2021-22	1987.63	266.88
2022-23 (upto 31.10.2022)	671.89	86.10

(c) Handloom Mark: The handloom mark has

been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers that product being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. As on 31.10.2022, a total no. of 23525 registrations has been issued for handloom mark. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

‘India Handloom’ Brand: The “India Handloom” Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of first handloom day on 07.08.2015 to endorse the quality of the products in terms of raw material, processing, weaving and other parameters besides social and environmental compliances for earning the trust of the customers. The “India Handloom” brand is given only to high quality defect free authentic handloom products for catering to the needs of those consumers who are looking for niche handmade products. The “India Handloom” Brand is aimed at generating a special market space and increased earnings to the weavers.

(d) Handloom Awards: Ministry of Textiles has been conferring Sant Kabir Award, National Award and National Merit Certificates to the handloom weavers for their excellency in the field of handloom sector. Brief about the awards is as under-

Sant Kabir Award – Sant Kabir Award is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector. Any handloom weaver, who is either a recipient of National 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. 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- National Award is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship contribution and development of handloom weaving. This recognition encourages them to continue with the work in a more enthusiastic and productive manner and ultimately encourage others emulate them. This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.1.50 lakh, one Tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

From the year 2016, 02 Sant Kabir Awards and 04 National Awards have also been instituted exclusively to the women handloom weavers in addition to the existing Sant Kabir Awards and National Awards in the field of weaving. This exclusive award to the women handloom weavers is named as ‘Sant Kabir / National (Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay) Awards. The details of Sant Kabir Awards, National Awards and National Merit Certificate awards in a year is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of awards	Category	Total no. of awards		
			General	exclusively for women	Total
01	Sant Kabir Award (SKA)	Weaving	10	02	12
02	National Award (NA)	Weaving	20	04	24
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	03	-	03
		Marketing of handloom products	05	-	05
	Total		38	06	44

(e) Geographical Indications of Goods: The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999 provides legal protection to

Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. The financial assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh is given for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information etc. So far a total no. of 72 handloom products have been registered under the Act.

iii. Handloom Weavers' Welfare: Handloom Weavers' Welfare, a component of NHDP is implemented for providing Social Security to the handloom weavers/workers need based financial assistance to awardee, handloom weavers/workers and financial support as scholarship to weavers/workers children across the country as per details given below:-

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY):

The PMJJBY is an insurance scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. It would be a one-year cover, renewable on year-to-year basis. All handloom weavers/workers are eligible in the age group of 18-50 years. Rs. 2.00 lakh is payable on beneficiary's death due to any cause. Earlier, the annual premium was Rs.330/-, which has been revised to Rs. 436/- according to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance letter F. No. H-12011/2/2015-Ins.II dated 30.05.2022. Accordingly, revised annual premium share under PMJJBY is as under:

GoI share	Rs.150/-
State Govt./Beneficiary's share	Rs.286/-
Total Premium	Rs.436/-

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):

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

12/-, which has been revised to Rs. 20/- according to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance letter F. No. H-12011/2/2015-Ins.II dated 30.05.2022. Accordingly, revised annual premium share under PMSBY is as under:

GoI share	Rs.12/-
State Govt./Beneficiary's share	Rs.8/-
Total Premium	Rs.20/-

Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY):

The Converged MGBBY is an insurance scheme offering life and accidental insurance coverage on death or disability for a closed group of handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 51-59 years, who were already enrolled under the MGBBY on 31.05.2017. Risk cover available will be Rs.0.60 lakh on natural death, Rs.1.50 lakh on accidental death/total disability and Rs.0.75 lakh on partial disability. The share of annual premium of Rs.470/- is as under:

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

Financial Support in indigent circumstances to Awardee Weavers/Workers:

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

Scholarship:

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

The enrolment of weavers under PMJJBY, PMSBY

and Converged MGBBY from last three years and current year is as follows:

Year	Weavers enrolled
2019-20	1.39 Lakh
2020-21*	-
2021-22	1,11,957
2022-23 (upto 30.09.2022)	31,258

*Based on communication of DFS, Ministry of Finance vide OM No.12011/11/2015-ns.II/I dated 13.5.2020 there was transition to full premium payment regime w.e.f. 1.4.2020. There was no enrolment during 2020-21.

iv. Mega Handloom Cluster

Each Mega Handloom Cluster under NHDP (under implementation from 2021-22 to 2025-26), shall cover at least 10000 handlooms/clusters with the Government of India contribution upto Rs.30.00 Crore per cluster over a period of 5 years.

At present, 9 Mega Handloom Clusters are under implementation in 8 States i.e. Assam (Sivasagar), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi), Tamil Nadu (Virudhunagar and Trichy), West Bengal (Murshidabad), Jharkhand (Godda & neighboring Distt.), Andhra Pradesh (Prakasam & Guntur Distt.) and Bihar (Bhagalpur) & Manipur (East Imphal).

During the year 2022-23 (as on 31.10.2022), an amount of Rs.11.20 Crore has been released for implementation of various interventions in Mega Cluster.

2 Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) has been formulated for implementation during period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Raw Material Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make

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

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

(% of value of yarn supplied)

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

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

Details of quantity of Yarn Supplied and funds released under RMSS is as under:

Year	Quantity supplied under Transport subsidy(lakh kg)	Quantity supplied under Price subsidy(lakh kg)	Funds released (In Crore)
2018-19	442.04	146.26	126.84
2019-20	406.17	93.26	142.21
2020-21	215.09	78.56	60.32
2021-22	235.80	98.60	89.53
2022-23 (upto 31.10.22)	175.84	73.79	60.09

9.1.2 Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers and rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. At present, 11 textile articles with some specifications are reserved for production on handlooms vide No. S.O. 2160 dated 03/09/2008 under the Act. The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies (as on Oct, 2022) is given in the **Table**.

There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The Government of India is providing central assistance to the States/UTs for establishment of enforcement machinery for “Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

Table

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (as on October 2022)
1.	Targets of Powerloom Inspections	3,67,860	4,01,400	1,58,160	1,58,160	1,65,192
2.	No. of Powerlooms in-spections	3,85,557	4,08,660	1,81,530	1,81,530	82,471
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	67	88	11	67	27
4.	Convictions	66	62	34	40	44

9.1.3 Handloom Organisations

a) National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd.

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

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

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

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

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in Crore)
2018-19	442.04	897.15
2019-20	406.17	700.61
2020-21	215.09	521.67
2021-22	235.80	732.09
2022-23 (upto 31 st Oct, 22)	175.84	620.69

Under Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS), the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge @2% (limited to Rs. 15,000/- per month) of the value of the yarn supplied is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 511 such yarn depots and 46 warehouses are functioning throughout the country. NHDC is also supplying quality dyes and chemicals to the handloom sector at competitive rates. The details of dyes and chemicals supplies from 2018-19 onwards are as under:

Year	Dyes & Chemical	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. In Crore)
2018-19	40.51	45.43
2019-20	33.07	42.13

2020-21	35.17	45.34
2021-22	38.50	58.12
2022-23 (Oct, 22)	24.62	39.62

2. To promote marketing of handloom products, the corporation organizes special exhibitions like Silk Fabs & Wool Fabs and National Handloom Expo. The Government of India reimburses the expenses incurred by the Corporation in these exhibitions. The details of exhibitions from 2018-19 onwards are as under:

Year	No. of Events	No. of Stalls	Total Sale (Rs.in Crore)
2018-19	48	2165	15.00
2019-20	37	1957	75.80
2020-21	9	406	12.85
2021-22	7	-	4.41

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

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

The details of turnover, profit, dividend issued etc. of NHDC during the last 3 years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Year	Turnover	Net Profit
2018-19	95093.59	(1621.82)
2019-20	74866.74	(1119.22)
2020-21	57203.63	(963.15)
2021-22	79856.28	(156.54)

b) **Handloom Export Promotion Council**

(HEPC)

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is a nodal agency set up by Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote exports of all handloom products like fabrics, home furnishings, carpets and floor coverings, etc. HEPC was constituted in 1965 with 96 members and its present membership is around 1332 spread all over the country. HEPC has its head office at Chennai and regional office at New Delhi.

The primary objective of HEPC is to provide all support and guidance to Indian handloom exporters and international buyers for trade promotion and international marketing.

9.2 Handicrafts:

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craftsperson in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its 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 includes: 6 Regional Offices at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Lucknow and Guwahati to coordinate the working

of 61 Handicrafts Service Centers throughout the country mainly in craft concentration areas.

(i) 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). The export of handicrafts including handmade carpet during the year 2022-23 upto [31st October 2022] has been ₹ 29020.94 crores.

Export of handicrafts during last five years i.e. from 2017-18 to 2022-23 (upto 31st October, 2022)

Year	Production (in crores)	Export of Handicrafts (in ₹ crores)
2017-18	43288.17	32235.25
2018-19	50606.00	37913.66
2019-20	49537.53	37069.59
2020-21	52524.35	39490.37
2021-22	65745.58	49385.12
2022-23 (Upto October)	--	20106.77

(ii) The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing the following two schemes for promotion and development of handicraft sector in holistic manner and sustainable livelihood opportunities to the artisans;

National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]

Sub Schemes:

1. Marketing Support & Services.
2. Skill Development in Handicrafts Sector
3. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
4. Direct Benefit to Artisans

5. Infrastructure and Technology Support

6. Research and Development.

B. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme.

1. Marketing Support & Services.

In order to promote and Market Handicrafts financial assistance is provided to different eligible organizations to organize/participate in domestic and international Craft Exhibitions/seminars in metropolitan cities/state capitals / places of tourist or commercial interest/other places. This will provide direct marketing platform to the handicrafts artisans/ SHGs from various parts of the country.

Till 31.10.2022, 292 domestic Marketing events have been sanctioned. These events facilitate in providing domestic marketing opportunities to artisans through Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Crafts Bazaar, Thematic Exhibition, National Fair etc. benefitting 21420 artisans with total fund sanctioned of ₹ 4839.04 lakhs and amount released is ₹ 3631.56 lakhs.

2. Skill Development in Handicraft Sector

Handicrafts are known for their aesthetics, associated traditional values, uniqueness, quality and craftsmanship. The traditional knowledge and craft practices are commonly passed down from one generation to another through natural learning. However, with the advent of new tools & technology, the process of craft learning has changed dramatically. Standardized production processes, skilled manpower, design database for handicraft products, quick & efficient prototyping, communication skills and other soft skills have become indispensable requirements for the ever-changing handicraft sector.

The sub-scheme “**Skill Development in Handicraft Sector**” has been conceptualized to fulfil these requirements and has the following four components:

1. Design and Technology Development Workshop

2. Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program

3. Comprehensive Skill Upgradation Program

4. Improved Toolkit Distribution Program

352 Design and Technology Development Workshop, 81 Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program, have been sanctioned and 14169 toolkits have been distributed to the tune of ₹ 3951.04 lakhs. ₹ 2813.47 lakhs have been released upto 31.12.2022.

3. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)

This scheme aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans’ clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation. The thrust of the scheme is on a project based, need based integrated approach for sustainable development of handicrafts through participation of craftspersons, leading to their empowerment. The components of the scheme are as under:

1. Diagnostic Survey of identified craft cluster and mobilization of artisans into SHGs.

2. Preparation of DPR

3. (A) Formation of Producer Company

1. (B) Working Capital support assistance

4. Workshop cum Seminar

5. Entrepreneurship Development Programme

6. Design Mentorship Programme

7. Project Implementation and Management

8. Design Assistance for overseas market.

9. Study cum Exposure Tour.

1285 different interventions have been sanctioned

to the tune of ₹ 4295.54 lakhs and ₹ 2338.12 Lakhs have been released upto 31.12.2022.

4. Direct Benefit to Artisans (Welfare).

The scheme envisages welfare measures like Health and Life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of tools and equipment to the artisans etc. The major components are detailed below:

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

Under the Scheme Direct Benefit to Artisans (Welfare) ₹ 7.63 Crores have been sanctioned upto 31.12.2022.

5. Infrastructure and Technology Support.

To ensure availability of 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. The scheme has following components:

1. Urban Haat
2. Emporia
3. Marketing and Sourcing Hubs
4. Handicrafts Museum
5. Craft Based Resource Centre
6. Common Facility Center
7. Raw Material Depot
8. Technology Upgradation Assistance to Exporters/ Entrepreneurs
9. Testing Laboratories
10. Crafts Village
11. Construction of office infrastructure/ institution and revitalizing/restructuring of existing infrastructure/ institution and any other infrastructure/ institution to be created at departmental level.

Under the Scheme Infrastructure and Technology Support, upto 31.12.2022, ₹ 48.59 Crores has been sanctioned for setting up/ implementation of infrastructural projects.

6. Research and Development

Research and Development scheme was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy Planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives; and to have independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by this office. Following activities will be under taken during the 12th Plan.

1. Survey & Studies on different topics.

2. Financial assistance for preparation of legal, para legal, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labelling/certification.
3. Financial assistance to organizations for evolving, developing a mechanism for protecting crafts including languishing crafts, design, heritage, historical knowledge base, research and implementation of the same enabling the sector/segment to face challenges.
4. Conducting Census of Handicraft artisans of the country.
5. Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & necessary follow up on implementation.
6. Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of global standards and for bar coding, including handicrafts mark for generic products.
7. Financial assistance for taking up problems/issues relating to brand building and promotion of Indian handicrafts.
8. Conducting of Workshops/Seminars on issues of specific nature relating to handicrafts sector.

During the year 2022-23 (upto 31.12.2022), 03 Survey/Studies and 231 Workshop/ Seminar have been sanctioned amounting ₹ 1180.38 lakh.

9.2.1 Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster)

Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters, which have remained unorganized and have not kept pace with the modernization and development that have been taken place so far. The prospects of this sector lie in infrastructural Upgradation, modernization of the machinery and product diversification. Innovative manufacturing as well as designing know-how, furthered by brand building of the native products hold the key to creating a niche market for the products manufactured by the cluster. The programme supports the Upgradation of infrastructural facilities coupled with market linkages and product diversification. Recognizing the need for taking a decentralized approach to

development of Handicraft Sector, NHDP embodies the revised strategy based on setting up of Common Facility Centre at block level along with provision of assistance to primary producers, design and training to artisans, and marketing support.

1. There are nine Handicrafts Mega Clusters sanctioned in Narsapur, Moradabad, Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kutchh and J&K and ₹ 232.64 crore have been released so far.
2. There are twelve Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Projects (Special Projects) sanctioned in Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Varanasi (U.P.), Karnataka, Telangana, Bihar and Himachal Pradesh. So far ₹ 102.93 crores have been released.
3. Twelve Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Projects in Odisha, Gujarat, Uttarakhand, Ladakh, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh, Bundelkhand (Uttar Pradesh), Tripura and Himachal Pradesh have been sanctioned with total project cost of ₹ 258.93 Cr.

9.2.2 Export Promotion Councils under Office of DC [Handicrafts]

1. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts [EPCH]

Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) was established under Companies Act in the year 1986-87 and is a non-profit organisation, with an objective to promote, support, protect, maintain and increase the export of handicrafts. It is an apex body of handicrafts exporters for promotion of exports of Handicrafts from country and projected India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high quality of handicrafts goods & services and ensured various measures keeping in view of observance of international standards and specification. The Council has created necessary infrastructure as well

as marketing and information facilities, which are availed both by the member exporters and importers. The Council is engaged in promotion of handicrafts from India and project India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high quality handicrafts.

Activities undertaken by EPCH for promotion, development and export growth of handicrafts during April-November 2022 is as follows:

(i) Exhibitions/Fairs/BSMS organised/ Participated (apr.-nov. 2022)

- 1) 53rd IHGF Delhi Fair Spring 2022, Greater Noida, 30 March - 03 April, 2022
- 2) 7TH India Industrial Fair - UDYAM 2022, Guwahti, 22-25 April 2022.
- 3) Index Dubai Fair, Dubai UAE, 24-26, May 2022
- 4) Retail Leadership Summit, Mumbai, 27-28 May 2022
- 5) India Wood Show, Bangalore, 02-08 June 2022
- 6) Indian Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Show, 20-22 June 2022
- 7) Heimtextil, Messe Frankfurt, Germany, 21-24 June 2022

- 8) Total Home & Gift Market, Dallas, USA, 22-25 June 2022
- 9) HGH India Fair, Greater Noida, 12-15 July 2022
- 10) Int'l Gifts & Home Furnishing Market, Atlanta, USA, 13-17 July 2022
- 11) India Intl. Hospitality Expo 2022, Greater Noida, 03-06 August 2022.
- 12) NY Now, New York, USA, 14-17 August 2022.
- 13) Khilona Expo, Greater Noida, 26-28 August 2022.
- 14) India Geographical Indication (GI) Fair, Greater Noida, 26-28 August 2022.
- 15) Made in India show, Guatemala, 22-24 Sept. 2022.
- 16) 54TH IHGF Delhi Fair Autumn 2022, Greater Noida, 14-18 October 2022.
- 17) World Furniture Expo 2022, Mumbai, 17-19 November 2022.

(ii) Seminars/Webinars:

39 Seminars/ Webinars have been conducted with exporters and other stakeholders on various aspects of export and promotion of handicrafts products.

2.



53rd IHGF DELHI FAIR SPRING 2022, GREATER NOIDA, 30 March - 03 April, 2022



7TH INDIA INDUSTRIAL FAIR - UDYAM 2022, GUWAHATI, 22-25 APRIL 2022



INDEX DUBAI FAIR, DUBAI, UAE, 24-26, MAY 2022



HEIMTEXTIL, MESSE FRANKFURT, GERMANY, 21-24 JUNE, 2022



SEMINAR ON EFFECTIVE LOGISTICS MANAGEMENT FOR ENHANCING EXPORT FROM CONCOR AT MORADABAD



SEMINAR ON ENHANCING EXPORT BUSINESS IN THE NEW FINANCIAL YEAR AT MUMBAI

Carpet Export Promotion Council [CEPC]

CEPC, a non-profit making organization, was setup in 1982 by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote export of Carpets, all types of Handmade / handmade knotted Carpets, Rugs, Floor Coverings & other allied Products from India. And since then, has been the voice of Indian carpets business community. With working office in the heart of Delhi, Registered Office at NOIDA, UP, and regional office at Bhadohi (U.P.) & Srinagar (J&K), CEPC has more than 2000 members across the country

Activities of the Council for the year 2022-23 (up to November, 2022)

- i. Having Membership of 2360 (up to November 2022)
- ii. Export of Indian Handmade Carpets & Other Textile Floor Coverings

Year	Total Export in ₹ Crores	Total Export in US \$ Million
2017-18	11,028.05	1,711.17
2018-19	12,364.69	1,765.94
2019-20	11,799.46	1,666.09
2020-21	13,810.41	1,869.18
2021-22	16,640.26	2,233.02
2022-23 (Upto October 2022)	8,737.18	1107.46

iii. The following Activities were undertaken by Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) during the year 2022-23 (up to October, 2022)

S. No.	Activity	April – November 2022
1	Kaleen Labels Issued	1,36,700
2	Domestic Activity	3

iv. Important events Organized

- Organized Webinar on How to Increase Export in UAE & Australia using FTAs on 30th May, 2022, more than 60 Members took participation in the Webinar.
- Organized 43rd India Carpet Expo – 15-18 October 2022 at Bhadohi - Carpet Export Promotion Council organized the 43rd India Carpet Expo and 1st in Bhadohi in the Bhadohi Carpet Expo Mart, Bhadohi from 15-18 October

2022 with an aim to promote the Cultural Heritage and showcase the weaving skills of Indian hand-knotted carpet artisans amongst the overseas hand-knotted carpet buyers India Carpet Expo was inaugurated with lamp lighting by Chief Guest Smt. Anupriya Patel, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry, Government of India, and Guest of Honour, Shri Amit Mohan Prasad, Additional Chief Secretary MSME, Govt. of U.P. in the premises of Bhadohi Carpet Expo Mart.



Footfalls at ICE October 2022 at Bhadoli

Exhibitors participated	239
Overseas Buyers attended	213
Buyers participation from	48 Countries
Buyer's Rep attended	207
Business & Enquiries Generated	₹ 450 - 500 Crores

- **Organized 2nd Stand Alone Exhibition at Mumbai**

2nd Stand Alone Exhibition of Handmade Carpets

and Other Floor Coverings–B2C Exhibition for Domestic Market from 10th to 13th November, 2022 in the entire Hall of Knowledge, Nehru Centre, Worli, Mumbai to promote the Cultural Heritage and showcase the weaving skills of Indian hand-knotted carpet artisans amongst the overseas hand-knotted carpet buyers as well as to educate the domestic consumers about the difference in Handmade and Machine Made Carpets besides the harmful effects of machine made carpets on the end consumers. The Expo was inaugurated on 10th November, 2022 by the Shri A.R.Gokhe, Director MSME, DFO, Mumbai.



Footfall at 2nd Standalone Exhibition- 10th to 13th November 2023

Total area Covered	650 Sq. Mt.
Stand Area	372 Sq. Mt.
Exhibitors Participated	29
Overseas Visitors	15
Total No. of Visitors	920
Estimated Business & Enquires/orders	₹ 1.50-2.00 crores

9.2.3 Autonomous Bodies under Office of DC [Handicrafts]

(i) Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT)

The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology popularly known as IICT, the only of its kind in Asia, has been set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to provide much needed support to Textile, Carpet and allied Industries. The Institute started functioning from 2001. The Institute is affiliated to Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow and is approved by A.I.C.T.E. The institute is also a member of I.S.T.E. and CII and recognized by Textile Institute, Manchester, UK. The Institute is equipped with latest machines, plants, looms and other infrastructure for running the courses. The main thrust areas of the Institute are :

- Human Resource Development
- Design Creation and Development
- Research & Development
- Technical Support Services to the Industry

Activities of the Institute for the year 2022-23 (up to December, 2022)

- i. 52 students admitted in B.Tech (Carpet & Textiles Technology).
- ii. NBA Accreditation: Accreditation of UG Carpet & Textiles Technology Programme in Tier II has

been decided by NBA for the A.Y. 2022-23 to 2024-25 i.e. upto 30.06.2025.

- iii. Participation in Carpet Expo , Bhadohi Carpet Expo Mart 15-18 October, 2022. Team of institute participated and displayed the institutional activities.
- iv. Participation in HGH India 2022, Greater Noida 12-15 July, 2022- team of Institute participated and displayed the institutional activities.
- v. The institute is fulfilling the mandate and completing the activities in all the four portfolio i.e. (i) Human Resource Development, (ii) Design Creation and Development, (iii) Research and Development and, (vi) Technical Support to the Industry.
- vi. Various faculties of IICT participated and presented Research Paper in international Conferences, Seminars, Workshops etc. represented IICT successfully at various forums.
- vii. Industry sponsored lectures Eminent Speakers from the industry were invited to deliver lectures on contemporary developments and recent challenges faced by the carpet industry.

(ii) Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC)

The Metal Handicrafts Service Centre, Moradabad, is an institution established by Government of India with financial and technical assistance of UNDP and Government of Uttar Pradesh and is functioning under the administrative control of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, government of India. The centre is a national level institution for testing, metal finishing and allied process of metal art wares and providing necessary up gradation of skills and technique/service to the exporters situated in and around Moradabad. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre has established with all advance technology & testing facilities like lacquering, electroplating (gold, silver, nickel, copper, brass, chrome etc.), antique finishes, powder coating

and sand/shot blasting etc. and testing facilities like lead & cadmium leaching, lead in surface coating, FDA Test & California prop..

Various Departments of MHSC:

- Electroplating Section – Copper, Nickel, Gold, Silver, Tin & Brass Plating
- Lacquering Section
- Powder Coating Section
- Polishing
- Research , Testing & Calibration Laboratory
- Sand /Shot Blasting
- Skill Development Training through Indian Institute of Handicrafts Technology

Testing facilities for the Exporters, Manufacturers and Artisans:

- 1- Toxic Metals in Non-Metallic Coating
- 2- Migration of 23 Elements as per European Directive
- 3- Specific Migration of Heavy Metals
- 4- Identification of Organic Poison and Toxic
- 5- Identification of Toxic Compound
- 6- Staining Test
- 7- GRAS Test
- 8- RoHS Type – 3 Test

Benefits to the Exporters:

All related test facilities will be available at their doorstep and will be cost effective. The testing will be done within the shortest period as required by the customers without affecting their Results quality. The exporters will save time and money by taking the samples to other places in Delhi or elsewhere. The consignment third party inspection facilities are available at their doorstep. The test certificate issued by the RTC Laboratory is recognized by a number of Foreign Buyers of various countries, Buying Houses, Export Houses, and Govt. Departments like Trade Tax etc.

Recent achievements of the Institute:

1. Metal Finishing Section (MFS) of MHSC achieved revenue of ₹ 14167617.00 from 1st April 2022 to November 2022 however this was ₹ 9826921.00 from 1st April 2021 to November 2021.
2. From the RTC Laboratory of MHSC achieved revenue of ₹ 2840010.00 from 1st April 2022 to November 2022 however this was ₹ 2973195.00 from 1st April 2021 to November 2021.
2. Total revenue earned from Metal Finishing Section (MFS), RTC Laboratory and from skill development activities through Indian Institute Of Handicrafts Technologies is ₹ 1.7 Cr. from 1st April 2022 to November 2022 however this was ₹ 1.37 Crores during the corresponding year previous year. According to the data available in the Centre, at least 1286 Exporters, Manufacturers, Buyers/ Buying Agents and Artisans from Moradabad & surrounding area derived the benefits in diverse ways as testing & certification or finishing.
3. Institute is going to enhance their calibration facilities like Pressure, Electrical, Thermal and Dimension under Smart City Mission of Government of India through U.P Government.
4. Construction of the Building of Indian Institute of Handicrafts Technology (G+4) is under progress.
5. Etching & Cutting facilities had been inaugurated by Shri. Upendra Pratap Singh, IAS, the then Textile Secretary of Government of India on dated 25.09.2022 and open for the Exporters, Artisans and Manufacturers of Moradabad and around the area.



Indian Institute of Handicrafts Technology (IIHT)

6. MHSC has trained 400 Artisans in Metal Craft through our dedicated Training Department namely Indian Institute of Handicrafts Technologies [IIHT] under ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT [ODOP] program of Government of Utter Pradesh.



Recent visit of Dignitaries for MHSC, Moradabad.

(A) – Shri. Shailendra Kumar Singh, IAS (District Magistrate, Moradabad) on date 27.05.2022 inaugurated ODOP Programme.



(B) – Shri. Yogesh Kumar (JC-DIC/DC-DIC, Moradabad) 08.07.2022 and inaugurated the fresh batch of Trainees selected for training under ODOP Scheme



(C) – Shri. Upendra Prasad Singh, IAS (Textile Secretary, Government of India) visited 25.09.2022 and inspected all the services



(iii) National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy

The National Crafts Museum and Hastkala Academy (Earlier known National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum) is located at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. It is a subordinate office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles. Its main objectives are to increase public awareness about India's ancient traditions of handicrafts and handlooms, provide an interactive forum for crafts persons, designers, exporters, scholars and the public, help crafts persons find a platform for marketing without middlemen and serve as a

resource centre for Indian handicraft and handloom traditions. Collection, conservation and preservation of craft specimens and the revival, reproduction and development of art and craft are the primary activities of the Crafts Museum.

Museum Galleries:

S.No	Gallery Name	No. of objects on display
1	Folk and Tribal Art Gallery	538
2	Cultic Gallery	291
3	Courtly Crafts Gallery	112
4	Textiles Gallery	266
	Total	1207





Handicrafts & Handlooms , the cultural heritage and living tradition of our country have been showcased in permanent galleries . The artifacts consisting of metal icons, ritual accessories, items of everyday life, wood carvings, painted wood and papier-mache, dolls, masks, folk and tribal paintings and sculptures, terracotta, folk and tribal jewelry have been displayed including an entire section of traditional Indian textiles. A brief detail of the artifacts exhibited in these galleries are as under:

More than 26,000 of handcrafted artifacts have been scientifically categorized and placed in modern compactors in the Museum storage. Need special permission to see the artifacts properly preserved in the store.

Village Complex:



The Museum's Village Complex is a reminiscence of Rural India with typical village structures from various parts of country, set up in 1972 as the Rural India Complex, it comprises huts and dwellings, walls and courtyards, characteristic of various regions of the country, built in facsimile and decorated with traditional folk art forms of the area. The Complex includes: Kullu Hut (Himachal Pradesh); Mehar Hut (Saurashtra, Gujarat); Gadba Hut (Odisha); Banni Hut (Gujarat); Madhubani Courtyard (Bihar); Adi Hut (Arunachal Pradesh); Nicobar Hut (Andaman & Nicobar Islands); Courtyard (Jammu & Kashmir); Rabha Hut (Assam); Naga Hut (North Nagaland); Toda Hut (Tamil Nadu); Gond Hut (Madhya Pradesh); Shrine of Devnarayan (Rajasthan); Bengal Courtyard (West Bengal).

Open-Air Theatres:

Four open-air theatres have also been developed in the complex, namely: Kadambari Theatre, Saranga Amphitheatre, Angan Manch, and Pilkhan Manch.

Crafts Demonstration Programme:

The Museum supports traditional handicrafts and handlooms through its regular Craft Demonstration Programme organized throughout the year. Craftsmen are invited for the Programme to demonstrate their



skills and to sell their products. Government provides to the craftsmen travelling allowance, daily allowance & free accommodation facility. 105 Number of Master craftsperson & 41 folk song/dance performers have participated in the CDP from the month of April to November, 2022.

Library:

The Museum has a specialized reference Library with more than 10,000 reference books and other periodicals on traditional Indian arts, crafts, textiles and major anthropological works on Indian tribes etc. In general, Research scholars and students from various institutions regularly visit the Museum. 1414 readers visited the library in this period and 525 books were issued till 20th December 2022.

Conservation and Preservation:

The main functions of the Conservation and Preservation Section is to take preventive and curative care of different types of materials/objects, round the year. 143 objects have been cleaned and chemically treated to conserve and preserve from deteriorating. Besides these, 21 jewelry objects, 7 textiles & Costumes were cleaned and framed for the display of the Ganika Exhibition.

Also, the insecticide spray for 22 objects (books) was executed to prevent from moulds and insects. in addition to this, the superficial cleaning of 23 large vishvakarma textiles was carried out for the loan exhibition titled “vignette visvakarma textiles: art and artistry” held in NGMA, Bengaluru. Furthermore, 12 objects were cleaned and framed for the ongoing exhibition ‘Fine Count- Indian Cotton Textiles’. Humidification chamber is made to humidify and relax the object.

Workshops & Seminars /Performances:

During the period from April 2022 to November, 2022 the Crafts Museum organized various Exhibitions, Workshops, Seminars and Events.

S. No.	Name of Event/ Workshop/ Seminars	Period	Organization
1	Workshop	21 st -22 nd September, 2022	O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and National Design Center
2	Workshop on AHAM: Celebrating Self at NCM & HKA	29 th October, 2022	The Move Vent Project
3	Performance of “Bankim Chandra” & “Jhansi ki Rani” at NCM & HKA	13 th & 14 th August, 2022	Theatre Group 5 Elements
4	Performance of “Pralay ki Chaya”, “Chari ka Bagicha” & “Hansa” at NCM & HKA	14 th October – 16 th October, 202	Shoonya Theatre Group
5	Screening of 20 Short Films on Traditional Indian Textiles, Handicrafts and Crafts Museum.	April – November, 2022	Audio Visual room NCM&HKA

Exhibitions:

S. NO	Titled of the Exhibition	Period	Name of Organization
1	Thematic exhibition “Terracotta Craft”	28 th - 5 th July, 2022	The O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)
2	“Kalyug”	22 nd – 28 th July, 2022	Aktava Foundation in collaboration with NCM&HKA
3	“Vaidehi - Sita Beyond the body”	29 th - 15 th August, 2022	NCM&HKA in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
4	“Rang Saaz”	8 th - 12 th July, 2022	NCM&HKA in collaboration with Heart Art Group
5	“Taneira”	6 th - 10 th August, 2022	NCM&HKA in collaboration with Tata Group
6	“Exim Bazaar”	3 rd - 6 th September, 2022	NCM&HKA in collaboration with Exim Bank
7	“Anubhooti: with Lens & Colour”	8 th - 11 th September, 2022	NCM&HKA in collaboration with IAC (Incredible Art & Culture Foundation)
8	“Ganika-in the visual Culture of the 19 th - 20 th Centuries”	28 th - 04 th November, 2022	NCM&HKA in collaboration with Mati Foundation, New Delhi
9	“Naveli Khadi” (NIFT)	30 th - 9 th October, 2022	NCM&HKA in collaboration with NIFT
10	“Rang Sutra-Contemporary Art Exhibition”	15 th - 30 th October, 2022	NCM&HKA in collaboration with Eminent Artists of the Country
11	Exhibition of artworks made by the inmates of the Tihar Jail	1 st - 30 th October, 2022.	

Visit of Delegates and other significant people:

S. No.	Delegation	Date of Visit
1	Governor of Sulaimaniah in Kurdistan (Iraq), Mr. Haval Abubaker visited NCM & HKA	13th April 2022
2	Visit of French Delegation	27th April, 2022
3	Participants from 60th Know India Programme visit	28th August, 2022
4	21 Delegates from 5th batch of Gen Next Democracy Programme visit	10th September, 2022
5	22 delegates from different countries of 6 th batch of Gen Next Democracy Programme visited NCM & HKA	11th October, 2022
6	Delegates from Textile & Clothing Research Centre society visited NCM & HKA	15th October, 2022
7	Participants from 61 st Know India Programme visited NCM & HKA	16th October, 2022

Museum Visitors:

Indian	29,517
Children & Students	15,214
Foreigners	1,792

Progress of work under CSR Project:-

M/S BPCL has sanctioned Rs.13.13 crore for Reorganization of the Museum Storage work & Documentation / Digital Archiving. Till date, Rs.9.81 crore of funds has been utilized. The work of Reorganization of Museum Storage is in advance stage of completion. High resolution photography, 3 D scanning work, Virtual Reality work and Software development work are on advance stage of completion. The work of documentation may require further 6 month time to complete.

CHAPTER-X

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) INITIATIVES IN TEXTILES

10.1 Digital Readiness in Ministry of Textiles

The Ministry of Textiles has been actively promoting the Digital initiatives of Government of India. The objective of the digital India programme is to ensure that government services are transparent, easily accessible to citizens. The IT division of the Ministry is actively working towards improvement of network infrastructure and making the IT application systems available on high speed broadband. Most of the applications are hosted on National cloud services (MeghRaj). Most of the schemes and services of the Ministry and its organisations are accessible to citizens anytime anywhere.

To realize the vision and mission of the government, the Ministry has taken various initiatives to enhance its e-governance services. The implementation of G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-office suite, e-Procurement etc. The Ministry and its organizations are using video conferencing services extensively with different states and departments on regular basis.

The desktop Video Conference Facility has also been established with Senior Officers of the Ministry.

Training programs were organized during the year for the officers of the Ministry, attached offices on various applications. These were conducted at NIC local setup at Ministry and at MeitY.

NIC-Textiles Informatics Division is providing technical and functional support to the Ministry and its subordinate/attached offices. It is responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance and co-ordination in hosting of websites and ensures their 24x7 availability. They also facilitate access to various

on-line e-governance services on cloud, developing/ deploying of various application systems, providing network support services and maintaining the ICT infrastructure.

10.2 Website Management

The Content Management Framework (CMF) based website of the Ministry of Textiles is being maintained on regular basis. The Content Management System (CMS) is in place to ensure the timely web updation for the website by the concerned officials / divisions. Contents are also being reviewed on regular basis for updation.

10.3 ICT Infrastructure up gradations

Hardware/ Software are regularly reviewed and necessary upgrades done for better performance of the LAN/ WAN /PCs by the NIC network division. The cyber security status is regularly analysed and necessary measures are taken such as: manageable network equipment as per the security guidelines issued time to time by GOI, updating firewall rules etc.

10.4 e-Governance

To strengthen the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features Digitization of records and files has already been done. e-Office has already been implemented in the Ministry and its attached offices (office of DC-Handlooms and office of DC-Handicrafts) and regular hands-on training on e-office organized for various level of officers in the Ministry and its attached offices. It is also implemented in its subordinate offices (office of Textiles Commissioner,

Mumbai and Jute Commissioner, Kolkata). Web VPNs have been created for the officers to enable them to work from home and while on tour. The Digital Signature Certificate/ e-Sign implemented and being successfully used by concerned officers in file creation, movement etc.

10.5 New initiatives

1. PLI Portal for Ministry of Textiles

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

Functionalities:

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

The development of phase-I is over and online applications have been received from the applicants. The integration with the Prayas portal through APIs has also been done for visualization of data. Presently development of other modules are in progress such as: Query system for applicants/ participating companies, quarterly review report (QRR).

2. Dashboard of Ministry of Textiles

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

is in public domain.

3. MyHandicrafts Portal

Efforts have been initiated for the development of MyHandicrafts Portal – a comprehensive portal for end-to-end digitizing all the schemes of the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). A scheme Carpet Weaving Training Scheme has been developed under this initiative.

4. National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)

NIC has designed and developed website and a portal for National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM). There are four components:

- i) Research, Innovation and Development
- ii) Promotion and Market Development
- iii) Export Promotion
- iv) Education, Training and Skilling

Online applications have been received through the portal for Research Projects Undertaken by Premier Research Institutes under National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM).

CHAPTER-XI

PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE HINDI

11.1 Activities related to progressive use of Official Language

Hindi is the official language of the Union of India and the official language policy of the government aims at ensuring the increase in the progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance of the official language policy of the government, implementation of the Annual Programme and compliance of various orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official language.

11.2 Compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963

All documents such as notifications, resolutions, general orders, rules etc., under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and all the papers laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament were issued bilingually, i.e. in Hindi and English.

Rule-5 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 is being implemented in letter and spirit in the Ministry.

11.3 Monitoring and Inspection

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union, monitoring is being done through reviewing the quarterly progress reports received from various offices/PSUs/Boards under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles and they are being monitored by inspections time to time. Suitable suggestions/instructions are issued to eliminate the shortcomings noticed during the review of Quarterly Progress Reports/ inspections of various subordinate offices under Ministry of Textiles. Compliance thereof is being ensured by concerned offices.

11.4 Translation Work

The documents such as various Cabinet Notes, Notifications, PLI Guidelines, General Orders, Tenders, Budget related Documents, Output-outcome, Demand for Grants, Annual Report, Parliamentary Questions, Parliamentary Assurances, Papers related to Standing Committee on Labour and other Parliamentary Committees, Documents received from Office of the Minister of Textiles/ Minister of State for Textiles and Press Releases are translated regularly by Rajbhasha Section of the Ministry on time bound basis.

11.5 Hindi Fortnight and Prize Distribution Ceremony

To commemorate Hindi Divas, Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the Ministry this year also, during 14 to 28 September, 2022. Hindi fortnight was started with the Lamp Illumination by Secretary, (Textiles) and reciting the Rajbhasha Pratigya by MOT Officials. To promote usage of Hindi in the official work and to motivate officers/employees, competitions of Hindi Noting and Drafting, Hindi Translation and Language Knowledge, Hindi Essay, Hindi Debate, Hindi Poem recitation, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation etc. were organized. Like previous year this year also Hindi Typing competition was organized for Data Entry Operators also working in the Ministry. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, appeals of Home Minister, Minister of Textiles, Minister of state for Textiles and Secretary (Textiles) were circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and PSUs to promote maximum use of Hindi in Official Work.

The participants, who were declared successful in Hindi-themed various competitions organized in the ministry during the Hindi fortnight, were awarded by The then Secretary (Textiles) during the Rajbhasha

Sammelan and Hindi Prize Distribution Ceremony and Kavya Sandhya organized on 14.10.2022 in Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

On this occasion the winners were also awarded by Secretary (Textiles) who had participated in Incentive Scheme for doing Official work (Noting/ Drafting) Originally in Hindi, run by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

Bhawan, New Delhi.

11.6 Official Language Implementation Committee

Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) is constituted in the Ministry. Quarterly meetings of the Committee are held regularly under the chairmanship of Economic Adviser and In-charge of Official Language. The follow up action is taken on time bound basis, for the compliance of decisions taken in the meetings of the Committee related to progressive use of Official Language Hindi in official work.



11.7 Hindi Advisory Committee

The constitution of Hindi Advisory Committee in the Ministry is still under process. Once the Committee is formed, its meetings will be held regularly.

11.8 Hindi Workshop

Hindi workshop is organized regularly in the Ministry. Subject expert /guest lecturer is invited in these workshops. In order to generate interest and

remove hesitation to work in official language Hindi among the officers / employees of the Ministry, the officers / employees present in each workshop are asked questions related to the workshop. The first 10 successful participants, in this quiz competition are awarded.

CHAPTER-XII

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

12.1 Silk Sector:

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Silk Samagra Scheme during 2022-23:

12.1.1. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25.00 crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2022-23.

12.1.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

During the year 2022-23, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 15.00 crores towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Rs. 20.00 crores under North East Tribal (NET) category for the welfare of tribal sericulture stakeholders. Till October-2022, an amount of Rs. 7.5 crores under TSP and Rs. 10.00 crore under NET has been to states towards implementation of beneficiary oriented components.

12.1.3 Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting

(a) Silk

Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting:

Sericulture suits both marginal and small scale land holders due to its low investment, high assured returns, short gestation period and rich

opportunities for enhancement of income and generation of employment to the family members round the year. Sericulture also provides scope for the direct involvement of women. It is estimated that more than 55% of persons practising sericulture are women. Women are involved in the process of production and decision making for improving economic conditions, thereby enabling them to gain greater recognition and status in the family and society.

On an average, 30% women beneficiaries are covered under the Central Sector Scheme “**Silk Samagra**” (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry). The R & D Institutes of CSB focus on drudgery reduction in all the activities relating to silk production chain to promote further participation of Women in Sericulture.

The man power expenditure details and allocation in respect of SC / ST and Women employees in CSB under the scheme – Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry) for the years 2022-23 & 2023-24 are indicated in **Annexure-I & II**, respectively.

Annexure – I

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SC's & ST's								(Rs. In crores)
Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2022-23 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2022-23 (Proposed by CSB)		B.E 2023-24 (Proposed by CSB)		
		Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	Total	SC/ST	
		Allocation	share	Allocation	share	Allocation	share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Administrative Cost (salaries /wages of CSB employees) Excluding pension and retired benefits	492.78	122.71	530.15	121	565.00	143	
2	Development of Sericulture	382.22	60	394.85	60.00	354.66	60.00	
	Total	875.00	182.71	925.00	181	919.66	203	
	Percentage (%)	20.88		19.57		22.07		

Annexure – II

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN								(Rs. In crore)
Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2022-23 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2022-23 (Proposed by CSB)		B.E 2023-24 (Proposed by CSB)		
		Total	Women	Total	Women	Total	Women	
		Allocation	share	Allocation	share	Allocation	share	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1	Administrative Cost (salaries/wages of CSB employees) Excluding pension and retired benefits	492.78	98.56 (20%)	530.15	106.03 (20%)	565.00	113.00 (20%)	
2	Development of Sericulture	382.22	114.67 (30%)	394.85	118.46 (30%)	354.66	106.40 30%	
	Total	875.00	213.23	925	224.49	919.66	219.40	

12.2 Persons with Disability

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

Sr. No	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
1.	Ministry of Textiles	44	01	84	02	51	00	As per the recommendations of 6 th CPC Gr. D has been merged with GR. C	
2.	O/o The DC (Handloom) & its Organization	102	-	288	02	715	13		
4.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation India Limited	69	NIL	45	2	637	5		
5.	National Textile Corporation	162	1	123	4	7260	53		
6.	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	80	3	84	0	1022	14		
7.	National Institute of Fashion Technology	1213	08	472	02	1251	01		
8.	O/o Textile Commissioner	65	01	241	03	325	04		
9.	O/o The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	40	--	398	--	1383	07		
10	The Jute Corporation of India	164	00	77	04	196	06		
11	O/o Textile Committee	80	1	156	1	280	2		
12.	Central Silk Board	576	11	1009	16	524	14		

SS: Sanctioned Strength

PWD: Persons with Disability

12.3 Sports initiative by Ministry of Textiles

Ministry of textiles also promotes sports among its employees and encourages them to participate in the Inter-Ministerial tournaments organised by DoPT. Recently, the team participated in the Inter-Ministry Cricket tournament 2022-23, in which a total of 51 Ministries/Departments participated. M/o Textile's cricket team made it to the semi-finals for the first time. This was a proud moment for the Ministry as well as for the team players.



(Team manager: Sh. Ashutosh kumar Jha, Aman Kumar (Captain), Rahul Gulia, Kapil Malik, Pankaj Udhas, Tarun Joshi, Prikshit Thapliyal(WK), Gaurav Bisht, Ashish Madan, Keshav, Om Prakash, Devender, Ranjit Rahi, Mukesh Kumar Meena, Adarsh Singh, Lalit Kumar, Divay Yogesh Bassi, **Lt. Sh. Shashi.**)

CHAPTER-XIII

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

13.1. The Vigilance Unit of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who is part-time CVO in the rank of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary in the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the concurrence 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 whenever necessary.
- Inspections and follow up action.
- Furnishing factual report/investigation report along with comments as required by Central Vigilance Commission.
- Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission or otherwise.
- Obtaining 1st and 2nd stage advices of Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary and initiating disciplinary proceeding wherever necessary.
- Seeking statutory advice of Union Public Service Commission on the quantum of penalty to be imposed on the accused Officer wherever necessary.
- Issue of Vigilance clearance in respect of all officers/officials in Ministry of Textiles and process for obtaining vigilance clearance from

CVC in the case of Board level officers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning under the Ministry.

- Preparation of Agreed list and Doubtful integrity and Undesirable Contact Men (UCM).
- Works related to appointment/extension of CVOs / part time CVOs in the organizations under the Ministry.
- Organizing Vigilance Awareness Week every year and furnishing report to CVC thereof.

13.2. As of now, there are five sanctioned post of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in the following organizations functioning under the Ministry of Textiles:

- (i) National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC Ltd.)
- (ii) Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI Ltd.)
- (iii) Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI Ltd.)
- (iv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- (v) Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & Handicraft and Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited (CCIC & HHEC Ltd.)

Apart from the above, there are part time Chief Vigilance Officers/Vigilance Officers in the Attached/ Sub-ordinate offices and organizations functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry. However, the overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Textiles.

13.3. Preventive Vigilance continues to receive

priority attention with emphasis primarily on identification of areas sensitive or prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/ instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training and the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard are followed. Action taken includes the following:-

- (i) The areas of sensitive nature are identified in the Ministry and surveillance is kept thereon.
- (ii) Security measures have been strengthened and appropriate institutional mechanisms have been put in place to avert malpractices.
- (iii) All organizations under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles have been requested to amend and update their conduct, Disciplinary and Appeal Rules as per CVC, Department of Public Enterprises and DoP&T's circulars/ guidelines from time to time. In addition all the organizations under the Ministry of Textiles have also been instructed to adhere to the rotational transfer policy in accordance with the CVC's guidelines.

13.4. During current financial year (till 31.01.2023), 60 complaints cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, CVC Portal and through individuals. Actions on the complaints have been initiated in-time by forwarding the same to respective Administrative Divisions and CVOs for taking appropriate action. Investigation reports/ Action taken reports have been sought on certain complaints for furnishing reports to CVC.

13.5. Four disciplinary cases, one of Ministry of Textiles (proper Secretariat) and three of subordinate offices (TxC) are under process at different stages during the calendar year. Vigilance clearance has been issued to approximately 180 officials/ officers working in/ under the Ministry. Four cases of Board level officers in PSUs have been processed for seeking vigilance clearance from CVC.

13.6. Vigilance Awareness Week-2022 was

observed from 31st October, 2022 to 6th November, 2022 which commenced with the pledge taking ceremony on 31.10.2022 administered by the Secretary (Textiles) at 11.00 A.M. on 31.10.2022, to the officers /officials of the Ministry.

13.7. Essay writing competition was held on 01.11.2022 for both officers and staff category. The subject of the essay writing competition was "Corruption free India for a developed Nation". Debate Competition on the subject "Role of Participatory Vigilance in Vigilance Administration" was conducted on 02.11.2022 for both officers and staff category. A Sensitization session on – "Common mistakes leading to Vigilance cases" was also conducted for officers / staff on 03.11.2022. There was overwhelming response for all the events.

13.8. The valedictory function was held on 4.11.2022 at 3.30 P.M and prizes were distributed to the winners of Essay as well as Debate Competitions. All the events were completed successfully in a professional and time bound matter, in which officers/ staff of the Ministry participated with great zeal and enthusiasm.

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a pen over an open, lined notebook. The notebook is open to a page with horizontal lines. A red thread is visible in the foreground, partially obscuring the bottom left corner of the notebook. The background is slightly blurred, showing a wooden desk and a red and white striped object.

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

UDYOG BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

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