

ANNUAL REPORT

2018-19

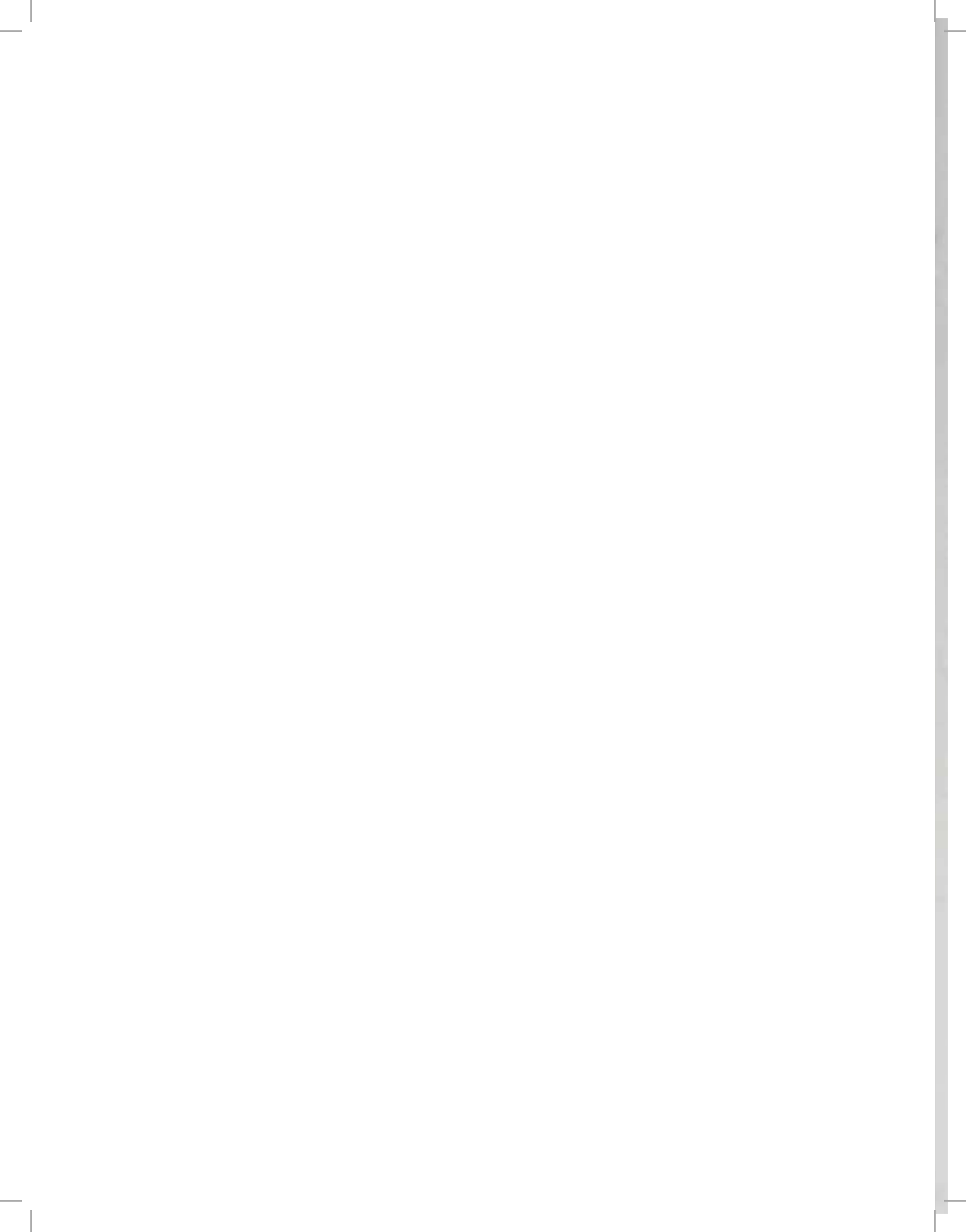


सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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CHAPTER-1

OVERVIEW

1.1 The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large unmatched raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. It is the 2nd largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. The share of textile and clothing in India's total exports stands at a significant 13 % (2017-18). India is a share of 5 % of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The uniqueness of the industry lies in its strength both in the hand-woven sector as well as in the capital intensive mill sector. The mill sector is the second largest in the world. Traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and small scale power-loom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban area and also contribute to more than 75% of total textiles production in the country.

The Indian textile Industry has inherent linkage with agriculture and with the culture and traditions of the country making for its versatile spread of products appropriate for both domestic and the export markets. The textile industry contributes to 7% of industry output in value terms, 2% of India's GDP and to 15% of the country's export earnings. The textile industry is one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country with over 45

million people employed directly, and another 6 crore people in allied sectors, including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment.

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

1.2. Export Promotion:

The government announced special package of Rs. 6000 cr in June 2016 for Garments and Made-ups with the components Enhanced Duty Drawback Coverage/ Rebate of State Levies(ROSL) on Export of Garments/ Made-ups; Additional incentives under Amended Technology Upgradation Scheme(ATUFS)/Scheme for production and Employment Linked Support(subsidy 10 %) for garmenting units(SPELSGU) assistance for entire 12 % employers contribution towards

EPF/Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana(PMPRPY); Reforms in Labour Laws for increasing overtime caps and introduction of Fixed term Employment; income tax concessions under section 80 JJAA for garmenting sector.

1.3 Raw Material Support

a. Cotton:

Cotton is one of the most important cash crops and accounts for around 25% of the total global fibre production. In the raw material consumption basket of the Indian textile industry, the proportion of cotton is around 59%. The consumption of cotton is more than 300 lakh bales (170 kg each) per year. India occupies first position in the world in cotton acreage with around 124.29 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 36% of the world area of 341.37 lakh hectares. During 2017-18, India's productivity was 506 kg/ha. India has emerged as the largest producer of cotton in the world with production of 370 lakh bales in 2017-18 and the 2nd largest exporter of cotton.

Cotton plays a major role in sustaining the livelihoods of an estimated 5.8 million cotton farmers and 40- 50 million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing and trade. To support the cotton industry, Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staples groups viz., medium staple and long staple

cotton. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Textiles, is the nodal agency of Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event of prevailing seed cotton (kapas) price touching the MSP level. The procurement of kapas by CCI during the cotton year 2017-18 under MSP was 3.90 lakh bales.

b. Jute

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

Government of India provides support to the jute growers not only through MSP operations by the Jute Corporation of India but also through direct purchase of jute sacking valued at around Rs.6500 crores annually for packing foodgrains by invoking provisions under the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. This is a major support not only to the jute farmers but also to jute mill workers.

A software platform "JUTE-SMART" (Jute Sacking Supply Management and Requisition Tool) has been

implemented for procurement of jute sacking from 1st November, 2016. At present, Jute-SMART software has become operational and indents of 80.9 lakh bales worth of Rs.20.22 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART in the month of November to March, 2017 by SPAs from Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, A.P, Telangana and Bihar and PCOs have been placed for these bales to the jute mills located in 7 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 five commercial varieties of silk, namely Mulberry, Tropical Tasar, Oak Tasar, Muga and Eri. Indian sericulture industry has the unique distinction of high employment potential, low capital requirement and provides remunerative income to silk growers.

India with the production of 31,906 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounts for 69.16 % (22,066 MT), Tasar 9.37 % (2,988 MT), Eri 20.87% (6,661 MT) and Muga 0.60% (192 MT) of the total raw silk production of 31,906 MT in 2017-18. The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 5,266 MT in 2016-17 to 5,874 MT in 2017-18 registering an increase of 11.5% growth. Vanya silk (Tasar, Eri, Muga) production has also shown a remarkable progress during 2017-18. Vanya silk production has increased from 9,075 MT to 9,840 MT showing an increase of 8.4%. Muga silk has recorded the highest ever production of 192 MT and has set a new momentum of growth.

d. Wool:

For the holistic growth of the wool sector, Ministry of Textiles, formulated a new integrated programme i.e. Integrated Wool Development Programme, (IWDP) which has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee

in its meeting held on 23.03.2017. The Integrated Wool Development Programme has also been approved by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles on 4th December, 2017. This programme will be implemented through Central Wool Development Board in major wool producing States in three years i.e. 2017-18 to 2019-20. The programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including essential requirement of all stake holders viz. formation of cooperatives of wool growers, machine sheep shearing, strengthening of wool marketing\wool processing\woollen product manufacturing. Focus has been made in certification, labelling, branding of pashmina wool and utilization of deccani wool in industrial products through research and development activity. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a programme for the development of Pashmina sector in J&K State with allocation of Rs. 50 crores. The programme has been incorporated under IWDP in the name of Reconstruction Plan for J&K State. The IWDP will provide support to entire chain of wool sector i.e. from wool grower to end users.

1.4. Technology Support

- (a) **Technology Upgradation: Amended Technology Fund Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS):** ATUFS was notified in January 2016 with an outlay of Rs 17,822 crore to mobilize new investments of about Rs 95,000 crores

and to create new employment for about 35 lakh persons by the 2022. As on 31.03.2019, a total of 6982 UIDs have been issued under ATUFS with estimated project cost of Rs. 25563.95 crore.

1.5. Support for Skilling

- a. **New skill development scheme i.e. “1 eFL (Samarth)” – Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector**

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

1.6. Infrastructure Support

- a. **Integrated processing Development Scheme (IPDS)**

Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) has been approved by CCEA in October 2013 at a total cost of

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

An amount of Rs. 47.81 Crores has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects. The scheme has been extended upto March, 2020.

b. 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.

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

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

Till now, 59 sanctioned textile parks are under various stages of implementation.

c. Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)

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

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

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

scheme guidelines.

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

In accordance with para 18.7 of Textile Policy of June 1985, the Government of India formulated the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, which came into force with effect from 15thSeptember 1986. The objective of TWRFS is to give interim relief to the textile workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the mills. Relief under the scheme is available only for three years on a tapering basis, 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. The mills closed on or after 5.6.1985 are covered under TWRFS.

Convergence of TWRFS with RGSKY

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

1.8 Technical Textiles:

Technical Textiles is a high technology sunrise sector which is steadily gaining ground in India. Technical textiles are functional fabrics that have applications across various industries including automobiles, civil engineering and

construction, agriculture, healthcare, industrial safety, personal protection etc. Based on usage, there are 12 technical textile segments viz. Agrotech, Meditech, Buildtech, Mobiltech, Clothtech, Oekotech, Geotech, Packtech, Hometech, Protech, Indutech and Sportech. The estimated market size of technical textiles by 2020-21 in India is Rs. 2, 00,823 crore.

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

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

Under the Technology Mission of Technical Textiles (TMTT) 530 prototype samples have been developed, 22147 persons have been trained in the industry, 360 Technical consultancy assessments have been taken up, 105 DPRs have been prepared to set-up Technical Textiles units, 654 training program/ seminars/ conference have been organized and 297 standards have

been formulated.

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, and a total of 1171 Agrotexile kits have been distributed and an amount of approximately Rs.42.46 crore.

Under the Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North East Region, 17 road projects, 13 water reservoir projects and 10 slope stabilisation projects have been approved with total project cost of approximately Rs.101.83 crore.

The 7th international Exhibition and Conference on Technical Textiles 'Technotex 2018' was held during June, 28-29, 2018 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Goregoan and Mumbai. Maharashtra was the host State and Gujarat, Jharkhand and Karnataka participated as partner states. Dedicated Pavilion of Technical Textile Industries from 22 countries such as South Korea, Taiwan and China, US, Germany, UK, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, and Turkey etc. exhibited their products.

1.9 Sectoral Schemes:

A. Powerloom Sector

The decentralised powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. It provides employment to 44.18 lakh

persons as per M/s Nielsen baseline Powerloom survey conducted during the year 2013 and contributes 60% of total cloth production in the Country. 60% of the fabrics produced in the powerloom sector are of man-made. More than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from powerloom sector. The readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement.

There are approximately 27.77 Lakh Powerlooms as on September, 2018. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.50 lakh shuttleless looms in this sector. It is estimated that more than 75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. However, there has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 8-9 years.

B. Handloom Sector:

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

During the year 2018-19, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) celebrated fourth National Handloom Day on 7th August 2018 and on that occasion Sant Kabir Awards and National Awards for the year 2017 were conferred to the handloom weavers by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles at Jaipur (Rajasthan).

i. HANDLOOM CLOTH PRODUCTION AND EXPORT

Resultant to the developmental and welfare measures initiated by the Government of India, the declining trend in production in the handloom sector has more or less been arrested though numbers of weavers engaged in handloom sector are declining. From year 2004-05 (except the year of recession in 2008-09), there has been, in fact, a considerable growth in production of handloom products. Production recorded a figure of 7990 million sq. meters in the year 2017-18. The export of handloom items during 2017-18 was Rs.2280.19 crore and during the year 2018-19 (upto Nov.2019) is Rs. 1554.48 crore.

ii. CONCESSIONAL CREDIT

The loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years. Margin money assistance to a maximum of Rs.10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three years is also provided. Earlier the loans were sanctioned in the form of Weavers Credit Card (WCC). Now,

MUDRA platform has been adopted for providing concessional credit to handloom weavers and weaver entrepreneurs and the scheme is being implemented as 'Weavers MUDRA' scheme. During 2018-19, 34057 loans have been sanctioned upto 31.01.2019 with sanctioned amount of Rs.188.10 crore.

For timely transfer of financial assistance, a portal named 'Handloom Weaver MUDRA Portal' has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank for online claim and disbursement of margin money, interest subsidy and credit guarantee fee. This portal has become operational for all participating banks under Weaver MUDRA Scheme w.e.f. 01.04.2017.

iii. **BLOCK LEVEL CLUSTER APPROACH**

Block Level Cluster is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Guidelines of NHDP were amended in June 2015 to include Block level cluster approach which is more flexible to suit the requirements of the cluster with higher scale of funding by GoI, discontinuation of the State financial contribution, direct release of funds to Implementing Agency, direct transfer of funds in the bank account of beneficiary through ECS etc. Further, a cluster in the block is eligible to avail the financial assistance upto Rs.2.00 crore for various interventions such as

setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) {including Common Service Centre (CSC)}, design development, construction of workshed, appointment of Cluster Development Executive (CDE), technological up-gradation, skill up-gradation etc. Besides, financial assistance upto Rs.50.00 lakh is available for setting up of dye house at district level.

During the year 2017-18, 61 Block Level Clusters (BLCs) were sanctioned under NHDP in 14 States and released an amount of Rs.42.34 crore.

During 2018-19 (upto 31.03.2019), 31 BLC have been sanctioned under NHDP/ CHCDS in 5 States and released an amount of Rs.28.78 crore.

iv. **COMPREHENSIVE HANDLOOM CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME(CHCDS)**

- The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme is under implementation. As per the scheme, mega handloom cluster should have atleast 15,000 handlooms and funding upto Rs.40 crore as GoI share is eligible per cluster in a time period of 5 years.
- During the year 2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019), an amount of Rs.16.61 crore released in various mega handloom clusters for implementation of interventions.

v. **BRAND BUILDING OF**

HANDLOOMS:

(a) 'India Handloom' brand

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

Benefits of the brand 'India Handloom'

- The handloom products with the premium India Handloom Brand is differentiated from other products in terms of quality.
- Through the brand, the customer is assured that the product quality is high because of proper texture, use of good quality yarns and dyeing with safe non-carcinogenic dyes which are free from banned amines.
- Bulk buyers and exporters are able to

source quality branded fabrics as per their designs.

- Weaver entrepreneurs and other manufacturers will take up production and marketing of quality handloom fabrics in bulk within and outside the country.
- It will empower women and other disadvantaged segments engaged in the handloom sector by way of getting better earning through production of value added quality products.
- Ministry of Textiles is actively promoting the brand through media campaigns to raise awareness among customers and create demand for products with the India Handloom Brand.
- Customers can easily verify the producers through a list of registered users of the Brand hosted on www.indiahandloombrand.gov.in.

Implementation

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

A total of 1185 registrations have been issued under 122 products and a sale to the tune of Rs.655.19 crore has been generated as on 31.01.2019 since launch.

(b) **Handloom Mark:** - The Handloom mark was launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers regarding handloom products being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is the implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. A total number of 12.31 crore (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold, and 21250 registrations have been issued upto 28.02.2019

VI. E-Marketing: -

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

So far, 23 e-commerce entities have been approved and the sale is Rs.37.79 crore upto 31.01.2019.

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

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

The project has been set up on land measuring 7.93 acres with built up area of 43,450 sq. mtrs allotted by Varanasi Development Authority with an estimated cost of Rs.275.00 cr. against Budget outlay of Rs.305.00 cr within the stipulated period of 24 months. This project will help the weavers and artisans of Varanasi and nearby areas.

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

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

C. Handicrafts Sector

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of

millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Presently, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment generation and exports. The Handicraft sector has, however, suffered due to its being unorganized, with the additional constraints of lack of education, low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence, and a poor institutional framework.

The sector is estimated to employ 68.86 lakh artisans at present and the export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto March 2019 has been Rs.36798.20 crores, and the plan allocation during 2018-19 is Rs. 226.15 crores (after 1st supplementary grant), expenditure upto 31st March 2019 is Rs. 193.75 crores

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.

The NHDP has following components:

- 1) Base Line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans under Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)
- 2) Design & Technology Upgradation

- 3) Human Resource Development
- 4) Direct Benefit to Artisans
- 5) Infrastructure and Technology Support
- 6) Research and Development
- 7) Marketing Support & Services

The CHCDS has following components:

- 1) Mega Cluster
- 2) Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft (IDPH)

New Initiatives

Organized 99 **Hastkala Sahyog Shivirs** dedicated to Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Garib Kalyan Varsh from 19th February, 2018 to 24th February, 2018. During these Shivar [camps] the following activities were undertaken all over the country:-

- 26246 artisans participated in Sahyog Shivirs.
- 3134 enrolled under Mudra Loan and out of them 387 Mudra Loan sanctioned amounting to Rs.158.60 Lakhs.
- 11309 enrolled for Pahchan cards and 10826 cards distributed.
- 2150 tool kits distributed.
- 263 applications received for National Institute of open Schooling (NIOS) for Collaboration in the Area of Education for Handicraft Artisans and their children belonging to SC artisans.

- 459 applications received for IGNOU.
 - 327 Marketing activities organized.
- 1) Hastkala Sahyog Shivir was organized at Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh) on 17th March 2018, Shri Kiren Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India graced the occasion and distributed Pehchan I.D. Cards and Improved Tool Kits to the Handicrafts artisans. A total of 103 handicrafts artisans participated during the camp.
 - 2) In connection with visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister and President of France to TFC Varanasi on 12th March, 2018, a **Special Marketing Event** was organized w.e.f. 10th to 15th March, 2018 for the benefit of the artisans. A Craft Demonstration Programme was also organized.
 - 3) To celebrate birth anniversary of **Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule**, 24 marketing events were organized for SC/ST artisans w.e.f. 11th to 17th April 2018 in different parts of the country benefitting approximately 1000 SC/ST artisans.
 - 4) **A meeting of State Textile Ministers** was held on 26th April, 2018 in New Delhi under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani in presence of Minister of State for Textiles, Shri Ajay Tamta and Secretary (Textiles), Shri Anant Kumar Singh for collaboration between Centre & States to boost Handloom and Handicrafts sectors. State Ministers of Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Uttarakhand were present at the meeting along with senior officials of Ministry of Textiles and Development Commissioner for Handloom & Handicrafts.
 - 5) Standing Finance Committee (SFC) Note of a new component of **Margin Money** under Mudra Loan (for 2018-19 to 2019-20) under National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) approved.
 - 6) **Handicrafts Awards** to 08 Shilp Gurus and 25 National Awardees (including Nine Women artisans) were conferred by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chattisgarh in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, on 14th September, 2018 for the year 2016 at Raipur (Chhattisgarh).
 - 7) 18448 calls have been received and redressed upto 5th March 2019 under Handicrafts **Helpline No.18002084800 (Toll Free)**.
 - 8) Organized "**Deep Utsav**" at Mumbai, Goa, Nagpur, Ahmedabad and Almora under Gandhi Shilp Bazaar component in which total 431 artisans were participated and Rs. 208.00 lakhs sales generated during the month of November 2018.
 - 9) Hon'ble Prime Minister launched a **Support and Outreach Programme** for the Micro, Small and Medium

Enterprises (MSME) sector on 2nd November, 2018. As part of this programme, the Prime Minister unveiled 12 key initiatives addressing five key aspects for facilitating the sector. These include access to credit, access to market, technology upgradation, ease of doing business, and a sense of security for employees. MSME Support & Outreach programme is aimed at synergizing the Government's efforts by bringing together various Central Ministries, State Governments, Lenders and Private Sector to provide implementable multi-dimensional solutions for MSMEs. MSME Support & Outreach portal intensively monitors the status of implementation of the programme across 100 districts. During the period of 100 days ended on 9th February 2019, the initiatives taken by Office of the DC (Handicrafts) in 13 States (19 districts) have benefitted more than 1.30 lakh artisans, 61872 artisans have been enrolled under Pehchan initiatives for the issuance of artisan ID card and 33673 I.D. Cards have been distributed. 12973 applications mobilized for Mudra Loan, 4502 artisans have been enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY) / Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY) and 170 artisans have been enrolled under IGNOU / NIOS for availing the educational benefits. 624 artisans have been provided modern tool kits and more than 6367 artisans have participated in various marketing events generating

sales of Rs.10.07 crores. Moreover artisans have also been made aware about GST, GI, handicrafts Helpline and other welfare schemes of Office of DC (Handicrafts).

- 10) **National Conclave on Accomplishments & Way Forward for Textiles Sector** held at New Delhi on 6th January 2019. The Hon'ble Vice President of India, Shri M. Vainkaih Naidu conferred awards to 17 persons for their outstanding contribution in the different fields of Textile Sector. During the ceremony Shri M. Vainkaih Naidu was presented with the Commemorative Stamps on 5 GI Registered handicrafts which included Kutch Embroidery (Gujarat), Karnataka Bronzeware (Karnataka), Maddalam of Palakkad (Kerala), Sikki Grass Product of Bihar (Bihar), Blue Pottery of Jaipur (Rajasthan). The inaugural session was followed by a panel discussion on Technical Textiles, Ease of doing Business, Hastkala - Celebration of traditions, Access to Global Markets and Supply Chain and Fashioning Weaves.
- 11) Special Camps organized under **Handicrafts Outreach Programme** (Support and Outreach Programme for MSME) on 9th February 2019 in all 19 Handicraft Districts wherein 6529 artisans participated, 2487 artisans enrolled under "Pehchan" initiatives for the issuance of artisan ID card, 1146 artisans ID card distributed, 58 banks participated, 331 applications of

- Mudra Loan mobilized & 114 Mudra loans sanctioned amounting to Rs.71.35 lakh, 85 modern toolkits distributed to artisans of Narsapur (Crochet Lace craft), Khunti (Lac bangles craft) & East Imphal (Embroidery craft), 245 artisans enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY) / Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY), 13 artisans enrolled under IGNOU/ NIOS for availing the educational benefits and 63 artisans participated in marketing events generating a sales of Rs.4.92 lakh. Moreover artisans have also been made aware about GST, GI, handicrafts Helpline and other welfare schemes of Office of DC (Handicrafts).
- 12) 64 artisans of 13 states displayed their crafts with **Live Demonstration** from 11th - 12th February 2019 in Tamil Nadu Bhawan, Bihar Niwas, Himachal Bhawan, Gujarat Bhawan, Manipur Bhawan, Karnataka Bhawan, Madhya Pradesh Bhawan, Bikaner House and at Craft Museum for 5 states i.e. Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa.
 - 13) **National Conclave on Creating Synergy for MSMEs in Textiles sector** held at Dr. Ambedkar International Centre, Janpath, New Delhi 13th February 2019. Six beneficiaries conferred with MSME awards in Five Categories namely Women, Divyang, SC, ST & Entrepreneur by the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot and Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani.
 - 14) Three **MOUs** signed during Handicrafts Outreach Programme between CEPC and Indian Institute of Carpet Technology [IICT], Bhadohi, EPCH & MHSC [Moradabad], FDDI [Jodhpur] and All India Crochet Lace Association [Narsapur] with a view to provide necessary assistance / handholding support to Exporter, Entrepreneur and Artisans in near future.
 - 15) The Foundation Stone of **Deen Dayal Antarashtriya Hastshilp Bhawan**, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi was laid 18th February 2019 by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, in presence of Shri Ramesh Bidhuri, Hon'ble Member of Parliament, South Delhi. The construction of the Hastshilp Bhawan is being undertaken by M/s NBCC at a project cost of Rs.113.56 crores and will complete the work of construction of the Hastshilp Bhawan in a record time of 18 months against the project period of 24 months which will have 23 Shops meant for artisans, one Showroom for artisans from SAARC countries, one Kiosk, five Galleries and one Conventional Hall.
 - 16) The **33rd Surajkund International Crafts Mela** held at Surajkund, Faridabad from 1st-17th February 2019 was inaugurated by Sh. Devendra Fadnavis, Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra on 1st February, 2019. Thailand was the partner Nation and

Maharashtra was the theme state of the event. For the year 2018-19, 199 craft persons (16 Shilp Guru, 58 National Awardee, 41 National Merit Certificate, 84 State Awardee) participated from all across the country generating approx. Rs.2 crore in a period of 17 days.

- 17) Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles inaugurated the **Handicrafts Productivity Centre and Testing Laboratory** at Jaipur on 25th February, 2019 in the presence of Shri Ramcharan Bohra, Member of Parliament, Jaipur. Toolkits were distributed to the Artisans by the Hon'ble Minister on the occasion. On the occasion, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles also distributed ID cards, Mudra Loan, RPL Certificates to artisans and craftspersons who are backbone of the handicraft sector. Prominent exporters from Jaipur and personalities were also felicitated by Hon'ble Minister. They included Shri Lekhraj Maheshwari, Smt Ruma Devi, Shri DileepVaid, Ms Leela Boradia, Sh Radhey Shyam Ranga, Shri Ramesh Meena, and Shri Manoj Yadav. A Memorandum of Understanding was entered with Buying Agencies Association of India for ensuring proper testing protocols and recognition of this testing Lab.
- 18) One-day **Handicrafts Outreach Programme** was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani at Panchayat Bhawan, Moradabad on 15.0.2019 in presence of officers of Govt. of India, State Govt. and staffs. During the programme Hon'ble Minister of Textiles distributed Pahchan ID cards, Improved Tool kits and Mudra Loan certificates to handicrafts artisans.
- 19) **National Handicrafts Fair 2019** scheduled from 19.01.2019 to 02.02.2019 (15 days) was inaugurated by Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) at Sector-06, Kumbh Mela, Prayagraj in presence of officers of State Govt. The Fair was sprawled over 4 acres of land with provision of 200 stalls, 05 demonstration counters and a camp office. Out of the 200 stalls, 40 were allotted to Handloom, 05 each were allotted to National Jute Board and Silk Mark organization of India.
- 20) The **Ambiente 2019** organized w.e.f. 8th to 12th February, 2019 was inaugurated in a colorful ceremony on 8th February in the presence on Shri Shantmanu, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and Smt. Pratibha Parkar, Consul General of India in Frankfurt, Germany with India as partner country. More than 4500 companies from 80 countries participated in the fair. 517 Indian companies participated in the show displaying exquisite Christmas decoration, Fashion Jewellery, wooden handicrafts items, textiles furnishing, leather products, lamps and lighting, ceramics along with live demonstration of crafts skill by renowned mastercraft

persons, GI craft display and Theme pavilion showcasing sustainable ecofriendly “Make in India” crafts from NER states.

1.10. North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)

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

1.11. Promoting Fashion Technology:

National Institute of Fashion Technology is a leader in fashion education, integrating knowledge, academic freedom, critical independence and creative thinking. The institute’s strong presence of three decades stands as a testimony to its fundamentals, where academic excellence lies at the core. The Institute has stood as a beacon of serious critical engagement, and a key enabler in developing competent professionals.

Set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering

institute of fashion education in our country and has been in the vanguard of providing professional human resource to the textile and apparel industry. It was made a statutory institute in 2006 by an Act of the Indian Parliament with the President of India as ‘Visitor’ and has full-fledged campuses all across the country. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors included leading progressive scholars from Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA. The in-house faculty was drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jayakar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is a reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the institute’s road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the institute. Over this period, NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Across its 16 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of Fashion Technology provides a framework to ensure that prospective students from different parts of the country achieve their highest potential through the programmes offered. Since the early years of its inception, the Institute has provided a firm foundation in fashion education in the domains of Design, Management and Technology. Since

then, NIFT has scaled high academic standards. The faculty of the institute has grown into a community of leading practitioners, education enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, creative thinkers, researchers and analysts.

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

NIFT is committed to academic

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

Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. At NIFT we constantly endeavor to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India. The curriculum is reviewed regularly to meet the current and future demands and NIFT announced the Admissions 2018 with a new restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential and flexibility and much ahead of times. The key features are concept of Majors and Minors, specialisations within the programme, and a basket of General Electives to choose from, leading to individuated pathways.

CHAPTER-2

FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

2.1 Functions & Organisational Set-up

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

2.2 Vision

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

2.3 Mission

- To promote planned and harmonious growth of textiles by making available adequate fibers to all sectors.
- To modernise the industry through technological upgradation
- To develop capacity and skills of all textile workers
- To ensure proper working environment and easy access to health care facilities and insurance cover to weavers and artisans to

achieve better quality of life.

- To promote exports of textiles and clothing and handicrafts and increase India's share of world exports in these sectors.

2.4 In carrying out its core functions, the Ministry is supported by the following Attached, Subordinate Office and Advisory Boards:-

2.4.1 Attached Offices

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

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

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

The Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] Office

is headed by the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts]. It administers various scheme and functions to promote handicrafts. It has six Regional Offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati and New Delhi.

2.4.2: Subordinate Offices:

(I) Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai

The office of the Textile Commissioner (TxC) has its headquarters at Mumbai and eight Regional Offices at Amritsar, Noida, Indore, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Navi Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. The Office of Textiles Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the government on the general economic health of the textiles industry. The developmental activities of the office of the Textile Commissioner Centre around Planning for the parallel growth and development of all segments of the textiles & clothing industry. Out of forty seven Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning throughout the country, fifteen are under the administrative control of the Textile Commissioner. These PSCs cater the skilled manpower to the textile & clothing industry and technical consultancy/ services to the decentralized Powerloom sector. The Office of the Textile Commissioner also coordinates and provides guidance to

the remaining thirty two Powerloom Service Centres, being run by the various Textiles Research Associations and State Government Agencies. The office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes on Technical Textiles, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Group Powerloom Schemes.

(II) Office of the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata

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

to encourage/promote jute related activities in jute growing areas where such activities are inadequate and in non jute growing states, including North East States. In exercise of the power vested under Section 4 of the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order, 2016, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B.Twill bags. These bags are required for packaging food grains procured under MSP by different State food grain procuring agencies including FCI for distribution through PDS. The Jute Commissioner also keeps the Ministry informed of the problems and status of the jute sector on a regular and timely basis.

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

Statutory Bodies:

(i) Textile Committee

The Textile Committee was set up under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963). The Textiles Committee, as organisations, started functioning from 22nd August, 1964. By virtue of section 3 of the Act, the Textiles Committee is a statutory body with perpetual succession. The Textile Committee located in Mumbai is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The Textiles Committee's main objective is to ensure the quality of textiles and

textile machinery both for internal consumption and export purposes.

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

The NJB is statutorily mandated to undertake measures to:-

- evolve an integrated approach to jute cultivation in the matters of formulation of schemes, extension work, implementation and evaluation of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality thereon ;
- promote production of better quality raw jute;
- enhance productivity of raw jute;

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

jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;

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

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

The Central Silk Board (CSB) is a statutory body, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India. Established in 1948, by an Act of Parliament (Act No.LXI of 1948), CSB has been entrusted with the overall responsibility of developing silk industry covering the full gamut

of sericulture activities in the country from development of food plants to silk cocoons for production of silk yarn including formulation of policies governing Import & Export of silk, CSB is basically a Research and Development Organization. One of the important activities of the CSB is, undertaking assisting and encouraging scientific, technological and economic research in the silk sector. The programmes for the development of the Sericulture and Silk Textiles industry are primarily formulated and implemented by the State Sericulture/Textile Departments. However, the 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.

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

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), set up in 1986 under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, is a Statutory Institute Governed by the NIFT Act 2006. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors

included leading progressive scholars from Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA. The in-house faculty was drawn in form a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jayakar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the institute's road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been the key thought in the expansion plans of the institute. NIFT, today, has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country.

2.4.4 Registered Societies

(i) Central Wool Development Board

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted in 1987 with its headquarters at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to harmonize various diversified interests among different sectors of the wool industry. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1958. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The Board also functions as an advisory Body and implementation agency to the Ministry of Textiles on matters relating to growth and development of the wool sector.

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

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

2.4.5 Advisory Board:

(i) All India Powerloom Board

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

(ii) Cotton Advisory Board: The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) is a representative body of Government agencies, growers, industry & trade. It advises the Government generally on matters pertaining to production, consumption and marketing of cotton, and also provides a forum for liaison among the cotton textile mill industry,

the cotton growers, the cotton trade and the government. The tenure of the CAB is two years. Vide Resolution dated 28.1.2015, present Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) and Consultative Committee of CAB were constituted under the Chairpersonship of Textile Commissioner w.e.f. 1.1.2015 for a period of two years, which has been further extended till the re-constitution of new Board vide Order dated 25.04.2017.

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

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

(iv) Handicrafts Advisory Board:

All India Handicrafts Board re-constitution is under process

2.4.6 Export Promotion Councils

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

- i) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC).
- ii) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (Texprocil).
- iii) The Synthetic & Rayon textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC).
- iv) Wool & Woollen Export Promotion organization (W&WEPC).
- v) Wool Industry Export promotion Organization (WOOLTEXPRO).
- vi) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC).
- vii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC).
- viii) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH).
- ix) Powerloom Development & Export

- Promotion Council (PDEXCIL).
- x) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC).
 - xi) Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC).

2.5 PUBLIC SECTOR

The following Public Sector undertakings are actively involved in the promotion and Development of Textile Sector:-

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

2.5.1 National Textile Corporation Ltd

National Textile Corporation Limited, (NTC) is a schedule "A" public sector company under the ambit of Ministry of Textile, Government of India, engaged in production of yarn and fabric through its 23 mills in operation, located all over India with 8.03 lac spindles and 408 looms producing around 550 lac

kgs of yarn and 200 lac meters of fabric per annum. NTC also manufactures garments through its JV Companies. In addition National Textile Corporation has well established retail network throughout the country with its 92 retail stores. The employee strength as on 31.03.2019 is around 11000 (including 3000 contractual). The present net worth of the NTC is Rs. 1640.00 crores (As on 31.03.2019) (Provisional).

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

National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC) was established primarily to manage the affairs of the sick textile undertakings taken over by the Govt. of India in three Nationalization Acts in the years 1974; 1986; and 1995. On account of obsolete technology; excess manpower; poor productivity, etc. 8 of its 9 subsidiaries were referred to BIFR in the year 1992-93. The BIFR approved Revival Schemes for all the 9 subsidiaries – 8 of them in the year 2002-03 and 9th in the year 2005. The Company has been implementing the Revival Scheme since then. The original Sanctioned Scheme (SS-02) of 2002-03 was to be

implemented at a total cost of Rs.3937 crores with a component of Rs.736 crores allocated towards modernization of 53 mills. This scheme was modified twice – first in the year 2006 (MS-06) at a revised total cost of Rs.5267 crores which included a component of Rs.530 crores for modernization of 22 mills and for the second time in the year 2008 (MS-08) at a revised total cost of Rs.9102 crores with component of Rs.1155 crores towards modernization of 22 mills with extended capacity including setting up of 4 new mills. This scheme was extended up to 31.03.2012 by BIFR.

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

implemented by the respective authority.

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

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

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

LIST OF 23 MILLS MODERNIZED BY NTC ITSELF				
		Sr. No.	NAME OF THE MILLS	LOCATION
	ANDHRA PRADESH			
		1	TIRUPATHI COTTON MILLS	RENIGUNTA
-	GUJARAT			
-		2	RAJNAGAR MILLS	AHMEDABAD
-	KARNATAKA			
-		3	NEW MINERVA MILS	HASSAN
-	KERALA			
-		4	ALGAPPA TEXTILE MILLS	ALAGAPPANAGAR
-		5	CANNANORE SPG.& WVG. MILLS	CANNANORE

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-		6	KERALA LAXMI MILLS	TRICHUR
-		7	VIJAYAMOHINI MILLS	TRIVANDRUM
	MADHYA PRADESH			
		8	BURHANPUR TAPTI MILLS	BURHANPUR
		9	NEW BHOPAL TEXTILE MILLS	BHOPAL
-	MAHARASHTRA			
-		10	PODAR MILLS	MUMBAI
-		11	TATA MILLS	MUMBAI
-		12	INDIA UNITED M ILL NO.5	MUMBAI
-		13	BARSHI TEXTILE MILLS	BARSHI
-		14	FINLAY MILLS	ACHALPUR
-	MAHE			
-		15	CANNANORE SPG.& WVG. MILLS	MAHE
	TAMIL NADU			
		16	PIONEER SPINNERS MILLS	KAMUDAKUDI
		17	KALEESWARAR MILLS 'B' UNIT	KALAYARKOIL
		18	CAMBODIA MILLS	COIMBATORE
		19	COIMBATORE MURUGAN MILLS	COIMBATORE
		20	PANKAJA MILLS	COIMBATORE
		21	SRI RANGAVILAS S.& W. MILLS	COIMBATORE
		22	COIMBATORE SPG & WVG MILLS	COIMBATORE
	WEST BENGAL			
		23	ARATI COTTON MILLS	DASS NAGAR

NTC has huge land bank with total land measuring around 3611.78 acres, out of which 960.85 acres is lease hold and remaining 2650.93 acres is freehold. The passing of Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, by the Parliament on 17th December, 2014, has helped NTC in protecting the lease hold properties of 960.85 acres valuing Rs.5825 crores (Approximate) vested with NTC. It was necessitated

as the various courts were not granting protection to NTC under various Rent Control Acts and not interpreting the provisions of Nationalization Acts in the right spirit. It helped the Ministry/ NTC to retain the leasehold land which came to NTC after nationalization and also enabled the Central Govt. / NTC to avoid the liability of hundreds of crores of rupees towards mesne profit.

Current employees' strength of NTC is around 11000 (including 3000

contractual) with 63792 employees already left after availing MVRS since April, 2002. An amount of Rs. 2383.51 crores has been paid by way of compensation to these employees. Further, NTC has also closed 193 unviable showrooms of the Retail Marketing Division.

NTC has set up 3 new Green Field

Projects and partially modernized 20 other mills. With close monitoring and managerial interventions, NTC has been able to achieve better physical performance both in yarn and cloth segments. **The performance of NTC is improving and the achievements during present and few past years are presented below:**

PRODUCTION

Product	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Provisional)
Yarn (Lakh Kg.)	518.54	562.02	521.95	527.81	510
Fabric (Lakh Mtrs)	171.70	190.34	201.81	191.58	190

CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Parameters	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Provisional)
Capacity Utilization (%)	85.47	86.67	84.81	87.61	85.50

PRODUCTIVITY

Parameters	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Provisional)
Cotton Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	88.90	91.78	93.05	93.17	93.03
Blend Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	92.28	93.78	94.84	95.89	96.56

TURNOVER

Parameters	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Provisional)
Revenue from operations	Rs. Cr.	1213.89	1129.22	1168.50	1066.27	1130.00

MOU rating given by DPE:-

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

While the Company has been supported by budgetary allocation since its inception, the NTC has not availed any

budgetary support since the year 2009-10 and managing its affairs from its own resources.

The Company has plans to transform itself into an integrated textile company with spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, besides diversifying into technical textiles. In order to upgrade the technology in the operating mills, with the association of Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), formulated modernization, expansion and diversification plans, to make the company more competitive.

1. ISSUES RELATING TO NTC

Monetization of TDR – Indu Mill No. 6 Land

- As per directions of Govt. of India, on 5th April 2015 Tripartite MOU between MoT , GOI , GoM and NTC to transfer 11.96 acres of Indu Mill No.6 (Dye Works) land to GoM for the Construction of Memorial in honour of Dr. Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar.
- On 08.01.2016 Director of Town Planning Department (GoM) forwarded the valuation of the property i.e. Rs.1413.48 crores.
- On 16.08.2016 MoT conveyed the approval of Union Cabinet, GoI to Chief Secretary of GoM along with other terms and conditions to transfer the said land.
- NTC had transferred 11.96 Acres (approx. 48414.83 sq. mtrs.) of land of the said Indu Mill No.6 (Dye Works) to Government of Maharashtra (GOM) on 25.03.2017.
- In lieu of said transfer, the Government

of Maharashtra (GOM) through Municipal Corporation for Greater Mumbai (MCGM) vide letter no. TDR/CITY/WARD GN-12/I dated 25.03.2017 issued the Development Right Certificate (DRC) bearing no. 009933, Folio No. TDR/CITY/WARD/G/N-12/1 of Transferable Development Rights (TDR) of 1,30,720.04 Sq. Mts. (equivalent to 14,07,070.51 sq.ft.) in the name of NTC.

- The Land Valuation was fixed at Rs.1413.48 crore, as determined by Director Town Planning, Government of Maharashtra.
- As agreed between NTC and Government of Maharashtra, the money received by NTC through sale of these TDRs beyond the said valuation shall be given to the Government of Maharashtra for construction of memorial and if the money received is less than the said land valuation, the difference will be paid to NTC by the Government of Maharashtra.
- On 01.10.2018 a request letter was sent to MOT to take up the matter with Govt. of Maharashtra for sale of TDR.

2. STRATEGIC DISINVESTMENT OF PSU

NTC was in receipt of a letter No. 05/06/2012-NTC dated 9th April, 2018 from Ministry of Textiles conveying therein the suggestions of Niti Aayog that “**NTC should separate the non-core area of surplus land and identify**

methods for infusing private capital in the core area for modernizing the 23 operational mills”.

Matter was placed before the Board in its 380th Meeting held on 23.05.2018 wherein it was decided that a reputed consultant may be engaged after following all due procedure, who will submit comprehensive report within 3 months, on both the proposals involved.

Accordingly, tender document in respect of **Appointment of Consultant for Preparation of Study Report for Land and Private Capital Infusion has been prepared and post approval**, the same was published in newspaper and uploaded on NTCL Website and CPP Portal.

In the meantime, a High Level Meeting convened in Ministry of Textiles wherein it was suggested that the issue of Strategic Disinvestment, require deliberation at Govt. Level. NTC may not go ahead with the hiring of consultant at this stage.

Accordingly, corrigendum for cancellation of above tender document was uploaded on NTCL website and CPP Portal.

Further, NTC was in receipt of a letter No. 05/06/2012-NTC dated 27.12.2018 from Ministry of Textiles conveying therein the recommendations of Core Group of Secretaries in their meeting held on 11.10.2018 considering the recommendation of NITI Aayog that

“After thorough deliberations, the Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment (CGD) recommend that a blue print for bunching of the mills in two/three groups and demerge all land to a SPV. Thereafter, view on the strategic disinvestment of NTC may be taken.” with a request to furnish comments / views on the recommendations of Core Group of Secretaries on Disinvestment to the Ministry immediately.

The matter was placed before the Board of NTC in its meeting held on 24.01.2019. The Board deliberated on the recommendation of Core Group of Secretaries and endorsed the same as a workable approach because finding a strategic buyer for the company as a whole on ‘as is where is’ basis does not appear a feasible course of action. For purpose of disinvestment, different approach and methodology would be required for i. Working Mills, ii. Non-Working mills and iii. JVs/disputed mills and hence the mills may be bunched accordingly. While the strategic disinvestment process has to be a government managed process, policy directions and government decisions, including on resolution of court cases and other pending disputes, would be needed if the company has to take action for disposal of surplus assets, particularly lands. Also, going by the past experience of JVs, future disinvestment strategy should be total disinvestment and transfer of management rather

than formation of JVs. The profitable mills need to be given enough pre-disinvestment sprucing up support to maximise gains from disinvestment.

3. Govt. of India Loan

Write off of loan of Rs. 6250 Lakhs

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

2006-07	
OM 8/2/2006 – NTC dated 23.05.2006	Amount received - Rs. 6250.00 lakhs. Date of release- 23/05/2006 Terms - Interest bearing loan,
2007-08	
OM 8/2/2007 – NTC dated 25.05.2007, 12.12.2007, 24.01.2008 & 24.03.2008	Total Amount of Rs. 6250.00 Lakhs received as under:- Amount & Date of release – - Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs on 25.05.2007 - Rs. 1500.00 Lakhs on 12.12.2007 - Rs. 3000.00 Lakhs on 24.01.2008 - Rs. 250.00 Lakhs on 24.03.2008 Terms – Interest bearing loan.
2008-09	
OM 8/2/2008 – NTC dated 18.03.2009 & 30.03.2009	Total Amount of Rs. 14500.00 Lakhs received as under:- Amount & Date of release – Rs. 10742.00 Lakhs on 18.03.2009 Rs. 3758.00 Lakhs on 30.03.2009 Terms – Interest bearing loan.

The above loans released by Govt. of India to meet the shortfall of wages during the implementation period of the revival scheme.

- BIFR sanctioned Rehabilitation Schemes for NTC's 8 subsidiary companies in 2002. The revival schemes approved by BIFR were self-generating through sale of surplus assets, to be implemented by 31.03.2004. However, the schemes could not be implemented in stipulated time of two years mainly

due to delay in sale of land as permission for sale could not be received in time from various State Governments.

- Due to delay in implementation of sanctioned schemes of 2002, it was envisaged in MS – 06 approved by BIFR that *“the promoter (GoI - MoT) should provide fund support to meet any shortfall in funds flow during the revival period, including resources to meet the cost of revival scheme and to furnish an undertaking to that effect”*.

- It is envisaged in BIFR approved scheme (MS – 06) that: *“Promoters (GOI-MOT) should make the payments within 30 days of the demand made by the company on the funds shortfall to enable maintenance of proper ways and means / fund flow. Any delay would entail payment by Promoters with due interest at the rate applicable for the Government unsecured loans charged to the healthy units. However, it is made clear that the Government should not charge interest on such funds from the company during the period of revival.”*
- GoI converted loans of Rs. 2800 Lakhs (outstanding as on 31.03.2000) into equity & waived off the interest of Rs. 833 Lakhs on above loan during 2001-02 in respect of erstwhile subsidiary NTC (TN&P) Ltd.
- GoI converted loans of Rs. 251479 Lakhs (outstanding as on 31.03.2001) into equity and also waived off the interest of Rs. 144568 Lakhs on above loans during 2003-04 in respect of 6 erstwhile subsidiaries of NTC.
- Subsequently, GoI has written off loans of Rs. 340262 Lakhs (outstanding as on 31.03.2006) and waived off the interest/penal interest of Rs. 272713 Lakhs accrued up to 31.03.2006 during the financial year 2008-09.
- The then Group of Ministers in their meeting held on 05.12.2006 had noted that the wage support to NTC for 2006-07 has already been provided in the budget. However, NTC will try to meet its requirement of wages & salaries from its own resources during 2007-08. In case there is a failure, NTC may, through Ministry of Textiles, approach Ministry of Finance in March 2007 to meet shortfall in this regard in the year 2007-08, if any.
- **As per BIFR approved Scheme MS – 08, GoI should waive of the entire loans outstanding as on 31.03.2007 along with the interest outstanding till date.**
- In view of the GOM decision & MS – 08, the principal amount of loan Rs. 6250.00 Lakhs released during 2006-07 should be written off along with the waiver of the accrued interest thereon till date.
- In accordance with the directions of BIFR in MS – 06 that the Government should not charge interest on such funds from the company during the period of revival, NTC approached MoT for the release of shortfall in wages of Rs.6250 Lakhs in 2007-08 and Rs.14500 Lakhs in 2008-09.
- The Ministry of Finance, however considered release of Short Fall in Wages as interest bearing loan instead of interest free loan to NTC contrary to the approval of BIFR Scheme while sanctioning the wage support during the financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09.
- Matter taken up with the MoT. Ministry vide its letter dated 21.11.2017 has

desired to forward the comprehensive view on its future needs after finalization of Detailed Project Report (DPR) with the approval of Board of NTC to this Ministry.

- DPR in case proposed Amravati project is yet to be finalised.

4. A brief history in respect of waiver of PF damages-NTC

- PF authorities has been demanding the pre takeover liability to be discharged by NTC whereas pre take over liability is not the liability of NTC as per Section 5 of Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act, 1974.
- Whereas damages pertaining to post Nationalisation period to be considered in term of revival scheme approved by BIFR as modified form time to time. The scheme approved by BIFR provided for certain reliefs and concessions by various arms of Government including Employees Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) to waive the damages. In a meeting of NTC's CMD &D(F) that took place on 05.10.2012 with CPF Commissioner, New Delhi in his office in connection with pre takeover dues & damages shown as liability of NTC by PF Authorities, it was agrees that NTC may pay the principal & interest amount pertaining to post take over period/ nationalisation period. NTC pleaded that apart from the directions by Hon'ble High Court, the Committee of Disputes also in different meetings has

given directions to consider the waiver of damages under provisions of sections 14(B) of EPF Act.

- Hon'ble BIFR in its review meeting held on 21.09.2010 noted that NTC has cleared the post nationalisation dues (principal & interest) to PF & ESI. Damages levied by PF are yet to be waived off as per MS-08.
- EPFO vide their letter No. RRC/40(3) 07/NTC dated 20.03.2015 rejected NTC request for waiver of damages u/s 14 (B) with a copy to their ROs across the country to take necessary action for the recovery of outstanding dues , consequently ROs of EPFO started recovering the dues through our bankers without giving notice to the units .
- NTC had filed writ petition on 12.10.2015 before the High Court Delhi aggrieved by the order issued by EPFO dated 20.03.2015 directing NTC to deposit the outstanding dues of PF pertaining to "PRE NATIONLISATION LIABILITIES AND POST NATIONLISATION DAMAGES".
- The High Court Delhi vide its order dated 10.06.2015 stayed the operation of the above EPFO order dated 20.03.2015.
- A meeting was held at the office of Sh. P.A. Udgata, ACC-I, EPFO, Head office Delhi on 02.11.2016. The draft minutes of the same was sent to EPFO on 08.11.2016.
- A letter No. RRC/40(3) 2007-NTC

dated 01.01.2018 received from Sh. Pankaj RPFC (recovery) wherein they wrote that there is difference of due as sent by us and their office for which M (F) visited EPFO ON 7.02.2018 along with the copies of letters received from units of NTC from different RPFC supporting our statement. The same was handed over to Sh. Niraj Shrivastava, RPFC, EPFO. He informed that the statement shall be reconciled and difference shall be scrutinised so as to prepare a final statement for submission in the Delhi High Court.

- EPFO directed RPFC to reconcile the balances with the respective units under their jurisdiction. Accordingly, NTC Head office has also directed the ROs to get the same reconciled with concerned RPFCs. Work of reconciliation is under process.

5. BIC Loan

NTC has provided bridge loan of Rs. 56.10 Crores to BICL (CPSU under the control of Ministry of Textiles) as per the instructions of Ministry of Finance (letter dated 03.11.2011) received through Ministry of Textiles (letter dated 09.11.2011) on 16.01.2012 for the settlement of secured creditors of Elgin Mills, a subsidiary of BICL.

The loan of Rs. 56.10 crores was disbursed at the interest rate of 10.42% p.a. on quarterly rest basis. The terms & conditions of the loan were settled as per MoU dated 12.01.2012 executed

between NTC & BIC under the witness of Director (MoT) stating that NTC & BIC shall make efforts with MoT to ensure repayment of loan in terms of sanction conveyed by the Department of Expenditure. In case of failure to refund the loan, MoT may consider adjustment of the same out of grants to be released to BIC and pay the same to NTC depending on prevailing conditions.

NTCL had extended bridge loans to BICL on various occasions on the directions of Ministry of Textiles. A principal amount of Rs. 56.10 crores was paid to BICL on 16.01.2012 for the settlement of secured creditors of Elgin Mills, a subsidiary of BICL. In addition to this, Rs. 9.91 crores and Rs.4.70 crores was released on 25.06.2013 and 07.01.2014 respectively for the disbursement of Salary & Wages to the employees of BICL which were repaid by BICL without interest on 29.09.2015. All the three Bridge loans were interest bearing in terms of MoU executed with BICL in the presence of Ministry of Textile. However, the total outstanding principal amount of Rs. 56.10 crores and interest accrued thereon of Rs. 73.98 crores as on 31.03.2019 have not been repaid yet inspite of several requests / reminders to BICL / MoT in this regard.

BICL has not complied with the terms of MoU executed before releasing the bridge loan of Rs.56.10 crores which inter alia provides that “Elgin Mills Company Ltd., a Subsidiary of BICL,

will give adequate security of their assets at their cost to the satisfaction of NTCL by way of equitable mortgage after properties are free from encumbrances.”

6. Receivable from Central Government

13 Textile mills (11 mills in the city of Mumbai and two mills in the city of Kanpur) were taken over by Central Government w.e.f. 18.10.1983 under The Textile Undertakings (Taking Over of Management) Ordinance, 1983 dated 18.10.1983 and The Textile Undertakings (Taking over of Management) Act, 1983 dated 26.12.1983.

Subsequently these mills were Nationalized w.e.f. 01.04.1994 under The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Ordinance, 1995 dated 27.06.1995 and Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995 dated 08.09.1995.

As per Section 5 (2)(c) of The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995 ‘Wages, salaries and other dues of employees of the textile undertaking, in respect of any period after the management of such undertaking had been taken over by the Central Government till the date of Nationalisation shall, be the liability of the Central Government and shall be discharged for and on behalf of the Government by the National Textile Corporation as and when repayment of such loans or amounts become due or as and when such wages salaries or other

dues be become due and payable .

In view of above, the payments of Rs 108.86 crores were discharged by NTC during the period 01.04.1994 to 31.03.2017 and an amount of Rs 11.41 crores is the balance of un-discharged liability as on 31.03.2017 recognized during the earlier years. Thus, the total claim of Rs 120.27 crores stands claim receivables from Central Govt.

7. Receivable from Govt. of Puducherry

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

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

With regard to payment of sales consideration, the Chief Minister, Govt. of Puducherry, had requested the Ministry Of Textiles GOI vide their

letter dated 19.09.2014 to consider for waiver of interest on the outstanding amount and allow to pay the principal amount in installments and complete the transfer of assets to avoid closure of the mills.

The above issue was considered by the Board of Directors of NTC in its meeting held on 28th. October 2014 and agreed for the payment of principal amount of Rs.39.37 crores in three installments with the condition that the Government of Puducherry would submit the time schedule for the three installments out of which, first installment shall be paid in the financial year 2014-15 and remaining two installments either in the financial year 2015-16 or 2nd Installment in the financial year 2015-16 and 3rd installment in the financial year 2016-17. For waiver of interest, NTC would consider, if all the three installments are received within the stipulated time frame.

The decision of the Board was conveyed to Ministry of Textiles vide letter dated 21.04.2015 for taking up the matter with Puducherry Govt. Despite rigorously taking up the matter of payment of Rs 39.37 crores with Govt. of Puducherry by NTC and MOT, the amount is yet to be received from Govt. of Puducherry.

NTC and MOT has been continuously pursuing the matter with Puducherry Government at different levels. Recently, MOT requested Secretary (Ind. & Comm.), Government of

Puducherry vide letter dated 28th July 2017, for settling the dues payable to NTC amounting to Rs 39.37 Cr as per MOU signed between NTC and Govt. of Puducherry on 1.4.2005 without further delay. In response, Chief Minister, Puducherry vide letter No. 12-016/CM/2017 dated 31.07.2017 requested HMOT for waiving the consideration amount of Rs 39.37 crores due to budgetary constraints of Puducherry.

Further, CMD NTC along with Director (Finance) and Chief General Manager (Tech) met the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry on 24.11.17 with a request to release the long pending dues with interest from Puducherry Govt. in connection with transfer of two of units mills viz., Swadeshi Cotton Mills and Sri Bharathi Mills to Govt. of Puducherry vide MOU signed on 1.4.2005. CMD has also pointed out that the mills cannot be transferred without any sale consideration as per Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalisation) Act 1974. It was also brought to the notice that the handing over of NTC's land to Govt. of Maharashtra, for the construction of Dr. Ambedkar Memorial was done with due sales consideration. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry informed that he has met the Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles in this regard and requested for release the fund to settle the dues of N.T.C. Finally, the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Puducherry assured that he will take positive steps to settle the long

pending dues to NTC from Puducherry Govt. in consultation with Finance Secretary of Puducherry Govt.

Further, a review meeting under chairpersonship of the Special Secretary (Textiles) was held on 15th December, 2017. On the payment to be received from Puducherry it was directed that the matter should be taken up by NTC with JS (UT) in Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

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

SOME OF THE SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVES TAKEN BY NTC during 2018-19

1. Sale of Yarn through Online Mode

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

2. Contribution under Skill India

Samarth Scheme: Samarth is a flagship skill development scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector launched by Government of India. The Scheme would target to train 10 lakh persons over a period of 3 years (2017-20) with an estimated budget of 1300 crore and has invited the participation of Textile

Industry, Institutions / Organizations of the Ministry of Textile / State Government and Training Institutions / NGO/Societies / Trusts / Organizations / Companies / StartUps / Entrepreneurs.

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

3. Tenancy rights of Podar Mills Mumbai

In 2001 Seth Harichand Rupchand Charitable Trust 2001 Trust filed a suit for handing over possession and eviction against NTC. NTC lost the matter upto the Hon'ble Supreme Court. On 05.09.2011 the Supreme Court dismissed the SLP of NTC and matter was decided in favour of Landlord/trust.

GOI filed a review petition being aggrieved by the order as it was never heard in the proceedings. With the approval of MOT the undertaking was given to vacate the premises. However, subsequent to the passing of the Textile Undertakings (Nationalization) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, NTC had taken the stand that it is not required to vacate the premises.

On 28.11.2018, the Hon'ble Supreme Court delivered the final judgment. The Hon'ble Supreme Court allowed the

review petition. The Court held that the statutory or protected **tenancy rights of Podar Mills Ltd. in respect of the suit property stood transferred to and vested in the Central Government and it continues to so vest in it** and that the decree against NTC including the undertaking given by NTC has been rendered unenforceable.

4. **Resetting of Bhopal Mills**

An incident of fire was broken out at NBT dated 25.02.2018 at about 2.30 AM in night, completely damaging the plant and inventory in Unit 2 Synthetic Plant. As per estimation an amount of Rs. 56.24 crore have been worked out, including inventory stocks also which are expected from insurance. However interim amounts of claim of Rs. 14.94 crore have been released and an amount of Rs. 3.20 crores realized through salvaging damaged stocks.

Now, company is in the process of Resetting of Plant as per the business plan vetted by NITRA amounting to Capital outlay of Rs 87.84 Cr.

Project consultant M/s Suvin Advisors has been appointed for consultancy and project monitoring in civil and other utility work like electrical, humidification etc. on turnkey basis.

Machine tender works cost is about Rs 48 Cr. and will be released shortly.

5. **Enhancement of Dealers**

NTC was having the system of mill wise

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

6. Company is in the process of implementing Fire & safety measures in each & every working mills.

7. To safeguard the properties, NTC is in the process of installing RCC Pillars to avoid encroachment, trespassing etc.

8. Implementing Online Human Resource Management System (HRMS) and its integration with finance (consisting of online employee data administration, employee self services, exit procedure, talent management, etc.).

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

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

Ltd” with the twin objective of (i) export promotion and (ii) trade development of handicraft and handloom products. In the Year 1962, it was renamed as “The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited”. The Corporation is presently is a star export house engaged in exports of handicraft and handloom products (including hand knotted woolen carpets and ready- made

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

The performance of the Corporation in 2017-18 (Audited) and 2018-19 (Provisional) in relation to major indicators are given below:-

(Rs. in Crores)

	2017-18 (Audited)	2018-19 (Provisional)
Turnover	613.95	52.75
Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	(23.61)	(6.10)
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	(23.61)	(6.10)

Detail of Turnover

(Rs. in Crores)

		2017-18 (Audited)	2018-19 (Provisional)
	Export		
A	Handicrafts	2.86	2.84
B	Handlooms	6.25	7.22
C	Ready to Wear	9.51	9.32
1	Sub Total	18.62	19.38
	Domestic		
A	Handicrafts and Handlooms	8.85	7.45
B	*Bullion	586.48	25.57
2	Sub Total	595.33	33.02
3 (1+2)	Grand Total	613.95	52.40

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

The year 2017-18 ended with the operating losses of Rs. 22.33 crores during the year as

compared to operating losses of Rs. 18.38 crores in the previous year mainly due to following reasons:

- Downfall in Core Business due to imbalanced Organizational Structure, other liquidity constraints,

- Owing to shortfall of working capital, the company has not able to accept new orders from foreign buyer.
- Provisions of Doubtful debts & advances of Rs. 14.18 Cr. of as prudent Accounting policy,
- Provisions of MAT Credit entitlement of Rs.1.01 Cr. due to in absence of virtual certainty of future income.
- Additional Gratuity provision of Rs.1.50 Cr. due to enhancement of Gratuity limit from Rs.0.10 Cr. to Rs.0.20 Cr.

Further, Corporation ended the year with a Net loss after tax of Rs. 23.61 during the year 2017-18 crores as against Net loss after tax Rs. 30.53 crores last year 2016-17.

CAPITAL

The Authorized and Paid up Capital of the Corporation remained unchanged at Rs. 20.00 Crores and Rs. 13.82 Crores respectively during the year 2017-2018. The entire Paid up Capital has been subscribed by the Hon'ble President of India.

MANPOWER

	Sanctioned Strength	2017-18	2018-19
Officer	125	47	40
Staff	89	48	39
Total	214	95	79

EXPORT PROMOTION AND TRADE DEVELOPMENT

The Corporation has participated in few exhibitions in India and abroad to showcase

WORKING RESULTS

The Total Turnover of the Corporation increased from Rs 590.14 crores in 2016-17 to Rs. 613.95 crores during the year 2017-18, an increase of Rs. 23.81 crores (4.03%). The increase is mainly due to:-

- Bullion Business is an opportunity driven business. During the year Bullion Imports increased by Rs.29.58 crores (5.26%).
- Decrease in Exports by Rs. 1.57 crores (7.8%) mainly due to lack of Key officials and strategic Management, adverse impact of liquidity crunch and lesser participation in fairs & exhibition due to non-availability of Grants- in- aid support.
- Owing to shortfall of working capital, the company has not able to accept new orders from foreign buyer.
- Decrease in domestic Business by Rs. 3.94 crores (30.81%) mainly due to reduction in Corporate Institutional sales, lack of Key officials and strategic Management, adverse impact of liquidity crunch.

the new samples developed from traditional crafts and textiles clusters as well as to upgrade knowledge on designs and fashions abroad. During the year, the Corporation participated

in International Fairs viz Ambiente Fair 2017, Germany. Participation in domestic fair includes IHGF (AUTUM)-2017 (Greater Noida); IHGF (SPRING)-2018 (Greater Noida); Diwali Mela 2017 (Noida Complex) and Textiles India, 2017, Gandhinagar, Gujarat.

HHEC has planned to continue focusing on Core Group activities and undertake aggressive International and domestic Market Strategies to next level.

2.5.3 NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (NHDC)

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

Rs.1900 lakh. The main objectives of NHDC are:

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

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

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

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity(in lakh kg.)	Value(Rs. in crore)
2014-15	1484.300	2160.77
2015-16	1725.00	2356.86
2016-17	1799.14	2941.94
2017-18	1556.05	2564.59
2018-19 (upto Jan, 2019)	376.79	808.84

Under YSS, the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge @2% is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 625 such yarn depots are functioning throughout

the country. NHDC is also supplying quality dyes and chemicals to the handloom sector at competitive/lowest rates. The details of supplies made during the 5 years are as under:

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

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

2. In order to promote marketing of handloom products, the corporation organizes special exhibitions like Silk Fabs & Wool Fabs and National Handloom Expo. The Government of

India reimburses the expenses incurred by the Corporation in these exhibitions. The details of exhibitions during the last 5 years are as under:

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

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 kind of yarns.

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

(Rs.In lakhs)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit	Dividend	MOU rating
2014-15	221696.49	2540.00	511.00	EXCELLENT
2015-16	240604.43	2407.92	731.00	EXCELLENT
2016-17	299351.79	2888.16	870.00	VERY GOOD

2017-18	260515.54	2357.75	708.00	-
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2.5.4 COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. (CCI)

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

With the changing cotton scenario, the role and functions of the Corporation were reviewed and revised from time to time. As per the policy directives received from the Ministry of Textiles in 1985, the CCI is the sole agency of the Government for undertaking Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operations, whenever the prices of Kapas (seed cotton) fall below the MSP level. Besides MSP operations, to ataly 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 2017-18, CCI achieved a turnover of Rs.1392.22 crores as against the previous year’s turnover of Rs.1962.96 crores.
- The highlights of the financial results during the financial year 2016-17 & 2017-18 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2017-18	2016-17
Purchase (in Lakh Bales)	10.77	0.95
Domestic Sales (in Lakh Bales)	3.97	9.44
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	1392.22	1962.96
Profit/ (Loss) after tax (in Rs. crores)	9.33	7.44

- During the year under report, Corporation’s short term debt is rated CARE A1+(SO)[CARE A One Plus] (Structured Obligation) i.e. the highest credit rating assigned in this category for short term bank borrowings of Rs.25,000 crores which signifies strong capacity for timely payment of short term debt obligation and carry lowest credit risk.
- Dividend: CCI recommended a dividend of 30% of the profit after tax of the Company i.e. Rs. 2.80 crores,

during the financial year 2017-18.

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

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

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

Capital

The authorized capital of the Corporation

is 1200 lakh and the paid-up capital is 1085 lakh.

Working Results

a) Turnover

The turnover of the Corporation for the year 2018-19 is ` 6800.00 lakh (Provisional) as against ` 7126.12 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2017-18.

b) Exports

The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2018-19 is ` 255.00 lakh (Provisional) as compared to ` 211.80 lakh in the previous year.

c) Profitability

There shall be a likely Pre-tax loss of ` 650.00 lakhs in the current year as against corresponding pre tax loss of ` 949.14 lakh in the previous year.

Statistics

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

(Rs.In lakhs)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Provisional Actuals for 2018-19
Turnover	8592.44	8763.48	7126.12	6800.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) before tax	93.50	13.87	(-)949.14	(-)650.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	21.10	8.32	(-)2173.64	Loss
Dividend	8.68	2.50	Nil	Nil

Development of Designs/ Exhibitions

CCIC continuously endeavors to develop new designs. During the F.Y.2018-19, 700 numbers of new designs were developed. 10 nos. of new corporate customers were also added during the F.Y.2018-19 to whom sales of ` 1 lakh and above was made during the year.

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

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

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

Till handing over, CCIC has facilitated 10,125 weavers providing information and services on various schemes through CFCs operated by it in Cholapur and Ramnagar. Further CCIC has awarded work to 322 weavers associated with CFC's in Varanasi and placed orders for handloom items such as sarees, dress material and dupattas worth ₹ 654.48 lakhs for marketing through CCIC emporia till March, 2019.

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

CCIC procures merchandise from handicraft and handloom clusters and a large number of artisans, craftsmen, weavers, etc. spread throughout the country and also from National Awardees, State Awardees, MSME enterprises, Women organizations, minority and weaker sections etc. The retail prices and quality of products of CCIC are considered a benchmark in the trade. CCIC procured 93.38% (excluding Silver) of total procurement directly from artisans in F.Y.2018-19 as against 93.48% in F.Y.2017-18.

Official Language Policy :-

During the year the Company continued to pursue vigorously the implementation of Official Language Policy of the Government. Employees were encouraged to carry out their official work in Hindi and liberal incentives for such work were given. Official Language Fortnight Celebrations and Hindi Workshops & Seminars were organized. Certificate and cash prizes were awarded in various competitions to encourage the employees. Three employees have been awarded by Town Official Language Implementation Committee (TOLIC) Delhi, Undertakings - 2 for the competitions held during the year 2018-19.

On line Shopping :-

CCIC has its online shopping website i.e. www.thecottage.in for its valued customers. The website displays about 1000 Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping. The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card which is verisign certified. The products purchased can be shipped to

any country all over the world. It has order tracking mechanism and links to various Govt. websites, Incredible India etc.

Digital Intervention in CCIC

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

e-Tendering, GeM for procurement and as an seller, PFMS (for receiving grants) and online RTI system for handling RTI.

Gender Justice

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

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

Manpower Strength & Training

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

2.5.6 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.

The means of finance envisaged are as under:-

(Rs. in Crore)

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

The implementation of the scheme is yet to commence as the required permission for sale of surplus land is yet to be obtained from Govt. of UP. The issue is being taken up at various levels and in the latest development, Chief Secretary, UP Government vide OM dated 25.11.2014 constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of

Divisional Commissioner, Kanpur for expeditious disposal of the issue. The first meeting of the committee was held on 07.01.2005 wherein it was decided that the Government intends to run the unit of BIC at Kanpur as per the present Management or PPP Model. The main objective is to regain the industrial scenario of Kanpur and generate direct and indirect employment opportunities.

Both the BIFR and BRPSE schemes emphasized on generating funds from sale of surplus land, with prior permission from Government of UP for conversion of lease hold to freehold land. Government of UP is examining the land conversion matter.

a. **Subsidiaries of BIC Limited**

(i) Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

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

Due to continuous losses suffered by the company, a reference under the provision of SICA was made to BIFR and was declared sick. The BIFR recommended winding up of the company in 1994. AAIFR confirmed the said order in 1997 and accordingly Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad passed a winding up order in 1999 and appointed Official Liquidator. Government of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in June, 2001. M/s. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. had taken over loans from various financial institutions for working capital and modernization, around 1980. These loans could not be repaid due to paucity of funds and M/s. Kotak Mahindra Bank, assignee of M/s. ICICI filed a case in Hon'ble High Court in 2009 for recovery of their dues and orders for liquidation were passed by Hon'ble AHC in 2011. The case is being contested in Hon'ble High Court to safeguard the properties of M/s. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. The company has settled the dues of the secured creditors under OTS Scheme i.e. Principal amount plus 25% of the accrued interest.

Therefore, Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad had passed winding up order dated 25.10.2010. The above winding up order dated 25.10.2010 was recalled by the Court vide order dated 18.02.2011 and M/s. Kotak Mahindra Bank filed a special appeal no. 439 of 2011 challenging the said recall order. The Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court Allahabad stayed the order

dated 18.02.2011, vide its order dated 24.03.2011 (means winding up order was put in force). Further a SLP was filed by the Company before Hon'ble Supreme court and the Apex Court directed that matter be taken up by the Company judge. Hon'ble High Court passed an order dated 19.12.2012 stating that "It is in the interest of justice that Company be allowed an opportunity to rehabilitate and revive itself and therefore, suspended the winding up order vide its order dated 19.12.2012 for a period of three months to come forward with a concrete proposal for the reopening of the company and also for providing the repayment schedule to its Debtors (Secured Creditors), it is open to the company to negotiate with its employees for this purpose and also with its debtors including of the IFCI Bank and Kotak Mahindra Bank. Counsel for the Elgin Mills shall file a proposal for rehabilitation by the end of three months time." Since no scheme could be filed by the Company before Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad within the time. As per terms of settlement an amount of Rs. 1.92 crores were paid to Kotak Mahindra Bank before Hon'ble High Court but Kotak Mahindra Bank continued the litigation at various level. The BIC filed a recall application on 06.09.2011 but Hon'ble Court has rejected and passed winding up order and directed to take physical possession of assets and properties of the Company's by Official Liquidator

appointed by Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad. Vide order dated 16.12.2015 of Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad has directed to cancel the tender invited for land sale by O.L and directed District Magistrate, Kanpur to vacate the Elgin Mills property within 3 months and submit the report. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad in company petition no. 24 of 2009 has directed vide its order dated 23.01.2019 to publish tender notice for sale of movable assets of both the Mills. i.e. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. & Cawnpore Textile Ltd., in compliance of Hon'ble High Court order, the Official Liquidator has published tender notice in Hindustan and Amar Ujana News paper for sale of movable assets and sale tender has been submitted on 26.02.2019 before Hon'ble Court which opened on 27.02.2019 and the Hon'ble Court has accepted the Sale Bid of Cawnpore Textile of the highest bidder received from M/s. Ashwaya Agarwal, Bijnor for a sum of Rs. 51000000.00 whereas the Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. No. 1 and 2, only single Bid has been received for the reason, which cancelled by the Hon'ble Court. However, the recall application filed by the BICL before Court which rejected by the Hon'ble Court. Further, the special appeal is being filed before Division Bench, Allahabad Court, for cancellation of sale process of movable assets of the company.

(ii) **CAWNPORE TEXTILES LIMITED,
KANPUR**

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

Due to continuous losses and the net worth of the company getting eroded/negative, the company was referred to BIFR under the provision of SICA and the company was declared as sick company in 1992. In 1999 High Court of Allahabad passed order for winding up and appointed an official liquidator. Govt. of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in 2001 after chain of hearing in company case no. 2 of 1995, the appeal was filed before Company Court and Hon'ble High Court passed order to Official Liquidator to take the charge / possession of its properties on 04.05.2012. In compliance of the order the OL has taken over the charge of assets of the company in the year 2012. Since then the assets of the company is under possession of O.L. It is worthwhile to mention that again liquidation order in special appeal filed before Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad and Hon'ble court rejected the same and passed winding up order. The Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad in company petition no. 2 of 1995 and 24 of 2009 has directed vide its order

dated 23.01.2019 to publish tender notice for sale of movable assets of both the Mills. i.e. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. & Cawnpore Textile Ltd., in compliance of Hon'ble High Court order, the Official Liquidator has published tender notice in Hindustan and Amar Ujana News paper for sale of movable assets and sale tender has been submitted on 26.02.2019 before Hon'ble Court which opened on 27.02.2019 and the Hon'ble Court has accepted the Sale Bid of Cawnpore Textile of the highest bidder received from M/s. Ashwaya Agarwal, Bijnor for a sum of Rs. 51000000.00 whereas the Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. No. 1 and 2, only single Bid has been received for the reason, which cancelled by the Hon'ble Court. However, the recall application filed by the BICL before Court which rejected by the Hon'ble Court. Further, the special appeal filed before Division Bench, Allahabad Court, for cancellation of sale process.

2.5.7 Jute Corporation of India Ltd, Kolkata (JCI)

JCI is a GoI enterprise set up in 1971. JCI is the official agency of the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) responsible for implementing the MSP policy for jute producers and serves as a stabilizing agency in the raw jute market. JCI also undertakes commercial operations, procuring jute at prices above the MSP on commercial consideration to generate profits. JCI's price support operations involve procuring raw jute from small

and marginal farmers at MSP without any quantitative limit as and when the prevailing market price of jute falls below the MSP. These operations help create a notional buffer in the market by siphoning off excess supply, in order to arrest inter-seasonal and intra-seasonal fluctuations in raw jute prices. JCI's Departmental Purchase Centers (DPCs), which are situated in rural areas, purchases raw jute directly from the farmers. JCI has around 141 DPC's in States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura.

The authorized and paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 Crore & the net worth is Rs. 124.90 Crore as on 31.03.2018. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

Mission/Vision

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

Main Functions

- i. To take up Price Support Operation on behalf of the Government as and when the raw jute prices touch the level of the Minimum Support Price fixed by the Government of India without any quantitative limit.
- ii. To undertake commercial operations for jute mills of NJMC on for other purpose as and when required.
- iii. To undertake distribution of certified jute seeds under subsidy scheme of NJB and gradually increase the quantity with an objective to make available certified jute seeds to farmers.
- iv. To conduct other extension activities like, demonstration of new retting techniques and display of daily market rate by allocating centers under JTM MM III and NJB schemes for the benefit of the jute growers.
- v. To carry out the role of the implementing Agency for Mini Mission III and also provide necessary support on activities of Mini Mission IV and other Mini Mission of the Jute Technology Mission.
- vi. To plan and implement schemes under Corporate Social Responsibility.

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (Projected)
Quantitative (Bales in Lakh):							
Procurement of Raw Jute	3.63	1.90	0.57	0.05	2.25	3.15	2.33
Sales of Raw Jute	2.40	2.60	1.46	0.20	0.71	2.49	1.95

Closing Stock	1.75	1.07	0.17	0.02	1.57	2.24	2.62
Financial (Rs/Lakh)							
Sale of Raw Jute	11135.58	12331.00	8027.07	1506.45	5097.70	17406.26	13680.00
Sale-Jute Seed	132.65	227.13	895.44	627.55	1214.17	580.79	1280.00

2.5.8. NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURERS CORPORATION (NJMC): -

Under the National Company Limited Act, 1980 and the Jute Companies (Nationalization) Act, 1980, six sick industrial units/mills namely National, Alexandra, Union, Khardah, Kinnison and RBHM Mills were nationalised and vested with NJMC in June, 1980. Since its inception NJMC was incurring continuous losses. Therefore, it was referred to BIFR in 1993. The draft revival plan approved by Cabinet 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. The revival plan essentially consisted of closure of three mills namely National, Union and Alexandra and running of the remaining three mills. It had provisions for giving VRS to all staff, repair & maintenance of machinery to run the 3 mills, capital expenditure etc. Accordingly, VRS was given to all staff. Attempts made to revive the three mills did not succeed.

(a) Reasons for closure of NJMC:-

The three Mills, identified for operations namely RBHM at Katihar; and Khardah

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

2.5.8.1 BIRDS JUTE EXPORTS LIMITED (BJEL), A SUBSIDIARY OF NJMC:

This Company was incorporated as Lansdowne Jute Mill Private Limited in 1904. It became a subsidiary of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. in 1986. BJEL stopped production activities w.e.f. October 2002. Since then, the Company had no sales turnover till 2014-15. From March 2016, BJEL is involved in marketing

operations and acts as an aggregator for small manufacturers and the Common Facility Centres run by Women Self Help Groups. The BIFR approved a Revival Scheme in August 2012 at a total cost of Rs.137.88 crores. The Draft Revival Scheme (DRS) was approved by BIFR with the following two riders:

An Asset Sales Committee (ASC) was to be formed where presence of Government of West Bengal representative was mandatory.

- ii) BJEL to approach the Government of West Bengal for conversion of its present land use from “industrial” to “commercial”.

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

- (a) **Closure Process:-** As a part of the revival plan, VRS was given to all the staff of NJMC. At present NJMC and BJEL have no staff on their rolls. Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, the closure process of NJMC & BJEL was initiated. At present total liabilities/dues of NJMC are Rs. 533.40 Crores (as on 31.3.2018 unaudited) and of BJEL are Rs. 130.29 Crores (as on 31.3.2018 unaudited). However, the total assets of NJMC (as per assessed value of 2017) are worth Rs. 2392.09 Cr and that of BJEL are Rs 738.58 Crores.

- (b) The cabinet in its meeting held on

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

The approved para is as under:-

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

- nominated Land Management Agency will collect and validate the information regarding immovable assets and follow the procedures contained in the DPE guidelines of 14.06.2018;
- iv) Liquidation of liabilities from the funds generated through disposal of assets; and
- v) Remission of balance amount to Government of India and shareholders.
- 2.6 Textile Research Associations**
- 2.6.1** Recognizing the vital role of Research & Development in the advancement of technology and processes in the textile and apparel sector, the Ministry has been actively supporting Textile Research Associations which cover the entire gamut of the sector. There are eight TRAs engaged in the work of research and development:
- (i) Ahmadabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)
 - (ii) Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
 - (iii) South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
 - (iv) Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)
 - (v) Man-Made Textile Research Association (MANTRA)
 - (vi) Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)
 - (vii) Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)
 - (viii) Wool Research Association (WRA)
- Projects and Patents details of TRAs**

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

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I. LIST OF ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

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

CHAPTER-3
EXPORT PROMOTION

3.1 Exports

The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. The industry is of vital importance to the Indian economy. The share of textile and clothing (T&C) in India's total exports stands at a significant 12% in 2018-19. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The major textile and apparel export destinations for India are EU-28 and USA with 48%

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

Values in mn usd	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
India Textile & Apparel	35,995	35,372	35,666	36,627
Handicrafts	3,293	3,639	3,573	3,804
Total T&C including Handicrafts	39,288	39,011	39,239	40,431
India's overall exports	262,290	275,852	303,376	329,536
%T&C Exports of overall exports	15%	14%	13%	12%

Data Source: DGCI&S

- Exports of textile and clothing products including handicrafts from India have slightly increased to US\$ 40.4 billion during the year 2018-19 from US\$ 39.2 billion during 2017-18, registering a growth of 3%. The share of textiles & apparel in overall export basket of India was 12% in 2018-19 as compared to 13% in 2017-18.
- During 2018-19, Readymade Garments (RMG) accounted for almost 40% of the total textiles exports. Apart from this, major contributing segments in export are Cotton textiles (31%), Man-made textiles (14%), Carpet (4%) and Handicrafts excluding handmade carpets (9%).
- Total Textile and Clothing exports during 2018-19 are valued at US\$ 40.4 billion with a share of 12% in India's

- total export of US\$ 329.5 billion during the same period.
- India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than hundred countries. However, the USA and the EU, account for approximately 48% of India's textiles and apparel exports. The other major export destinations are China, U.A.E., Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Pakistan, Brazil, Hong-Kong, Canada and Egypt etc.
 - India is a major textile and apparel exporting country and enjoys trade surplus. Bulk of import takes place for re-export or for industry requirement of raw material.
 - Import of textiles and apparel products by India has increased by 3% to US\$ 7.6 billion in 2018-19 from US\$ 7.3 billion in 2017-18.
 - Import of textiles & apparel products has increased by 3% from US\$ 7,319 million in 2017-18 to US\$ 7,555 million during same period of current fiscal year.

Imports

Values in mn usd	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
T&A Imports including handicrafts	6,022	6,293	7,319	7,555
Change over same period in previous year		5%	16%	3%

Data Source: DGCI&S

2.2 Steps taken for enhancing exports

In order to increase India's competitiveness in exports market, the Union Cabinet approved reforms to boost employment generation and exports in the apparel and made-ups sector in June 2016 and December 2016 respectively. The components of the Special Package are as follows:

A. Enhancement of Capital Investment Subsidy under ATUFS

- Additional incentives under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS):** To boost employment generation in the textile sector, Government provides an

additional 10% capital investment subsidy (CIS) for garmenting and made ups units which have availed 15% CIS benefit under ATUFS based on the achievement of projected production and employment after a period of three years. Under the scheme of ATUFS, from 25.07.2016 till 31.03.2019, 1,759 applications involving investment of Rs 12,836.78 crore have been reported by the garmenting industry under iTUFS software. It is estimated that the scheme has generated 23.01 lakh total employment (direct + indirect).

B. Employee Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) reforms:

i. Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY)

Scheme: Under the scheme, Government was providing 3.67% of the employers' EPF contribution in addition to existing 8.33% provided under Pradhan Mantri Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) Scheme. New employees of garment and made-ups sectors who are earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month are eligible under this scheme for first 3 years of their employment. From 1st April 2018, Government is providing full employer's contribution (12%) for a period of three years through EPFO to all sectors including T&A sector. As per information provided by EPFO, an amount of Rs. 24.09 crore has been disbursed under PMPRPY up to 01.04.2019. 802 units/establishments and 2,69,044 workers have been benefitted.

ii. Optional EPF: The feature of optional EPF for employees earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month was not approved by the Central Board of Trustees of EPFO.

C. Labour Law Reforms

i. Increasing overtime caps: Under the Special Package, the overtime cap for workers in the apparel industry was to be increased from 50 hours to 100 hours per quarter (as per ILO norms) leading to scope for increased earnings. However, the proposal is pending in the Rajya Sabha.

ii. Introduction of Fixed Term

Employment: Looking at the seasonal nature of the apparel industry, fixed term employment was introduced for the garment sector. A fixed term workman is now considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, wages, allowances and other statutory dues. Fixed term employment was notified by Ministry of Labour & Employment vide Notification dated 7th October, 2016.

D. Income Tax Act reform

i. Enhancing scope of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act: According to the existing provision, a manufacturing company with minimum 100 workmen can claim deduction of 30% of additional wages paid to new regular workmen in a factory for 3 years including the year of employment. However, one of the eligibility clauses is that the workman should have been employed for a period of minimum 240 days. But, owing to the seasonal nature of the apparel manufacturing units, factories are functional only for around 6 months a year and are not able to take much benefit under this section. Hence, the minimum requirement of 240 days was relaxed to 150 days.

Therefore, under the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 2016, the minimum employment requirement for new workmen was reduced from 240 to 150 days. This was notified by M/o Law & Justice vide Note dated 8th September, 2016. The reform was made effective

from 1st April, 2017.

E. **Higher Duty Drawback**

i. **Rebate on State Levies (RoSL) Scheme on exports of apparel and made-ups:**

RoSL was introduced to provide Rebate of State Taxes/Levies which were embedded in the cost of exported goods. The scheme was initially provided to apparel sector thereafter it was extended to the made-ups sector. Since the inception of scheme (20.09.2016) up to 31.03.2019, around Rs 5,882.09 cr was provided to apparel and made-up exporters as rebate for embedded State Levies. Further, Drawback at All Industries Rate was given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics was imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.

After the approval of the Special Package for apparel sector in June 2016, apparel exports from India during October 2016 to January 2019 increased by Rs 15,070 crore as compared with corresponding previous period. Similarly, after the extension of the Special Package to the made ups sector in December, made-ups exports from India during April 2017 to January 2019 increased by Rs 6,946 crore as compared with corresponding previous period.

- ii. On 7th March 2019, Cabinet approved a scheme to rebate all embedded State and Central taxes and levies (RoSCTL), as per the rates recommended by the Drawback Committee to provide

support and enhance competitiveness of apparel and made-ups sectors. RoSCTL scheme replaced erstwhile RoSL Scheme. Rebate under RoSCTL has been permitted through an IT driven scrip system by DGFT at notified rates up to 31.03.2020.

In addition to special package the following steps are being taken by Government to enhance export:

- **Merchandise Export for India Scheme (MEIS):** This scheme was introduced under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020 to offset infrastructural inefficiencies and associated costs involved in export of goods/products, which are produced/ manufactured in India, especially those having high export intensity, employment potential and to enhance India's export competitiveness.

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

- **Interest Equilization Scheme:** Credit interest rate subvention for pre and post shipment was restored in 2015 for three years. The objective of this step is to provide financial assistance to the exporters against interest rates on

loans from banks for various purposes like purchase of raw materials, their processing and converting into finished goods and packaging them.

The rate of interest equalization is 3% per annum on pre shipment rupee export credit and post shipment rupee export credit. The scheme is available to all exports of MSME and 416 tariff lines (at 4 digit HS codes) including 94 textile and apparel lines. The interest equalization rate for exports done by MSMEs of textile sector has been enhanced from 3% to 5% w.e.f. 02.11.2018. Further, the benefits of the scheme which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters have been extended to Merchant Exporters from 2019.

- **Market Access Initiative (MAI):** The objective of scheme isto promote India’s exports on a sustained basis. The scheme is formulated on focus product-focus country approach to evolve specific market and specific product through market studies/survey.The following activities is carried out for financial assistance under the initiative:
 - In 2018-19, 31 international export promotion activities by Textile EPCs have been supported with MAI assistance
 - Marketing Projects Abroad
 - Capacity Building
 - Support for Statutory Compliances

- Studies
- Project Development
- Developing Foreign Trade Facilitation web Portal
- To support Cottage and handicrafts units

2.3 Others Steps taken by Government to support T&A industry

Following steps have been taken by the Government to improve textile and apparel exports:

- **High Level Delegation Visit to Japan:** A visit to Japan was undertaken under the leadership of Secretary (Textiles) in February 2019 to enhance exports and collaboration in the textiles sector. The delegation comprised senior representatives from Deptt. of Commerce, D/o Heavy Industry, various Export Promotion Councils, the Clothing Manufacturers Association of India (CMAI), the Indian Technical Textiles Association (ITTA), Textile Machinery Manufacturers Association (TMMA) and the Textile Committee. During the visit, wide ranging discussions were held with Japanese stakeholders across industry and Government with the following objectives:
 - Enhance sourcing from India for apparel, handicrafts and handloom products.
 - Collaborate with Quality and Standard setting agencies in Japan for a better and pragmatic understanding

- of quality and standards requirements of Japanese customers.
- Collaborate in Textile Machinery Manufacturing in machinery segments where there are technological gaps and to provide state-of-the art textile engineering solutions to meet the growth potential.
 - Collaborate in technical textiles segments with Japan and explore joint ventures between companies from Japan & India with appropriate support mechanism from Government of India to take the Indian technical textile industry to new heights.
 - **Increase in BCD on 504 lines:** India has sizeable T&A exports but there is also a considerable T&A imports by India. During 2017-18, India's T&A imports stood at US\$ 7.3 bn with YoY growth of 16.6% from US\$ 6.3 bn during 2016-17. To curb the rise in T&A imports, Ministry of Textiles identified products where imports have increased significantly along with a decrease in import prices. On the basis of category-wise analysis of top imported HS lines at 6 digit, 504 lines (at 8 digit level) comprising fabric (246 lines), carpets (29 lines), apparel (383 lines), made-up (9 lines) and others (15 lines) were identified. As a result BCD was increased from 10% to 20% on these lines vide Customs Notifications no. 53/2018 dated 16.07.2018 and 58/2018 dated 07.08.2018 and corrigendum 58/2018 dated 13.08.2018.
 - **Comprehensive Export Strategy for Textiles Sector:** Ministry of Textiles (Export Division) has made a strategy to promote exports in the textile sector with the following action plan:
 - Facilitate access to major export markets
 - Diversify Markets
 - Address high tariffs by India's FTA partners
 - Engage in value chains
 - Rebate all embedded State and Central Taxes and Levies
 - Provide support to small exporters

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

2.4 Export Promotion Councils

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

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

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

(ISEPC)

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

2.5 **Publicity:**

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

CHAPTER-4

RAW MATERIAL SUPPORT

4.1. COTTON

Introduction:

Cotton is one of the principal crops of the country and is the major raw material for domestic textile industry. It provides sustenance to millions of farmers as also the workers involved in cotton industry, right from processing to trading of cotton. In the raw material consumption of the textile industry in India, the ratio of the use of the cotton to man-made fibers and filament yarn is 60:40.

Scenario:

a. Production & Consumption: In India, cotton is cultivated in three diverse agro-ecological zones, Northern zone comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana

and Rajasthan, Central zone comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Orissa and Southern zone comprising the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Cotton is also cultivated in small areas of non-traditional states such as Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura. India has brought about a quantitative and qualitative transformation in the production of cotton since independence. Production and productivity of cotton in India have improved significantly during the past decades. India is the largest producer and 2nd largest exporter of cotton in the World. India is also leading consumer of cotton. The details of production and consumption of cotton during the last 5 years is given below: -

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2014-15	386	309.44
2015-16	332	315.28
2016-17	345	310.41
2017-18	370	314.61
2018-19 (P)	361	317.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 22/11/2018 P-Provisional

b. Acreage/Productivity: India has

the largest acreage with 124.44 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 36% of the World area of 341.37 lakh hectares. Approximately 62%

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of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. In terms of productivity, India ranks

poorly compared to USA & China. The productivity of cotton for the last 5 years is as follows: -

(in Kg/Hectares)

Year	Acreage	Yield
2014-15	128.46	511
2015-16	122.92	459
2016-17	108.26	542
2017-18	124.29	506
2018-19 (P)	122.38	501

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 22/11/2018 P-Provisional

c. **Import/Export:** Presently, Cotton is a freely exportable commodity from India. India exports cotton mainly to Bangladesh, China, Vietnam, Pakistan, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand etc, out of which Bangladesh

is the largest importer of Indian cotton. Although India is a major producer and exporter of cotton, some quantity of extra-long staple variety of cotton, which is not available in the country, is imported. The following table gives the import and export figures for the last 5 years:-

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Year	Import	Export
2014-15	14.39	57.72
2015-16	22.79	69.07
2016-17	30.94	58.21
2017-18	15.80	67.83
2018-19 (P)	15.00	65.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 22/11/2018 (P-Provisional)

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

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (P)
SUPPLY					
Opening stock	33.00	66.00	36.44	43.76	47.2
Crop size	386.00	332.00	345.00	370.00	361.00
Imports	14.39	22.79	30.94	15.80	15.00

Total Supply	433.39	420.79	412.38	429.56	423.12
DEMAND					
Mill consumption	278.06	270.20	262.70	275.91	278.00
SSI consumption	26.38	27.08	26.21	27.20	27.00
Non-textile consumption	5.00	18.00	21.50	11.50	12.00
Total consumption	309.44	315.28	310.41	314.61	317.00
Exports	57.72	69.07	58.21	67.83	65.00
Total Demand	367.16	384.35	368.62	382.44	382.00
Closing Stock	66.23	36.44	43.76	47.12	41.12

Source: Cotton Advisory Board Meeting dated 22/11/2018 (P-Provisional)

e. Minimum Support Price (MSP)

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

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

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

For cotton season 2018-19, Ministry of Agriculture had fixed MSPs of FAQ grade at Rs.5150/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.5450/- per quintal for long staple cotton. The MSP fixed by Ministry of Agriculture for the last five years is given below:-

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Year	Medium Staple (<i>staple length 24.5mm to 25.5mm with micronnaire value 4.3 to 5.1</i>)	Long Staple (<i>staple length 29.5m to 30.5mm with micronnaire value 3.5 to 4.3</i>)
2013-14	3700	4000
2014-15	3750	4050
2015-16	3800	4100
2016-17	3860	4160
2017-18	4020	4320
2018-19	5150	5450

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 2018-19 (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) 2018-19 in Rs/Qntrs
		Basic Staple Length (2.5% span length) in mm	Miconnaire value	
Short Staple (20.0 mm & below)				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	4650
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	4650
Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	4900
4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	4950
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	5000
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	5150
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	5250
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	5300
Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)				

9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	5350
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	5350
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	5400
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	5450
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	5650
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	5850
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	6650

f. Cotton MSP operations during 2017-18:

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

During cotton season 2017-18, to meet out any eventuality to undertake MSP operation, Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) opened 348 procurement centres located at 102 districts in 11 cotton growing States. Procurement under MSP Operation was started w.e.f. 23rd October 2017 wherever the seed cotton prices fell below the MSP level. In addition to the procurement of cotton under MSP operation, CCI also undertook simultaneous purchases under commercial operations wherever viable so as to utilize part of MSP infrastructure and recover part of overhead expenses.

Thus, during the cotton season 2017-18, CCI procured 10.70 lakh bales (i.e. 3.90 lakh bales under MSP + 6.80 lakh bales under commercial operation) valuing around Rs. 2300 crores. The above entire stocks is being sold to the registered buyers along with MSME unit mills through e-auction.

g. Cotton MSP Operation 2018-19:

The cotton season 2018-19 commenced with a carryover stock of about 43 lakh bales. The sowing for this year started in the month of April/May, 2018. So far i.e. as on 15th October 2018, sowing at about 122 lakh hectares has been completed. Due to substantial hike in MSP rate & expected cotton production equivalent to cotton season 2017-18, market prices may fall below MSP necessitating price support operations by CCI. For the purpose, preparations for possible minimum support price operations have been initiated. In order that the MSP operations are carried out in a transparent and efficient manner, matter has been taken up with all the cotton growing state governments for

support on the following:

- i. The purchase system at the APMC should seamlessly link weighment, identification of farmers through instant photograph and payment into their account. In other APMCs similar functionalities may be provided to facilitate electronic processing of transaction.
- ii. For identification of genuine farmers, some state governments have introduced bar coded identity cards. In case, this has not been done, a system may be set up in the purchase centres whereby the sellers are clearly identified based on an electronic database of farmers containing inter alia their photographs, Aadhar details, land holding, area in which cotton grown and bank account numbers. At the time of purchase, i.e. generation of takpattis, the farmers may be photographed through a webcam and the information retained in a digital database for further verification, if required.
- iii. CCI has tentatively identified a total of 394 procurement centres based on past need for MSP operations. These centres are mostly located at APMC Market Yards. It may, however, be convenient to the farmers, if the purchase centres are relocated to Ginning & Pressing factories by providing necessary infrastructure there. This will require advance notification of the Ginning & Pressing factories as Market Yards under APMC Act indicating clearly the villages attached to them for MSP purchases and establishment of requisite facilities.
- iv. Awareness campaigns amongst farmers may be launched exhorting them to bring contamination free, good quality cotton with nominal moisture content of 8% at the notified Market Yards which will fetch the best price. Although, the CCI will purchase cotton with 8-12 percent moisture at proportionately reduced price.
- v. Most of the other States have exempted CCI from paying 2% commission to the APMC during the MSP operations because the purchase is done directly by the CCI to avoid distress sale by the farmers. In such operation, actually, no bidding takes place. Therefore, the APMCs need to be advised to allow CCI to purchase directly from cotton farmers without the involvement of any commission agents. This would ensure uniform system in MSP purchases across the country and also reduce losses arising out of MSP operations. During the cotton season 2018-19 (as on 31.3.2019), 252.49 lakh bales have arrived as against 267.57 lakh bales during the corresponding period of last season. Out of which, 10.70 lakh bales of seed cotton (Kapas) have been procured by Cotton Corporation of India under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation.

4.2 JUTE AND JUTE TEXTILES

Introduction:

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

(a) RAW JUTE SCENARIO

Raw jute crop is an important cash crop to the farmers. Cultivation of raw jute crop provides not only fibre which has

industrial use, but jute stick which is used as fuel and building material by the farming community. There is always significant fluctuation in the area under jute cultivation in India. The year to year fluctuations arise out of three factors namely, (i) fluctuation in rainfall during the sowing season, (ii) the average raw jute prices realized during the previous jute season, and (iii) the returns realized from competing crops during the previous season. A significant area under jute competes with paddy during the same season. Hence, year to year fluctuations in the prices of jute relative to the prices of paddy would generally influence the relative allocation of land between the two crops.

Raw jute is produced mainly in the state of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya. The following table will indicate the supply demand position of raw jute including mesta for the period from 2013-14 to 2018-19 (Estimated):-

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

	<u>2013-14</u>	<u>2014-15</u>	<u>2015-16</u>	<u>2016-17</u>	<u>2017-18</u>	<u>2018-19</u> (Esti- mated)
<u>(A)SUPPLY</u>						
i) Opening stock	29.00	24.00	14.00	6.00	22.00	22.40
ii) Jute and Mes- ta crop	90.00	72.00	65.00	92.00	76.00	72.00
iii) Import	1.00	1.00	6.00	4.00	3.40	4.00
Total :	120.00	97.00	85.00	102.00	101.40	98.40
<u>(B)DISTRIBUTION</u>						

iv)Mill consumption	86.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	68.00	68.00
v)Domestic/industrial consumption	10.00	12.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
vi)Export	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total:	96.00	82.00	79.00	80.00	79.00	78.00
<u>(C)CLOSING STOCK</u>	24.00	15.00	6.00	22.00	22.40	20.40

Source: Jute Advisory Board

(b) MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) FOR RAW JUTE AND MESTA

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

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

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

(Quantity in thousand bales*)

Year (July-June)	Production	Procurement			Proc. as percentage of production
		Support	Comml.	Total	
2012-13	9300	319.0	44.2	363.8	3.91
2013-14	9000	138.0	52.1	190.2	2.11
2014-15	7200	15.5	41.1	56.6	0.77
2015-16	6500	0	4.9	4.9	0.075
2016-17	9200	57.4	168.7	226.1	2.46
2017-18	7600	339	0	339	4.46

1 bale = 180 kg.

(c) PRODUCTION OF JUTE GOODS:

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

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

(Quantity in thousand M.T.)

Period	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet	Others	TOTAL
April-March			Backing Cloth		
2011-12	239.9	1165.1	3.6	173.8	1582.4
2012-13	210.0	1218.2	2.9	160.3	1591.3
2013-14	202.5	1150.4	3.3	171.5	1527.7
2014-15	211.3	901.8	3.0	151.2	1267.3
2015-16	196.5	891.9	0.0	128.9	1217.3
2016-17	178.6	871.6	0.0	92.3	1142.5
2017-18	175.3	910.3	0.0	101.5	1187.1
2018-19	147.6	912.3	0.0	101.3	1161.2

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

(d) DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF JUTE GOODS :

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

(Quantity in thousand M.T.)

April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet	Others	Total
			Backing Cloth		
2010-11	182.3	1034.4	0.9	133.4	1351.5
2011-12	184.2	1079.7	0.1	117.9	1381.9
2012-13	165.8	1118.7	0.8	113.9	1399.0

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2013-14	157.6	1043.1	0.4	126.4	1327.5
2014-15	171.7	873.2	0.1	111.4	1156.2
2015-16	164.2	890.2	0.0	90.2	1144.6
2016-17	140.9	855.9	0.0	78.9	1075.7
2017-18	141.9	894.2	0.0	76.5	1112.6
2018-19	130.5	900.0	0.0	82.7	1113.2

(i) EXPORT PERFORMANCE:

The Exports trends during the year 2014-15 to 2017-18 are as under:

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

Type	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Hessian	80.2	769.5	77.7	827.3	78.6	930.2	86.86	917.24
Sacking	46.9	296.6	38.7	307.5	46.6	411.9	44.75	407.20
Yarn	23.6	138.7	16.9	118.5	9.3	72.8	16.98	130.20
JDPs	0	508.6	0	562.3	0	590.9	0	631.50
Others	7.7	100.4	5.1	73.7	4.1	68.5	19.63	72.43
Total	161.6	1813.8	140.7	1892.3	140.7	2074.2	152.8	2158.57

Source: DGCI&S

(ii) IMPORT OF RAW JUTE AND JUTE GOODS:-

The Imports trends during the year 2014-15 to 2016-18 is as under:

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

Year	Raw Jute			Jute Products			Total Import Quantity	Total Import Value
	Quantity	Value	Unit Value	Quantity	Value	Unit Value		
2014-15	47.6	142.4	29916	130.7	561.5	42961	178.3	703.9
2015-16	87.6	364.0	41552	158.1	933.4	59038	245.7	1297.4
2016-17	138.9	704.2	50711	140.1	931.6	66495	279.1	1635.8
2017-18	68.2	289.2	42405	147.9	1169.4	79067	216.1	1458.6

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

2017-18 – DGCI&S, M/o Commerce

(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. 5878 (E) dated 30/11/2018 valid upto 30/06/2019 stipulated as under:

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

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

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

The CCEA decision has mandated that :-

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

dilution of mandatory packaging norm. Allocation formula for the Production-cum-Supply Orders (PCSOs) will be modified to incentivize participation of jute mills in the GeM portal.

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

workers and self-certification from the mills on prompt payment for raw jute supplies.

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

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

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

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

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

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) decided to transfer the operation of purchase and supply of B-Twill sacking by the State Procurement Agencies (SPAs) from the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal (DGS&D) to the Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata with effect from 1st November 2016. Annually about Rs. 6500 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 for 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 68.66 lakh bales worth Rs. 17.148 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART from the month of November, 2016 to March, 2019.

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

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

Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) in consultation with JCI has developed a satellite-based application

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

(iv) DEVELOPMENT & PROMOTION OF JUTE DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS:

The jute industry is predominantly leaning on jute sacking to the detriment of the industry as is evident from the longstanding absence of diversification and modernization. There is a need for enabling the jute sector to develop of various other diversified products. There has been growth of 28% in the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) as compared to 2012-13, indicating arising global demand for all jute products. It is necessary to produce and market different JDPs such as jute shopping bags, Jute floor coverings, Jute based home furnishing & wall coverings, and Jute based handicrafts. The promotion of diversification will help in making the jute industry less dependent on State support and will also ensure that the industry becomes competitive and self-sustaining so that the opportunities prevailing in the global and domestic market are tapped successfully.

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

(v) . PROJECT JUTE –ICARE (JUTE: IMPROVED CULTIVATION AND ADVANCED RETTING EXERCISE):- NJB has been implementing Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) project for the last two years in a phased manner in association with Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) and Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres, (CRIJAF), Ministry of Agriculture. Encouraged by the success of this pilot project, the project has been extended till 31st March, 2020. This Ministry has given a total of Rs. 45.35 crore grant to NJB for a period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-20). The details of Jute-ICARE Project for the year 2015 (ICARE-I), 2016 (ICARE-II), 2017

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(ICARE-III) and proposal ICARE-IV in 2018 (estimated) are given below:

Particulars	ICARE –I (2015)	ICARE – II (2016)	ICARE – III (2017)	ICARE-IV 2018
No of jute growing block / state covered	4 Blocks under Assam & W.B	14 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P., Meghalaya	30 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P., Meghalaya	69 Blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, A.P., Meghalaya
Land Covered (Ha)	12,331	26,264	70,628	98897
No of farmers covered	21,548	41,616	1,20,000	193070
Supply of Certified seeds (in MT)	64	160	500	921
No. of Seed Driller machines	350	450	1200	1950
No. of Nail Weeder machines	500	700	1200	1950
CRIJAF SONA (in MT)	83	273	500	610 MT
SMS sent to each farmer	46	52	55	60
Sowing & Retting Demonstrations	50	132	220	400

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rs. In lakh	256.98	527.55	1,526.21	790.55*
No. of farmers	21,548	41,616	1,02,372	1,93,070

* Provisional Expenditure

f. NATIONAL JUTE BOARD

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

hereunder:

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

NJB provides assistance to the jute mills for improvement of sanitation, health facilities and working conditions of jute mill workers. The rate of assistance is @ 90% of actual expenses subject to maximum of Rs. 60.00 lakh (per mill/annum). The performance under the Scheme during the last 4 years is given

below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rs. In Lakh	194.33	249.46	274.13	268.72	311.14*
No. of Toilet blocks	340	252	323	210	240
No. of Mills	12	9	10	7	8

(*Estimated)

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

Support is provided to children students of Jute Mill workers for being successful in secondary and higher

secondary examinations. NJB provides incentives to successful children of Jute Mill workers in secondary and higher education The performance under the Scheme during the last 4 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rs. In lakh	187.20	238.74	354.74	277.87	240.00*
No. of girl children	2721	3151	4442	3835	3175

(*Estimated)

(iii) Export Market Development Assistance Scheme—

The Export Market Development Assistance (EMDA) scheme facilitates registered manufacturers and exporters of jute products to participate in

the international fairs and business delegation abroad for export promotion of lifestyle and other Jute Diversified Products. The performance under the Scheme during the last 4 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rs. In lakh	272.78	306.48	428.12	384.39	329.22*
No. of regd. Exporters	51	63	73	60	70

(*Estimated)

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

Retail Outlet scheme supports supply

chain and bulk supply of JDPs for selective and mass consumption to enhance the spread of JDPs all over the country, particularly in the regions where

polythene bags have been banned. The performance under the Scheme during

the last 4 years is given below:

Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Rs. In lakh	71.11	94.75	95.15	51.87	35.02*
No. of units	11	20	25	14	10

(*Estimated)

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

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

accessories in specialized exhibitions/ Trade fairs, for further business tie-ups.

(vi) Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS)-

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

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

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Rs. In lakh	39.68	62.20	33.17
No. of units	18	25	10

*Estimated

During last 2 years (2016-17 & 2017-18), there were 43 collaborating agencies, which imparted, Basic, Advanced & Design Development Training programmes to 860 beneficiaries for production of Jute Diversified products. As has been assessed, more than 350 beneficiaries are engaged in the Jute diversified activities on job work or self-employment.

(vii) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme

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

WSHGs, artisans & entrepreneurs. The performance of JRMB scheme for last two years, since its inception in 2016-17, is given hereunder:

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Rs. In lakh	14.87	34.30	55.61
No. of units	9	11	15

(*Estimated)

(viii) Indexing of Composite Jute Mills-

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

(ix) Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies-

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

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

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

This scheme has been initiated to promote usage of Geo-Textiles in North Eastern region with an outlay of Rs.427 crore on for five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) and has now been extended for another year upto 31.03.2020. The basic objective of this scheme is to demonstrate use of Geotechnical Textiles including jute – geo-textiles as a modern and sustainable cost effective technology in the infrastructure development of fragile geological conditions of North Eastern Region and to improve the durability of the roads and embankments. The progress of this scheme in terms of consumption of Jute Geo-Textiles in North Eastern region during 2018-19 had been 770.66 MT (13,67,500 sq.mtr). The purpose of application of Jute Geo-Textiles is

mainly for slope stabilization and the organisations associated in application of JGT are NF Railway, NHPC, etc.

(xi) Skill Development Program-

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

(xii) Continuous Market Support-

Under this scheme market support is provided to jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, Women Self Help Groups for selling, marketing and promotion of their products in India and abroad. The fairs organized by NJB are means of livelihood to these groups of people. Some of the prominent events among others were – IITF, Delhi; Surajkund Mela, Haryana; Tex Trends, Delhi; Taj Mahotsav; Lucknow Mahotsav; Shilpgram, Udaipur; Giftex, Mumbai; Indian Handicrafts and Gift Fair, Greater Noida etc.

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

NJB assigned a project to IJIRA for carrying out jute based low cost Sanitary napkin – Low cost Jute Absorbent Pulp

and production model for WSHG along with setting up of Raw material Bank for Jute based Sanitary Pads. Automation in development of napkin manufacturing process and commercialization of jute based Sanitary Napkins through PSU and other government Bodies and setting up quality parameters and assurance. IJIRA has since prepared and submitted the detailed project report on manufacturing Low Cost Jute based Sanitary Napkins. The Deliverables of the project include setting-up of Quality parameters and quality assurance and Pilot scale production of Sanitary Napkins (2400 pieces/per day) from Jute pulp. IJIRA has also prepared and submitted DPR on manufacturing of Low Cost Jute based Pulp. The product so develop has been medically certified as hygienic by Indian Council for Medical Research. For upscaling the production technology transfer has been done by IJIRA to M/s. Intech Safety Pvt. Ltd. A memorandum of agreement is made on 18th March, 2016 between NJB and IJIRA incorporating proposed activity, deliverables, timeline, etc.

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

Due to the absence of diversification and modernization in jute industry, there is absolute necessity to produce and market different JDPs such as jute shopping bags, jute floor coverings, jute based home furnishings & wall coverings, and jute-based handicrafts.

Several steps have been taken for promoting better agronomic practices in jute farming, promotion of the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) and their marketing, support for technological up-gradation of jute mills, etc.

(xv) Subsidy Scheme for Distribution of Certified Seeds:

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

4.3. SILK AND SERICULTURE

Introduction:

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

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high employment potential, low capital requirement and provides remunerative income to silk growers.

4.3.1 Physical Progress: India with the production of 31,906 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounts for 69.16 % (22,066 MT),Tasar 9.37 % (2,988 MT), Eri 20.87% (6,661 MT) and Muga 0.60% (192 MT) of the total raw silk production of 31,906 MT in 2017-18. The import substitute

Bivoltine silk production has increased from 5,266 MT in 2016-17 to 5,874 MT in 2017-18 registering an increase of 11.5% growth. Vanya silk (Tasar, Eri, Muga) production has also shown a remarkable progress during 2017-18. Vanya silk production has increased from 9,075 MT to 9,840 MT showing an increase of 8.4%. Muga silk has recorded the highest ever production of 192 MT and has set a new momentum of growth.

Physical Targets and Achievements during XII Plan (2012-17) and 2017-18, 2018-19(April -February, 2018-19)

Sl. No	Particulars	Target XII Plan (2012-17)	Achievement during 2016-17(End of XII Plan)	Achievement during 2017-18	2018-19	
					Target	Achievement (Apr-Feb.,19)
I	Mulberry Plantation (Lakh)	2.27	2.17	2.24	2.46	2.45
II	Raw Silk Production(in MT)					
a	Mulberry					
	Bivoltine	5260	5266	5874	7200	6911
	Crossbreed	17400	16007	16192	18100	18302
	Sub Total	22660	21273	22066	25300	25213
b	Vanya					
	Tasar	3285	3268	2988	3650	2977
	Eri	5835	5637	6661	6750	6839
	Muga	220	170	192	260	232
	Sub Total	9340	9075	9840	10660	10048
	Grand Total(a+b)	32000	30348	31906	35960	35261
III	Cumulative Employment (Lakh persons)	92.42	85.1	86.04		

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

a. Scheme and its Components

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

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

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

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

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

As mentioned above, 100 % funding (CSB) for the group activities is eligible as these

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

4.3.2. Silk Samagra Highlights:

1. Collaborative research projects to strengthen genetic base and hybrid vigour
2. Promote R&D to increase crop cycles, expansion of systematic plantation of Vanya Silks for controlled rearing.
3. Promote horizontal expansion of Sericulture in non traditional areas including North East through Cluster approach.
4. Promote Soil testing and issue of Soil Health Card to beneficiaries.
5. Promote organic farming and eco-friendly Silk –Vanya Silk.
6. Provide Critical input support to the beneficiaries from Kissan Nursery to Fabric production for productivity and quality improvement.
7. Use of Silkworm by-products (pupa) for poultry feed, Sericin for cosmetic applications and product diversification into non-woven fabrics, Silk denim, Silk knit etc., for added value realisation.
8. Upgrade State Seed Multiplication facilities and encourage Private Participation in Seed production to match the raw Silk production target.
9. Strengthening Seed Act through registration and reporting of progress by seed production centres, basic seed farms and extension centres automated by developing web based software.
10. Upgrade Reeling Technology and promote indigenously developed Automatic Reeling Machine (ARM) & Improved Vanya reeling devices under “Make in India” Programme.
11. Promotion of credit flow to Sericulture, SHG and Cluster approach.
12. Brand promotion –Generic promotion of Indian Silk & Create global image for Indian Silk products.
13. Extension of single window based SILKS (Sericulture Information Linked Knowledge System) portal to cover more districts for Sericulture expansion.
14. Ensure Development of Sericulture Database for better planning. Free SMS Service on Cocoon & Raw Silk Price to all Registered Farmers & Reelers, and State functionaries.
15. Mobile apps, audio, video spots, Institute Village Linked Programme (IVLP) and Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP) to farmers.

Outcome expected from the scheme are as follows:

1. Increase the Silk production from the level of 30,348 MTs during 2016-17 to 38,500 MTs by end of 2019-20.
2. Production of mulberry (Multivoltine and Bivoltine) Silk to increase from 21,273 MTs to 27,000 MTs including Bivoltine Silk from 5,266 MTs to 8,500 MTs.
3. Vanya (Muga, Eri and Tasar) Silk to increase from 9,075 MTs to 11,500 MTs.
4. Increase the production level up to 4A grade mulberry (Bivoltine) Silk from about 15 % to 25%.
5. The productivity of mulberry raw Silk to increase from 100 kg/ha to 111 kg/ha.
6. Employment generation from 85 lakh to 100 lakh persons by 2019-20.
7. Develop 453 Kissan nurseries for raising saplings of improved varieties of mulberry to cover new plantation.
8. For enhancing the quality and quantity of cocoon, 131 new Chawki Rearing Centres (CRCs) will be established for scientific handling of Silkworm eggs and rearing of young age Silkworm larvae under controlled conditions.
9. To facilitate improved reeling, 81 Hot air driers will be established for cocoon drying.
10. Facilitate efficient and quality Silk production and improving the working conditions in the reeling segment, 162 motorized charkha / reeling devices and 130 Multi-end reeling machines will replace traditional reeling machinery.
11. In order to give more thrust on production of Bivoltine Silk, 29 units of Automatic Reeling Machines, developed indigenously by the CSB, will be established.
12. 17 Basic Seed Farms and 18 Silkworm Seed Production Centres will be strengthened to enhance the Silkworm seed production from 500 lakh disease free layings (dfls) in 2016-17 to 595 lakh dfls by 2020.

Financial allocation for plan schemes:

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

Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
	Alloca-tion	Expnd.	Alloca-tion	Expnd.	Alloca-tion	Expendi-ture(Till March,2019)
Silk Samagra	154.01	154.01	161.50	161.50	120.00	117.41
Of which for NE	23.05	23.05	16.00	16.00	14.00	11.41
Of which for SCSP	22.73	22.73	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00
TSP	8.50	8.50	30.00	30.00	15.84	15.84

Note: Only scheme cost and excludes administrative cost. During 2018-19 a savings of Rs.

2.59 Cr. under NE-Cap surrendered to MoT/GoI.

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 GoI has approved 38 Sericulture projects to implement in all North Eastern States in the identified potential districts.

4.3.3.1. On-going projects:

A total of 24 projects have been approved covering Mulberry, Eri and Muga sectors in all NE States, with a cost of Rs.822.94 crore having GoI share

of Rs.693.76 crore for implementation from 2014-15 to 2018-19. Objectives of these projects are to establish sericulture as viable commercial activity in NER by creating necessary infrastructure and imparting skills to the locals in silkworm rearing and allied activities in entire silk production value chain. The projects aim to bring 31,010 acres of plantation under Mulberry, Eri and Muga sectors with supporting critical interventions to the stakeholders. The projects are expected to contribute an additional production of 2,285 MT of raw silk during the project period and 1,100 MT silk per annum after the project period involving 46,094 beneficiaries thereby enhancing the total production of silk from NE to 9,238 MT in 2019-20 from the level of 4,602 MT in 2013-14.

4.3.3.2 New Sericulture Projects (Including Isdp, Ibsd & Aspirational Districts):(14 Projects):

Considering the potentialities for sericulture development in NE, Ministry of Textiles has approved **14 new projects** for implementation from 2018-19 onwards with a total project cost of Rs.284.02 Cr., of which GoI share is Rs.261.30 Cr. to cover 17,141 beneficiaries resulting in production of 366 MT of silk during the project period covering 7,160 acres of plantation from Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar sectors. Besides 3 new Eri spun silk mills established in Assam, BTC & Manipur States will produce 165 MT of Eri spun silk yarn per annum. Besides, Govt. of India initiated development of silk industry in the **Aspirational Districts** in one/two blocks per district covering either Mulberry, Eri, Muga or Oak Tasar as per the potential of the district with the involvement of State Governments. The projects are:

- (1) Establishment of Eri Spun Silk Mill in Assam,
- (2) Establishment of Eri Spun Silk Mill in BTC,
- (3) Establishment of Eri Spun Silk Mill in Manipur,
- (4) Large Scale Eri Farming in Arunachal Pradesh,
- (5) Integrated Eri Silk Development Project for Sustainable Livelihood to Women folk of BTC through Tapioca plantation,
- (6) Bivoltine Sericulture Development project through Women Empowerment in Wokha district of Nagaland

- (7) Sericulture Development in Aspirational District of Mizoram
- (8) Sericulture Development in Aspirational District of Nagaland
- (9) Sericulture Development in Aspirational Districts of Assam
- (10) Sericulture Development in Aspirational Districts of BTC
- (11) Sericulture Development in Aspirational District of Meghalaya
- (12) Integrated Muga Silk Development for Sustainable Livelihood in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (13) Eri Silk Development Project through Women Empowerment in Chungtia of Mokokchung, district, Nagaland.
- (14) Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project in Sapahijala in Tripura.

Upto March, 2019, Rs.22.85 crore has been released by MoT as first instalment for the newly approved projects.

4.3.3.3 Progress for ongoing projects: Against GoI share of Rs.643.26crore released for the above ongoing projects, an expenditure of Rs.527.63 crore has been incurred (85%). Upto March, 2019, about 30,652 acres have been brought under host plantation of Mulberry, Eri and Muga covering 42,026 beneficiaries and produced 2,614 MT of raw silk

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

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#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	GoI Share (Rs.Cr.)	GoI Re-lease up to March 2019	Beneficiaries (Nos)		Output during project (MT)	
				(Rs. Cr.)	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt(P) (upto March 2019)**
I	Ongoing Projects							
1	Assam (2 projects)	96.22	73.69	62.44	7109	7109	225	379
2	BTC (4 projects)	131.75	115.15	95.20	8724	7543	502	510
3	Ar.Pradesh (2 projects)	47.89	44.62	42.39	2949	2335	99	23
4	Manipur (2 projects)	180.15	151.27	128.05	8782	6756	518	636
5	Meghalaya (2 projects)	59.16	47.68	44.04	3900	3889	189	245
6	Mizoram (3 projects)	76.16	64.20	60.99	3685	3652	159	159
7	Nagaland (4 projects)	83.12	70.13	66.62	5275	5281	265	316
8	Sikkim (1 project)	29.68	26.43	25.11	1094	885	27	9
9	Tripura (3 projects)	81.09	62.87	57.75	4576	4576	302	337
10	CSB Seed Infra (1 project)	37.71	37.71	35.82	30 lakh Mulberry & 3.70 lakhs Muga / Eri dfls / yr			
11	IEC	-	-	2.00				
	Total (I) (24 projects)	822.94	693.76	620.41	46094	42026	2286	2614
II	New Projects							
1	Assam (2 projects)	42.56	38.64	0.00	3700	-	55	-
2	BTC (3 projects)	60.43	55.08	5.78	4860	-	67	-
3	Ar.Pradesh (2 projects)	49.94	47.80	9.12	2020	-	98	-
4	Manipur (1 project)	21.53	19.09	0.00	2500	-	-	-
5	Meghalaya (1 projects)	12.08	10.97	0.00	410	-	14	-
6	Mizoram (1 projects)	11.56	10.82	3.45	650	-	20	-
7	Nagaland (3 projects)	54.82	51.28	4.50	1901	-	76	-
8	Tripura (1 projects)	31.11	27.64	0.00	1100	-	35	-
	Total (II) (14 projects)	284.02	261.32	22.85	17,141	-	365	-
	Grand Total (I+II) (38 projects)	1,106.97	955.08	643.26	63,235	42,026	2,651	2,614

** : Basically, the project period is for 3-years and it is continuing for further period to complete the target. However, the production has increased against the target since the project is extended.

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

4.3.4.1. Research & Development (R&D):

During the year 2018-19, up to the end of **March, 2019** a total of **25** new research projects have been initiated and **24** projects have been concluded by various R&D institutes of CSB and currently a total of **165** research projects viz., **98** in Mulberry Sector, **48** in Vanya Sector and **19** in Post cocoon sector are under progress. During the year, a high yielding mulberry genotype C-9, suitable for low input soil was identified and a mulberry variety PPR-1, suitable for temperate conditions with high rooting percentage was developed.

4.3.4.2. HOST PLANT IMPROVEMENT:

- ❖ AICEM phase IV with three new high yielding mulberry varieties viz., AGB-8, PPR-1, and C1360 has been initiated at 20 test centres across the country.
- ❖ One Final Yield Trial with six triploid mulberry genotypes has been initiated
- ❖ PYT with 25 selected mulberry hybrids has been initiated.
- ❖ FYT at 4 different test centres started by plantation of short listed hybrids.
- ❖ Development of Distinctiveness, Uniformity and Stability (DUS) has been standardized for mulberry and published by PPV & FRA, New Delhi.
- ❖ Tested 10 accessions of *T. arjuna* for drought tolerance and accession No.525 and No.523 were found superior in terms of higher stress tolerant index with better plant growth, physiological and biochemical characters.
- ❖ Multilocational study with C9 having moisture stems tolerance has been initiated in Eastern and North eastern region of India.
- ❖ Two Som accessions (S3 & S6) resistant to leaf spot disease, leaf blight and rust are being popularized in the field. *Ailanthus grandis* (Barpat) with a leaf yield of 32 MT/ha/yr has been popularised as an alternative host plant for eri silkworm.
- ❖ “Rot-fix” for management of root rot disease has been developed with 68-74% of efficiency in reviving the infected plants and is being popularized.
- ❖ Tested Ankur, a combination of organic and inorganic nutrients, under a consultancy project
- ❖ Developed a technology for the management of root rot disease in Kashmir region.
- ❖ Developed a micro propagation protocol with a success rate of 83% for the variety Gosheorami.
- ❖ During the last 10 years, a total of 14 mulberry varieties have been released for commercial exploitation and four Vanya host plants have been recommended for commercial exploitation.
- ❖ R&D efforts have helped in improving

the mulberry productivity from 50 MT/ Ha/yr during 2005-06 to 60 MT/ Ha/yr during 2017-18.

4.3.4.3. Silkworm Crop Improvement, Production And Protection:

- ❖ Popularized the recently authorized high yielding silkworm hybrid G11 x G19 with yield potential of 68.0 kg cocoons /100 dfls, in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala and Maharashtra.
- ❖ Popularized the recently authorized high yielding silkworm hybrid B.Con.1 x B.Con.4 in West Bengal, Orissa, Jharkhand and North East States for commercial use.
- ❖ Using silkworm genetic resources from Bulgaria 25 Oval FC and 15 Dumbbell FCs were developed.
- ❖ The newly developed MASN silkworm lines were tested in the field in various agro climatic conditions for their suitability in Southern India.
- ❖ Cauvery Gold (MV11 X S8) an improved cross breed with an yield of 62 to 74 kg/100dfls has been developed.
- ❖ Developed synthetic oviposition stimulant blend, ArkaEggstra for enhancing the egg laying in silkworm.
- ❖ BDR 10 breed is developed in tasar silkworm is being popularized.
- ❖ Developed Transgenic Silkworm for the over-expression of disease-resistant genes for enhanced immunity.
- ❖ Sequenced the genome of Muga silkworm *Antheraeaassamensis* and the genome size was 500mb.
- ❖ Developed a thermo-tolerant bivoltine double hybrid (N21 x N56) with yield potential of 72 kg cocoons/100 dfls with 21.5% shell, through molecular marker assisted selection breeding. In addition to these two new productive bivoltine hybrids viz., CSR52N x CSR26N and (CSR52N.S8N) x (CSR16N.CSR26N) with BmNPV tolerance and Improved cross breeds viz., ICB17 x S8 and ICB 14x N23 with a yield potential of 70kg/100 dfls and 2A-3A grade silk have been developed and are under testing in the field.
- ❖ Developed LAMP - a technique to detect *NosemaBombycis* and validated with seed stocks. The same was extended for muga silkworms also.
- ❖ Developed sex-pheromone based “Uzi-lure”, in collaboration with NBAIR-Bengaluru, and was evaluated for effective management of uzifly in the laboratory and field conditions.
- ❖ Developed Pebrine Visualization Solution (PVS) to detect pebrine easily, in Tasar silkworm, by enhancing the clarity of smear, removing of cellular debris, liberation and visibility of pebrine spores in the Tasar mother moth.
- ❖ In the last 10 years, 13 mulberry Bivoltine silkworm hybrids, 12 mulberry cross breed hybrids 5 Vanya silkworm breeds have been released for

commercial exploitation.

- ❖ R&D efforts have helped in improving the yield from 48 Kg/100 dfls during 2005-06 to 60.3 Kg/100 dfls during 2017-18.

4.3.4.4. Development of Post Cocoon Technology:

- Developed a conveyor drying machine with a capacity of drying 1.2 MT cocoons per day.
- Developed a new machine “Sonalika” to replace Bhir reeling of muga cocoons.
- Developed Eri cocoon opening machine, pre-treatment equipment for cocoon cooking and baby dyeing machine.
- Developed technology for development of diversified silk knit wear products / garments using international quality Indian silk
- Developed technology for extraction of sericin from silk yarn using HTHP method.
- Developed “Tasar Plus” for cooking of tasar cocoons.

4.3.4.5. Product Design Development And Diversification:

- Ongoing collaborative projects with NIFT Mumbai & Bhubaneswar are continued with the development of new products in the clusters like Bagh, Maheswar of Madhya Pradesh & Nuvapatna & Sambalpur of Orissa. The products development under both projects completed.

- As per the signed MOA, M/s Five P Ventures, Erode is regularly producing the Silk Denim and other Eri silk products and marketing it in domestic and export market. Central Silk Board has provided the technical support.

- Ms. Deepika Govind Designer from Bangalore has developed the eri stoles and sarees with eri silk in Patola cluster with technical support of Central Silk Board starting from design development & production. The products like stoles and sarees developed and commercialized by the designer.

- Participated and displayed the Newly developed Silk products in different expos like

Toshali Mela at Bhubaneswar, Trade Fair at Delhi and Silk Mark expos at various places.

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

- Awarded patents for i) Improved handloom using pneumatic lifting mechanism for jacquards, and ii) An improved reeling cum twisting machine.
- Application submitted for Patent for Rot fix – A Broad Spectrum Eco-Friendly Formulation for Control of Root Rot Disease in Mulberry
- Commercialized ANKUR, an organic and inorganic Nutrient Supplement for Soil Fertility and Health.
- Commercialized ANKUSH, an eco &

user friendly silkworm body and rearing seat disinfectant

- Commercialized Rot fix, a Broad Spectrum Eco-Friendly Formulation for Control of Root Rot Disease in mulberry

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

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

Central Silk Board has also taken up the collaborative project with North-eastern Space Applications Centre

(NESAC), Shillong, Meghalaya in Geo tagging of the assets (plantation and infrastructure) created by CSB and States with support of various Govt. funded Projects by utilizing the equipment viz., “NAVSHARE”, a self-contained GAGAN enabled Global Positioning System (GPS) data recorder. Geo-tagging is a function, where GPS-enabled device can insert images of assets (plantation and infrastructure), locations and details of assets.

NESAC has developed a mobile app viz., “**SILKS**” for Geo tagging of the assets and the mobile app is under testing mode. NESAC and CSB are in the process of organizing training programmes to State & CSB Officers/ Scientists of NE States on Geo-tagging of Assets through mobile application.

Under the Chairpersonship of Member Secretary, CSB, a review meeting on implementation of NESAC project viz., “Geo-tagging of Assets created with support of various Govt. funded Projects from Central Silk Board in North Eastern region” was convened with Shri P.L.N. Raju, Director, NESAC, Shillong & Scientists of NESAC & CSB on 28-12-2018 at CSB, Bengaluru.

4.3.4.8. Capacity Building & Training:

The Capacity Building & Training division along with all the R&D institute of CSB during 2018-19 continued to build capacities and expose the industry stakeholders. The participants were

exposed to various recommended technologies and other recent developments in the Silk sector covering all the sub-sectors of Silk (Mulberry, Tasar, Eri&Muga) through a variety of structured and need-based training and demonstration programmes.

While a total of 17,292 (including in-house and industry stakeholders) persons were covered during 2017-18, it is 13,885 persons, who have undergone different 'Skill seeding' & 'Skill development' training during 2018-19 (April'18 – March'19) as against of the target of 12,825 persons. The highlights of achievement during the financial year 2018-2019 are as follows:

- A total of 52 students are undergoing the Post Graduate Diploma course during 2018-19 (37 candidates in Mulberry and 15 candidates in Vanya Sericulture) as against the annual target of 60 students. 3 students out of 55 enrolled have discontinued. Most of these candidates were sponsored by various Sericulture states including NE states.
- As many as 8,189 farmers/ industry stakeholders have been exposed to Sericulture technologies under Skill Training & Enterprise Development Programmes (STEP), Skill development of 782 in-house human resources was effected under MDP in addition to 4,862 persons trained as sponsored candidates mainly under NERTPS and other sericulture projects.

- So far, a total of 23 Sericulture Resource Centres have been established in major Sericultural hubs/clusters and all are operational. During the year 2017-18 & 2018-19, as many as 5,657 farmers have been benefitted through trainings / demonstrations, organized by these SRCs, run by elite farmers that operate on 'learning from peers' concept.

4.3.4.9. Transfer of Technology (TOT):

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects are being effectively transferred to the field through various extension communication programmes viz, KrishiMelas, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes, Field Days, Farmers' Meet, Audio Visual programmes, Technology demonstrations etc. During 2018-19 a total 1438 ToT programmes have been organized and 38 technologies were transferred effectively to the user level under pre-cocoon sector. Further, in post cocoon sector a total of 16 technologies were demonstrated to 1514 farmers and 1023 farmers were trained in various aspects of Post Cocoon Technology and 91405 cocoon and silk samples have been tested and provided the results.

4.3.4.10. Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP):

- a. Bivoltine Cluster Promotion Programme:

During the XII Plan, the foremost thrust was to augment the import substitute silk in the country and to increase the

production of Bivoltine Silk to 5000 MTs by the end of 2016-17 from the production level of 1685 MT (2012-13). To achieve the target, the Central Silk Board, in association with the State Sericulture Departments had developed 172 Bivoltine clusters to produce about 3200 MTs of Bivoltine raw silk at the end of XII Plan period through clusters, besides concentrating in Non captive areas to produce remaining 1800 MTs. The Directors of Central Sericultural Research & Training Institutes in Mysore / Pampore / Berhampur & National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO), Bangalore, were entrusted to monitor the implementation of those clusters in close coordination with respective State Department of Sericulture.

Some of the existing clusters of North western region have been restructured for effective monitoring purpose and the total number of clusters have been

brought down to 151 clusters from the existing 172 clusters without effecting the total cluster target. The production of Bivoltine gradable raw silk has recorded the highest production of 5874 MTs during 2017-18 registering an increase of 248% over production of 1685 MT during 2011-12 (end of XI Plan). The achievement of 5874 MT during 2017-18 includes 4100 MTs of silk (70%) from 151 clusters. During 2018-19 (up to February, 2019) the total BV raw silk production stands at 6122 MT out of which clusters have contributed 4150 MT (67.7%). It is expected to produce 4900 MTs (68%) from these Clusters and rest 2300 MT from the non captive areas during 2018-19.

Year wise Bivoltine raw silk production (2013-14 to 2017-18 & 2018-19 (till February, 2019)) and the contribution of the clusters is indicated in the following table:

Year	Raw silk			
	Target (MT)	Achmnt (MT)	Achmnt (%)	Cluster Prod. (MT)
2013-14	2480	2559	103	1475
2014-15	3500	3870	110	2357
2015-16	4500	4613	103	2932
2016-17	5260	5266	100	3400
2017-18	6200	5874	95	4100
2018-19	7200	6911 (Provisional)	96	4987 (Provisional)

b. Institute Village Linked Programme:

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

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

A total of 5585 farmers have been covered under the programme of which 3573 farmers under 27 mulberry Clusters and 1712 farmers under 21 Vanya Clusters and 300 farmers under

Post cocoon sectors implemented by 9 Research Institutes. The results in the above clusters were encouraging with an increase of 30-40% increase in average yield of Bivoltine cocoon production over the Bench Mark production level and also added to the increased Bivoltine production in the Country. It is expected that the benefits of the programme will encourage the farmers of the adjoining areas to adopt these latest technologies in the coming years that will eventually help in percolation of scientific sericulture on a wider scale. It has been decided to continue the programme till 2019-20.

c. Vanya Cluster Promotion Programme:

Central Silk Board has established 22 clusters in co-ordination with State Gov. through cluster approach in 9 States to promote Vanya Silk. Under the programme a total of 2850 beneficiaries were covered under Capacity Building, exposure visit, door to door disinfection and awareness programmes conducted on technology transfer service. A total of 1.692 lakh dfls were brushed by 924 Adopted Seed Rearers in first seed crop (1st crop) and produced 61.67 lakh seed cocoon @ 36.45 cocoons /dfl.

4.3.4.11. Information technology (I.T Initiatives upto 31st Mar 2019):

- i. DBT MIS: Development of DBT MIS for the scheme “Development of Silk Industry” is completed and obtained

- security audit clearance by STQC. Linking of the same with DBT Bharath portal is in process.
- ii. **mKisan:CSB** has widened the outreach of scientists and experts to disseminate information to provide scientific advisories to farmers through their mobile phones using mKisan Web Portal. All the main institutes are regularly providing advisories thru this portal. Till 31-03-2019, 410 advisories were sent as 53,14,565 SMS messages.
 - iii. **SMS service:** It is through mobile phone on day-to-day market rates of Silk and Cocoons for the use by the farmers and other stakeholders of the industry. Both PUSH and PULL SMS services are in operation. Mobile numbers received from DOS are updated and all the registered **9361** farmers are receiving SMS messages on daily basis.
 - iv. **SILKS Portal:** Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System portal has been developed in association with North Eastern Space Application Centre, Dept. of Space by capturing geographical images through satellite and used for analysis and selection of potential areas for promoting Sericulture activities in those areas. Multi lingual, multi district data is being updated regularly.
 - v. **Video Conference:** CSB has full-fledged Video Conference facility at CSB Complex, Bangalore, CSR&TI, Mysore & Berhampur, CTR&TI, Ranchi, CSR&TI, Pampore, CMER&TI, Lahdoigarh and RO, New Delhi. From 1st April 2018 to 31st Mar 2019, **33** multi-studio Video conferences are conducted.
 - vi. **CSB website:** Central Silk Board has a website “csb.gov.in” in bi-lingual English and Hindi. Maximum information is disseminated through this portal for the benefit of common citizen, who may need to know about the organisation as well as schemes and other details. Publicity of sericulture plan programmes, achievements and sharing of success stories are featured in the website. CSB has completed the new website and in the process of getting CSB website the GIGW compliance and security audited as per Govt. of India guidelines.
 - vii. **AEBAS:** Aadhaar enabled bio-metric attendance system is being implemented at Central Silk Board. Over **4254** employees including farm workers have registered into the attendance portal. All the **121** devices are RD Services enabled. Due to re-structuring of CSB, nearly 450 employees have been shifted to different units, updation of the same is in progress.
 - viii. **National Database for farmers and reelers:** Farmers and Reelers data base is designed and developed to have database of Farmers and Reelers at national level, which will help policy makers with appropriate information for effective decision making. As on

31st March, 2019, **6,80,180** farmers and **12,187** reelers details have been recorded by the states in the database.

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

4.3.5. Seed Organisation - Silkworm Seed Production and Supply:

Under National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO) located at Bengaluru, a network of 17 Basic Seed Farms (BSF) produce and supply the basic seed for production of commercial silkworm seed in the seed production centres functioning under CSB and State Departments. Besides, 18 Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPCs) are functioning under NSSO in different States to support the industry. Emphasis was given towards production of quality disease free laying (dfls) by adopting Quality Management System in seed production under ISO 9001:2008

certification in 17 SSPCs. Under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), one SSPC has been established at Jorhat, Assam to meet the commercial seed requirement in NE States.

Under Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO), 18 Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Centers (BSM&TCs) for Tropical Tasar and a Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station (CTSSS) are functioning in the country. The main responsibility of these units is systematic organization of seed production and supply of Tropical Tasar seed in the country. In respect of Oak Tasar, two RSRs, One REC are functioning for Oak Tasar seed production and supply. Under Muga Silkworm Seed Organization (MSSO), two P4 units and nine P3 units have been established for production of basic seed and similarly for production of commercial seed, two Muga Silkworm Seed Production Centres have been established. Under Eri Silkworm Seed Organization (ESSO), one P2 Eri Basic Seed Farm, one Eri SSPC in NE region and four Eri SSPCs in non-traditional States have been established for production and supply basic and commercial seed to the States.

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2017-18 & 2018-19 (up to February/March, 2019)

(Dfls in lakh Nos.)

#	Type of Seed	2017-18		2018-19	
		Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt. (till Feb., 2019)
1	Mulberry				
a	Basic Seed	9.94	10.74	9.92	12.18
b	Commercial Seed	440.00	388.35	440.00	483.04
2	Vanya Seed				
a	Basic Seed				
i	Tasar (Basic & Nu- cleus)	50.09	52.34	51.02	51.08
ii	Oak Tasar	0.99	0.47	0.64	0.78
iii	Muga	6.57	5.36	6.28	4.04
iv	Eri	0.60	0.93	0.70	0.91
b	Commercial Seed				
I	Muga	1.50	1.72	1.88	1.29
ii	Eri	5.40	5.95	5.30	6.31

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 192 units (as on 31-03-2019) located in different States.

The Research and Development Institutes of Central Silk Board are striving continuously to provide scientific and technical support to the sericulture sector to meet the increasing domestic demands of silk and the challenges posed by global warming, international competition, urbanization and outbreak of new pests

and diseases. The R& D Institutes are providing training on different aspects of sericulture and silk industry to the farmers / students/stake holders to enhance their capacity.

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

4.3.6.1. Raw Material Bank:

CSB has established Raw Material Banks for Vanya Silks to stabilize the price of cocoons and to ensure remunerative price to primary producers.

The details of procurement and sale of Tasar / Muga cocoons made by Raw Material Bank (RMB)/ Muga Raw Material Bank (MRMB) during 2017-18 and 2018-19 **(up to March, 2019)** are given below:

4.3.6.2. Tsar Raw Material Bank, Chaibasa:

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

Year	Procurement		Sale	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2017-18	158.18	180.78	157.65	225.32
2018-19	165.11	201.53	104.23	169.43

4.3.6.3. Muga Raw Material Bank, Lahdoigarh:

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

Year	Procurement		Sale	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2017-18	1.59	2.32	1.59	2.43
2018-19	1.79	2.73	1.79	2.80

4.3.7. Quality Certification System:

One of the main objectives of the Quality Certification System is to initiate suitable measures towards strengthening quality assurance, quality assessment and quality certification. Under the scheme, two components viz. “Cocoon and Raw Silk Testing Units” and “Promotion

of Silk Mark” are being implemented. Quality of cocoons influences the performance during reeling and quality of raw silk produced. Cocoon Testing Centres which have been established in different Cocoon Markets with the support under CDP facilitate cocoon testing. The network of Certification Centres of Central Silk Board attached to

the Regional Office carryout voluntary pre-shipment inspection of silk goods meant for export to ensure quality of silk goods exported from India.

Besides, Central Silk Board is popularising “Silk Mark”, for purity

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

The progress achieved under the Silk Mark Scheme during the year 2017-18 & 2018-19 (up to March, 2019) is given below:

Particulars	2017-18		2018-19	
	Target	Achmt.	Target	Achmt.(Upto-March,2019)
Total No. of new Members enrolled	250	271	250	291
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	27.50	23.940	27.00	25.460
Awareness Programmes Exhibition/Fairs/ Workshop/Road shows	450	553	480	463

4.3.7.1. Silk Mark Expos:

In order to ensure that Silk Mark gains further credibility & popularity, Silk Mark Expos are being organized exclusively for Silk Mark Authorized Users from across the country. The Expo is an ideal platform not only to popularize Silk Mark but also in bringing the manufacturers and the consumers under one platform for selling and buying of pure silk products. Substantial business for the participants is generated during this event. During the event massive awareness and publicity campaigns are carried out by the SMOI.

During the year 2018-19 (up to

March, 2019) SMOI has organised 9 Silk Mark Expo at Guwahati(2), Dibrugarh, Vishakhapatnam, Hyderabad, Kochi, Bengaluru, Mysore and Pune.

In recent time SMOI is exploring the possibilities of organizing Silk Mark special handloom Expos in association with Development Commissioner (Handlooms). DC(H) has in principle approved for providing financial assistance for 3 expos at Pune, Hyderabad and Vizag. As such SMOI has successfully conducted National Level Special Handloom Expo at Vizag, Hyderabad and Pune. Further action is being taken to explore the possibilities

of conducting Expos at different cities in the next financial year.

4.3.7.2. Resham Ghar - Home of Pure Indian Silk:

SMOI has conceptualized a platform for promoting Indian Silks through ReshamGhar- a store-in-store concept in collaboration with various State & Central Apex Body which offers only 100% pure silk products with authenticity of Silk Mark label to consumers.

Based on the tremendous response to the ReshamGhar – A home of pure Indian Silks, started on an experimental basis in New Delhi, in collaboration with Lepakshi, a similar venture has been started in the premises of Central Cottage Industries Corporation(CCIC) M.G.Road, Bengaluru from August 2018. The business turn over in the ReshamGhar at both New Delhi and Bengaluru is highly encouraging.

4.3.8. International Collaboration For Research & Training:

Utilizing the genetic resources obtained from Bulgaria, a new bivoltine double hybrid has been developed which has high silk content (24%) and yield potential of 75kg cocoon/100 dfls and is under laboratory trials. Further, action has been initiated to implement Indo-Swedish Collaborative project entitled “Studies on the genetic characterization, transmission and tissue distribution of Iflavirus infecting the Indian tropical tasar silkworm, *Antheraea mylitta*”. A research project ‘Development of Silkworm and Silk Industries’ has been submitted to National Agriculture and Food Research Organization, Japan, for consideration.

4.3.9. Budget Allocation for Plan Schemes:

The budget allocation and expenditure incurred by CSB towards implementation of major Schemes and Programmes of CSB during the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 (Till March, 2019) are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

#	Programmes of CSB	2017-18		2018-19	
		Alloca-tion	Expnd.	Alloca-tion	Expnd. (upto-March,2019)
	Silk Samagra(Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry)				

1.	Research, Development, Training & IT Initiatives				
2.	Seed Organisation				
3.	Coordination & Market Development (HRD)	489.50	489.50	560.45	557.86
4.	Quality Certification System & Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up gradation				
	SCSP	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00
	TSP	30.00	30.00	15.84	15.84
Grand Total		542.50	542.50	601.29	598.70
		(*)	(*)	(\$)	(\$)

(*)- Allocation & Expenditure of Rs. 542.50 crore for 2017-18 includes “GIA-Salary component” of Rs. 381.00 crore.

(\$)- For the financial year 2018-19, the allocation of Rs. 601.29crore includes “GIA-Salary component” of Rs. 481.29crore and Expenditure of Rs. 598.70crore includes Rs. 481.29crore towards “GIA-Salary component” up to March, 2019, thereby a savings of Rs. 2.59 Cr. under NE-Cap surrendered to MoT/GoI.

4.3.10. IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES SUB PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP) UNDER SILK SAMAGRA SCHEME DURING 2018-19.

4.3.10.1.Scheduled Castes 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 during the year 2018-19. The entire sanctioned amount of Rs. 25.00 crores (till March, 2019) has been released to States / implementing agencies towards implementation of components under SCSP during the year 2018-19.

4.3.10.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.15.84 crores towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under sericulture during the year 2018-19. The entire sanctioned amount of Rs.15.84 crores (till March, 2019) has been released to States / implementing agencies towards implementation of components under TSP during the year 2018-19.

4.3.11. MAHILA KISSAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (MKSP) PROJECTS FOR

TASAR DEVELOPMENT:

Multi-state tasar projects under Mahila Kisan Sashktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in six states are being coordinated by CSB, with an outlay of Rs.7160.90 lakhs, shared by MoRD (Rs.5366.15 lakhs) and CSB (Rs.1794.75 lakhs) since October 2013. The project envisages creating over 36,000 sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women in 23 districts, which are mostly Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Bihar.

A total of 32,898 farmers have been mobilized into 686 informal producer groups. Under the project 1520.8 ha of tasar host plants have been raised by 2738 farmers. 1.752 lakh dfls of nucleus seed and 10.861 lakh dfls of basic seed have been reared to produce 94.33 lakh nucleuses and 320.79 lakh basic seed cocoons. 345 private graineurs processed 219.548 lakh seed cocoons and produced 51.19 lakh commercial dfls. 14231 rearers brushed 53.52 lakh dfls and produced 1749.41 lakh reeling cocoons besides various capacity and institution building activities across tasar value chain.

4.3.12. CONVERGENCE:

The Ministry of Textiles is extending support to the sericulture sector in the form of SILK SAMAGRA & NERTPS. Efforts are also being taken for mobilizing 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 2017-18, a total of 247 projects with an outlay of **Rs. 933.86 Crores** were submitted by the Department(s) of Sericulture to their respective Govts., of which 169 projects with an outlay of **Rs. 797.12 Crores** were sanctioned and **Rs.600.11 Crores** released to sericulture departments to support various sericulture activities in the States. Further during the year 2018-19, Department of Sericulture(s) have reported that a total of 163 proposals worth **Rs. 676.69 crores** were submitted to their respective State Govts., of which 137 proposals worth **Rs. 588.67 crores** have been sanctioned and **Rs. 384.88 Crores** released to sericulture departments to support sericulture sector.

4.3.13. SCALING UP PROJECTS UNDER MKSP WITH CSB AS NRLM SUPPORT ORGANIZATION(NSO):

CSB being the National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) support Organization (NSO) of MoRD is supporting State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLMs) in up-scaling initiatives under tasar

sector. MoRD has already approved three MKSP Tasar projects formulated with support of CSB, for the states of Jharkhand (25000), Odisha (5220), and West Bengal (5000) covering 35,220 MahilaKisans funded by MoRD(60%) and SRLMs (40%) with an outlay of Rs.63.34 crores, which are under implementation during the year. Besides, project proposals from the states of Chhattisgarh and Bihar are under consideration and proposal for Maharashtra is due for formulation.

4.4 WOOL & WOOLEN TEXTILES

4.4.1 Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted in 1987 with its headquarters at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to harmonize various diversified interests among different sectors of the wool industry. The CBWD has been registered as Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1958.

4.4.2. Plan Budget

Out of the total financial outlay of Rs.112 Crores for financial year from 2017-18 to 2019-20, the plan allocation for financial year 2018-19 is Rs.19.03 crores.

a. Details of schemes under implementation:

Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP):

For the holistic growth of the wool sector, Ministry of Textiles, formulated a new integrated programme i.e. Integrated Wool Development Programme, (IWDP) which has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee in its meeting held on 22.03.2017. The programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including essential requirement of all stake holders viz. formation of cooperatives of wool growers, machine sheep shearing, strengthening of wool marketing\wool processing\woollen product manufacturing. Focus has been made in certification, labelling, branding of pashmina wool and utilization of deccani wool in industrial products through research and development activity. The Hon'ble Prime Minister has announced a programme for the development of Pashmina sector in J&K State with allocation of Rs. 50 crores. The programme has been incorporated under IWDP in the name of Reconstruction Plan for J&K State.

a (i). Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS)

To give greater focus on Marketing of raw wool in the country, a new Scheme namely Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS) has been introduced for all major wool producing States in the Country to support for more procurement of wool on remunerative price, formation of Wool producers societies, assistance for strengthening of wool Mandis for better facilities. A Provision of Rs. 1000

lakhs has been made for next three years for above purposes. During current financial year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 121.50 lakhs under this scheme has been made.

a(ii). Wool Processing Scheme (WPS)

The scheme will provide support for establishing Common Facility centre for all kind of wool and woollen processing facilities like- wool scouring, drying, carding dyeing, knitting, weaving, felting/non woven in wool producing and wool trading areas. A provision of Rs. 800 lakhs has been made for the above activities for financial year 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has made been under this scheme.

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

Some areas has been identified for undertaking training programmes in collaboration with various reputed organizations/institutions/Departments

Seminars/Workshops will be organized to obtain the bottleneck of the sector and to disseminate newly developed technology.

During financial year 2018-19, the Board has utilized Rs. 29.14 lakhs under its different activities like operating Board's own Wool Testing Centre, Weaving & Designing Training Centre, Market Intelligence Network, monitoring the ongoing projects and

evaluation etc.

a (iv). Angora Wool Development Scheme (AWDS)

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

A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs has been made for financial year 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 11.25 lakhs has been made under the scheme.

a (v). Wool Development Scheme (WDS)

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

During current financial year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 170.36 lakhs for ongoing projects has been made under this scheme.

a(vi). Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders

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

The basic structure of the scheme is as under :

1. Social Security Scheme- Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme

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

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

Sr.	Premium per member per annum	SSPMJJBY
1	Premium to be collected at LIC Unit level (members share) (Rs.)	80
2	Share of Ministry to be collected at LIC CO level at centralized location (Rs.)	162
3	Premium from SSF (Rs.)	100
4	TOTAL (Rs.)	342*

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

Under Social Security Scheme provision of Rs. 1200 lakh has been made to benefit seven lakhs Sheep Breeders in FY 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 40.50 lakhs has been made under the scheme. During the current financial year 2018-19, the Board has released Rs. 2.22 lakhs to LIC for insurance of 1372 sheep breeders from the State of Maharashtra and J&K State.

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

Under the scheme following components will be implementing covering all fields of pashmina sector as under-

1. **Increase production of raw pashmina**
2. **Setting up of Modal production zone**

3. **Establishment of Pashmina Resource Centre** to address the issues of pashmina sector.

Under Reconstruction plan for J&K State provision of Rs. 5000 Lakhs has been made from FY 2017-18 to 2019-20. During current financial year 2018-19, provision of Rs. 1284.39 lakhs has been made under the Scheme and the Boards has released total Rs. 154.25 lakhs under this scheme/ component to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil.

b. Export Trends

The export of wool and wool blended products has shown an increase to 14.95% in Rupee terms during April' 18 to Feb. 19 (2018-19) as compared with the same period of corresponding year 2017-18 as per the data released by the DGCI & S" Kolkata. The statement of export performance of woollen products during 2017-18 and 2018-19 (up to Feb. 2019) is given below.

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

PRODUCTS	2018-19 Upto Feb 19	April 2017 to Feb. 2019	April 2018 to Feb. 2019
	Rs. in Crore	Rs. in Crore	Rs. in Crore
RMG Wool	1265.81	1003.93	1265.81
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups etc.	1363.23	1070.07	1363.23
Carpet (Excluding Silk)	9393.08	8384.4	9393.08
Total	12022.12	10458.45	12022.12
Increase			14.95%

c. Import Trends

Import of Raw Wool

The domestic industry is highly dependent upon imports of apparel grade wool. This makes the domestic industry dependent on imports. India

is importing raw wool from many countries. The top five import markets are Australia, China, New Zealand, Turkey etc. The import of raw wool, woollen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2017-18 and 2018-19 (upto Feb., 19) is given below:

Import of Raw Wool

2017-18 (April 17 to Feb., 18)		2018-19 (April 18 to Feb., 19)	
QUANTITY IN Mn. KG	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORES	QUANTITY IN Mn. KG	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORES
73.16	173.78	72.79	2025.72

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups etc.

2017-18 (April 17 to Feb., 18)	2018-19 (April 18 to Feb., 19)
VALUE IN RUPEES CRORES	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORES
462.57	749.59

Import of RMG

2017-18 (April 17 to Feb., 18)	2018-19 (April 18 to Feb., 19)
VALUE IN RUPEES CRORES	VALUE IN RUPEES CRORES
79.18	106.83

Source: DGCI&S

CHAPTER-5

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. A total of 10766 UIDs have been issued under RRTUFS with project cost of Rs. 53805.49 crore and subsidy value of Rs. 7259.26 crore.
- 5.4. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):**
- 5.4.1.** ATUFS in place of RRTUFS was introduced on 13 January 2016 with one time capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery. Segments which have got higher employment and export potential such as Garmenting and Technical Textiles are eligible for Capital subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to a cap of Rs. 30 crore. Segments such as Weaving for brand new Shuttle-Less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and handlooms will get subsidy at the rate of 10% subject to a cap of Rs. 20 crore. Rates and ceiling of subsidy for different segments under ATUFS are given below:-

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

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

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

lakhs.

5.4.4 The scheme is implemented through a web based application- “i-TUFS”. Physical verification of assets is mandatory before release of subsidy. Subsidy is transferred directly to the account of the units.

5.4.5 Under ATUFS, 6982 UIDs have been issued with project cost of Rs. 25563.95 crore and subsidy value of Rs. 1908.64 crore till 31.03.2019. Segment wise progress of ATUFS is given as under:

S. No.	Segment Name	No. of Application received	No. of UID issued	Project cost (In Rs. crore)	Employment (in person)			Subsidy amount (In Rs. crore)
					New employment	Existing employment	Total	
1	Garmenting (15% CIS)	1348	952	1522.65	56950	176021	232971	167.42
2	Handloom (10% CIS)	98	82	46.31	379	178	557	4.01
3	Jute (10% CIS)	10	6	1.8	16	34	50	0.15
4	Multi Activiti (10% CIS/15% CIS)	1700	1300	11907.72	76835	239418	316253	807.2
5	Processing (10% CIS)	963	768	2904.12	17106	71417	88523	202.4
6	Silk (10% CIS)	51	35	47.26	380	400	780	3.2
7	Technical Textile (15% CIS)	304	218	1341.94	3608	8154	11762	120.28
8	Weaving (10% CIS)	4462	3621	7792.15	29827	28749	58576	603.97
	TOTAL	8936	6982	25563.95	185101	524371	709472	1908.63

5.4.6 Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC) under ATUFS in its meeting held on 23.03.2018 had set up a Task Force comprising Senior Officers, representative from textile industry and financial institutions for simplification

of procedures in inaviling subsidy under ATUFS. Based on the recommendations of the Task Force, the guidelines of ATUFS were modified and notified through Government Resolution dated 02.08.2018.

5.5 Budget Allocation under TUFS

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

As on 31.03.2019

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

Ministry has also nified the Schmes for Prodiction and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting

Units (SPELSGU) under ATUFS to incentivize production and employment generation in the garmenting sector vide Resolution dated 25.07.2016. The additional incentive of 10 % will be provided to the garmenting units which would be availing the 15 % Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) under ATUFS for the installation of benchmarked eligible machinery after a period of three years. The cap on capital investment subsidy for the eligible machines in the garmenting units has,

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

CHAPTER-6

SUPPORT FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) was introduced by Ministry of Textiles as a pilot scheme on October, 2010 with an outlay of Rs.272 crore, including Rs229 crore as Government contribution with a physical target to train 2.56 lakh persons. It covered the entire value chain of the textile industry. ISDS main phase was approved on 23rd August 2013 for the 12th plan period upto 2016-17 with an allocation of Rs.1900 crores to train 15 lakh persons. ISDS addressed the critical gap of skilled

manpower in textile industry through industry-oriented training programmes. It was implemented till 30.11.2017 through following three components where major thrust was given to PPP mode where a forged partnership has been developed with the industry in establishing a demand driven skilling ecosystem :-

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

Agencies).

(i.) The outcome of the ISDS:

Total trained	Total as-sessed	Total placed	Women trained	Scheduled Caste trained	Scheduled Tribes trained	Physical Handi-capped Trained
11.14 lakh	10.45 lakh	8.43 lakh (75.49%)	7.94 Lakh (71.27%)	2.32 lakh (20.82%)	0.77 lakh (6.9%)	3176 (0.28%)

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

S. No.	Year	Financial allocation (in Rs Cr)	Financial achievement (in Rs Cr)	Physical target	Physical achievement (in persons)	Placement (In persons)
1	2010-11	97.82	41.72	95,230	1,479	1,070

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

2	2011-12	126.68	55.33	1,60,850	34,432	21,259
3	2012-13	90.00	74.60	80,000	84,224	53,610
4	2013-14	250.00	99.50	1,30,000	1,35,847	91,184
5	2014-15	181.00	170.28	4,00,000	1,30,193	83,549
6	2015-16	134.31	134.31	4,74,000	2,17,682	1,85,178
7	2016-17	250.80	250.79	4,16,000	4,01,611	3,25,878
8	2017-18	100.00	100.00	1,11,000	1,09,077	81,354
Total		1230.61	926.53	18,67,080	11,14,545	8,43,082

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



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

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

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

Implementation status of the scheme

14 State Governments and sectoral Organizations under the Ministry of Textiles have partnered for taking the scheme forward with a target for skilling 1.2 lakh beneficiaries. The textiles industry and industry associations have also come forward in partnering with the Government for fulfilling the skilling and capacity building requirement in the textiles sector in the country.

6.2 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT)

National Institute of Fashion Technology is a leader in fashion education, integrating knowledge, academic freedom, critical independence and creative thinking. The institute’s strong presence of three decades stands as a testimony to its fundamentals, where academic excellence lies at the core. The Institute has stood as a beacon of serious critical engagement, and a key enabler in developing competent professionals.

Set up in 1986, NIFT is the pioneering institute of fashion education in our county and has been in the vanguard of

providing professional human resource to the textile and apparel industry. It was made a statutory institute in 2006 by an Act of the Indian Parliament with the President of India as 'Visitor' and has full-fledged campuses all across the country. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors included leading progressive scholars from Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA. The in-house faculty was drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jayakar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is a reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the institute's road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the institute. Over this period, NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Across its 16 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of Fashion Technology provides a frame work to ensure that prospective students from different parts of the country achieve their highest potential through the programmes offered. Since the early years of its inception, the Institute has provided a firm foundation in fashion education in the domains of Design, Management and Technology. Since then, NIFT has scaled high academic standards. The faculty of the institute

has grown into a community of leading practitioners, education enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, creative thinkers, researchers and analysts.

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

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

Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. At NIFT we constantly endeavor to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India. The curriculum is reviewed regularly to meet the current and future demands and NIFT announced the Admissions 2018 with a new restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential and

flexibility and much ahead of times. The key features are concept of Majors and Minors, specialisations within the programme, and a basket of General Electives to choose from, leading to individuated pathways.

Restructured Curriculum

The Ministry of Textiles constituted a Committee vide Order No. 1/24/2016-NIFT dated 02.11.2016 to examine and evaluate the current status of education and training imparted in the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT). The Review Committee was authorised to formulate ways in which NIFT can be enhanced and upgraded in terms of policy and programme to meet the expectations of the textile and garment industry with a vision for the future. The Committee held multiple rounds of discussion with the senior faculty and administration of NIFT on the basis of which recommendations were made for restructuring of the curriculum.

NIFT initiated preliminary discussions that went on for nearly 6 months, following which a Workshop of Departmental Chairpersons and senior faculty was held in August to develop consensus on the framework to be adopted for curriculum restructuring. After obtaining the in principle approval of the Board, a Marketplace to discuss the scope of the interdisciplinary minors to be offered from the point of view of need and demand from the seeking departments and from the point

of view of resource capability of the offering departments was organized in December 2017. After the deepening specializations and interdisciplinary minors were firmed up, External Consultation with academia and Industry experts was organised in February 2018.

This was followed by a Faculty Conclave from the 3rd to 5th of April 2018, when the programme matrix, subject content per semester and learning outcomes per subject, semester and programme were finalized by the departments. The faculty conclave had 269 participants representing all departments and all campuses.

In the meantime Committees of senior faculty had been constituted to discuss and propose guidelines for the corollary arrangements that would be necessitated by the Curriculum Restructuring. The areas covered are listed below:

1. General Credit Guidelines
2. Introduction of IDM to Students in campuses
3. Operational Instructions for Selection of IDMs and GEs
4. Guest Faculty Policy
5. TOR for hiring services of External Organisations
6. Industry Visit Policy
7. Integrated Assignment Modalities
8. Framework for Mentoring by

Faculty

9. Reassessment of working Hours of Faculty
10. Evaluation and Assessment Policy for restructured curriculum

Review of the draft guidelines prepared by the Committees was done on the 26th of March, 2018, and on April 16th, 2018. The Board of Governors of NIFT approved the restructured Curriculum in April 2018, and it has been made applicable from the academic year 2018- 19onwards.

The new restructured curriculum is forward looking and emphasizes on inter-disciplinarily and all round development, including development of soft skills. It opens up space for greater creativity and technical skill acquisition. It also focuses on institutionalizing the industry connect which is the hallmark of NIFT training.

Highlights of Curriculum

1. For the first time NIFT has attempted standardization of credits across all programmes and all semesters.
2. The existing structure of the curriculum has been core, non – core subjects within the discipline and the smattering of general elective are not credited courses. NIFT has now adopted a format of Majors-Minors-General Electives. 15% of the credits are for Interdisciplinary Minors (IDMs)and 20% of credits are for

General Electives.

3. The core–non-core bifurcation has been done away within the Majors. All credited courses are important to the extent of credits that are provided. 15% of the credits are to be set apart for departmental Deepening Specialisations (DS).
4. Both the deepening Specialisations and the Inter Departmental Minors will be offered from Semester III to VII for UGs and from Semester I to III for PG programmes. General Electives will run across all semesters except the last semester for both UG and PG programmes.
5. Every UG department is offering 2 UG IDMs and 1 PG IDM. Every PG Department is offering 1 UG and 1 PG IDM.
6. The General Electives have been categorized as Mandatory and Optional Subjects Personality Development, Communication skills, Critical thinking skills, Professional Ethics, which were seen to be absolutely essential skill sets for graduating students have been made mandatory for all students.
7. The Craft Cluster Initiative has been integrated into the curriculum. While it was made mandatory for all design and management programmes, it had been offered additionally to the existing curriculum. Now all Programmes have incorporated craft

cluster initiative as credited subject and activity across semesters. Fashion Technology is incorporating

the craft cluster initiative in to its programme for the very first time.



8. Industry interface is being enhanced by including lecture series with entrepreneurs, part transaction of curriculum for specific subjects in industry environment, and introduction of mandatory classroom projects in the curriculum. The curriculum encourages greater industry connect through projects where students will visit retailers, exporters, buying houses and Part transaction in Industry Environment.
9. Management Studies has taken the initiative to make entrepreneurship part of the Major core in the programme, but also

to offer entrepreneurship both as deepening specialisation and as Interdisciplinary minor for other programmes.

Converge

Converge is an Inter-Campus cultural and sports meet organized in the month of December every year with a view to provide a well-rounded holistic development along with a chance of interaction amongst the students of

various NIFT campuses.

The preliminary selection at every NIFT Campus ensures that the best of each Campus compete with one another in this event. Students from all NIFT Campuses participated in Converge' 18 held in Raebareli.

The event was a major step in inculcating the spirit of 'ONE' Alma Mater in the students across the campuses of NIFT.

Convocation 2018



Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that Academic year. In 2018, Individual campuses organized Convocation ceremonies during May-September 2018. Convocation was completed within the Academic year,

thus maintaining continuity and ensuring better participation of graduating batch.

A total numbers of 2737 graduates received degrees in 2018. The Campus wise and programme wise break-up are as mentioned in Table 1 below:



Table 1: Convocation 2018: Campus-wise and Programme-wise details of graduating students

Academic Programme	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Total
Bachelor of Design (Accessory Design)	30	23	30	22	33	30		28	30		29	36	29	24	20	364
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Communication)	30		29	29	37	30		28	28	29	33	33	25			331
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Design)	37		37	40	56	27		31	46	27	45	32	30	32	24	464
Bachelor of Design (Knitwear Design)	27			27		23			30	28	33	31				199
Bachelor of Design (Leather Design)				32					22			34		26		114
Bachelor of Design (Textile Design)	30	34	33	24	28	32		27	26	22	34	35	30			355
Bachelor of Fashion Technology (Apparel Production)	32		23	27	28	26	27	25	23	28	28	30	27			324
Master of Design										30	35	32				97
Master of Fashion Management	32	25	27	33	35	31	28		30	29	33	33	28	24	20	408
Master of Fashion Technology	21			16	20							24				81
Total	239	82	179	250	237	199	55	139	235	193	270	320	169	106	64	2737

In addition to the above, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees were conferred on five students in the Convocation 2018 ceremony of NIFT Delhi Campus.

Consultancy Projects Undertaken by NIFT

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

- National Sizing Survey of India project under Research and Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles to develop size chart based on body measurements of Indian population for better fitting of ready to wear garments. The project value is Rs. 31 Crores.
- A skill development project sanctioned by Madhya Pradesh State Skill Development Mission under Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Samvardhan Yojna/Mukhya Mantri Kaushalaya Yojna for skilling of youth (10000persons) in Madhya Pradesh in Textile Sector. The project value is Rs. 12.72Crores.
- 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. 12.79 Crores.
- NIFT as a knowledge partner in implementing the branding of Value added Handloom Products scheme for Department of Handloom sand Textiles, Govt.ofKerala-Rs.3.7Crores.
- Strengthen the Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries Board (KSK&VIB) Brand through Integrated Product Mapping, Design Intervention, Product Diversification and Development, Training and Marketing Activities for Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries Board, Govt. of Karnataka. The project value is Rs. 3.50 Crores.
- Setting up a Product Design Development & Innovation Centre under Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Scheme for Jodhpur Mega Cluster of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textile, Govt. of India. The project cost is Rs. 4.47 Crores.
- Development of e-content for Fashion Design and Technology subjects - Phase II for 17 subjects under The National Mission on Education through Information

and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India. The project value is Rs. 1.16Crores.

- NIFT engaged as Cluster Management & Technical Agency for the 'Integrated & holistic development of Bhagalpur Mega Handloom Cluster' project under Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India for baseline survey, diagnostic study, preparation of DPR, assistance in implementation and monitoring of the progress of the project. The project value is Rs. 62.57 lakhs.
- Comprehensive, Design Intervention, Positioning & Branding of Bihar Khadi project for Khadi Board, Govt. of Bihar for development of dyeing & printing, design development, capacity building, production of value added khadi apparel and branding of Bihar khadi through NIFT. The project value is Rs. 80lakhs.
- Integrated Skill Upgradation, Design Development and Product Diversification Training on Jute for National Jute Board. The project value is Rs. 1.21 Crores.
- Ethiopian Textile Industry Development Institute (ETIDI) Project is an International Project for

capacity building and benchmarking of Ethiopian Textile Industry Development Institute (ETIDI), Ethiopia, to transform it to a Centre of Excellence through a Twinning Arrangement with NIFT via conduct of various training programmes at Ethiopia and higher education and MDP Programmes in India to ETIDI officers/experts. The duration of the first phase of the Project was 4yrs 10 months which commenced from July 2013 and ended on 27th April, 2018. The domains chosen in the first phase was to strengthen the capabilities of ETIDI in Training, Consulting, Research and Marketing Support Services for the Ethiopian Apparel Industry under this programme were Apparel Marketing / Merchandising & Garment Technology. Based on the assessment of Phase I of the ETIDI-NIFT twinning arrangement and in order to bridge the gap between the sector's performances when compared to international levels, the MoU for the second phase of NIFT – ETIDI Twinning Arrangement has been signed on 13th April, 2018. The duration of the 2nd phase of the project would be three years. The second phase of the project would commence soon and would focus more on factory interventions in Apparel Export Merchandising/ Marketing and Garment Technology domains.

INDIA size

NIFT is undertaking an extensive anthropometric research study to develop a comprehensive body size chart for Indian population. The proposed study aims at not only standardizing garment size charts for the Indian apparel sector but the findings of the study will have ramifications across various sectors such as automotive, aerospace, fitness & sport, art, computer gaming etc. where the insights from this data can produce ergonomically designed products which are well suited for the Indian population.

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

The 3D whole body scanners are non-contact method of extracting body measurements and capture highly accurate 3D body maps in less than 10 seconds in one posture. It scans the body and creates a point cloud from where hundreds of body measurements are extracted automatically through computer programming eliminating manual measurement and transcription errors. This technology is quick, accurate and human safe and helps immensely reduce the time frame of

the anthropometric surveys. It has been employed in all the national sizing anthropometric surveys undertaken in recent years by many countries like USA, Canada, Mexico, UK, France, Spain, Germany, Sweden, Italy, Netherlands, Thailand, Korea, China, Australia, etc.

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

New Projects Proposed

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

The Honorable Prime Minister directed Ministry of Textiles to envisage contribution in the area of 'innovation in products, changing preferences, new trends and timing of launching new products as well as emerging requirements in the world' with in the textile sector. Taking this directive

forward NIFT submitted a concept note covering possible areas of innovation and development that would leave a global footprint in the areas of trends and preferences and of luxury brands and handcrafted goods.

The premise for the project based itself on the fact that the legacy of Indian Textiles and Crafts is very rich and varied. Some of the most ancient traditions have been kept alive in India, which have made it therefore a premier sourcing destination for handcrafted goods. The challenge is for India to transform from a mere sourcing destination to a design and development destination. The important areas of consideration are product innovation, emerging global trends and their impact on design, changing preferences of the consumers, repositioning Indian crafts as the new luxury and enabling articulation of this through a forecast created in India for the world and the nation itself. A multi pronged approach in innovation to address the above factors can be strategically planned to strengthen the textile sector for India centric global approach.

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

The proposal brought possibilities of contribution in following three areas

and is envisaged as self-sustaining projects overtime:

1. Trend Insight and Forecasting Centre
2. Indian Textiles and Craft Repository
3. Design Innovation and Incubation centre

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

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

1. Trend Insight and Forecasting Initiative

The project will be planned across Delhi and Chennai. First ever indigenous trend forecasting facility for India will map out trends in style, color direction, regional accent for Indian fashion and apparel industry. Activities – Setting up of facility, AI collaboration, research & International training & Industry Consultations. Training as trend spotters for project will help generate new jobs. The industry will benefit by creating a pool of fashion trend spotters and AI enabled fashion analytic experts; start-

ups by providing trend insights and affordable niche area-specific reports and retail industry which is expected to grow to US\$ 1,200 billion by 2021 from US\$ 672 billion in 2017.

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

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

2. The Indian Textile and Craft Repository (TCR)

The Craft cluster Initiative of NIFT is supported by the DC Handlooms and the DC Handicrafts, Ministry of

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

The project cost is Rs.15.60 crore and duration of the project is two years.

3. NIFT Design Innovation Incubator (DII)

Incubating businesses in the core

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

It has been decided to set up incubation facilities (Regional Incubators) in Mumbai, New Delhi and Bengaluru campuses of NIFT in the following areas:

1. Textile for Apparel, Home & spaces (Delhi)
2. Smart wearable systems (Bengaluru)
3. Fashion and Lifestyle accessories (Bengaluru)
4. Apparel including Athleisure and

Activewear (Mumbai)

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

The first Phase of the project would be to develop the proof of concept of incubation in the creative enterprise sector around the ecosystem of fashion and lifestyle products. The project will align with the objectives and deliverables of Imprint -2 of MHRD and Atal Innovation Mission of Niti Aayog, and work in tandem with these initiatives, and will partner with other incubators in the IITs, IIMs and Central Universities.

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

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

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

Continuing Education Programmes



With the rapid pace of growth in the clothing sector continuing education of aspiring and working professional in the industry is a vital need. The continuing education programme (CEP) at HO has been set up to meet the manpower training and knowledge up gradation needs of the industry. It has been proposed to offer 93 courses across 11 NIFT Campuses during 2018-2019, with a total anticipated revenue of Rs.21,31,64,500/-, with an estimated increase of 40.11% in the revenue generation from continuing education programmes conducted during 2017-18.

In addition to the Continuing Education programmes being offered, NIFT has started offering Diploma Programmes since the academic year 2014, which are

aimed at making the centres financially viable for optimum utilization of infrastructure and other resources.

The objective of Diploma programmes is to offer value added programmes to the local students from the state where new NIFT campuses are located. During the year 2017-18, seven diploma programmes were conducted at two NIFT campuses at total revenue of Rs1,55,21,600/-. At present, three Diploma Programmes are proposed during 2018-19 in two NIFT Campuses.

This year, 5 one year CE programmes were also launched by Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India at NIFT Panchkula in the temporary Campus Sector 26 in coordination with Technical Education Department Haryana.

The one year certificate Programmes to be offered at the temporary campus are:

1. Fashion & Clothing Technology
2. Design Development for Indian Ethnic Wear
3. Fashion & Media Communication
4. Textile for Interiors & Fashion
5. Fashion Knitwear Production and Technology

Industry & Alumni Affairs – Campus Placements

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

The profile of companies attending Placements at NIFT have expanded substantially with diverse segments of Industry like large Retailers, Brand Marketers, Manufacturers, Consultancy Organizations, E-Retailers, Textile Mills, Home Furnishing companies, Design & Knowledge process outsourcing, technology solution providers, International Brands and Start-up firms. Graduating students also often take jobs with institutions where they did internship or for whom they did graduation projects. Leading national and international companies strive to recruit NIFT professionals.

A comparative analysis of percentage of students placed and average salary per annum in lakhs from 2011 to 2018 is as below:

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
% of students placed	58%	82%	80%	79%	83%	86%	62%	65% (off campus placement in progress)
Average Salary per Annum (In Rs. Lakhs)	3.0	3.28	3.19	3.61	4.3	5.1	4.6	4.9

The Campus Placements 2018 were held from 23rd April 2018 to 12th May 2018 at NIFT campuses New Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Gandhinagar and Kannur.

The recruiting companies were from diverse segments like Designers,

Manufacturer exporters, Buying Agencies, Consultants, Retailers, Fashion Brands, E-Retailers, Home Furnishings, Technology Solution Providers along with international Brands. In 2018, a total of 352 companies registered generating 1710 vacancies

and the Placement drive 2018 is still underway. The major recruitment was done by Retail companies followed by Fashion Brands, Designers / Design houses and Export houses / Buying houses.

International and Domestic Linkages

International Linkages

The academic strategy of NIFT embraces internationalism. Over the years, NIFT has consciously enhanced its international visibility and standing among other reputed fashion institutes abroad. NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 26 leading international fashion institutes & organizations that share the same academic direction. On one hand this gives NIFT students a unique opportunity to integrate with the global main-stream of fashion by opting for the exchange programme with collaborating partner institutes and on the other, presents the international students with plethora of similar 'study abroad' options under exchange programmes at NIFT.

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

There is a constant exchange of students with partner Institutes. In July-December 2018 semester, 13 students of NIFT are pursuing Semester Exchange Programme at international universities while 29 NIFT students have been shortlisted for Semester Exchange Programme/ Graduation Project / Research Project for Academic Session Jan-June 2019 at Institutes like ENSAIT, France; Queensland University of Technology, Australia; NABA, Italy; Politecnico di Milano, Italy; Bunka Gaku University, Japan; KEA-Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark. 20 numbers of students have undertaken Summer Programme at STC, Switzerland in May-June 2018. In reciprocation International Students from partner universities take semester exchange at various NIFT campuses. Two students from International University are perusing exchange programme at NIFT for academic session, July-December 2018 from QUT, Australia and Shenkar College, Israel.

NIFT students at all campuses are encouraged to participate in national and international events and competitions. The students have participated in several prestigious international competitions such as Wool Mark, WoW (World of Wearable Arts) etc.

The institute also attracts international students to NIFT offering experiences

in academic and cultural richness. Through the exchange programmes, students from overseas institutes have developed valuable insight not just into Indian culture, arts & crafts but have also understood the Indian market and its dynamics. Twenty students from Swiss Textiles College have undertaken specialised short term programme at NIFT Bengaluru in Jan-Feb 2018.

Dual Degree Opportunity

Strategic partnership of NIFT with Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, USA allows selection of meritorious students from NIFT for a unique opportunity to obtain a Dual Degree from both NIFT and FIT. Students from NIFT undertake two years study at the home Institute intercepted by study of one year at FIT. Thereafter, the students resume their studies at NIFT to obtain the Dual Degree from both the institutes. 51 students have completed the dual degree programme in the last four years and 23 students from various disciplines are pursuing the Dual Degree opportunity in 2018-19 at FIT.

International delegations who visited NIFT in 2018 for envisaging academic collaborations:-

- Visit of delegation from Italian Hub of Education & Training (IHET), Mr. Sugat Das, General Manager - Italian Hub of Education & Training (IHET)

and Mr. Adrien Roberts, Director of Education, Accademia Costume & Moda on 24th April 2018.

- Meeting with Delegation from Christian Dior and LVMH at NIFT Head Office on September 2018.

Travel of NIFT Delegation to International

1. Travel by various faculty for paper presentation:

A. Visit of following NIFT faculty for paper presentation at IFFTI 2018 Conference being organized by Dhonghua University in Shanghai (9th to 13th April 2018):-

- Prof. Dr. Vandana Bhandari, KD, NIFT Delhi
- Dr. Shinju Mahajan, Associate Professor, LD, NIFT Delhi
- Dr. Purva Khurana, Associate Professor FD, NIFT Delhi
- Ms. Savita Sheoran Rana, Associate Professor TD, NIFT Delhi
- Ms. Luvdeep Kaur, Assistant Professor FD, NIFT Kangra

B. Visit of following NIFT faculty for paper presentation at International Conference on visual culture, Pontificia University Della Santa Croce in Rome, Italy from 28th – 29th May 2018:

- Ms. Dolly Kumar, Assistant Professor LD, NIFT Delhi
- Ms. Tulika Mahanty, Assistant

Professor LD, NIFT Delhi

- C. Visit of Sr. Pro. Dr. BanhiJha, FD, NIFT Delhi for paper presentation at ACSEE 2018 Conference at Kobe, Japan from 8th -10th June2018.
- D. Visit of following NIFT faculty for paper presentation at the 91st Textile Institute World Conference 2018 at Leeds, UK from 23rd to 26th July2018:
 - Dr. Sandip Mukherjee, Associate Professor, FD, NIFT Kolkata
 - Dr. Sumantra Bakshi, Assistant Professor, KD, NIFT Kolkata

Domestic Linkages

NIFT is committed to excellence in design education in India and to achieve this, it has made constant efforts to associate itself with various key organizations/institutes to further this objective. NIFT has MoUs with the following organizations/Institutes at National level:

- **National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad.** The cooperation between the two Institutes embraces the areas such as faculty sharing for Teaching, as panelists for juries as well as guides for PhD programmes, sharing of infrastructure, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.
- **Footwear Design & Development Institute(FDDI).** NIFT signed a MoU with FDDI ,Delhiin December,2013.

The cooperation between the two institutes is defined in the areas such as Faculty sharing for Teaching, as panelists for juries as well as guides for PhD programmes, Infrastructure sharing, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.

- **Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC), Delhi.** The cooperation between the two institutes is as follows:
 - a. NIFT will work on new designs and product development techniques to aid CCIC based on which sample products will be made by NIFT and CCIC.
 - b. CCIC in turn will place those samples in its showrooms, displaying in various exhibitions for booking order and based on it will place the version of the order in different Craft Clusters.

New MoU for domestic linkages was prepared and presented to SIAC-I&DL followed by Senate and BOG NIFT.

New Tie – Ups

- Signed MoU with The Savannah College of Art and Design, USA in December 2017: Under this MoU two students were shortlisted for taking progression route and two faculty have been shortlisted to undertake faculty training at SCAD Hong Kong which is schedule for

January 2019.

- Signed MoU with Nottingham Trent University, USA in February 2018

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

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between NIFT and Harish Gupta, research consultant, mentor of various startups and NIFT alumnus (AMM'91) on 3rd November 2017. To promote and motivate entrepreneurship in his alma mater, Harish Gupta and his associate companies offered to institute business plan competition for NIFT students with cash awards, mentoring & networking support and seed funding for viable business idea(s) through his Associate Institutions.

As per MoU result of first project was announced in August 2018 where 5 finalists from various NIFT campuses were awarded the cash prize under the MoU. The details of the students are as under:

- Tania Bareria, Bachelor of Communication Design NIFT Patna
- Abdul Basith, Bachelor of Communication Design
- Lovely Priyanka, Bachelor of Textile Design & Anand Kumar, Bachelor of Accessory Design, NIFT Kangra
- Wardan Chandra Basu, Bachelor of Fashion Design, NIFT New Delhi
- Saloni Tiwari, Bachelor of Knitwear Design, NIFT New Delhi



FACULTY ORIENTATION TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT

With the rolling out of the restructured

curriculum, a need to train and equip faculty with new skills and knowledge and to reorient them with the changing trends in fashion business was felt.

The main objective of Training of Trainer programmes, for the faculty, is to ensure that Campuses remain self-reliant before the beginning of any semester and to minimize the dependency on external resources. In a break from tradition, TOTs in 2018 have been organized for the faculty teaching a specific subject in each campus, based on departmental training needs assessment, rather than on the pattern of faculty opting for trainings that have been floated by other faculty as per their interest.

Keeping in view the new restructured curriculum and nature of academic deliverance that NIFT require, it became apparent that regular programmes might not fit the specific requirements of faculty training of NIFT. Existing policy of Training of Trainers (ToT) or Domestic training does not address the subject of customising modules to train the faculty. Hence, the BOG NIFT gave approval to conduct Customized Domestic Trainings by eminent faculty and experts from reputed institutions and organizations in India.

During July and August 2018, three types of trainings were conducted to reorient and train the faculty. These included one by an International expert from UK and one from QUT, Australia; six Customized Domestic trainings by faculty teaching at institutes such as IIM- Bengaluru, IIM- Ahmedabad and IISC Bengaluru; three Domestic

Trainings in Institutes of repute like IIM and IIT and 14 ToTs- Trainings by in-house trainers and external experts.

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

An International expert, Sue Prescott, fashion and costume designer, and a Lecturer with Ngā Pae Māhutonga School of Design, Massey University was invited to take a 3 day workshop with faculty at NIFT, New Delhi.

In order to enable NIFT faculty to update their working knowledge of the industry at micro level or have a holistic understanding of the industry and its interrelationship, Faculty Industry Attachments are facilitated which exposes the faculty to the latest practices and enables the same to be disseminated in the class rooms. A total of 38 faculty members undertook Industry Attachments during June – July 2018 in reputed organizations/companies like Reliance Ajo, Son of a noble, Vedic Apparel Pvt Ltd, Tukatech, Arvind Denim, Lumiere Business Solutions Pvt Ltd, ANC Lifestyle etc.

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

Craft Cluster

As a leader of fashion education in India, NIFT realizes the importance of its social responsibilities and continues its endeavour to create grounded designers who are able to appreciate and promote the various crafts of India. Several academic activities help to sensitize the students towards the realities of the craft sector and provide insight into regional sensibilities. The Craft Cluster Initiative at NIFT is designed to sensitize students to the realities of the craft sector and to provide opportunities for experience sharing at grass root cluster level.

Through this initiative, NIFT has been successful in creating a widespread awareness and sensitivity in assimilating crafts into fashion and vice-versa. The Craft Cluster Initiative programme provides the students of NIFT a systematic, continuous and regular exposure every year to the diversely rich and unique handlooms and handicrafts of India. According to the specialisation, students contribute in varied areas in the clusters like design intelligence, design innovation, product development, supply chain management, brand management, retail entrepreneurship, organizational development and systems design and development. The students also contribute in the areas of process innovation, production planning, and research based improvisation and quality management. The students assist artisans and weavers to develop distinct identity of the handloom and handicraft clusters through logo, promotional materials like posters, brochures and catalogues.

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



Table 2: List of Activities Undertaken by Different Departments

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

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

Table 3: Detail of Activities undertaken in Handloom Clusters by NIFT campuses

S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
1.	BENGALURU	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Weavers Society, Yelahanka; Weavers Society, Anekal, Bengaluru	67	31	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Ilkal Handlooms, Sareel Sagar, Chintamani Handlooms	87	37	Documentation & Film
2.	BHOPAL	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Hoshanga bad Silk Rearing Cluster Chanderi Saree Weaving Cluster Maheshwar Handloom Saree Weaving Cluster	128	5	Documentation and Photographs
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Chanderi Saree weaving Cluster			
		Craft Research & Documentation: Maheshwar Handloom Saree Weaving Cluster			
3.	BHU-BANESWAR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Tassar Weaving, Gopalpur, Odisha Nuapatna Handloom Cluster, Cuttack	158	9	Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Sonapur Handloom Weaving cluster	11	4	Documentation
4.	CHENNAI	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Weavers Service Centre, Kanchipuram	38	5	Documentation
5.	GANDHI-NAGAR	Craft Research & Documentation: Brocade, Gujarat	33	4	Documentation
		Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Patola & Mashru, Patan	31	2	Documentation
6.	HYDERABAD	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Visit to Shilparamam Craft Bazaar	161	10	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Pochampallylkat, Nalgonda, Telangana; Yellamula Textiles, Warangal, Telangana	218	45	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Dhurries, Warangal; Pochampallylkat, Nalgonda, Telangana	87	12	Documentation & Film
		Craft Research & Documentation: Mangalgiri Handloom, Guntur	30	10	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Mahadevpur Textiles, Warangal, Telangana	30		Collaterals & Documentation
		Indigo Talks & Craft Demonstration by Artisans	105		Films
7.	JODHPUR	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Handlooms of Salawas	90	12	Documentation

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S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
8.	KANGRA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Tibetan Carpets; Pattu Weaving	77		Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Nurpur Silk Mills	107		Documentation
9.	KANNUR	Artisan Awareness Workshop: Morazha Handloom	18	8	Documentation & Film
		Craft Research & Documentation: Morazha Handloom	30	12	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Morazha Handloom	20	1	Collaterals & Documentation
10.	KOLKATA	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Handloom Weaving (Phulia, Nadia, West Bengal); Jamdani (Kalna / Samudragarh and Dhatrigram, Burdwan, West Bengal); Handloom Weaving (Begampore, Hooghly, West Bengal); Handloom Weaving (Lavpur, Birbhum, West Bengal)	135	73	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Handloom Weaving (Begampore, Hooghly, West Bengal); Jamdani (Kalna / Samudragarh and Dhatrigram, Burdwan, West Bengal); Baluchari (Bishnupur, Bankura, West Bengal); Handloom Weaving (Lavpur, Birbhum, West Bengal)	102	20	Work & Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Handloom Weaving (Shantipur, Phulia, West Bengal)	29	75	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Jamdani (Kalna / Samudragarh and Dhatrigram, Burdwan, West Bengal); Baluchari (Bishnupur, Bankura, West Bengal)	28	8	Collaterals
11.	MUMBAI	Handlooms of Maharashtra & Gujarat, Paithani and Patola	48	Nil	Documentation
12.	NEW DELHI	Artisan Awareness Workshop: Brocade Weaving, Mubarakpur (UP); Dhurrie Weaving, Ajmer (Rajasthan)	178	12	Work & Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Dhurrie Weaving, Ajmer (Rajasthan)	5	10	Documentation
		Indigo Talks & Craft Demonstration by Artisans	60		

S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
13.	PATNA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Handloom Cotton Products at Paligang, Bihar	33		Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Upendra Maharathi Shilp Anusandhan Sansthan, Patna; Baavanbuti Craft Cluster at Basawan Bigha, Nalanda, Bihar	97		Documentation, Presentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Handlooms of Bhagalpur	28	45	Documentation, Presentation
		Indigo Talks & Craft Demonstration by Artisans	62		Exhibition
14.	RAEBARELI	Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Handlooms of Banaras	58		Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Barzardiha Weavers at Varanasi	32	10	Documentation, Presentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Banaras Brocades	28	17	Documentation, Presentation
15.	SHILLONG	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Marngar, Umden, Iapngar, RiBhoi District, Meghalaya and Larnai, West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya Chandrapur cluster, Kamrup District, Assam	129	05	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Natural Dye, Umden, RiBhoi District	25	11	Documentation, Presentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Eri, Cotton, acrylic yarns: Majuli Cluster, Assam	22	12	Documentation, Presentation
		Prototype Development: Fly shuttle in eri, polyester, cotton, acrylic yarn, Chandrapur cluster, Kamrup District, Assam	25	75	Prototype Development

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

S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
1.	BENGALURU	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Wooden Lacquerware, Channapatna Pottery, Pottery Town, Bengaluru Stone Carving Craft, Shivarapatnam, Kolar Cane and Basket Weaving, Audugodi and Banashankari Coconut Shell Jewellery Bamboo Craft	394	70	Documentation

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S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Terracotta Craft, Kaudichar, Puttur, Mangalore District, Karnataka Wooden Lacquerware, Channapatna Lambani, Embroidery, Hampi Stone Carving, Shivarpatna Mysore Rose Wood Inlay Craft, Mysore Kasuti Embroidery, Dharwad Wooden Lacquerware Toys, Channapatna	256	65	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Floral Garland Making Craft of Karnataka Zardozi Embroidery Pottery Craft Bamboo Craft Peepal Leaf Art Banana Fibre Craft	56	18	Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Kasuti Embroidery, Dharwad Mysore Rose Wood Inlay Craft, Mysore	101	33	Documentation
2.	BHOPAL	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Block Printing, Bhopal Embroidery and Zari Work, Bhopal	100	10	Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Bell Metal (Dokra) Craft, Betul, Maha Shakti Kendra	28	4	Demonstration by artisans & Documentation
3.		Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Pipli Craft, Raghurajpur and Balakati Papier Mache and Pattachitra, Raghurajpur Bell Metal Craft, Balakati	492	14	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Pattachitra Craft, Raghurajpur Block Printing, Gopalpur Applique, Arohee Cluster, Khandagiri	105	21	Demonstration by artisans & Documentation

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S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Craft Research & Documentation: Tribal Jewellery, Karmul, Dhenkanal, Dhokra Casting, Sadeibarani, Sabai Grass, Baripada, Sonapur	16	8	Documentation
4.	CHENNAI	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Stone Carving, Mahabalipuram Temple Umbrella Craft, Leather Craft, Singaperumal Koi Palm Leaf Craft Soft Doll Making Peepal Leaf Painting, Thiruvannamalai Natural Fibre Textiles, Anakapudhur Hand Embroidery & Screen Printing Wood Beading Craft, Chintadripet, Triplicane and Royapettah Aari Embroidery, Gummidipoondi	232	35	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Hand Knitting	29	6	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Wood Carving, Kottivakkam Sea Shell Craft, Triplicane Pottery, Dakshinachitra Bamboo Blinds Weaving, Tiruvanmiyur, Palm Leaf Basket, Pulicat, Temple Umbrella, Chindatripet, Stone Carving, Mahabalipuram, Cane Furniture, Tiruvanmiyur, Ichan Basket, Chetpet,	83	32	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Leather Puppetry, Salangai Making, Cane Furniture, Tanjore Paintings, Musical Instruments, Fabric Jewellery, Terracotta Bead Jewellery, Athangudi Tiles, Wood Carving, Paper Products, Agarbathi Making, Sandalwood Lace Garland, Coconut Shell Craft, Pith craft, Sea Shell Craft, Kora Mat, Granite Stone Carving, Marapatchi Dolls, Jute Bags, Thanjavur Thalayatti Bommai, Temple Umbrella	30	35	Collaterals & Documentation

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S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Kalamkari, Terracotta Craft, Pondicherry, Papier Mache, Thirukkanur, Stone Carving, Mahabalipuram	125	22	Demonstration by artisans & Documentation
5.	GANDHI NAGAR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Village: Lodra, Wood Carving Kanthi Mala Making, Agarbatti Making, Wood Work, Agriculture Tools (Black Smithing) Khaat Making Velvet Pencil Making Brick Making Pottery Jewellery Making Quilting & Mattress Making Crochet Village: Pethapur Block Making	174	28	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Stone Carving, Patan/ Himatnagar Bead work, Bapu Nagar and Junavadej, Ahmedabad Terracotta, Vadu village, Ahmedabad, Embroidery, Applique & Patchwork, Ahmedabad, Block Printing, Ahmedabad	230	26	Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Applique Mata ni Pacchedi Block Making & Block Printing	33		Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Ahmedabad: Puppet Making Kite Making Block Printing Applique Paper Products Papier Mache Zardozi Plaster of Paris	37	21	Collaterals & Documentation

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S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Wooden Patara Making, Ahmedabad & Rajkot Terracotta & Black Pottery, Baroda Beadwork, Vadodra	35		Demonstration by artisans & Documentation
6.		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Silver Filigree, Karimnagar Pambarthi Brassware, Warangal Cherial Scroll Painting, Warangal Crochet Lace, Narsapur Kalamkari, Srikalahasti Banjara Embroidery, YellamaThanda	111	20	Documentation & Film
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Cherial Scroll Painting, Warangal Pambarthi Brassware, Warangal	37	5	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Silver Filigree, Karimnagar	30	-	Collaterals & Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Brass Sheet Work	29	2	Demonstration by artisans & Documentation
7.	JODHPUR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Wood Craft, Jodhpur; Bone and Horn, Pratap Nagar, Shivanchi Gate, Jodhpur Mojari Cluster, Shivanchi Gate, Jodhpur	88	6	Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Bone & Horn Leather Craft Wood & Iron Craft	29	29	Documentation
8.	KANGRA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Thangka and Kangra paintings	231	6	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Bamboo Craft, Rait, Kangra Paper Craft, Dharamshala	154	7	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Tibetan Crafts, Mcleodganj, Kangra Bamboo Craft, Rait, Kangra Paper Craft, Dharamshala	30	2	Collaterals & Documentation

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S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Bamboo craft, Palampur Pine Needle, Kangra Wood Inlay, Hoshiarpur			
9.	KANNUR	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Uravu Bamboo Cluster			
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Screw Pine Craft, Thalayolaprambu, Kottayam Payyanur Bell Metal Craft and allied metal crafts	33	5	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Kora Grass Mats, Chittur, Palakkad Screw Pine Craft, Thalayolaprambu, Kottayam	147	46	Documentation & Film
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Payyannur Bell Metal Craft Screw Pine Craft, Thalayolaprambu, Kottayam	1	40	Collaterals & Documentation
10.	KOLKATA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Kantha – Kajipara, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal, Kantha – Guma, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal, Zari – Bauria, Howrah, West Bengal, Terracota – Myna, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal	159	48	Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Patachitra – Pingla, West Midnapore, West Bengal Kantha -- Barasat, 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal Leather Craft, Sodepur&Garia	130	26	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Kantha, Bolpur, Nanoor, Birbhum, West Bengal Patachitra, Pingla, West Midnapore, West Bengal Terracotta, Panchmura, Bankura, West Bengal Leather Craft, Sodepur&Garia Kantha, Barasat Hand Painting	191	61	Documentation & Film

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S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Kantha, Bolpur, West Bengal Patachitra, Pingla, West Midnapore, West Bengal Terracotta, Panchmura, Bankura, West Bengal	28	2	Collaterals & Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Kantha, Barasat, Clay Pottery Sabai Grass, Ceramics Terracotta			
11	MUMBAI	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Ganesh Idol Making, Pen, Patva, Dharavi, Bamboo & Cane, Mahim and Bandra, Leather Craft, Dharavi, Zardozi, Cheeta Camp Mankhurd, Baiganwadi Govandi, Terracotta, Dharavi Wood Carving, Mahim, Mumbai	246	14	Documentation
		Artisan Awareness Workshop: Latur Palghar	30	20	Documentation & Film
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Flower Craft, Dadar, Godhadi Craft, Nerul, Kumbharwada Pottery Craft, Dharavi, Warli Craft, Dharavi, Jute Craft, Leather Craft, Patwa Craft, Mumbadevi Bamboo & Cane Craft	1059	45	Documents
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity: Coir, Sindhudurg Terracotta, Dharavi ChitraKathi, Pinguli Kolhapur Chappals Ganifa, Sawantwadi Musical Instruments, Mira	99	2	Collaterals & Documentation
12.	NEW DELHI	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Block Printing: Okhla (Zakir Nagar), Metal work: Malviya Nagar/Saket, Pottery/Longpi: Saket, Embroidery: ShahpurJat Embroidery: Khanpur Pottery:Uttam Nagar Pottery/utensils: Chirag Delhi	235	-	Documentation

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Craft Research & Documentation: Leather Craft, Ajmer (Rajasthan) Miniature Painting Block Printing, Tie & Dye & Silver Jewellery, Udaipur, Rajasthan	26	-	Documents
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Black Pottery: Nizamabad, Azamgarh, UP Leather Craft, Ajmer, Rajasthan			
13.	PATNA	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Zardozi, Wood Craft, Lattoo Making, Kite Making, Sujini Madhubani Applique Cane & Bamboo Brassware			Documentation
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Sujni Craft Cluster, Bhusra Village, Muzzafarpur	64	3	Documentation
		Craft Promotion & Brand Identity:	26	1	Collaterals & Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Tikuli, Cane & Bamboo and Papier Mache, Patna			
14.	RAEBARELI	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Terracotta, Stone work, Metal work, Bamboo Baskets Daluva, Kans Grass Basket Works, Soop Bena at Dehra Mau, Dighia, Sandinagin, Gerkhua, Mainupur, Takia, Musaha, Khaspari and Munsiganj	111	-	
		Field Visit to Craft Cluster: Bone Craft, Lucknow, Lacquer Toys, Varanasi, Tie and Dye Workshop, Batik Workshop, Leather Embossing Workshop	261	14	Documentation
		Craft Research & Documentation: Wood Turning Lacquer Toys, Varanasi Bone Carving, Lucknow			Documentation

S No	Campus	Activity and Craft Covered	No. of Students	No. of Artisans	Physical Deliverables
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Wood Turning Lacquer Toys, Varanasi, Bone Carving, Lucknow, Tie and Dye, Jaipur, Rajasthan			
15.	SHILLONG	Field Studies & Craft Sensitization: Marngar, Umden, Iapngar, RiBhoi District, Meghalaya and Larnai, West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya	61	6	Documentation
		Craft Demonstration by Artisans: Black Pottery Larnai, West Jaintia Hills District, Meghalaya	128	5	Documentation

Champan Centenary Week

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

Experts like Ms. Ritu Sethi, Ms. Rta Kapur Chishti, Ms. Arti Kawla, Ms. Padmini Tolat Balram and Mr. Jesus Crizia were invited for the talks.

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



Craft Based Graduation Projects

In the year 2018 four-handloom cluster based and five handicraft cluster based graduation projects were undertaken by nine students from all across NIFT Campuses. The students of graduating semester undertook craft based projects in varied areas like Mizoram Handlooms, Design Intervention in Maheshwari Cluster, Handlooms of Uttar Pradesh, Developing Communication tools for promotion of bellmetal crafts, Innovation in Mizoram Jewelry, intervention in Leather toys needle craft of Ponduru Khadi and archiving intangible heritage and revival of Handlooms in Kerala.

In the year 2018 six handloom clusters based and sixteen handicraft cluster based graduation projects were undertaken by twenty two students from all across NIFT Campuses. The students of graduating semester undertook craft based projects in varied areas like Design Intervention in Jawaja (Durries), Jamdani Handloom Cluster, Kawardha, Bolagarh, and Nuapatna; revival and innovation of Banaras weave; hand knitting and crochet; promoting wood lacquering of Budni; innovation in kinnal or kinhal craft; design intervention in batik craft; creating a fresh perspective for the Millennials; enhancing the traditional tableware of India; the revival of ancient folklore of Jharkhand, varnasankar

craft of Kushmandi Chau mask; cane & bamboo handicraft Assam; design intervention in Budithi bell & brass craft; design intervention in Jharcraft cluster; design intervention in Machilipatnam Kalamkari, design intervention in Namda rugs at Tonk Cluster Rajasthan; Story telling for bandhani craft from Jaipur. All the seprojects were sponsored by the office of DC Handlooms and DC Handicrafts.

Craft Bazaar

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

Digital Craft Bazaar

India has a unique history of indigenous crafts and practices passed down generations of artisan communities. Many artisans are struggling to survive the competition against mechanization and fast fashion. Challenges of mass produced products, cheaper power

loom produced textiles and disinterest of the younger generation of artisans to continue with their family occupation pose serious set back to traditional crafts' sector.

The digital media offers the opportunity to catalyze the revival of India's crafts, enabling artisans and weavers to connect directly with markets and access affordable credit. An emerging ecosystem of affordable communication tools, online marketplaces and consumer communities is changing the current retail scenario. The growth of e-commerce platforms has activated avenues for artisans to connect with customers beyond geographical boundaries with quality products at better prices. Increasingly, independent designers are actively collaborating with artisans to leverage the aesthetic of traditional crafts to reach out to global consumers.

NIFT has associated with three giants of online business - Myntra, Jaypore and Amazon to provide online market platform for textiles and other products co-designed by NIFT students across its campuses in association with artisans. These digital portals provide artisans with the opportunity to connect with online consumers. These companies have been able to successfully promote traditional Indian crafts by taking the story of the handmade to the world. The Digital Bazaar is a platform that provides a direct market link to the

artisans and weavers thus circumventing the middlemen.

Through the Digital Crafts Bazaar, NIFT and its partner companies will not only sell products but also sell possibilities and dreams as they create energized futures for ailing crafts. The inauguration of the Digital Crafts Bazaar with Myntra, Jaypore and Amazon as NIFT partners on 31st January 2018 is the first step towards this collaborative effort acting as a change agent for the artisans and the weavers of India.

Craft Repository

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

Craft Research and Documentation is an integral part of NIFT's curricula which fuse the unique Craft Cluster Initiative programme of the Ministry of Textiles with the academic programmes to sensitize the students about their rich craft heritage. The repository has initiated the process of collating the craft documentation or project reports which are scattered across Campuses.

These reports are the results of the interventions in the craft clusters by the students and faculty of NIFT through diagnostic studies and process documentation. The craft repository addresses the need to collate, showcase and share results of these researches among the NIFT community and beyond on a single platform. NIFT has always been at the forefront in dissemination of knowledge and the crafts repository is a significant step towards that direction.

PhD & Research

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

for the use of academia and industry at large.

The admission process for the PhD programme normally starts during the month of April every year with the announcement of results and registration during the month of July. The qualification eligibility for admission to the PhD programme is specified in the Guide lines for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

PhD Programme was launched in 2009 with seven students and currently 33 students are pursuing PhD from NIFT. With regard to the time scale of the programme, the candidate is expected to complete the supervised study within five years, extended to a maximum of seven years by specific approval of the Director General, NIFT. 20 Scholars have been awarded PhD till date.

CHAPTER-7

SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

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

a. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILES PARK (SITP)

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.

2. Funding under the scheme is provided under the components i.e. **Common Infrastructure** like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines, **Buildings for common facilities** like testing laboratory (including equipments), design centre(including equipments), training centre(including equipments), trade centre/display centre, warehousing facility/ raw material depot, one packaging unit, crèche, canteen, workers' hostel, offices of service providers, labour rest and

recreation facilities, marketing support system (backward / forward linkages) etc, **Factory buildings** for production purposes, **Plant & machinery** and Work space for textile units and workers' hostel which may be made available on rental/hire purchase basis.

3. The total financial support by GoI is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs. 40 crores. However, GOI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores for first two projects (each) in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir.
4. Till now, 59 sanctioned textile parks are under various stages of implementation.

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION:

Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 5909 textile units, generate employment for about 3,46,093 persons and attract investment of over Rs. 26825 crore.

2. An amount of Rs. 1332.54 Crores has been released under SITP in these fifty nine textile parks.
3. So far, twenty two parks are complete

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

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

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

Tech Weaving Park, Tamilnadu.

(a) Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

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

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

- Sanganer Enviro Project Development at Sanganer, Rajasthan.
- iv. Setting up of 6 MLD ZLD by Southern Districts Textile Processing Cluster (P) Limited at Virudhnagar, Tamil Nadu.
 - v. Setting up of 8 MLD ZLD by Kadayampatti Common Effluent Treatment Plant (Bhavani) Pvt. Ltd. at Bhavani, Erode, Tamil Nadu.
 - vi. Setting up of 4 MLD ZLD by Sree Bhavani Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Bhavani Taluk, Erode District, Tamil Nadu.
 - vii. Setting up of 25 MLD ZLD at Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Surat, Gujarat

2. An amount of Rs. 47.81 Crores has been released under IPDS to the sanctioned projects. The scheme has been extended upto March, 2020.

(b) Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER-8

RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN TEXTILE SECTOR

8.1 SCHEME FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY INCLUDING JUTE

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

Component-I:

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

Objectives:

- Ensure market-driven research in collaboration with the industry through encouraging contract research projects.
- Development of new products and processes.
- The area of research and development will cover basic and applied research in all areas of textiles value chain and especially in the frontier areas such as technical textiles.
- This component also envisages scaling up/commercializing developed technologies to bring innovative

products/processes to the market for opening up new business opportunities in emerging technology areas.

- Commercialization of technology to ensure that the R&D efforts are targeted towards technology development that is relevant and necessary for sector and industry growth.

Component-II:

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

Objectives:

- Promote R&D efforts for increasing the use of jute in more diversified applications, specifically where the jute will be used in bulk.
- Promoting use of jute for Jute-Geo-Textiles, Jute-Agrotextiles, technical textiles, for making paper pulp, for developing jute composites for use in automobiles and other sectors, for developing jute particle boards, etc. will be the thrust of the R&D efforts during the period 2014-15 to 2018-19.
- Some of the technological and engineering developments (such as woolenisation, blends, fine yarn, aromatic fabrics, fire retardant and water

proof fabrics, etc.) already achieved in other textiles applications will be duly re-engineered through further R&D efforts for adaptation in Jute.

- Transfer of technologies developed and industrial/field demonstration for technology adoption.

Component-III:

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

Objectives:

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

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

8.3 Implementing Agency and Nodal Officer:

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

8.4 Eligible fund support:

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

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

(ii) For projects involving basic research,

the PAMC can recommend up to 100% funding, on a case to case basis with strong justification.

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

S. No.	Name of the Research Agency	No. of Projects	Total Project Cost (Rs. in lakh)	GOI Share (Rs. in lakh)	Total GoI fund released
1	ATIRA	6	1484.54	972.488	401.7568
2	BTRA	10	617.54	484.687	335.3411
3	SITRA	9	428.36	297.74	153.86415
4	NITRA	10	1015.89	884.50	525.2755
5	MANTRA	5	145.64	105.231	49.8022
6	SASMIRA	15	816.15	571.27095	259.32947
7	WRA	19	768.19	570.50	292.98196
8	IJIRA	13	1203.63	824.391	348.7605
9	NIFT	3	5175.1676	4383.6623	468.45896
10	IIT Delhi	2	282	197.40	78.96
11	DJFT	11	845.26	620.08	261.3858
12	DKTE	6	119.63	83.74	52.13502
13	ICT Mumbai	2	63.076	44.1532	20.58448
14	PSG College, Coimbatore	1	19.96	19.96	6.99
15	NIRJAFT, Kolkata	1	74.04	74.04	25.92
16	IEST, HOWRAH	1	78.20	54.74	21.896
17	Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, UP	1	8.74	8.74	3.496
18	Kumaraguru College of Technology, Coimbatore	1	23.50	14.10	5.64
19	IIT, Madras/ MHRD (UAY)	1	160	40.13	19.17
20	IIT, Kanpur/ MHRD (IMPRINT)	1	250	125	37
TOTAL		118	13615.0886	10079.2871	3313.94194

8.5. Ministry is also supporting the Uchchar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) Scheme and

IMPRINT Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development by

providing funds @ 25% under UAY Scheme and 50% under IMPRINT Scheme to the approved project proposals under R&D Scheme.

8.6. Textile Research Associations

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

- (i) Ahmadabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)
- (ii) Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
- (iii) South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
- (iv) Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)

(v) Man-Made Textile Research Association (MANTRA)

(vi) Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)

(vii) Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)

(viii) Wool Research Association (WRA)

8.7. Projects and Patents details of TRAs

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

CHAPTER-9

TECHNICAL TEXTILES

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

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

The Technical Textiles industry in India is estimated at Rs.1,16,217crore in the year 2017-18. The domestic market is projected to reach Rs.2,00,823 crore by 2020-21 with CAGR of 20%. In order to promote technical textile sector, Ministry of Textiles has launched a number of schemes and the details are given as under:-

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

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

The details of projects approved are given below:-

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Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Date of approval
Manipur			
Road Projects			
(i)	Imphal Airport Road (Completed)	145.00	06.06.2015
(ii)	Strengthening of pavement of Road from Hiyanglam to Hiranmei in Thoubal, Manipur under PMGSY Phase – X under MSRRDA-4.8 K.M. (MN0832 Project-1) (Completed)	26.00	27.06.2016
(iii)	Strengthening of pavement of Road from Thounaojam to Elangkhangpokpi in Thoubal, Manipur under PMGSY Phase – X under MSRRDA-5.2 K.M (MN0833 Project-2) (Completed)	28.25	27.06.2016
(iv)	Bishnupur-Nungba Road (7 stretches of Road of different length, 26 stretches for slope stabilization and 1 reinforced soil structure)	1682.20	24.06.2018
(v)	Construction of Road from Khudrakpam to Taorem in Imphal District.	56.23	05.02.2016
(vi)	Construction of Road from T07/0.7 to CEDT & CHC in Imphal East District.	29.02	05.02.2018
	Sub-Total	1966.71	
Water reservoirs			
(vii)	Improvement of water reservoir at AndroMakhaLeikai, Imphal East district, Manipur (Completed)	29.43	30.12.2015
(viii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Kadangband Part II, Imphal West district, Manipur (Completed)	30.44	
(ix)	Improvement of water reservoir at KasaLui, Ukhrul district, Manipur (Completed)	13.58	
(x)	Improvement of water reservoir at Oksongbung, Bishnupur district, Manipur	14.63	
(xi)	Improvement of water reservoir at Leishangthem East, Thoubal district, Manipur	25.64	30.12.2015
(xii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Konpui, Churachandpur district, Manipur	15.68	
(xiii)	Improvement of water reservoir at LangoiKhunphiLoukol, Chandel district, Manipur	13.58	
(xiv)	Improvement of water reservoir at Bungte, Senapati district, Manipur	18.53	

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Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Date of approval
(xv)	Improvement of water reservoir at Lenglong, Tamenglong district, Manipur	8.36	
	Sub-Total	169.87	
Slope stabilisation			
(xvi)	Slope stabilization with Jute Geotextiles at Kangla outer Moat, Khongjam	4.54	30.12.2015
(xvii)	Tourist Circuit Manipur-Imphal- Moirang-Khongjam-Moreh (Canal/ Water reservoirs)	147.07	24.06.2016
(xviii)	Slope stabilization with Jute Geotextiles at 400 KV sub-station at Thoubal, Khunao,	13.96	25.05.2016
(xix)	IT Road (Genel) to Kuilong III Pt. I, 10 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN0769 in Tamenglong District - IJIRA	16.12	30.01.2018
(xx)	IT Road (Genel) to Kuilong III Pt. II, 10 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN0778 in Tamenglong District- IJIRA	24.05	30.01.2018
(xxi)	Tamei to AtangKhunouPt II, 10 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN7106 in Tamenglong District- IJIRA	22.75	30.01.2018
(xxii)	T03 to Lukhambi, 6.60 Km PACKAGE NO. MN7116 in Tamenglong District IJIRA	187.00	30.01.2018
(xxiii)	T02 to Barak Waterfall, 10.50 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN7117 in Tamenglong District- IJIRA	27.30	30.01.2018
(xxiv)	Rishophung to Kamlaching, 10 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN6257 in Senapati District- IJIRA	19.50	30.01.2018
(xxv)	HarupKhopi to Rajathar, 4.0 Km, PACKAGE NO. MN6267 in Senapati District - IJIRA	14.30	30.01.2018
	Sub-Total	476.59	
	Total - Manipur	2613.17	
Tripura Road Projects			
(xxvi)	Road from Kholabari to Jharnatilla via talab bazaar under Mohanpur division	21.39	30.12.2015
	Sub-Total	21.39	
Tripura Water reservoirs			
(xxvii)	Water reservoir at Bhagatsingh hostel in Agartala	28.19	24.06.2016
(xxviii)	Water reservoir at Women College in Agrartala	37.70	24.06.2016
	Sub-Total	65.89	
	Total -Tripura	87.28	
Arunachal Pradesh Slope Stabilization			

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Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Date of approval
(xxix)	Construction of retaining wall at NIT, JOTE	96.72	25.05.2016
	Total – Arunachal Pradesh	96.72	
Meghalaya Road Project			
(xxx)	Shillong- Nongstoin Road	495.32	24.06.2016
(xxxii)	Improvement, Mettalling& Black Topping of Balat-Bag- li Road leading towards the proposed Border Haat, Mawsynram Division Meghalaya (3.682 Km)	190.50	19.12.2016
	Sub Total	685.82	
Meghalaya Slope Stabilization			
(xxxiii)	Slope Stablization in “Upgradation of Jongksha – Kharang – Dienglieng – Nongjrong Road (length – 10.00 km”, Project No.5 Under NH Shillong Bye Pass Divi- sion, Public Works Department, Government of Megha- laya – IJIRA (Completed)	22.10	27.06.2016
(xxxiiii)	Slope Stabilization in “Improvement including strength- ening of the weak pavement for 12 th mile of ST road NH- 40 to Mawan (Length – 3.764 km)” Project No.6 , under NH Shillong Bye Pass Division, Public Works Depart- ment, Government of Meghalaya- IJIRA (Completed)	1.76	27.06.2017
(xxxv)	Slope Stabilization in “Improvement including Metalling of Black Topping of Rwiang – Langja – Langpih – Road (32km)”, Project No.8 under Nongstoin Division, Public Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya- IJIRA (Com- pleted)	3.80	27.06.2016
(xxxvi)	Slope stabilization in “Construction including Metalling and black topping of internal village road at Raliang – 3.00km”, Project No.9 under North Jowai Division, Pub- lic Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya- IJIRA (Completed)	11.44	27.06.2016
(xxxvii)	Slope stabilization in construction and improvement in- cluding MBT of WapungSohkymphor to Byrwai Road, Total length – 15.00km” Project No.10 , under NEC Divi- sion, Jowai, Public Works Department, Govt. of Megha- laya – IJIRA, (Completed)	1.94	27.06.2017

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Amount in Rs. Lakh)	Date of approval
(xxxvii)	Slope Stabilization in “Revised estimate for Upgradation of Mawshynrut-Hashim Road (37.365km) under Upgradation of State Highways and Major District Roads”, Project No.7 under Nongstoin Division, Public Works Department, Govt. of Meghalaya- IJIRA	57.59	27.06.2016
Sub Total		98.63	
Total Meghalaya		784.45	
Mizoram Road			
(xxx-viii)	Improvement & Upgradation of Chhumkhum to Chawngte (KM 0+000 to KM 41+530) Road under PWD, Mizoram	2565.00	19.12.2016
(xxxix)	Improvement & Upgradation of Serchip to Sialsuk (KM 0+000 to KM 15+000) & Serchip to Buarpui (KM 0+000 to KM 40+000) Road, PWD, Mizoram.	2088.20	19.12.2016
(xl)	Improvement & Upgradation of Champhai – Zokhawthar Road, PWD, Mizoram	1948.60	19.12.2016
Total – Mizoram			6601.80
Total approved amount		10183.42	

Financial Progress of the Scheme:- (Rs. in crore)

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

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

Ministry of Textiles has launched a Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region in the 12th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 55 crore. The scheme was approved during December 2012 and operationalized during June 2013.

The aim is to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the agriculture, horticulture and floricultural produce of the N-E states through awareness programmes, development of Agrotextiles products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern region and creating demonstration set-up depicting the benefit of usage of Agrotextiles products suitable

for the region. Further, under the scheme, Agrotextiles-Kits are being provided to farmers containing the Agrotextiles material, instructions, right methods and practices when using Agrotextiles products etc. With increasing acceptability of Agrotextiles, entrepreneurs are expected to set up Agrotextiles production units in the is summarized in the Table below:-

country and particularly in NE Region.

So far, 44 Demonstration Centres in North East (NE) Region and 10 Demonstration Centres in Rest of India have been set up for promoting usage of agro textiles. A total of 1171 Agrotextiles kits have been distributed and an amount of Rs.42.46 crore has been released. The progress

Physical Progress of the Scheme:

State	Demo Centre	Training Target	Training Completed	Agro-Kit Target	Agro-Kit Distributed
Manipur	4	350	386	172	172
Mizoram	7	300	374	114	114
Assam	4	750	963	279	279
Meghalaya	6	600	1202	212	212
Arunachal Pradesh	6	750	834	139	139
Tripura	5	300	224	80	19
Sikkim	7	300	323	79	69
Nagaland	5	400	444	167	167
Total	44	3750	4750	1242	1171

III. Financial Progress of the Scheme:

(Rs. in crore)

Name of the Scheme	Financial Year	Fund Allocation	Expenditure
Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in North East Region	2012-13	0.32	0.32
	2013-14	RE - Nil	Nil
	2014-15	9.00	9.00
	2015-16	10.00	10.00
	2016-17	14.99	14.99
	2017-18	9.99	8.15
	2018-19	7.60	0.00
Total		51.9	42.46

III. Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT):

Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) had been launched

with two mini missions starting from 2010-11 to 2014-15 with a financial outlay of Rs. 200 crore. The objective of the mission was to remove the

impediments hampering the production of technical textiles in the country to meet the growing demand in the domestic and export market. TMTT was extended for another two years (2015-16 - 2016-17) within the overall outlay of Rs.200 crore. Under the extension of TMTT, new components i.e. Focus Incubation Centre (FIC) and Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States) were introduced. The scheme details/ achievements are given below:

Mini Mission-I

Objectives: Standardization, creating common testing facilities with national / international accreditation, indigenous

development of prototypes and resource center with I.T. infrastructure.

Interventions:

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

Four new COEs have been set up in the area of Nonwovens, Composites, Indutech and Sportech to support the manufacturers of technical textiles of the respective segment. Rs. 25 crore have been allocated to each COE. The details of these centers of excellences are given below:-

S.N.	Name of COEs	Area	State	Cost
1.	<u>DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Maharashtra</u>	Non-Wovens	Maharashtra	Rs. 25 Cr.
2.	<u>PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu</u>	Indutech	Maharashtra	Rs. 25 Cr.
3.	<u>Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Gujarat.</u>	Composites	Gujarat	Rs. 25 Cr.
4.	<u>Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane</u>	Sportech	Maharashtra	Rs. 25 Cr.

The existing four COEs established in Agrotech (SASMIRA), Geotech (BTRA), Protech (NITRA) and Meditech (SITRA) sector under the Scheme for Growth and

Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT) have also been sanctioned Rs.14 crore each for their upgradation. The details of these centers of excellences are given below:-

S.N.	Name of COEs	Area	State	Cost
1.	<u>Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai & Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad with BTRA as lead partner.</u>	Geotech	Maharashtra	Rs. 14 Cr.

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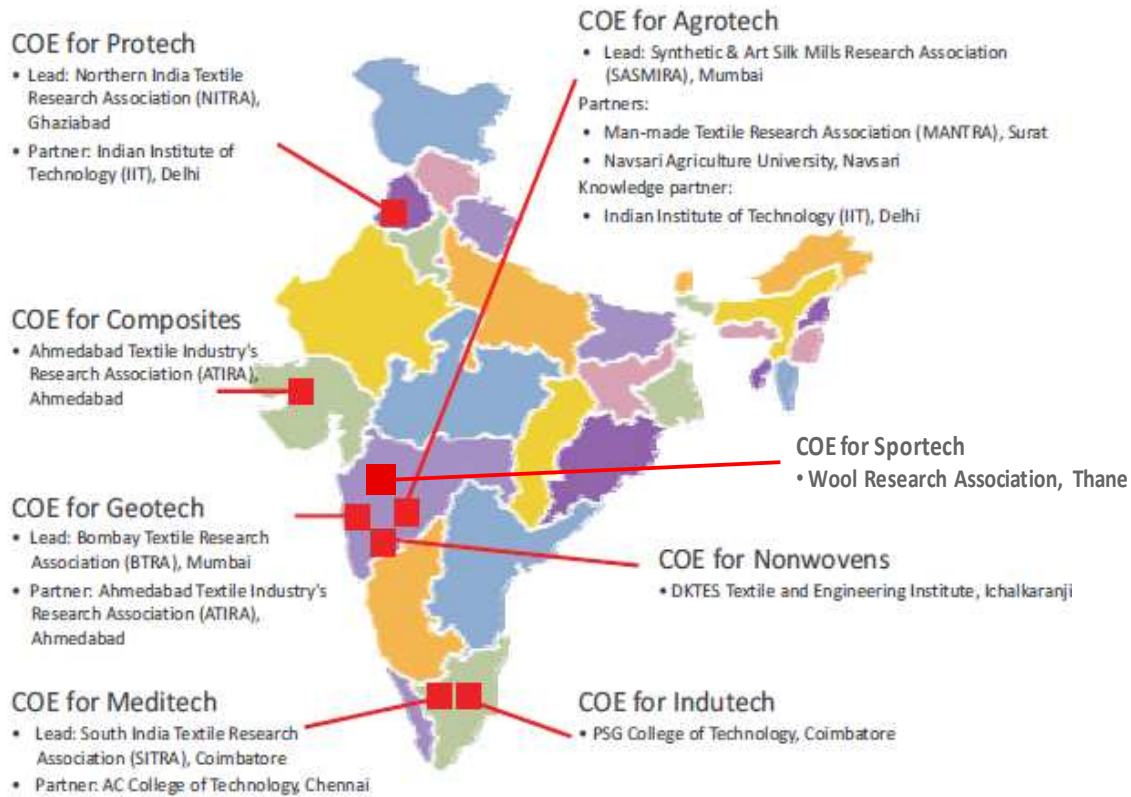
S.N.	Name of COEs	Area	State	Cost
2.	<u>The Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai & Man-made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat & Navsari Agriculture University with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi as knowledge partner with SASMIRA as lead partner.</u>	Agrotech	Maharashtra	Rs. 14 Cr.
3.	<u>Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad & Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi with NITRA as lead partner.</u>	Protech	Utter Pradesh	Rs. 14 Cr.
4.	<u>The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore and AC College of Technology, Chennai with SITRA as lead partner.</u>	Meditech	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 14 Cr.

All the above eight CoEs are providing services to technical textile industry. A total of Rs. 139 Crore has been released to these 8 CoEs.

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

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

The spread of COEs:



Major achievements made by these COEs are given below:

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

Mini-Mission-II

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

Interventions:

a) Support for business start-up

- Technical textiles is a new area and entrepreneurs especially SME sector find it difficult to start a project on technical textiles. The COE and other associations / institutes / independent reputed consultants have been empanelled by the Ministry of Textiles / Office of the Textile Commissioner to prepare project reports and do the hand holding of the potential entrepreneurs till the completion of the projects. These

- consultants provide end to end service to the potential investors including product selection, technology definition and procurement, market assessment, commercialization and marketing assistance.
- Six consultants have been empanelled for Business Start-up under the TMTT. 27 units have been registered to avail the benefits under this component and 6 projects were approved.
- b) Providing fund support for organizing workshops**
- Reputed national and international agencies, including the Indian Diaspora settled abroad, invited to conduct seminars, workshops and short term training programmes in which knowhow about latest technology, international practices, market details, global scenario etc. are being shared.
 - 75 workshops/seminars organized since the inception of this scheme. Programmes have received huge response from all the stakeholders
- c) Social compliance through standardization, regulatory measures**
- Some area of technical textiles require encouragement for use by the user industries/Ministries and some require mandatory prescription. Consultants were engaged to identify the needed regulatory changes required along with international best practices and also the strategy to facilitate such changes in the rules and regulations.
- d) Market Development Support for marketing support to bulk and institutional buyers etc.**
- Under this intervention, studies on “Regulatory measures to promote usage of Geotech in India” and “Regulatory measures to promote the usage of Agrotech in India” carried out under the TMTT. The final report is available at the website www.technotex.gov.in.
 - Under this intervention, Buyers-Sellers meet organized across the country wherein the indigenous manufacturers showcased their products. Institutional buyers, Govt. officials, users are invited to share their requirements with buyers. B2B meetings arranged during the buyer-seller meets.
 - Eighteen Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under this component out of which five international Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under the brand name “TECHNOTEX INDIA 2011”, “TECHNOTEX 2013”, “TECHNOTEX 2014”, “TECHNOTEX 2015”, “TECHNOTEX 2016”, “TECHNOTEX 2017” and “TECHNOTEX 2018” in which stakeholders from several countries participated.
- e) Market development Support for export sales**
- Many reputed technical textiles fairs were organized abroad. The

participation in these fair will improve the export potential of the indigenous manufacturers. Some of the technical textiles units participated in the exhibition of application based fairs. The support includes participation in Technical Textiles fairs/Application based fairs by the Indian technical textiles manufacturers to exhibit their products. Assistance permissible on travel expenses by air, in economy excursion class fare and charges of the built up furnished stall, to the extent of 50% with a financial cap recommended at Rs. 5 lakhs per visit.

- 77 claims settled under Market

Development Support for Export Sales.

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

- Technical textiles is a high technology area where most of the new material, high-end converted products are imported, there is strong need for indigenous development of products for which R&D is of prime importance. Therefore, contract research is covered under this head.
- Following 5 proposals were approved under this component and all the projects have been completed.

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

g) Focus Incubation Centers (FICs):

- In order to help the potential investors to enter into technical textiles segment, the Ministry of Textiles has set-up

Focus Incubation Centres (FICs) in the COEs established under the TMTT on plug and play model. Rs.14.45 crore have been sanctioned to five COEs. The

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details of five FICs are as given below:

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

Subsequently, six Focus Incubation Centres have also been approved by Empowered Committee at premier Indian Institute of Technologies (IITs) namely, IIT, Kharagpur, Mumbai, Delhi and Kanpur with a total cost of Rs.44.90 crore. The details are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the IIT	Manufacturing set up being established at FIC	Funds sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
1.	IIT Kharagpur	Infrastructure for technical textiles manufacturing for user industries/entrepreneurs	6.98
2.		Infrastructure for technical textiles: Manufacturing defence, aircraft and pollution-control related products	5.12
3.		Technical Textiles at IIT	6.96
4.	IIT Mumbai	Advanced Fiber Reinforced Polymer Composite Development Centre	9.00
5.	IIT Delhi	A Technology Platform for Application of Advanced Textiles Structures for the Development of Structural Composites including Green and Waste Composites	9.83
6.	IIT Kanpur	Technical Textiles Focus Incubation Centre at IIT, Kanpur	7.01

Total	44.90
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The above FICs are entrusted with the following objectives and responsibilities:

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

of Rural Development, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways etc. The COEs do handholding of such new entrepreneurs and extend them necessary support and guidance.

h) Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in Rest of India (excluding North Eastern States):

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

Under the Scheme, 10 Demonstration Centres have been set up in 6 states viz. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir. All 10 Demonstration Centres are operational. Further, after providing training to the farmers, 200 Agrotextiles kits have been distributed to farmers in the vicinity of the established Demonstration Centres.

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

Farmers are getting immense benefit from the scheme. Usage of Agrotextiles is helping the farmers in enhancing their income and thus supplementing the Prime Minister's Mission on "Doubling the farmer's income". Scheme has been appreciated and recognised by various agencies like Agriculture Universities, Farmers Club and

KVKs etc. and it has been suggested to increase the number of kits for allocations in the respective regions.

IV. Technotex 2018: The 7th international Exhibition and Conference on Technical Textiles 'Technotex 2018' was held during June, 28-29, 2018 at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Goregoan and Mumbai. Maharashtra was the host State and Gujarat, Jharkhand and Karnataka participated as partner states. Dedicated Pavilion of Technical Textile Industries from 22 countries such as South Korea, Taiwan and China, US, Germany, UK, France, Italy, Belgium, Spain, and Turkey etc. exhibited their products.

CHAPTER-10
SECTORAL SCHEMES

10.1 Powerloom Sector

10.1.1 Overview

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

There are approximately 27.77 Lakh Powerlooms as on September, 2018. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.50 lakh shuttleless looms in this sector. It is estimated that more than 75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. However, there has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 8-9 years.

10.1.2 Growth in the Powerloom Sector

The year-wise growth in number of powerlooms registered /filed IM with Regional offices of Textile

Commissioner, installed is as under:

Year	No. of powerlooms	Growth percentage
2012-13	23,47,249	2.12%
2013-14	23,67,594	0.86%
2014-15	24,47,837	3.39%
2015-16	25,22,477	3.05%
2016-17	26,29,269	4.23%
2017-18	26,66,229	1.40 %
2018-19 (April – Sept)	27,77,575	---

10.1.3 Cloth production (in million square metre):

The details of total cloth production vis-à-vis production by Powerloom Sector

during the last five years are given below:

Year	Total production	Production on Powerloom	% age of powerloom over total cloth production
2012-13	62,792	38,038	60.57%
2013-14	63,500	36,790	57.93%
2014-15	65,276	37,749	57.83%
2015-16	65,505	36,984	56.78%
2016-17	64,421	35,672	55.37%
2017-18	67779	38945	57.46%
2018-19 (April-Feb.)	64813	36575	56.43%

10.1.4 Modernisation & Strengthening of Powerloom Service Centre

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

10.1.5 Performance of Powerloom Service Centers

The achievement of various activities conducted by PSC for the period 01.04.2018 to 30.09.2018 is as under:-

No. of Trainees : 2356
 No. of Samples Tested : 32181
 No. of Design Developed : 25
 No. of Consultancy / Trouble Shooting : 1201
 Total Revenue :Rs.85.52 lakh

10.1.6 Schemes for the Development of Decentralized Powerloom Sector

(a) Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers

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

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

S.No	Year	No. of Powerloom workers enrolled	GOI contribution releasedRs. in Crore
1	2015-16	111441	6.62
2	2016-17	131921	2.00
3	2017-18	161821	4.00
4	2018-19	103344	5.28

(b) Converged Group Insurance Scheme

Further, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is desirous to cover all workers of Powerloom sector to be insured under insurance schemes of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), under one Converged Group Insurance Scheme by clubbing viz; Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY) for the age group of 18 to 50 years and Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) for the age group of 51 to 59 years. The said insurance scheme is effective from 1st June 2017 and it will be valid for a period of three years i.e. up to 31.03.2020. The scheme will be known as Converged Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom weavers/workers.

Objective

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

Salient features of the scheme

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

Premium and benefits

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

Age Group	Premium Structure	Benefits
18 to 50 years	Share of Ministry of Textiles Rs.162/-	On death due to any reason under(PMJJBY) Rs.200000/-
	Members' contribution Rs.80/-	On death due to accident Rs.400000/- (Rs.200000/- under PMJJBY and Rs.200000/- under PMSBY)
	Social Security Fund Rs.100/-	On permanent total disability Rs.200 000/-
	Total Rs.342/-	On partial permanent disability Rs.100 000/-

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

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

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

Additional benefits

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

10.1.7 PowerTex India

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

components:

- (a) In-Situ Upgradation Scheme for Plain Powerlooms
 - The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. It aims at covering 1,25,000 looms for 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20)
 - The scheme is meant for small Powerloom units having up to 8 looms. Priority would be given to units having less than 4 looms. The Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of up-gradation to a maximum subsidy of Rs.45,000/-, Rs.67,500/- and Rs.81,000/- per loom for General, SC and ST category respectively.
 - In addition to GOI subsidy, the State Govt. of Maharashtra & Karnataka are also 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 additional subsidy in their respective clusters subject to a maximum of Rs.20,000/- per loom.

- During the Financial Year 2018-19, 4797 looms were upgraded for which GOI subsidy of Rs.44.98Crore has been released.

(b) Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)

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

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

be equal to the rate of subsidy per Sq.ft applicable to Group Workshed.

Since inception, 344 projects have been approved and GOI subsidy of Rs.100.83 crore has been released.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, 141 looms installed in three completed projects and Rs.7.64 crs has been released.

(c) Corpus for Yarn Bank

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

Since inception, 75 Yarn Bank projects have been approved & GOI assistance of Rs. 22.98 crore has been released.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, 10 Yarn Bank project has been approved and Rs.5.65 crs has been released.

(d) Common Facility Centre (CFC)

To provide infrastructure support to the Powerloom Weavers associated in a group and willing to set up Common Facility Centre. It includes house design centre / studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade

centre and common raw material / yarn / sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use and common pre-weaving facilities viz. warping, sizing etc. under the projects in PPP mode for backward and forward integration as per the need of the cluster.

Maximum GOI Share per CFC is Rs.200 lakh.

Level of assistance from the GoI on the basis of grading of powerloom clusters are as under:

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

Since inception, 13 CFC projects have been approved excluding cancelled projects and GOI assistance of Rs. 3.94 crores has been released .

respectively, subject to a maximum ceiling of subsidy as per the following;

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

(e) Solar Energy Scheme for Powerloom Sector

The prime objective of the scheme is to alleviate the problem of power cut / shortage, being faced by the decentralized powerloom units in the country to improve utilization, efficiency, productivity etc. and to face both domestic and international markets competitively by providing financial assistance/capital subsidy to small powerloom units for installation of Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV) plant. The Scheme is implemented from 01.04.2017.

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

Govt. of India shall provide financial assistance/capital subsidy to the extent of 50%,75% & 90%of the basic cost of the **Solar Energy Plant** (Cost of Solar Panel + Inverter + batteries) to the applicants of General category, SC & ST

	General @ 50%			2,10,000/-	2,70,000/-
	SC @ 75%	4,20,000/-	5,40,000/-	3,15,000/-	4,05,000/-
	ST @ 90%			3,78,000/-	4,86,000/-
	8 KWP (Typically suitable for 08 looms)				
3	General @ 50%			2,80,000/-	3,60,000/-
	SC @ 75%	5,60,000/-	7,20,000/-	4,20,000/-	5,40,000/-
	ST @ 90%			5,04,000/-	6,48,000/-

(f) Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers

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

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

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

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

15 Powerloom Service Centres under Office of the Textile Commissioner, 26 under Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and 6 under State Govts. are running across the country. The PSCs are

offering various services like training, sample testing, design development, consultancy, conducting seminar/workshop etc. to the powerloom sector on behalf of the Govt.

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

During the Financial Year 2018-19, Rs.4.88 crs (as grant-in-aid) has been released to 19 PSCs/ TRAs.

(h) Scheme of Tex-Venture Capital Fund

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

GOI will provide Rs.24.50 crore and Rs.10.50 crore has been committed by SIDBI for Tex venture capital fund.

The TEX-Venture Fund would invest in the equity shares and / or instruments

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

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

Benefits :

Under the scheme, the investment in the equity of companies will help to boost their net-worth, leverage commercial bank debt, improve their manufacturing capacity and sales turnover, increase competitiveness and profitability.

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

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

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

Powerloom

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

10.1.7.1 Components of Facilitation Services and IT:

(a) Facilitation Services:

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

and the Powerloom units to avail credit facilities and MUDRA loans from the Banks.

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

(c) Awareness and Market Development Programmes: The following components/activities are undertaken under this programme.

2.1 Seminars/ Workshops

2.2 Buyer Seller Meets

2.3 International events like Reverse Buyer Seller Meets

2.4 E-platform for marketing of Powerloom products

2.5 Exposure visit of Weavers- Financial Assistance @ Rs.5000 towards incidental expenses and to & fro train fare restricted to sleeper-Class fare for each weaver is provided by GOI.

2.6 Conducting Studies, Survey & Evaluation Programmes/ Schemes on special needs

(d) Publicity in Electronic and Print Media:

The needs of the Stake Holders / Powerloom weavers can be addressed by various tools such as Internet, Television, Electronic or Print media through Information Technology in assisting the publicity and creation of awareness of the

various Powerloom Sector Schemes.

During the Financial Year 2018-19, 3.20 crs has been released (under BSM, Exposure visits, seminar/ workshops and online portal/ helpline).

10.1.8 Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme:

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

The guidelines/principles underlying the design of clusters is to create world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that caters to the business needs of the local Small and Medium Enterprise(SMEs) to boost production and export. The broad objective of the Mega cluster approach Scheme is to enhance the competitiveness of the clusters in terms of increased market share and to ensure increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products. The Scheme provides requisite infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design

development, raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of weavers engaged in the decentralized powerloom sector.

The Scheme was modified in October, 2013 for implementation during 12th Plan period. The same was further revised for the period 2017-2020. During the current financial year 2018-19, an amount of Rs.25.00 crore has been allocated under the Scheme. Under the modified scheme, government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore.

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

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

Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode was announced in the Budget 2008-09 at a project cost of Rs. 145.78 crs. Under the project, an Integrated Textile Market Complex consisting of two main components namely, Wholesale Market Complex (Daily Market) and Weekly Textile Shandy Market were approved. The completion report submitted by the SPV has been forwarded by the Office of Textile Commissioner which is under examination by the apex body in the Ministry.

(ii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Solapur (Maharashtra)

Powerloom Mega cluster was initially announced for Bhiwandi in Budget 2008-09. Due to non-availability of land and lack of willingness among the stake holders, State Government of Maharashtra proposed to setup the Powerloom Mega Cluster at Solapur in place of Bhiwandi. Accordingly, Grand Thornton India LLP Gurgaon has been appointed as CMTA. The Draft Conceptual Report(DCR) of the project has been approved by the Cluster Coordination Group (CCG) which is headed by District Collector (Solapur). The said report is under examination/consideration in the Ministry.

(iii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Bhilwara (Rajasthan)

Powerloom Mega Cluster at initially was announced for Bhilwara in Budget 2009-10. Due to non-availability of land in Bhilwara it was decided to relocate the project at Karanpura in Bhilwara District. Government of Rajasthan has allotted 30 acers of land in Karanpura village for this project. As no progress could be made by CMTA in the last 8 years in Bhilwara, PAMC decided to cancel the CMTA and advised the Textile Commissioner to re-float the RFP for selecting the new CMTA for the project, in accordance with the guidelines. The Textile Commissioner office has called EOI for selection of CMTA 6 times but could not receive the required minimum number of bids for execution.

(iv) Powerloom Mega Cluster at

Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra)

Powerloom Mega cluster at Ichalkaranji was announced in Budget 2012-13 with the total project cost of Rs. 113.57 crs and GoI assistance of Rs. 50 crs. Till date Rs.29.70 crore has been released to the project. The work is in progress.

(v) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat (Gujarat)

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

10.1.9 Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS):

In accordance with para 18.7 of Textile Policy of June 1985, the Government of India formulated the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, which came into force with effect from 15th September, 1986. The objective of TWRFS is to give interim relief to the textile workers rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the mills. Relief under the scheme is available only for three years on a tapering basis, 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year, 50% in the second year and 25% in the third year. The mills closed on or after 5.6.1985 are covered under TWRFS. This scheme is not applicable to the State/Central Govt. Public Sector Undertakings and the textile units in the

co-operative fold of the State/Central Govt. assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers only for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment. Such assistance is not heritable, transferable or capable of being attached on account of any other liabilities of the worker. The worker's eligibility shall cease if he takes up employment in another registered of licensed undertaking. The rehabilitation assistance will not be curtailed if the worker fixes himself in self-employment venture.

(j) Progress of the Scheme

Till 30.09.2018, 1,20,141 workers of 96 mills have been disbursed relief of Rs. 327.05 crore. During the Current Financial Year 2018-19 Budget Estimate under TWRFS is Rs.1.50 crores.

(ii) Convergence of TWRFS with RGSKY

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

10.2 HANDLOOMS**10.2.1. Introduction**

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

indirect employment to more than 43 lakh weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes nearly 15% of the cloth production in the country and also contributes to the export earning of the country. 95% of the world's hand woven fabric comes from India.

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

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

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

and the income level of weavers has improved. The handloom fabric production has been very impressive and growth has been at the rate of 6% to 7% in the beginning of the 11th Plan. The subsequent economic downturn has affected all the sectors in India and handloom sector was no exception. The production had declined nominally in 2008-09. Now, there is a positive sign and production has shown upward growth.

The handloom forms a precious part of the generational legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country and the artistry of weavers. Tradition of weaving by hand is a part of the country's cultural ethos. As an economic activity, handloom is the one of the largest employment providers after agriculture. The sector provides employment to 43.31 lakh persons engaged on about 23.77 lakh handlooms, of which, 10% are from scheduled castes, 18% belong to scheduled tribes, 45% belong to Other Backward Classes and 27% are from other castes. Production in the handloom sector recorded a figure of 7104 million sq. meters in the year 2013-14. During 2014-15, production in the handloom sector is reported to be 7203 million sq. Meters. During 2015-16, production in the handloom sector is 7638 million sq. meter and details are given under Table10.1

Table 10.1
Cloth Production by Handloom Sector (in million sq meters)

Year	Total cloth production*	Cloth production by handloom sector	Share of handloom in the total cloth production	Ratio of handloom to powerloom (in terms of cloth)
2008-09	42121	6677	15.9	1:5.04
2009-10	45819	6806	14.9	1:5.41
2010-11	47083	6907	14.6	1:5.59
2011-12	46600	6901	14.8	1:5.42
2012-13	61949	6952	11.22	1:5.47
2013-14	46425	7104	15.30	1:5.18
2014-15	47438	7203	15.18	1:5.24
2015-16	46334	7638	15.31	1:5.21
2016-17		8007		
2017-18		7990(P)		

* The total cloth production includes handloom, powerloom and mill sector excluding hosiery, khadi, wool and silk.

Schemes of Handloom sector:

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing four schemes for promotion and development of handlooms, which are – (i) National Handloom Development Programme; (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme; (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme. The scheme-wise details are as follows:-

i. National Handloom Development Programme

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) has been formulated with partial modifications for its implementation from 2017-18 to 2019-20. The scheme will follow need based approach for integrated and

holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. The scheme will support weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including Self Help Groups, NGOs etc. towards raw material, design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support through exhibitions, create permanent infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats, marketing complexes, development of web portal for e-marketing of handloom products etc.

Main Components of the scheme are as follows:-

1. Concessional Credit
2. Block Level Cluster.
3. Handloom Marketing Assistance

4. Handloom Census

1. **Concessional Credit for Handloom Sector**

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

credit guarantee fee is transferred to Banks in electronic mode.

During 2018-19, 35952 loans have been sanctioned with sanctioned amount of Rs.199.91 crore.

Block Level Cluster:-Block Level Cluster is one of the components of NHDP. The guidelines of NHDP were revised with partial modifications in July 2017 for implementation during the period April 2017 to March 2020. A cluster in the block is eligible to avail the financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 crore for various interventions such as setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) (including Comon Service Centre (CSC), design development, construction of common and individual workshed, appointment of Cluster Development Executive (CDE), technological up-gradation, skill up-gradation etc. Besides, financial assistance upto Rs.50.00 lakh is available for setting up of dye house with ETP at district level.

During the year 2018-19, 16 Block level clusters sanctioned to the following States:-

Number of Block Level Clusters Sanctioned/ funds released & Benf. covered under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) during 2018-19

S. No.	States	No. of BLCs	Amount Released	No. of Benf.
NHDP - Block Level Cluster				
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	127.35	442
2	Himachal Pradesh (02 BLCs 2nd instt 18-19)		15.21	
3	Haryana		4.31	14
4	Kerala (2 BLCs 2nd instt. & HSS rel.)		79.65	260
5	Maharashtra		9.22	68
6	Jammu & Kashmir		3.69	32
7	Karnataka	5	72.24	1622
	1 BLCs 2nd instt.		42.30	
8	Orissa	5	61.26	1050
	(01 BLCs 2nd instt. Part pymnt)		0.98	
9	Rajasthan		11.97	51
10	Telangana		11.25	50
11	Uttar Pradesh	1	15.75	350
12	West Bengal	2	97.85	774
	Total (Gen.)	16	553.04	4713
NER				
1	Assam 2nd install. (07 BLCs)		273.65	
2	Mizoram (07 BLCs 2nd instt 18-19)		24.20	
3	Sikkim (1 BLC 2nd instt 18-19)		5.33	
	Total (NER)	0	303.18	0
	Grand Total (Gen.+NER)	16	856.22	4713

3. Handloom Marketing Assistance:

With a view to develop and promote the marketing channels in domestic as well as export markets and bring about linkages between the two in a holistic and integrated manner, the erstwhile Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme

has been merged and Handloom Marketing Assistance, as one of the components of NHDP. The main objective of the Handloom Marketing Assistance is to provide direct marketing platform to the weavers and handloom organisations to sell their products directly to the consumers. The main

activities under the components are:-

- i. Organization of expos, events, and craft melas
- ii. Export Promotion
- iii. Handloom Mark
- iv. India Handloom Brand
- v. E-commerce
- vi. Marketing Incentive
- vii. Handloom Award
- viii. Geographical Indication

i. Organisation of expos, events and craft melas: A total of 181 domestic marketing events have been sanctioned to the implementing agencies during the each year in 2016-17 and 2017-18. Also a total of 165 events (domestic) have been sanctioned during 2018-19.

ii. Export Promotion: The objective of the handloom export promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies, corporations/apex and handloom exporters to participate in international events, buyer-seller meets etc. and to make available the latest designs, trends, colour forecasts etc. Under this component, assistance is given for (i) export projects (ii) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (iii) setting up of design studios. During 2017-18, HEPC participated in 08 international exhibitions under National Handloom Development Programme. The exports of handloom items during 2017-18 was 2280.19 crore. During

2018-19, HEPC has participated in 12 international exhibitions. The exports figures for the year 2018-19 (upto February 2019, is Rs. 2174.22 crore.

iii. Handloom Mark: The handloom mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers that product being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. As on 31.03.2019, a total no. of 21,313 registrations have been issued for handloom mark. As on 31.03.2019, Rs. 12.41 crore (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

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

for niche handmade products. The “India Handloom” Brand is aimed at generating a special market space and increased earnings to the weavers. Thus the concept of “India Handloom” is to brand the handloom products, which are exclusively catering to the “quality”, need of the socio-environmentally conscious consumer.

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

- (i) A comprehensive awareness & brand building campaign has been launched.
- (ii) An open door policy for e-marketing has been evolved under which e-commerce companies are urged to focus for selling IHB products in particular and Handloom other than IHB in general.
- (iii) Partnership with 101 retail stores on Pan India basis has been entered into wherein the stores will reserve space in their stores for IHB products exclusively.
- i. **E-commerce:-** An MoU was signed on 25th August, 2014 with Flipkart to provide online marketing platform to the handloom weavers to boost handloom sector and market the handloom products of weavers and handloom cooperatives through e-commerce eliminating the middlemen. Subsequently for providing more online marketing facility, during the year 2015 an open door policy was evolved to invite e-commerce entities to sell handloom products. Accordingly, 23 agencies namely, (i) M/s. Weavesmart online service; and (ii) M/s. e-Bay India Pvt. Ltd.,(iii) M/s Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd. (iv) M/s Crafts Villa Handicrafts Pvt. Ltd. (v) M/s Pegarse Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (vi) M/s GoCoop Solutions & Services Pvt. Ltd. (vii)M/s Clues Network Pvt. Ltd. (viii) M/s Senorita Creations (P) Ltd. (ix)M/s Amazon Seller Services Private Ltd., (x) M/s Techwider Network India Pvt. Ltd. (xi)M/s Venus Shoppee (xii) M/s Surekha Arts, (xiii)M/s Modee Software Research & Development Pvt. Ltd. (xiv) M/s Myntra Designers Private Ltd. (xv) M/s Eram Infotech Private Ltd. (xvi) M/s Dee’s Alley (xvii) M/s Charu Creation Private Ltd. (xviii) M/s Aarmarte Commerce LLP (xix) M/s BigFoot Retail Solutions Private Ltd. (xx)M/s Orpa Quasltra, (xxi) M/s Bind Bind E commerce Private Ltd., (xxii) M/s Denim Club India, (xxiii) M/s Shopping Kart 24 online Services Pvt. Ltd. have been engaged by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles for online marketing of handloom products.
- vi. **Marketing Incentive** - Marketing Incentive is given to the handloom agencies for preparing conditions, which are conducive to marketing of handloom products. This would largely be an incentive to the price in competitiveness of handloom sector so that while on the one hand they are able to marginally reduce the price, on the other hand they invest in infrastructure so as to improve the production and

productivity. The agency is expected to use this amount towards activities that would attract the consumers in order to gear up overall sales of handloom goods. The assistance towards Marketing Incentive (MI) shall be eligible to State handloom corporations, apex co-operative societies, primary handloom weavers co-operative societies & national level handloom organizations. Marketing Incentive should be given to those agencies, which really need marketing support and it should be given maximum for 3 years so that the agency sustains on its own afterwards. An upper cap of Rs. 30 lakh of annual turnover is fixed for eligibility for release of Marketing Incentive so that needy societies are covered within the available budget. Societies having more than an annual turnover of Rs. 30 lakh are not eligible for MI. A sum of Rs.22.61 crore has been released during the financial year 2017-18 and Rs.26.35 crore during the year 2018-19.

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

(a) SANT KABIR AWARD - Sant Kabir Award is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development

of the sector. Any handloom weaver, who is either a recipient of National or State Award, National Merit Certificate or a handloom weaver of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of weaving tradition and welfare of the weaving community and fulfilling eligibility criteria..

Financial Assistance:-This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.3 lakh, one mounted gold coin, one tamrapatra, one shawl, one Smart Phone and a certificate.

(b) NATIONAL AWARD- National Award is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship contribution and development of handloom weaving. This recognition will encourage them to continue with the work in a more enthusiastic and productive manner and will ultimately encourage other emulate them. An extraordinary skilled weaver who has contributed significantly in development of the handloom product.

Financial Assistance:- This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.1.50 lakh, one tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

(c) NATIONAL MERIT CERTIFICATE - National Merit Certificate (NMC) is given to outstanding handloom weavers. An extraordinary skilled weaver who has contributed significantly in development of the handloom product.

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Financial Assistance:-NMC consists of a cash prize of Rs. 0.75 Lakh and a certificate.

During the year 2015, this Ministry has instituted additional, 03 National Awards & 06 National Merit awards in the field of Design Development for promotion of handloom products and 05 National Awards & 10 National Merit awards in the field of Marketing of handloom products for their outstanding contribution.

In addition, from the award for the year 2016, 02 Sant Kabir Awards, 04

National Awards and 04 National Merit Certificates awards have also been instituted exclusively to the women handloom weavers in addition to the existing Sant Kabir Awards, National Awards and National Merit Certificate in the field of weaving. This **exclusive award to the women handloom weavers is named as ‘SKA/NA/NMC (Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay)’**.

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

Sl. No.	Name of awards	Category	Total no. of awards			Grand Total
			General	exclusively for women	Total	
01	Sant Kabir Award (SKA)	Weaving	10	02	12	12
02	National Award (NA)	Weaving	20	04	24	32
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	03	-	03	
		Marketing of handloom products	05	-	05	
03	National Merit Certificate (NMC)	Weavers	20	04	24	40
		Design Development for promotion of handloom products	06	-	06	
		Marketing of handloom products	10	-	10	
Total			74	10	84	84

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

Marketing of Handloom Products)

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

- (i) For the year 2012, 2013 & 2014, awards were conferred on the occasion of

celebration of 1st National Handloom Day on 7th August 2015 by the Hon'ble Prime Minister at Chennai.

- (ii) For the year 2015, awards were conferred on the occasion of celebration of 2nd National Handloom Day on 7th August 2016 by the Hon'ble Minister

for Textiles at Varanasi.

- (iii) For the year 2016, awards were conferred on the occasion of celebration of 4th National Handloom Day on 7th August 2018 by the Hon'ble Minister for Industries, Govt. of Rajasthan at Jaipur.

Awards	Year and No. of the Awards					
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Total no. of awards
Sant Kabir Awards	06	05	05	03	05	24
National Awards	20	19	18	23	22	102
National Merit awards	19	07	04	20	22	72
Total	45	31	27	46	49	198
Year in which awards conferred	2015	2015	2015	2016	2018	

iv. **Geographical Indications of Goods:**

The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999 provides legal protection to Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. The financial assistance for registration of handloom items under the G I Act has been increased from Rs.1.50 lakh to Rs.3.00 lakh, of which, Rs.1.50 lakh is given for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information etc. So far a total no. of 65 handloom products have been registered under the act.

Handloom Haat, Janpath, New Delhi:

Ministry of Urban Development had allotted land measuring 1.779 acres at Janpath, New Delhi on 12/4/1999 to the

Ministry of Textiles for construction of Handloom Marketing Complex, now popularly known as Handloom Haat, Janpath. The building was constructed with a total project cost of Rs.42.00 crore.

The main objective of the Haat is to provide infrastructure support to handloom agencies to augment their sales of Handloom products and to showcase the exquisite varieties of Handloom products produced all over the country. The complex was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles, Shri Santosh K Gangwar on 9th October 2014. Showrooms/Space have been allotted to the various National/State level handloom organization who is actively participating in marketing

activities of handloom products.

II. HANDLOOM WEAVERS COMPREHENSIVE WELFARE SCHEME

During 12th Plan, Development Commissioner for handlooms was implementing the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) to enable the handloom weavers/workers to avail social security benefits. The scheme had two components namely (i) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) which enabled weavers to access healthcare facility (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) which provided insurance cover in case of natural death, accidental death, total disability as well as partial disability.

All handloom weavers/workers were provided health care facility through the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) by the Ministry of Textiles till 30.09.2014. After that, the HIS has been implemented on the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) pattern. The RSBY was being implemented by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW) and continued upto March, 2018. The budgetary provision in the present guidelines was only for the reimbursement of the committed liabilities of the Government of India up to 31.03.2018.

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) were launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister

on 9th May, 2015 for creating a universal and affordable Social Security System. While PMJJBY provides life insurance cover, PMSBY provides accidental insurance cover for accidental death or disability.

For converging the schemes for life and accidental insurance into one insurance scheme for all the citizens, it was decided that handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 18-50 years will be provided life, accident and disability coverage under the PMJJBY and PMSBY. However, closed group of handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 51-59 years already enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) would continue to get covered under the Converged MGBBY.

Accordingly, the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme is having the following components:

- (i) Life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the PMJJBY, PMSBY and Converged MGBBY components from 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- (ii) Health Insurance coverage on the RSBY pattern for the year 2017-18 to meet the committed liabilities upto 31.03.2018.
- (i) **Life & Accidental Insurance under PMJJBY and PMSBY**
 - (a) Till 31st March, 2017, Life & Accident Insurance cover to Handloom Weavers was provided under MGBBY. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare

Scheme (HWCWS) has been approved on 5th June, 2018 with certain modifications. Under the scheme, handloom weavers in the age group of 18-50 years are being covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). However, existing weavers in the age group of 51-59 years continue to avail benefit under converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY). The share of the annual premium of Rs.342/- per weaver under the PMJJBY & PMSBY is as under:

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

BENEFITS

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

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

The Converged MGBBY is an insurance scheme offering life insurance cover and accidental insurance cover for death or disability for a closed group of handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 51-59 years who were already enrolled under the MGBBY on 31.05.2017. No

new enrolment of weavers in the 51-59 years age group is being done under this scheme on or after 01.06.2017. Thus, number of beneficiaries under MGBBY are getting reduced every year and will vanish after 9 years. The annual premium of Rs.470/- will be shared as under:-

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

BENEFITS

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

The enrolment of weavers under Life & Accidental Insurance scheme from last four years is as follows:

Year	Weavers enrolled
2015-16	5.84 lakh
2016-17	5.32 lakh
2017-18	1.70 lakh
2018-19	1.43 lakh

An amount of Rs.8.80 crore in respect of 1.39 lakh beneficiaries for 2015-16 and Rs.10.99 crore in respect of 1.66 lakh beneficiaries for 2016-17 was paid as scholarship.

As a free add-on benefit, scholarship to a maximum of two children of the beneficiary, studying in 9th to 12th Standard @ Rs.100/= per month for each child is also provided under the scheme. How-

ever, the scholarship will be paid through National Scholarship Portal (NSP). The student has to register himself on NSP Portal. The School and Nodal Agency will verify the details of the students. LIC will then release the payment of Scholarship to students through DBT once in a year. The amount of scholarship will be credited to the bank account of beneficiaries.

(ii) Health Insurance coverage on RSBY pattern

Health Insurance coverage to handloom weavers/workers on the RSBY pattern was available for the year 2017-18. The funding between the Centre and the States was shared in 90:10 ratio for the 08 North Eastern Region States and 03 Himalayan States and in 60:40 ratio for the remaining States. For UTs, Central Govt. will provide 100 percent

funding

III YARN SUPPLY SCHEME (YSS)

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

(% of value of yarn supplied)

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

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

of yarn under 10% subsidy components is as under:

For cotton and Domestic silk yarn

1. up to and including 40s cotton – 30 kg per loom/month
2. above 40s cotton– 10 kg per loom/

month.

3. For domestic silk - 4 kg per loom/month

For woollen Yarn

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

For Linen Yarn

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

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

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

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)
2014-15	286.34	102683.50
2015-16	257.077	92777.460
2016-17	313.31	134601.15
2017-18	330.90	120973.11
2018-19	146.13	49234.59

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

Year	Funds released (In crore)
2014-15	127.81
2015-16	321.96
2016-17	261.35
2017-18	199.84
2018-19	126.84

IV. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is under implementation during 2017-18 till 2019-20 for development Mega Handloom Clusters. As per the scheme, mega handloom cluster should have atleast 15,000 handlooms and funding upto Rs.40 crore as GoI share is eligible per cluster.

The guidelines of CHCDS were amended in August 2015 to include Block level cluster approach, on the lines of the NHDP. During 2018-19, 15 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned.

During the year 2018-19 (as on 31.03.2019), an amount of Rs. 16.61 crore sanctioned/released to mega handloom clusters for implementation of various interventions.

10.2.4 IMPLEMENTATION OF HANDLOOMS (RESERVATION OF ARTICLES FOR PRODUCTION) Act, 1985.

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers and rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. At present, 11 textile articles with some specification are reserved for production on handlooms vide No. S.O. 2160 dated 03/09/2008 under the Act.

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies is given in the **Table.1.1**

There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure strict implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

The Government of India is providing central assistance to the States/UTs for establishment of enforcement machinery for “Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. Details of the central assistance released to the State Governments are given in the **table 1.2.**

Table 1.1

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Targets of Powerloom Inspections	3,08,888	3,21,452	3,34,468	3,51,572	3,67,860
2.	No. of Powerlooms inspected	3,09,817	3,32,327	3,47,293	3,67,927	3,85,557
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	88	140	64	83	67
4.	Convictions	66	120	24	89	66

Table 1.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

S I . No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	41.22	-	-
2.	West Bengal	14.83	3.79	14.67	0.49	33.37
3.	Gujarat	38.42	10.12	11.37	25.70	15.39
4.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	30.80	14.54
5.	Madhya Pradesh	21.17	-	28.86	13.64	8.72
6.	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	63.28	108.95	72.44	121.72	57.06
8.	Uttar Pradesh	41.06	8.24	12.71	89.28	91.63
9.	Kerala	14.38	7.78	5.63	10.88	-
10	Telangana	-	11.36	47.40	6.97	7.18
	Total	193.34	150.24	234.30	299.48	227.89

9.1.5. HANDLOOM ORGANISATIONS

- a) Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms(ACASH)

The Association of Corporations and

Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) is a National level Apex organization of the national level, state level and inter-state level handloom development corporations and apex handloom

cooperative societies. ACASH was registered in June 1984 as a society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 to coordinate and promote marketing in the handloom sector. Government of India has appointed ACASH as a nodal agency for supply of handloom goods to be purchased by Central Government Departments/Agencies /PSUs under single tender system. The national and state level handloom corporations and apex societies whose names were notified by the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles for production and supply of handloom goods through ACASH are members of ACASH. ACASH is also involved in helping promotion and marketing of handloom items.

During the financial year 2017-18, ACASH executed orders worth Rs.96.72 crores under Single Tender System. During 2018-19, ACASH executed order worth Rs.145.65 crore.

One of the activities of ACASH is also to facilitate the direct marketing of the handloom products by organising handloom exhibitions in various parts of the country.

During the financial year 2017-18, ACASH organised 31 exhibitions. During 2018-19, ACASH has organised exhibitions/events.

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 **1501** spread all over the country. HEPC has its head office at Chennai and regional office at New Delhi.

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

- The major handloom clusters of exports are Karur & Madurai in Tamilnadu, Kannur in Kerala and Panipat in Haryana. While the exportable handloom products like tablemats, placemats, embroidered textile materials, curtains, floor mats, kitchenwares etc are produced in Karur, Madurai & Kannur, Panipat is famous for durries and other heavy varieties where handspun yarns are increasingly used.
- Besides this, other centres like Kekra, Varasani, Bhagalpur, Shantipur, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Warrangal, Chirala, Poochampally and Sampalpur also contribute significantly to the handloom exports. Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata are having large number of merchant exporters who source their products from these centres.

Objectives of HEPC:

The following are the objectives of the Council

1. Dissemination of trade information and intelligence to the member exporters.
2. Publicity abroad for Indian handloom products.
3. Facilitating product diversification and adaptation to meet modern market requirements.
4. Providing impetus to modernization of handlooms for the exports market.
5. Provision of design inputs to promote exports of handloom products.
6. Organizing business mission/buyer seller meet and participation in trade fairs abroad.
7. Consultancy and guidance services for handloom exporters.
8. Liaison with the Government of India on all procedural and policy matters relevant to the handloom exports.
9. Dealing with trade complaints pertaining to handloom exports.
10. Liaison with import promotion and commercial agencies abroad for the benefit of handloom exporters.

Export Targets and Achievements:

Year	Target	Achievement	
		Rs. In Crores	In US \$
2013-14	602 MUSD	2233.11	369.11
2014-15	460 MUSD	2246.48	367.41
2015-16	421 MUSD	2353.33	360.02
2016-17	450 MUSD	2392.21	357.53

2017-18	463 MUSD	2280.18	353.92
2018-19	400 MUSD	1757.96 (April to February-19)	253.38 (April to February-19)

(C) National Centre for Textile Designs (NCTD):

NCTD has been set up in 2001 to promote traditional and contemporary designs so as to make handloom sector more responsive to the rapidly changing market demand. Presently, NCTD is working from the premises of Weavers Service Center (WSC), Delhi. During 2018-19 (till October, 2018) 859 designs have been developed and will be uploaded on the website, which is under development.

10.3 HANDICRAFTS

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 60 Handicraft Service Centres mainly in craft concentration areas.

Artisans: The total number of estimated handicrafts artisans are 68.86 lakhs, out of which 30.25 lakhs are male and 38.61 lakhs are female artisans.

Demographic Profile of Artisans:

Female 56.13 %

Male	43.87 %
SC	20.8%
ST	7.5%
OBC	52.4%
General	19.2%

10.3.1 The handicraft sector has been growing at a rapid pace in terms of exports due to Domestic and International exposure to the artisans in various fairs, including

implementations of the various scheme run by the O/o DC(Handicrafts) besides setting up of 09 Mega Clusters and 10 Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Projects across the country.

Export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto March 2019 has been Rs. 36798.20 crores. During the year 2017-18 the export was Rs. 32122.20 crores.

Production and Exports of Handicrafts during last five years & Current Year

Year	Production (in crores) *	Export of Handicrafts
2013-14	35275	26212.29
2014-15	38249	28524.49
2015-16	41418	31038.52
2016-17	46930	34394.30
2017-18	43137	32122.20
2018-19	49476	36798.20

10.3.2 The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing the following two schemes for promotion and development of handicraft sector

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>A. “National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]”</p> | <p>1) Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans (AHVY)</p> |
| <p>B. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme)</p> <p>Under “National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)” during 201-18 the following schemes are being implemented for promotion and development of handicrafts sector</p> | <p>2) Design & Technology Upgradation</p> <p>3) Human Resource Development</p> <p>4) Direct Benefit to Artisans.</p> <p>5) Infrastructure and Technology Support.</p> <p>6) Research and Development</p> <p>7) Marketing Support & Services</p> |

10.3.2.1 Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans (AHVY)

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

- i. Community empowerment for mobilization of artisans into self-help groups (SHGs) /Societies
- ii. Preparation of DPR/ DSR
- iii. Project Management Cost including Wage compensation to Cluster Manager
- iv. Comprehensive Development Support.
- v. Formation of Producer company of artisans.

Under this scheme, 21 clusters and 50 different interventions have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs. 3.32 crores benefitting 54467 artisans during 2018-19

10.3.2.2 Design & Technology Upgradation

The scheme aims to upgrade artisan's skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market, revival

of endangered crafts and preservation of heritage etc. The scheme has the following components:

- i. Design and Technology Development Workshop
- ii. Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
- iii. Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
- iv. Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.
- v. Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.
- vi. Financial Assistance for supply of tools safety equipment's looms furnace etc.
- vii. Certain changes like increase in the wage compensation, TA/DA to artisans, duration of the programme etc. have been made in this scheme so as to suit the present day requirements.

Awards:The handicrafts award namely Shilp Guru Award, National Award and National Merit Certificates are amongst the highest award for the handicrafts artisans of the country for their excellence in the field of handicrafts sector.

- a) **Shilp Guru** :Shilp Guru Award is conferred to 10 outstanding handicrafts artisans every year who are carrying on with the tradition and

have made valuable contribution to the development of the handicraft sector. Any handicraft Artisan, who is either a recipient of National or state Award, National Merit Certificate or a handicraft artisans of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of handicraft tradition, welfare of the handicraft community and fulfilling other eligibility criteria. Each Award consists of cash prize of Rs.2.00 lakhs, one mounted gold coin, one shawl, a certificate and one Tamrapatra.

- b) **National Award** :National Award is conferred to 20 craftsperson every year in recognition of their outstanding contribution and development of crafts to encourage mastercraftsperson to

maintain excellence in craftsmanship and keeping alive our old tradition. Each Award consists of cash prize of Rs.1.00 lakh, one shawl, a certificate and an Tamrapatra.

- c) **National Merit Certificate** :National Merit Certificate award is conferred to 20 Master craftspersons every year for the outstanding handicraft artisans who has contributed significantly in development of the handicraft product and fulling eligibility criteria. Each award consists of cash prize of Rs.75,000/- and a Certificate.

Under the Design & Technology Upgradation, fund sanctioned for 126 different developmental activities and 5754 tool kits distributed to artisans to the tune of Rs.12.20 crores benefitting 9724 artisans during 2018-19.

Summary of the Awards conferred for the year 2016 to the outstanding handicrafts artisans of the country for their excellence in the field of handicrafts sector.

S. No.	State or Union Territory	Shilp Guru Awardees	National Awardees	National Merit Certificate
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	01	02
2.	Bihar	-	02	01
3.	Chattisgarh	-	-	01
4.	Delhi	01	02	04
5.	Gujarat	-	02	01
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	01

7.	Jammu and Kashmir	01	01	-
8.	Karnataka	-	03	-
9.	Maharashtra	-	-	01
10.	Manipur	-	01	-
11.	Odisha	01	02	05
12.	Punjab	01	01	01
13.	Rajasthan	03	04	06
14.	Tamil Nadu	-	01	01
15.	Telangana	-	01	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	-	02	07
17.	West Bengal	01	02	03
Total			08	25
				34

10.3.2.3 Human Resource Development

The Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector. This workforce shall contribute to a strong production base leading to production of high quality products that cater to present day market requirement. This scheme also aims to create human capital for the sector in terms of trained cadre of designers for the handicrafts by providing relevant inputs through its components. There is also a provision made for imparting

soft skill consideration necessary for the artisans to enable them to undertake their own business successfully. The scheme has the following components:

- i. Training through Established Institutions.
- ii. Handicrafts Training Program
- iii. Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
- iv. Training the trainers
- v. Design Mentorship and apprentice program.

Details of programme sanctioned during year 2018-19

S.No.	Name of the Scheme Components	Physical . Achievement	Artisan Bene-fitted
1	Training Established Through Institutions	1	200
2	Training through Guru Shishya Parampara	-	-
3	HTP Technical Training programme	206	4120
	Soft Skill Training programme	120	2400
4	Training the trainers	-	-
5	Design Mentorship and Apprentice Programme	-	-
Total		327	6720

Under the Scheme Human Resource Development, 327 handicrafts training programmes have been sanctioned to the tune of Rs.17.12 crores benefitting 6720 artisans during 2018-19.

10.3.2.4 Direct Benefit to Artisans.

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

1. Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) On Hold.
2. Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY))
3. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances
4. Credit Guarantee Scheme
5. Interest Subvention Scheme
6. Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base

Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY))

The objective of Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY) for Handicrafts Artisans is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicrafts Artisans.

All crafts persons will be eligible to be covered under the Aam Admi Bima Yojana for Handicrafts artisans subject to the conditions laid down by LIC from time to time. The present age of the beneficiaries should be between 18-59 years.

Pattern of Financial Assistance

GOI contribution	Rs.290/-
Artisans' contribution	Rs. 80/-
LIC's contribution	Rs.100/-
Total premium*	Rs.470/-

Benefits and Conditions:

- Natural Death - Rs. 0.60 lakhs
- Accidental Death - Rs. 1.50 lakhs
- Total Disability - Rs. 1.50 lakhs
- Partial Disability- Rs. 0.75 lakhs

Besides a scholarship of Rs. 1200/- per annum per child is available to students studying in std. IX to XII for a period of four years or till they complete XII std., whichever is earlier restricted to 2 children maximum.

Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has mobilized MUDRA loans benefitting 7294 handicrafts artisans across the country so far. The Region wise details of number of artisans mobilized the Mudra loan as on **31.03.2019** is as under:

MUDRA LOAN

Sl. No.	Region	No. of applications sanctioned	Amount (Rs. In lakhs)
1.	Central	1180	805.42
2.	Southern	2253	1220.61
3.	Eastern	1310	681.11
4.	Northern	519	339.07
5.	Western	1101	602.02
6.	North Eastern	931	289.33
Total		7294	3937.56

Under the Scheme Direct Benefit to Artisans fund sanctioned is Rs.8.47crores during 2018-19.

10.3.2.5 Infrastructure and Technology Support.

To ensure availability required technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in nearest vicinity possible and improve the resource pool of skilled persons in the country this scheme aims at the development of world class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the world market.

Under the Infrastructure and Technology Support scheme, 1 Marketing & Sourcing Hub sanctioned with an amount of Rs. 0.74 crores during 2018-19.

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

10.3.2.6 Research and Development

- 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.

Under the Scheme Research & Development, 24 Workshop / Seminar & 15 Survey/Studies has been sanctioned to the tune of rs 1.69 crores benefiting 1200 artisans during 2018-19.

10.3.2.7 Marketing Support & Services.

In order to promote and Market Handicrafts financial assistance is provided to different eligible organizations to organize/participate in domestic and international Craft Exhibitions/seminars in metropolitan cities/state capitals / places of tourist or commercial interest/ other places. This will provide direct

marketing platform to the handicrafts artisans/SHGs from various parts of the country.

- a. Domestic Marketing Events: 63 domestic Marketing events have been organized. These events facilitate in providing domestic marketing opportunities to artisans through Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Crafts Bazaar, Thematic Exhibition etc. It also includes important National fairs such as Toshali fair, Suraj Kund, Bharat Parv, etc. 12 slots in Delhi Haat INA have been allotted to different Central/State Government Departments to display the products benefitting 11513 artisans during 2018-19.
- b. International Marketing Events: 35 international marketing events outside India have been conducted during 2018-19. Countries of participation include China (5 nos.), Japan (4 nos.), Hong Kong (3 nos.), Australia (2 nos.), Germany (5 nos), Turkey (1 no.) Trinidad and Tobago (1 nos) Malaysia (2 nos.), Bhutan (1 nos.), Denmark (1 nos.), France (2 nos.), Italy (1 nos.), Nigeria (1 nos.), Philippines (1 nos.), Sweden (1 nos.), U.K. (2 nos.) & USA (1 nos.). Total of 273 artisans/exporters/exhibitors/entrepreneurs participated in these fairs.
- c. While, 19 international marketing events **in India** have taken place during the same period which have benefitted 289 artisans / exporters / exhibitors/ entrepreneurs during 2018-19.

Under the Scheme Marketing Support and Services, fund sanctioned for Developmental activities 2018-19 is Rs.23.54 crores benefitting 12075 artisans during 2018-19.

10.3.3 Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme)

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

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

- a. There are 9 Handicrafts Mega Clusters sanctioned in Narsapur, Moradabad, Mirzapur-Bhadohi, Srinagar, Jodhpur, Bareilly, Lucknow, Kutchh and J&K and Rs. 198.15 crores have been released so far.
- b. There are 10 Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts Project (Special Projects) sanctioned in Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Varanasi (U.P.), Karnataka and Telangana and Rs. 81.05 crores have been released so far.
- c. Under “**Linking Textiles with Tourism**” - Raghurajpur in Odisha and Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh taken up for overall development as tourist destinations. Rs. 6.00 crores have been released for Raghurajpur craft village and Rs.4.77 crores have been released for Tirupati Craft village till date.

IMPORTANT EVENTS

- 1) Organized 99 Hastkala Sahyog Shivir dedicated to Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Garib Kalyan Varsh from 19th February, 2018 to 24th February, 2018. During these Shivir [camps] the following activities were undertaken all over the country:-
 - 26246 artisans participated in Sahyog Shivirs.
 - 3134 enrolled under Mudra Loan and out of them 387 Mudra Loan sanctioned amounting to Rs.158.60 Lakhs.

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- 11309 enrolled for Pahchan cards and 10826 cards distributed.
 - 2150 tool kits distributed.
 - 263 applications received for National Institute of open Schooling (NIOS)' for Collaboration in the Area of Education for Handicraft Artisans and their children belonging to SC artisans.
 - 459 applications received for IGNOU.
 - 327 Marketing activities organized.
- Hastkala Sahyog Shivir was organized at Tawang (Arunachal Pradesh) on 17th March 2018, Shri Kiran Rijiju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India graced the occasion and distributed Pahchan I.D. Cards and improved tool kits to the Handicrafts artisans. A total of 103 handicrafts artisans participated during the camp.





- Shri Kiren Rijju, Hon'ble Minister of State for Home Affairs, Government of India graced the occasion and distributed improved tool kits to the Handicrafts artisans.
- 2) In connection with visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister and President of France to TFC Varanasi on 12th March, 2018, a special marketing event was organized w.e.f. 10th to 15th March, 2018 for the benefit of the artisans. A Craft Demonstration Programme was also organized.
 - 3) To celebrate birth anniversary of **Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar and Mahatma Jyotirao Govindrao Phule**, 24 marketing events were organized for SC/ST artisans w.e.f. 11th to 17th April 2018 in different parts of the country benefitting approximately 1000 SC/ST artisans.
 - 4) A meeting of State Textiles Ministers was held on 26th April, 2018 in New Delhi under the chairpersonship of **Union Minister of Textiles and Information & Broadcast, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani** in presence of **Minister of State for Textiles, Shri Ajay Tamta** and Secretary (Textiles), Shri Anant Kumar Singh for collaboration between Centre & States to boost Handloom and Handicrafts sectors. State Ministers of Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh & Uttarakhand were present at the meeting along with senior officials of Ministry of Textiles and Development Commissioner for Handloom & Handicrafts.
 - 5) Standing Finance Committee (SFC) Note of a new component of Margin Money under Mudra Loan (for 2018-19

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to 2019-20) under National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) approved.

- 6) Handicrafts Awards to 08 Shilp Gurus and 25 National Awardees (including

Nine Women artisans) were conferred by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, on 14th September, 2018 for the year 2016 at Raipur (Chhattisgarh).



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh and Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, viewing the artifacts of Shilp Gurus and National Award winners on 14th September, 2018



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Dr. Raman Singh conferring the award to Shri Arjun Prajapati, Shilp Guru in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, on 14th September, 2018 for the year 2016 at Raipur (Chhattisgarh).



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Dr. Raman Singh conferring the National Award to Smt. Mamta Devi in presence of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, on 14th September, 2018 for the year 2016 at Raipur (Chhattisgarh).



Group Photographs of Shilp Gurus and National Awardees with Hon'ble Chief Minister of Chhattisgarh Dr. Raman Singh and of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt Smriti Zubin Irani.

10.3.4 Activities of the Councils under the aegis of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

i. Export Promotion Council For Handicrafts:

The information as well as performance material in respect of activities undertaken by EPCH for promotion, development and export growth of handicrafts during the year 2018-19 (April-September) is detailed briefly as follows:

i) PARTICIPATION IN EXHIBITIONS/FAIRS IN INDIA AND ABROAD WITH EXPORTER MEMBERS

Sl. No.	Name of Exhibition / fairs	Period	City/country
1.	Home Expo India 2018	16-18 April, 2018	Greater Noida, India
2.	Hong Kong House Ware Fair	20-23 April 2018	Hong Kong, China
3.	Hong Kong Textile Show,	20-23 April, 2018	Hong Kong, China
4.	Fame -Manila	19-21 April, 2018	Manila -Philippines
5.	Hong Kong Gift & Premium,	27-30 April, 2018	Hong Kong, China
6.	Yiwu Imported Commodities Fair	06-09 May, 2018	Yiwu, China
7.	Global Indian Festival	9-17 June, 2018	Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia
8.	Ambiente India	27-29 June, 2018	New Delhi, India
9.	HGH India	2-4 July, 2018	Mumbai, India
10.	Indian Fashion Jewellery Show	16-18 July, 2018	Greater Noida, India
11.	Giftex World	4-6 July, 2018	Tokyo, Japan
12.	India International Hospitality Expo	8-11 August, 2018	Greater Noida, India
13.	India International Mega Trade Fair	17-27 August, 2018	Greater Noida, India
14.	India Home Furnishing Fair	18-20 July, 2018	Osaka, Japan
15.	Décor & Design	19-22 July, 2018	Melbourne, Australia
16.	WBMSME Conclave	20-21 August, 2018	Kolkata, West Bengal
17.	Autumn Fair International	2-5 September, 2018	Birmingham, UK
18.	Masion & Object	7-11 September, 2018	Paris, France
19.	Asia's Fashion Jewellery and Accessories Show	12-15 September, 2018	Hong Kong, China
20.	INDEX - International Design Exhibition,	16-18 September, 2018	Dubai (UAE)
21.	India Trend Fair	19-21 September, 2018	Tokyo, Japan

ii) ROAD SHOWS/PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGNS ABROAD

Sl. No.	Name of Exhibition / fairs	Period	City/country
1.	EPCH Road Show	20-23 April, 2018	Hong Kong, China
2.	EPCH Road Show	23-27 April, 2018	Guangzhou, China
3.	EPCH Road Show	27-30 April, 2018	Hong Kong, China
4.	Dallas Temp Show	21-24 June, 2018	Dallas, USA
5.	Atlanta International Gifts & Home Furnishing Market	11-15 July, 2018	Atlanta, USA
6.	Homi Milano	14-17 September, 2018	Milan, Italy
7.	Spoga+Gafa	2-4 September, 2018	Cologne, Germany

iii) WORKSHOPS/SEMINARS/AWARENESS PROGRAMMES ETC.

CR	NER	ER	SR	WR	NR
12	14	18	14	16	19

iv) INTERNATIONAL SHOWS ORGANISED IN INDIA

Sl. No.	Name of Exhibition / fairs	Period	City/State
1.	Home Expo India, 2018	16-18 April, 2018	Greater Noida, UP
2.	Indian Fashion Jewellery Show	16-18 July, 2018	Greater Noida, UP

v) ACTIVITIES PROPOSED TO BE CONDUCTED TO OCTOBER, 2018-MARCH, 2019:

- IHGF Delhi Fair – Autumn, 2018 is scheduled from 14-18 October, 2018
- IHGF Delhi Fair – Spring, 2019 is scheduled from 18-22 February, 2019
- In 12 international exhibitions/fairs are proposed to be participated with exporter member in Hong Kong, Nigeria, Italy, Germany, France, UK, USA, Turkey, Brazil and Chile.
 - 100 workshops in India on various subjects concerning to promotion and development of handicrafts are proposed to be conducted.

- For promotion of handicrafts products and range of innovative developed products 8 publicity booths would be set up in International exhibitions abroad at Philippines, Hong Kong, Germany, Italy and France.

i) **FOCUSED PROMOTION OF HANDICRAFTS FROM NORTH EASTERN REGION (APRIL-OCTOBER 2018):**

- 06 capacity enhancement programmes during April - October, 2018 have been conducted. 300 artisans/entrepreneurs attended these awareness seminars. Further, 12 such seminars will be conducted during October 2018 - March 2019 and 600 artisans / entrepreneurs will be 600

covered.

- By organizing seminars EPCH has cover most of uncovered and remote area where artisans reside in the hilly terrain of NER states including the State of Sikkim. The seminars were conducted with the financial assistance of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh in the remotest and border areas to aware the artisans about possibility of their skill to Explore even in international market.
- EPCH participated in Krishi Unnati Mela held from 16th - 18th March, 2018 at IARI (Mela Ground), Pusa, New Delhi. Handicraft products of NE Region have been displayed in the Mela.
- 24 exhibitors i.e. artisans and entrepreneurs of North East Region were given participation in Home Expo -2018 conducted from 16 - 18 April, 2018 at IEMML, Greater Noida. It was to provide them opportunity to explore the opportunity in export market of handicrafts.
- 03 exhibitors i.e. artisans and entrepreneurs of North East Region were given participation in Vibrant North East 2018 conducted from 03-05 May, 2018 at Guwahati, Assam. It was to provide them opportunity to explore the opportunity in export market of handicrafts.
- 14 exhibitors i.e. artisans and entrepreneurs of North East Region were given participation in 'Indian Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Show (IFJAS) held at IEMML, Noida from 16 – 18 July, 2018.
- 21 exhibitors from North Eastern region given participation in IHGF Delhi Fair – Autumn, 2018 being conducted from 14-18 October, 2018 at IEMML, Greater Noida
- EPCH supported by Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has set up Social Compliances Desks in 8 (eight) Handicraft Service Centres of O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) in NER which is benefiting the primary producers locally.



Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles and Information & Broadcasting cutting ribbon on the Inauguration of 7th edition of Home Expo India 2018



ii. Carpet Export Promotion Council

Promotion Council (CEPC) during the year 2018-19 (Upto Sept, 2018) :

ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 2018-19 (April - SEPT, 2018)

S. No.	Activity	April - Sept., 2018 Number
1.	Kaleen Labels Issued	2,09,880
2.	International Events	6
3.	Domestic Events	8

- Having Membership of 2,695 (upto Sept, 2018).
- Exports of Indian Handmade Carpets.

Year	Exports in US \$ Million	Exports in Rupees Crores
2015-16	1,448.24	9,481.36
2016-17	1,491.22	10,001.90
2017-18	1427.70	9205.90
2018-19 (April – Aug, 2018) Prov.	582.66	4001.71

- The following activities were undertaken by Carpet Export

IMPORTANT EVENTS ORGANIZED:

International Activities

- Organized participation in **Hong Kong International Textiles & Furnishing Fair, 20-23 April, 2018** with 9 member-exporters. CEPC erected one pavilion for Thematic Projection of Indian Handmade Carpets.
- Organized participation in **International Carpet Exhibition China (Qinghai) 2018** from 2-6 June, 2018 with 61 Member Exporters.

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A high level delegation comprising of Mr. Ratnesh Kumar Jha, Addl. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, Mr. Mahavir Pratap

Sharma, Chairman, CEPC and Mr. Sanjay Kumar, Executive Director, CEPC also visited the show



3. Organized participation in **Australian International Furniture Fair at Melbourne (Australia) from 19-22 July, 2018** with 10 Member Exporters.
4. Organized participation in Intertexture Shanghai Home Textiles, 2018 at Shanghai (China) from 27-30 August, 2018 with 6 Member Exporters.
5. Organized participation in House Hold Expo, Moscow (Russia) from 11-13 September, 2018 with 8 Member Exporters.

6. Organized participation in Index Design Series, Dubai (UAE) from 16-18 September, 2018 with 9 Member-Exporters.

Domestic Activities.

- I. Organized Two days Seminar on Development & Promotion of handmade Carpets with Focus on GST Refunds and Compliance issues on 10th April, 2018 at Varanasi & 11th April, 2018 at Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh
- II. Organized a Seminar on Understanding & Promoting Market linkages to

Handmade Carpet Manufacturers of Sikkim from 11th to 12th May, 2018 at Gangtok (Sikkim).

- III. Organized Seminar at Dhiroda (Alwar) on 23rd July, 2018 on “Export potential from Rajasthan and strategies to boost exports of carpets”.
- IV. Organized an Interactive on GST and ROSL at Panipat with Panipat Exporters Association on 1st August, 2018.
- V. Organized Seminar on “Draft Chapter for water recycling & pollution prevention in textile Industry in Ganga basin states” at Bhadohi (Uttar Pradesh) on 6th August, 2018.
- VI. On the occasion of the Birthday of Hon’ble Prime Minister organized Free Medical Health Check up Camps at Bhadohi and Mirzapur on 17th September, 2018.
- VII. Organized an interactive session with Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon’ble Union Minister of Textiles, Govt. of India with Jaipur based exporters fraternity of carpet, handicrafts Apparels & Textiles on 20th September 2018 at SMS Convention Centre, Rambagh, Jaipur.
- VIII. Started Handicraft Technical Training Programmes under HRD Scheme of O/o. the DC(H) at Daltaganj (Jharkhad), Manipur, Gangtok (Sikkim), Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh), Madhubani (Bihar), Dhiroda Alwar (Rajasthan) Agra (Uttar Pradesh).

iii. COUNCIL OF HANDICRAFTS

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS (COHANDS)

Council of Handicrafts Development Corporations (COHANDS) is a registered federated body of 29 State Government Handicrafts Development Corporations under the aegis of Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. It is actively involved in assisting grass root level organizations engaged in promoting India’s rich culture & heritage through medium of handicrafts.

In recent past COHANDS has undertaken a good number of National and International event to upgrade the artisans skill through appropriate design and technical interventions to enable them to produce innovative and value added products to cope up with fast changing market trends.

To assist grass-root level organizations, NGO’s, Self-Help Groups, National Awardees and small entrepreneurs engaged in Handicrafts and allied crafts to. Influencing all aspects of trade is the primary mandate of COHANDS, but it does not engage in trade directly. It provides the necessary impetus, thrust and direction to trade and helps energize the catalytic elements, which affect trade leading to a positive and fair level playing field for all stakeholders, but primarily the artisan and craftsperson.

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- To promote, protect and develop common interest of the various Handicrafts Development Corporations, member organization and handicrafts sector in general.
- To develop better co-ordination, collaborations, joint participation, relations and understanding amongst various constituents of Handicrafts sector.
- To organize, conduct and/or participate in national and international exhibitions and regional exhibitions.
- To co-operate with various institutions and organizations in India and abroad in the collection and exchange of information pertaining to Handicrafts.
- To undertake studies, surveys, research projects and collections of mechanical

inventions, instruments of designs concerning Handicrafts.

- To establish contact and relations with trade representatives or trade organization, associations and chambers of foreign countries, in India or out of India so as to develop and establish direct contacts and/or to sponsor study team to various countries.

Activities for the year 2018-19 (1st April 2018 to 30th September 2018)

- ❖ Participated in **Home Expo India 2018** from 16th to 18th April 2018, at India Expo Centre & Mart, Expressway, Greater Noida (UP).
- ❖ Organized a **Special Thematic Handicrafts Exhibition** for the benefit of artisans at Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts from 25th May 2018 to 24th June 2018 and TDI Mall, Rajouri Garden from 7th to 12th August 2018.



- ❖ Participated in the **Ambient India** the premier Trade Fair for Home and Decor industry targeting business visitors

across India from 27th to 29th June, 2018 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.



- ❖ Organized **Gandhi Shilp Bazaar** for the benefit of artisans from various parts of the county at Crafts Museum, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 01.06.2018 to 10.06. 2018, and Salim Chisti Dargah, Fatehpur Sikari) Agra, Uttar Pradesh from 14th to 23rd June 2018.
- ❖ Participated in **Home Décor Gifts Houseware India, 2018** at Bombay Exhibition Centre, Mumbai from 3rd to 5th July 2018.
- ❖ Undertaken Publicity for “**Pankha**” through Hardbound book, Softbound book and Leaflets etc.
- ❖ Organized an **Orientation Programmes/Workshops** at Rajiv Gandhi Handicraft Bhawan, New Delhi for 2 days on 12th& 13th June, 2018 on adoption of Clusters by field formation.
- ❖ Organized a **Craft Awareness Programme** at Craft Museum Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on 9th& 10th June 2018 and 20th & 21st June 2018, and at TFC Varanasi on 11th& 12th August 2018.

- ❖ Organized a Training programme under **Guru Shishya Parampara** at different locations of the country under HRD scheme.
- ❖ Preparation of short films about the **Crafts of Varanasi and Uttar Pradesh**.
- ❖ Preparation of 7 video films/ Clippings of beneficiaries under Textile Sector Schemes with focus on SC artisans and artisans from NER.

Prestigious Events Organized by the Council.

- ❖ Mobilizing applications, validation of applications and distribution of identity cards to artisans under direct benefit to artisans Scheme.
- ❖ Organized **24 Special Marketing Event** for the benefit of SC artisans from various parts of the county on the occasion of **Baba Saheb Ambedkar Jayanti** on 13th to 19th April 2018, at New Delhi, Chandigarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, New Delhi, Rewari, Kanpur, Varanasi, Agra, Allahabad, Dehradun, Lucknow, Madhubani, Patna, Surat, Pune, Nagpur, Kutch, Bhopal, Gwalior, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Jabalpur and Bangalore.
- ❖ Arrangements for **Presentation of Shilp Guru and National Award to Master Craft persons for the year 2016**, at Raipur Chhattisgarh on 14th Sept 2018.

iv. **INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CARPET TECHNOLOGY-**

BHADOHI

Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, popularly known as IICT, has been set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in 1998 as a registered Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860. IICT became truly functional in the year 2001 by launching B.Tech. (Carpet & Textile Technology) programme, a unique degree programme of its kind, with 20 intake which has been raised subsequently to 60.

Quality Policy of IICT

- To provide qualitative education to our students this targets to meet the anticipated requirements of stake holders.
- To improve Quality Management System on continual basic through complying with the requirements of standards.
- To render timely and satisfactory services in all portfolios to the Industry and all other stake holders.

Performance of Institute's profile

1. Human Resource Development (HRD)

➤ **B.Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology.**

- Total 228 students are studying in B.Tech programme.
- 431 Students serving the trade which includes higher studies in premier institutes like IITs, NITIE, ISM, IIM,

NIFT etc.

- **Futuristic plan:** It has been possible to draft the futuristic plan which includes introduction of M.Tech in Carpet & Textile Management with 20 intakes and Ph.D. Programme covering Pre Ph.D. Course Centre for Textiles at IICT. More labs are also going to be created to cover advanced and novel activities like advanced Carpet & Home textiles manufacturing, Fashion/ Style/Texture, Designs, Information Technology EDP, Personality Dev./ language skill including foreign language other than English.

In this endeavor a holistic approach of repositioning of IICT will be made. The DPR for Phase III expansion is also submitted

- **Training through Projects.**
 - More than 3500 Trainees have been successfully trained which covers areas like designing & Technical Development, Carpet weaving & soft skills, Craft awareness, Information Technology. A Great pool of trained designers are serving the industry besides free lancing by some trained person. Self employment besides engagement by contractors for other trained personal has taken place.
- **International Distance Learning Programme (IDL P)**
 - Industry-driven special courses & IDLP Packages.

- Industry can take benefit by enrolling their representative (s) on desired topic(s) by paying fee (@ Rs. 6000/- per topic) through IDLP conducted by IICT in collaboration with Ag research Ltd, New Zealand.

- **Short term courses:** Tailor made Industry driven Short Term Training programs run time to time.

- **MES based: Application of Computer and IT in Carpet Manufacturing.** Carpet and Textile design using CAD Carpet Yarn Dyeing Carpet weaving Spinning of woolen yarn Washing & Finishing of Carpet. More than 5000 persons have been trained so far to mitigate the skill gap.

2. **Design Creation and Development (DCD)**

Design Bank Created- More than 15000 designs are in place out of which around 3500 designs have been utilized by industry for commercial purpose. The variety of Design Bank includes Traditional INDIAN Motifs (Like: Harappa, Ajanta, Mughal, Rangoli, Jaipuri, Fulkari, Kantha, Paithani, Kalamkari, Banarasi, Jamewar etc.), modern motifs etc. as per trend.

3. **Research and Development (R&D)**

Product Development: Quite a few product development activities have been completed at institutional level and or in collaboration which includes: Coir Based Carpet, Silk Carpet, Eri

silk Carpet, Modacrylic based carpet, Handmade Astroturf type Carpet, Natural fiber based carpet, Natural dyeing, Organic product, Substitute to polyester shaggy, Bujbun Utilization, Vertical Blind, Coir Paper and Coir Silk.

Another revolutionary research supported by CCRI Alleppey, Kerala of Coir Board, Kochi is continuing for coir silk. Commercial Stage trials with reputed Rayon Manufacturing co.(Grasim & Century Rayon) are being undertaken. The value addition will benefit coconut growers and support industrialization for coir paper & coir silk Production in coconut production intensive states like Kerala, Tamilnadu of the country. A proprietary move on supplement to Make in India Mission - Industry to come forward and explore.

- Concept of Ergonomic and Flexible Tufting Frame:
- Cross Bar Horizontal Loom CBHL (Wooden or Metallic) for Hand knotted and Tibetan, Shaggy, Soumak etc
- India Knot: A proprietary one of IICT which permits semi knotting in loom, a supplement to Make in India Mission - Industry to come forward & Explore
- Snehabha Carpet Backing System: Polymer Backing Technology, Light weight, Washable Reported it's features & feasibility in publications like carpet e world
- Another Terry leno Structure: proprietary

Make in India move to provide a new/ cost effective carpet terry structure.

- The benefit of this R&D concept can be taken by carpet & Home textile includes towel industry at large to enhance their market/ market share/performance.
4. **Technical Support to the Industry (TSI).**
- Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry through its various laboratories such as CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical & Chemical Labs & Carpet Lab to fulfill their needs to compete with the global market.
 - IICT Laboratories are NABL Accredited hence test reports are acceptable internationally.
 - "KALEEN BANDHU"- The forum for Industry – IICT Interface remained active through interactive programmes.

Result Frame Work document (RFD)

compliance: Institute achieved Score of 98 % for the activities Human Resource Development (HRD), Research & Development (R &D), Design Creation & Development (DCD), Technical Support & Service (TSI) and Infrastructure & Administration. This clearly indicates that IICT fulfils the targeted requirement of stake holders given by Govt.

Salient achievement of the year

- Executive Committee (EC) meetings held dated 25.07.2018, 03.04.2018,

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01.11.2017, 04.07.2017 and Annual General Meeting (AGM) held dated 25.07.2018, 04.07.2017.

- UP Awas Evum Vikas Parishad, Varanasi has undertaken the Construction & Development Works at Pipris Campus of IICT.
- Prof. (Dr)K.K.Goswami, Ex Director IICT- Book : Advances in Carpet Manufacture 2nd edition, Elsevier publication.
- Various faculties of IICT participated and presented Research paper in International conferences, seminars, Workshop etc. and represented IICT successfully at various forums like NITTTR, Kolkata, NIMI, Chennai, UPTTI, Kanpur, BHU, Varanasi etc.
- Various workshops like- One Design project in Handmade carpet with traditional aspects of Indian Motifs;

Indian Design in Dari Crafts; Indian tufted carpet Designs crafts; communication ability in craft context were successfully organized in the Institute.

- Shri Raghvendra Singh, I.A.S., Secretary (Textiles), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India along with the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Chairman IICT, Hon'ble MP, Bhadohi and others visited Institute and directions / advice are being followed by the Institute.
- The merger activity of IICT, Bhadohi with BHU, Varanasi has been considered by MHOT and the matter is in process.

Institute has been able to fulfill long time pending demand of the sector for technical experts through its B.Tech. Technocrats and the same is continuing. Industry has also come forward and placed these technocrats suitably in their organization.



Shri Raghvendra Singh, Secretary (Textiles) visiting IICT along with Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP), Bhadohi, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), CEPC Chairman and others on 02-09-2018



Shri Raghvendra Singh, IAS, Secretary (Textiles) visiting IICT along with Shri Santmanu, IAS, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), CEPC Chairman and others on 02-09-2018



Shri Shantmanu, IAS Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) lighting the Lamp in the presence of Shri Rajendra Prasad, Director In-charge, IICT –DM, Bhadohi, Ex-Director, IICT Prof. (Dr.) K.K.Goswami and others on 11-08-2018

v. METAL HANDICRAFTS SERVICE CENTRE

The Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (M.H.S.C.) functions under the administrative control of the Office of the Development Commissioner (H) in the Ministry of Textiles and is managed by a Governing Council consisting of representative of the Government of India, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, trade and related associations.

Objectives of the Centre:-

1. To bring about quality improvement in production of art metal wares and to enhance their export worthiness
2. To offer training facilities for up gradation of skills of crafts persons and techniques engaged in the metal art wares industry.
3. To set up **Common Facility Centre (CFC)** this may help to exporters to improve the finishing of the handicrafts products
4. To offer testing facilities as per international norms of quality aspects by its NABL accredited testing lab.
5. To provide continuous **Research & Development (R & D)** in the field of metal finishing & allied activities of metal handicrafts industry.

Achievements made during 1st April 2018 to November 2018

- i. From the CFC MHSC achieved revenue of Rs.83.94 lakhs from 1st April 2018 to September 2018.
- ii. From the RTC Laboratory MHSC had revenue of Rs.19.66 lakhs from 1st April 2018 to September 2018.

Total revenue earned from CFC & RTC Laboratory is Rs. 103.60 lakhs.

The data available in the Centre shows from the above CFC & RTCL at least 860 exporters, manufactures, buyers/ buying agents and artisans from Moradabad & surrounding area derived the benefits in diverse ways as testing & certification or finishing.

Details of Unaudited Income & Expenditure of the Centre for the FY- 2017 -18

Year	Income (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
2017 – 18	Rs. 184.47	Rs. 146.74

- a. National Accreditation Board of Testing & Calibration Laboratories has been conducted the Assessment of RTC Laboratory for the renewal of NABL Accreditation on dated 12.07.2017 – 13.07.2017 , 19.07.2017 – 20.07.2017 & 23.08.2017 by team of Auditors appointed by NABL with Lead Assessor Dr. Y. C. Nijhawan [Ex. Director National Test House] & same has been achieved by the Centre Successfully.
- b. MHSC has trained 2929 trainees under ISDS programme of the Ministry of

Textiles in the trade of Computer Aided Design [CAD], Electroplating and Effluent Treatment, Engraving, Quality Control, Lacquering and Painting, Welding and Soldering, Powder Coating, and Packaging after obtaining the approval of National Skills Qualification Frame Work (NSQF) of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship and placement of 74 % trained candidates have been achieved successfully with the help of tie-up institutions.

- c. MHSC have started 04 Nos of Integrated Design Program (IDP) sanctioned from ODC (H) in various places of India. MHSC have also started 03 No of Design Workshops .
- d. About 2000 artisans are benefitted directly or indirectly by organising IDP & DW programmes of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India . It is also planned to conduct more programmes in futures on seeing the successes rate of the programmes.

EXPENSION OF CFC FACILITIES UNDER MEGA CLUSTER SCHEME:-

All the equipment of the CFC is reached and dry installation of electroplating plants are completed, Installation of Etching and cutting machines Equipments and Process Lab equipment are in process . In the plating section silver plating on brass, aluminum and iron are available. Barrell plating

facilities is also available in the CFC which is new introduction of the facility in Moradabad Handicraft industry. Further fund of Rs. 3.42 Crs is required to fill the chemicals and raw materials to make the plant operational. However, initiatives are taken to release the grant to MHSC to fulfill this mission of running the Mega Cluster

EXPENSION OF RTC LABORATORY UNDER MEGA CLUSTER SCHEME:-

Expansion of RTC Laboratory is going on as per International Standards under Mega Cluster Scheme for the testing of wood, glass, resin other than metal. The testing laboratory will have all the facilities .**Millipore – Water Purification System, Mettler Balance – XP -204-0.1 mg , Floor Balance with 100 kgs weights, Hand Held Analyzer ,Radiation Detector, BOD Incubator ,BOD Digester, Vickers Hardness, Rockwell Harness, Thermal Shock Tester, Spark Emission Spectrophotometer, Elemental Analyzer CHNS, ED-XRF – XDV , Coulscope &Microwave Digester** installed and made operational for the testing of Metal Handicrafts Exporters , Manufacturers & Artisans

Recent visit of Dignitaries to MHSC, Moradabad.

- (a) Shri Rakesh Kumar, IAS, District Magistrate Moradabad visited MHSC reviewed the complete functioning of

MHSC, Moradabad .



(b) Shri Rajesh Kumar ,IAS, Divisional Commissioner (Moradabad) visited MHSC reviewed the complete functioning of MHSC, Moradabad



(c) - Shri Atul Kumar Tiwari , IAS , Add Secretary , MOT visited MHSC reviewed the complete functioning of MHSC, Moradabad



vi. National Centre for Design and Product Development, New Delhi

THEMATIC DISPLAY OF PRODUCTS OF NATIONAL AWARD AND SHILP GURU AWARD 2016 DURING THE AWARD CEREMONY AT RAIPUR, CHHATTISGARH

NCDPD set up the thematic display of products of National Award and Shilp Guru Awards 2016 during the award ceremony at Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay Auditorium. Raipur, Chhattisgarh. The program was organized on 14th September 2018. NCDPD set up the display in an organized and impressive manner.





EXIM BANK AND BCDI JOINTLY ORGANIZED WORKSHOP FOR BAMBOO AND CANE CRAFTSMEN IN ASSAM

Export import Bank of India (EXIM Bank) in association with BCDI organized a design development training workshop for Bamboo & Cane artisans in Barpeta, Assam. The sanctioned amount was Rs.10.25 lakhs. The 30 days long workshop was conducted in a remote village in Assam to train 25 artisans.

The objective of the workshop was to enable the craftsmen to design new products suitable for national as well as international markets. The workshop provided an opportunity to the artisans to know different methods of treatment of bamboo and other raw materials and innovative ideas for development of new products with a professional touch. The workshop was successfully concluded.





SETTING UP OF THEME PAVILLION AND THEMATIC DISPLAY DURING NATIONAL HANDLOOM DAY AT JAIPUR

NCDPD set up Theme pavilion and thematic display of Indian handlooms

for O/o. Development Commissioner (Handlooms) for the National Handloom Day held on August 2018 at Jaipur. The facilitation desk, invitation card and entire graphics was also prepared by NCDPD.



vii. BAMBOO & CANE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE, AGARTALA,

1. Design & Technical Training Workshop on Bamboo Handicrafts at

2. Barpeta, Assam

Design & Technical Training Workshop for Bamboo & Cane Craftsmen in Assam was conducted by Bamboo &

Cane Development Institute from 29th April 2018 to 4th June 2018 at Barpeta, Assam. It was sponsored by Export-Import Bank of India.

Funding/ Collaborating Agency : EXIM Bank

Nature of Programme : Training

Duration: 29th April 2018 to 4th June 2018

No. of Participants. 16



3. Training on Bamboo Round Stick making

Total 10 participants from Nagpur Agarbatti Cluster Association, Maharashtra. Main objective of training

is to learn the bamboo Round stick making machine operations, adjustment, and its maintenance etc.

Funding/ Collaborating Agency : Nagpur Agarbatti Cluster Association,

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Maharashtra

Number of Programme : 7 days

Nature of Programme : Industrial attachment on Bamboo round stick making

Duration : 8 days

No. of Participants. : 10



4. Tripura Bamboo Workshop Bridging Japan and India by Bamboo

A Workshop on Bridging Japan and India by Bamboo was organised by Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) Assam at Bamboo and Cane Development Institute, Agartala on 2nd August 2018. On that occasion Japan

Economic Minister and Forest minister of Tripura and other official officers were present. Famous Japanese Artisan and Shilp- guru of Tripura, traditional Northeast artisans exchange their crafts ideas and developed craft items.

Funding/ Collaborating Agency:
North Eastern Council (NEC)

No. of Programmes / Duration:
1 day

Nature of Programme:
Craft exchange between Japan and India

Period:
2nd August 2018

No. of Participants:
Approx 50



Guwahati

One Month Residential Bamboo Furniture Training Sponsored by North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of DoNER, Govt. of India, In collaboration with Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC), Guwahati



Funding/ Collaborating Agency :
North Eastern Council

No. of Programmes/Duration
1 month

Nature of Programme Training

Duration
29th August to 27th September 2018

No. of Participants
16



6. **One Month Training for Students of ‘Diploma in Bamboo Technology’ Of Bamboo research & Training Centre, Chichpalli**

Funding/ Collaborating Agency :
Bamboo Research & Training Centre

No. of Programmes/Duration
1 month

Nature of Programme Training

Duration
4th September to 3rd October 2018

No. of Participants
14





viii. NATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS MUSEUM

The National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum (NHHM) also popularly known as Crafts Museum is located at Pragati Maidan, Bhairon Marg, New Delhi. It is a subordinate office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles.

Objective

Its main objectives are: to increase public awareness about India's ancient traditions of handicrafts and handlooms, provide an interactive forum for craftspersons, designers, exporters, scholars and the public, help craftspersons find a platform for marketing without middlemen and serve as a resource centre for Indian handicraft and handloom traditions. Collection, conservation and preservation of craft specimens and the revival, reproduction and development of art and craft are the activities of the Crafts Museum.

Museum Collection:

The Museum has a collection of over 32,000 artifacts consisting of metal icons, lamp and incense burners, ritual accessories, items of everyday life,

wood carvings, painted wood and paper Mache, dolls, toys, puppets, masks, folk and tribal paintings and sculptures, terracotta, folk and tribal jewellery and an entire section of traditional Indian textiles. They are exhibited in the Folk and Tribal Art Gallery, Temple Gallery, Court Craft Gallery and Textile Gallery and the rest are kept in the Museum Collection Store.

Crafts Demonstration Programme :

The Museum attempts to support traditional handicrafts and handlooms through its regular Craft Demonstration Programme organized through the year. Craftsmen are invited for the Crafts Demonstration Programme to demonstrate their skills and to sell their products.

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 and four open-air theatres have also been developed in the complex, namely:

- Kadambari Theatre
Saranga Amphitheatre
- Angan Manch
Pilkhan Manch

Library:

The Museum has a specialized reference Library with more than 20,000 reference books and other periodicals on traditional Indian arts, crafts, textiles and major anthropological works on Indian tribes etc.

Details of Exhibitions

1. Exhibition named "**Weaving Identity**" **Textile richness in Latin America & the Caribbean** was held from 8th March 2018 to 8th April,2018 by the Embassy of Mexico.
2. Exhibition titled **Hast** was organised by the Embassy of Portugal from 17th April

2018 to 29th April 2018.

Visit of Foreign Delegation

1. 50 member Nepalese Delegation visited Crafts Museum on 23rd April 2017
2. Spouse of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Serbia visited the Crafts Museum on 3rd May,2018 .
3. Ambassador of Turkey along with his wife and two guests visited Crafts Museum on 8th October,2018
4. Korean Delegation comprising 34 members along with 3 officials from the Ministry of Youth Affairs visited Crafts Museum on 8th November, 2018.

Financial Status :

In the current F/y, the budget of NHHM under various heads have been reduced to Rs. 6.08 Cr from Rs. 19.00 Cr as compared with last F/y.



Spouse of Dy PM & Min of Foreign Affairs of the republic of Serbia Visit at Craft Museum on 03 May 2018



Performing Yoga by employees of Min of Textiles at NHHM On the eve of International Yoga Day on 21 Jun 2018.

CHAPTER-11

TEXTILE PROMOTION IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

11.1 NORTH EAST REGION TEXTILE PROMOTION SCHEME (NERTPS)

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

11.2 Initiatives under NERTPS:

11.2.1 Sericulture: Under NERTPS, Sericulture projects have been approved for implementation in the potential districts identified in North Eastern States, under three broad categories viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) and Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP) and Aspirational Districts (AD).

11.2.1.1 Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP):(16 Projects)

11.2.1.1(a) Fourteen (14) projects have been approved, with a total cost of Rs.586.17 crore (GoI share of Rs.483.35 crore) for implementation in Assam including BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura. The projects will support 27,010 acres plantation of Mulberry, Eri & Muga. While fifteen (15) projects are meant for implementation by the State Sericulture Departments, one project - Creation of Seed Infrastructure is implemented by CSB to produce and ensure uninterrupted supply of quality seed to NE States. Upto March, 2019, Rs.418.54 crore has been released for the above projects, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.359.73 crore (86%). The projects “Seed Infrastructure Units of CSB” and “Silk Printing Unit at Tripura” are detailed below-





11.2.1.1(b) Seed Infrastructure Units in CSB: To create infrastructure for production of quality seed in Mulberry, Eri and Muga Sectors in NE, a project was approved at total cost of Rs 37.71

crore (100% Central assistance). This scheme envisages construction of six (6) seed infrastructure units [(one (1) mulberry seed unit at Jorhat (Assam), four (4) muga seed units at Silchar (Assam), Mokukchung (Nagaland), Kokrajhar (BTC-Assam), Tura (Meghalaya) and one (1) Eri seed unit at Topatoli (Assam)] with a production capacity of 30 lakh mulberry Dfls and 21.51 lakh Muga& Eri Dfls]. Rs.35.82 crore has so far been released for this project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs 32.54 crore (91%).



11.2.1.1(c) Silk Printing Unit at Tripura: To modernize the Silk printing facilities for value addition to the silk and fabric produced in Tripura, a project for establishment of Silk Processing and Printing Unit under NERTPS was

approved at a total cost of Rs.3.71 crore (100% Central assistance). This unit targets to print and process 1.50 lakh metre silk per annum. So far Rs 3.52 crore has been released for the purpose.



11.2.1.2 Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP): (8 Projects)

Eight (8) projects to import substitute bivoltine silk with a total cost of Rs.236.78 crore and GoI share of Rs.210.41 crore have been sanctioned under NERTPS. The project envisages covering 500 acres in 2 blocks of each district involving about 1,100 women sericulturists /State. Overall, it aims to cover 4,000 acres of mulberry plantation benefitting around 9,071 women stakeholders covering in all NE States (except Manipur). Upto March, 2019, Rs.199.88 crore has been released for the project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.167.46 crore (84%).



Under Sericulture sector of NERTPS (ISDP & IBSDP), there are a total of 24 projects, covering Mulberry, Eri and Muga silk are being implemented in all NE States, with a total cost of Rs.822.94 crore, of which GoI share is Rs.693.76 crore. The objective of these projects is to establish sericulture as viable commercial activity, by creating necessary infrastructure and imparting skills to the locals for silkworm rearing and allied activities in the value chain. The projects are proposed to bring around 31,010 acres of plantation under Mulberry, Eri and Muga sectors and expected to contribute additional production of 2,285 MT raw silk during the project period and to generate employment for 2,30,500 persons.

Against GoI share of Rs.620.42 crore released for the above 24 projects, an expenditure of Rs.527.63 crore has been incurred (85%). Upto March, 2019, about 30,652 acres have been brought under host plantation of Mulberry, Eri and Muga covering 42,026 beneficiaries and produced 2,614 MT of raw silk.

11.2.1.3 New Sericulture Projects (including ISDP, IBSDP & Aspirational Districts):(14 Projects)

Considering the potentialities for sericulture development in NE, Ministry of Textiles has approved **14 new projects** for implementation from 2018-19 onwards with a total project cost of Rs.284.02 cr, of which GoI share is Rs.261.30 cr to cover 17,141

beneficiaries resulting in production of 366 MT of silk during the project period covering 7,160 acres of plantation from Mulberry, Eri, Muga and Oak Tasar sectors. Besides 3 new Eri spun silk mills established in Assam, BTC & Manipur States will produce 165 MT of Eri spun silk yarn per annum. Besides, Govt. of India initiated development of silk industry in the **Aspirational Districts** in one/two blocks per district covering either Mulberry, Eri, Muga or Oak Tasar as per the potential of the district with the involvement of State Governments. The projects are:

- (1) Establishment of Eri Spun Silk Mill in Assam,
- (2) Establishment of Eri Spun Silk Mill in BTC,
- (3) Establishment of Eri Spun Silk Mill in Manipur,
- (4) Large Scale Eri Farming in Arunachal Pradesh,
- (5) Integrated Eri Silk Development Project for Sustainable Livelihood to Women folk of BTC through Tapioca plantation,
- (6) Bivoltine Sericulture Development project through Women Empowerment in Wokha district of Nagaland
- (7) Sericulture Development in Aspirational District of Mizoram

- (8) Sericulture Development in Aspirational District of Nagaland
- (9) Sericulture Development in Aspirational Districts of Assam
- (10) Sericulture Development in Aspirational Districts of BTC
- (11) Sericulture Development in Aspirational District of Meghalaya
- (12) Integrated Muga Silk Development for Sustainable Livelihood in Arunachal Pradesh.
- (13) Eri Silk Development Project through Women Empowerment in Chungtia of Mokokchung, district, Nagaland.
- (14) Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project in Sapahijala in Tripura.

Upto March, 2019, Rs.22.85 crore has been released by MoT as first instalment for the newly approved projects.

11.2.1.4 Progress for ongoing projects:

Against GoI share of Rs.643.26 crore released for the above ongoing projects, an expenditure of Rs.527.63 crore has been incurred (85%). Upto March, 2019, about 30,652 acres have been brought under host plantation of Mulberry, Eri and Muga covering 42,026 beneficiaries and produced 2,614 MT of raw silk. The summary of overall Sericulture projects being implemented under NERTPS is given in the

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Table below:

#	State	Total Project cost (Rs. Cr.)	GoI Share (Rs.Cr.)	GoI Release up to March 2019	Beneficiaries (Nos)		Output during project (MT)	
				(Rs. Cr.)	Target	Achmt	Target	Achmt(P) (upto March 2019)**
I	Integrated Sericulture Development Project							
1	Assam	66.67	47.42	37.48	5,965	5,965	196	343.25
2	BTC	34.92	24.68	22.62	3,356	3,356	171	259.00
3	BTC(IEDPB)	11.41	10.61	10.08	654	654	60	86.65
4	BTC(Soil to Silk)	55.36	53.12	37.09	3,526	2,345	245	136.00
5	Arunachal Pradesh	18.42	18.42	17.50	1,805	1,672	79	17.50
6	Manipur (Valley)	149.76	126.60	107.55	6,613	5,555	450	575.00
7	Manipur (Hill)	30.39	24.67	20.50	2,169	1,201	68	60.53
8	Meghalaya	30.16	21.91	19.57	2,856	2,856	162	219.39
9	Mizoram	32.49	24.49	23.26	1,683	1,683	117	134.56
10	Mizoram(IMS DP)	13.52	12.83	12.19	833	800	16	1.75
11	Nagaland	31.47	22.66	21.52	2,678	2,678	166	268.36
12	Nagaland (IESDP)	13.66	12.83	12.19	1,053	1,053	72	34.37
13	Nagaland (PCT)	8.57	8.48	8.06	400	406	Post cocoon & post yarn activities.	
14	Tripura	47.95	33.20	29.58	3,432	3,432	275	289.90
15	Tripura (Printing)	3.71	3.71	3.52	-	-	1.50 lakh mts./yr	
16	Mulberry & Vanya Seed Infrastructure under CSB	37.71	37.71	35.82	-	-	30 lakh Mulberry & 3.70 lakhs Muga / Eri dfls / yr	
	Total (I)	586.17	483.35	418.54	37,023	33,656	2,076	2,426.27
II	Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project							
17	Assam	29.55	26.28	24.96	1,144	1,144	29	36.01
18	BTC	30.06	26.75	25.41	1,188	1,188	26	28.80
19	Arunachal Pradesh	29.47	26.20	24.89	1,144	663	20	5.00
20	Meghalaya	29.01	25.77	24.47	1,044	1,033	27	26.10
21	Mizoram	30.15	26.88	25.54	1,169	1,169	26	23.10
22	Nagaland	29.43	26.16	24.85	1,144	1,144	27	13.38
23	Sikkim	29.68	26.43	25.11	1,094	885	27	8.50
24	Tripura	29.43	25.95	24.65	1,144	1,144	27	47.05
	Total (II)	236.78	210.41	199.88	9071	8,370	209.00	187.94
	IEC			2.00				
III	New Projects							
25	Ar. Pradesh (ILSEF)	37.25	35.65	9.12	1,270	-	86	
26	Assam(ESSM)	21.53	19.09	-	2,500	-	-	-

27	BTC(ESSM)	21.53	19.09	-	2,500	-	-	-
28	Manipur(ESSM)	21.53	19.09	-	2,500	-	-	-
29	Mizoram (AD)	11.56	10.82	3.45	650	-	20	-
30	Nagaland (AD)	14.65	13.49	4.50	965	-	18	-
31	BTC -IESDP(Tap)	18.63	17.35	5.78	1,400	-	45	-
32	Nagaland -Biv	22.43	20.68	-	436	-	18	-
	Total(III)	169.11	155.27	22.85	12,221	0	202	0
IV	New Projects							
33	Assam-AD	21.03	19.55	-	1,200	-	55	-
34	BTC-AD-	20.28	18.64	-	960	-	22	-
35	Ar, Pradesh IMSDP	12.69	12.15	-	750	-	12	-
36	Meghalaya-AD	12.08	10.97	-	410	-	14	-
37	Nagaland-Chungtia	17.74	17.11	-	500	-	26	-
38	Tripura-Sepahijala	31.11	27.64	-	1,100	-	35	-
	Total(IV)	114.92	106.05	-	4,920	-	164	-
	Grand Total (I+II+III+IV)	1,106.97	955.08	643.26	63,235	42,026	2,651	2,614.21

P: Provisional **basically, the project period is for 3-years and it is continuing for further period to complete the target. However, the production has increased against the target since the project period is extended.

Monitoring of Projects: These projects are implemented under the monitoring, supervision and guidance of central Silk Board (CSB). A Management Information System(MIS) has been developed to get the real time information on all sericulture projects. Out of 42,026 beneficiaries covered under various projects (upto March, 2019, 35,227 beneficiaries' data has been uploaded in MIS).

11.2.2 Apparel & Garment Making Project:

The project was introduced with a view to promote industrial garmenting in North East through local entrepreneurs. Under this Project plug and play Centers (factories) which are well equipped with high-end industrial garmenting

machineries have been set up in each NE States and Sikkim @ Rs.18.18 crore per center. Seven (7) Centers have been inaugurated and facilities have been made available to the entrepreneurs for operationalisation. It is expected that the project will not only open new avenues for industrial garmenting in North East but also trigger growth of allied industries in NER.

11.2.3 Handloom projects: As per the handloom census 2009-10, there are 21.60 lakh weavers and 15.50 lakh handlooms in North Eastern Region (NER). In contrast to the national trend, the North Eastern States recorded an increase in the number of weavers' households from 14.60 lakh weavers' households (in 1995) to 15.10 lakh weavers' households (Census 2009-10). A majority of looms in the North

Eastern States are engaged in domestic production and relatively less proportion are into mixed production i.e domestic as well as commercial production. This is primarily because handloom weaving is part of the culture across all social groups in NER. As per Census 2009-10, the dominance of female weavers in the total weavers' work force is highest in North Eastern States. Under NERTPS handloom sector has been supported with following interventions:

11.2.3.1 Cluster Development Projects for

Handlooms: 195 cluster development projects with a financial outlay of Rs. 98.08 crore are under implementation under this scheme. The support is

provided for design interventions, diversification of product lines and marketing.

states, various projects have been sanctioned. The details of the approved/sanctioned projects are given as under :

11.2.3.2 Marketing Promotion: Financial assistance is provided for marketing support to the handloom weavers under the Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme. During the year 2017-18, an amount of Rs. 531.56 lakh has been released to NER States and a total of 19 expos have been sanctioned. During 2018-19, a total of 12 Expos were sanctioned and Rs. 196.73 Lakhs was released under the same.

11.2.4 Handicrafts Sector: For overall integrated and sustainable development of handicrafts sector in North-Eastern

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sr. No.	Name of Project and Implementing Agency	Total Project Cost	GOI Share	Fund Released	Fund Utilized	State/ I.A. Share	Number of artisans benefited/ to be benefited
1.	Comprehensive Development of NE handicrafts product through Marketing approach – EPCH	12.48	12.48	4.05	4.05	Nil	1960
2.	Integrated Development of Hand crafted Bamboo, Natural Fibre and textile based Clusters for Nagaland – Govt. of Nagaland (Directorate of Industries)	6.59	6.59	3.06	1.47	Nil	550
3.	Comprehensive Development of Terracotta Crafts at Manipur – Govt. of Manipur, (MHHDC Ltd.)	2.05	1.845	0.58	0.58	0.205	250

4.	Comprehensive Development of Terracotta Crafts at Tripura – Govt. of Tripura (Director, Indl. Tripura)	2.05	1.845	0.58	0.00	0.205	250
5.	Setting up of Integrated Textile Tourism Complex at Nongpoh, Meghalaya (Directorate of Sericulture & Weaving)	7.98	7.98	3.99	00	00	5000 (Artisans/ weaver/ Sericulture farmer)
7.	Integrated Design Development Project with Marketing linkage – (CCIC, New Delhi)	1.98	1.98	0.99	00	00	400
8.	Project of Integrated Development of Hand Crafted Bamboo, Natural Fibre and Textile based cluster in 7 cluster of Assam (A R T F E D , Guwahati)	9.705	9.705	0.00	00	00	2450
9.	Strengthening of Bamboo & Cane Development Institute for Promotion of Bamboo & Cane Handicrafts on a sustainable basis at BCDI, Agartalla. By NCDPD, New Delhi	2.02	2.02	0.00	00	00	--
10.	Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts in Manipur by MH-HDC, Imphal	10.08	9.08	0.00	00	1.008	6000

11.2.5 Powerloom Project at Manipur:

The first powerloom project has been introduced in Manipur with total project cost of Rs 13.17 crore and GOI share of Rs 9.22 crore. Under the project the Government provides support for construction of workshop and installation of powerlooms (including preparatory machines) for the powerloom weavers. The project is

under progress.

11.2.6 Focussed Incubation Center in Jute using digital printing technology:

A project with total cost of Rs 3.75 crore and GOI share of 2.75 crore is implemented at Guwahati to create facility for digital printing for jute fabrics. Setting up of facility along with procurement of machines is under progress.

CHAPTER-12
ICT INITIATIVES IN TEXTILES**Digital Readiness in Ministry of Textiles**

The Ministry of Textiles has been actively promoting the Digital initiatives of Government of India, the objective of the digital India programme is to ensure that government services are transparent, easily accessible to citizens. The IT division of the ministry is actively working towards improvement of network infrastructure and making the IT application systems available on high speed broadband. Most of the applications are hosted on National cloud services (MeghRaj). Most of the schemes and services of the ministry and its organisations are accessible to citizens anytime anywhere.

To realize the vision and mission of the government, the Ministry has taken various initiatives to enhance its e-governance services. The implementation of G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-office suite, e-Samiksha, e-Procurement etc., development of MIS on handlooms & handicrafts schemes, NGO portal for Handicraft sector, Development of scheme for capacity building in Textiles (Samarth) has resulted into improved functioning leading to delivery of quality services. The ministry and its organizations are using video conferencing services extensively with different states and departments on regular basis. Important VCs sessions such as Union Textiles Minister interacted with DMs and beneficiaries of various states, participation of attached and

subordinate offices of the ministry in SoMs chaired by Secretary and attending regular Pragati sessions by Secretary(Textiles) taken by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. The ICT infrastructure in sections has been upgraded with the latest desktops and software connected with Udyog Bhawan's Giga-bit LAN/WAN/Wireless network with IPv6 compatibility.

The desktop video conference facility has also been established with senior officers of the ministry. Training programs were organized during the year for the officers of the Ministry, attached offices on various applications at the Ministry, NIC, DeitY, NDC Shastri Park, Delhi.

NIC-TID is providing technical and functional support to the ministry and its subordinate/attached offices. It is responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance and co-ordination in hosting of websites and ensures their 24x7 availability. They also facilitate access to various on-line e-governance services on cloud, developing/deploying of various application systems, providing network support services and maintaining the ICT infrastructure.

Website Management

The Content Management Framework (CMF) based website of the Ministry of Textiles, office of DC(Handicrafts), DC(Handlooms) were made compliant with GIGW (Guidelines

for Indian Government Website) guidelines, making it compatible with multiple mode of accessibility, accessible to visually impaired persons with bi-lingual support. The Content Management System (CMS) is in place to ensure the timely web updation for the website by the concerned officials / divisions.

ICT Infrastructure up gradations

Hardware/ Software are regularly reviewed and necessary upgrades done for better performance of the LAN/ WAN /PCs. The cyber security status is regularly analyzed and necessary measures taken such as: deploying more firewalls, manageable network equipment as per the security guidelines issued time to time by GOI. System for Automatic patch management and virus detections has also been upgraded to ensure virus free zone over the LAN/ WAN/ services. New VC studio has been setup at the office of Development Commissioner(Handicrafts) and at the office of Development Commissioner(Handlooms).

e-Governance

To strengthen the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features Digitization of records and files has been done on priority. e-Office implemented in the Ministry, regular hands-on training on e-office organized for various level of officers in the ministry, Office of DC(Handlooms) and Office of DC(Handicrafts). The Digital Signature Certificate/ e-Sign implemented and being successfully used by concerned officers in file creation, movement etc. The Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry

of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions presented the Certificate of Appreciation to Ministry of Textiles in recognition of the commendable work done in implementation of e-Office. The award was received by Secretary(Textiles) at the function held in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

The G2G services like employees information system (EIS), e-Visitors System, e-Procurement portal, Public Grievances Monitoring System, Parliament questions /answers (e-Reply), Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System(AEBAS), New version of ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS), SPARROW system, e-Visitors Monitoring System, Foreign Visits Management System, e-Political Clearance System, Appellate Monitoring System, Court Cases Monitoring System, Public Financial Management System (PFMS), Government Land Information System (GLIS) and DBT are implemented and are being maintained in the ministry.

New initiatives

1. Preparation of ICT Roadmap for Ministry of Textiles and its Organizations

An ICT roadmap has been initiated to suggest measures to bring out integration among different units of the Ministry and for better utilization of existing IT resources. This is necessary to bring in synergy across the resources (includes manpower, information, IT systems and hardware etc.) within the Ministry. Such

- a road map will give direction for the future IT initiatives with proper vision and purpose in the Ministry. The need is to create enterprise level architecture which will help in future integrating IT services. The main objective is to get relevant data from various existing IT systems of the organizations under this Ministry for creation of a comprehensive master database for data analytics using business intelligence tools. It is the intention to have a web portal, which will provide analytics supporting to decision making. Data analytics tools are proposed to be used resulting in reduced man hours, quality output, accuracy, repeatability, accountability, feedback and transparency.
2. The development of web-based and mobile application for Handloom Mark Scheme is in progress and it will provide:
 - Access to beneficiaries to submit new applications for availing handloom mark under prevailing scheme.
 - SMS and Email Notifications at every stage.
 - Provide online application & claim status to all stake holders.
 - Workflow Implementation & handloom mark labels online.
 - Online Grievance System.
 - Online verification of handloom labels issued by Textiles Committee, Mumbai.
 3. Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector)

The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) is managed by a robust and live Management Information System. Ministry of Textile has facilitated a "Public Dashboard" which provides real time progress of the scheme. The Public Dashboard gives a state wise view which can be further drilled down to district level training progress. One can also view live training centers and number of candidates undergoing training.

The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) issues e-Certificates to trainees who complete their training and pass the Assessment Examination. This certificate contains a QR Code which can be scanned through a mobile based barcode scanner to check the authenticity of the certificate. Alternatively, the certificate can also be verified by going to the online facility on ISDS website.
 4. DBT Portal for Handicrafts sector has been initiated. DBT aims at timely transfer of benefit to the citizen. Through the DBT, Government intend to achieve electronic transfer of benefits, reduce delays in payments and most importantly, accurate targeting of beneficiaries, thereby curbing leakages and duplication.
 5. e-Office has been fully implemented in the Ministry, in the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and

office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms). Training Program on all modules of e-Office was organized for all the officers and staff.

6. e-DHAGA (Integration of Biometric Authentication in Yarn Supply Scheme)

- Implementation of Aadhaar authentication version 2.5 which includes virtual id is in progress.
- An ERP portal and e-Dhaga mobile application was launched under Digital India initiative to facilitate handloom weavers.
- The system facilitates the handloom weavers to place their indents and make payments online.
- More than 2.5 Lakhs weavers benefitted through this application.

ICT implementation in Attached/Sub-ordinate organizations

Attached and subordinate offices under the

Ministry have developed and updated their software applications, also upgraded their ICT infrastructure as per requirement with structured and wireless LAN with IPv6 compatibility. These offices have enhanced their respective websites with more user centric features and GIGW compliance. Various application forms required by the public or trade community for submitting proposals under different schemes are provided on the site for download. Plenty of statistical / analytical reports on Industrial databases are being published for the reference by the industry. Respective regional offices / field level offices were also equipped with adequate ICT infrastructure. Mobile governance is being encouraged in field offices for better operational efficiency.

Use of GeM portal in Government procurement Ministry of Textiles, office of DC (Handicrafts), office of DC (Handlooms) and other organisations under the ministry have been procuring goods/items through GeM portal.

CHAPTER-13

RAJBHASHA

Activities related to progressive use of official language

Hindi is the official language of the Union of India and the policy of the government aims at ensuring the increase in the progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance of the official language policy of the government, implementation of the Annual Programme and compliance of various orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official language.

Compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963

All documents such as resolutions, general orders, rules etc., under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and all papers laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament were issued bilingually, i.e. in Hindi and English.

Rule-5 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 is being implemented in letter and spirit in the Ministry.

Monitoring and Inspection

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union, monitoring is being done through reviewing the quarterly progress reports received from various offices/PSUs/Boards under administrative

control of the Ministry of Textiles and they are being monitored by inspections intermittently. Suitable instructions are issued on shortcomings noticed during these inspections and compliance thereof is being ensured.

Translation Work

Hindi Section of the Ministry is translating cabinet notes, all notifications, general orders, tenders, budget related documents, annual report, parliamentary questions, parliamentary assurances, papers related to standing committees and other parliamentary committees, documents received from office of the Minister of Textiles and Minister of State for Textiles and press releases on regular basis.

Hindi Fortnight

Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the ministry during 14-28 September, 2018. To promote usage of Hindi in the official work and to motivate officers/employees, Hindi Noting and Drafting, Hindi Translation and Language Knowledge, Hindi Essay, E-Noting, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation competitions were organized. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, appeals of Home Minister, Minister of Textiles, Minister of State for Textiles and Secretary Textiles were circulated among all attached/subordinate offices and Textile PSUs to promote maximum use of Hindi in Official

Work.

In continuation of this, all winners were awarded with cash prizes and certificates by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles **Sh. Ajay Tamta** in **Hindi Pakhwara Prize Distribution Ceremony** organized on 13th December, 2018.



Hon'ble MOS Textiles, Sh. Ajay Tamta giving away prizes to winners in Hindi Pakhwara Prize Distribution Ceremony Committees

Official Language Implemented Committee (OLIC) is constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary and In-charge of Official Language affairs. Quarterly meetings of the committee are being organized regularly. Action is being taken for the compliance of decisions related to promotion of Hindi in official work.

“Hindi Salahakar Samiti” is constituted in the Ministry. 25th meeting of the committee was organized on 20.04.2018 in Hyderabad (Telangana). Actions on the decisions taken in Hindi Salahakar Samiti meetings are taken in the light of Official Language Policy of Union.



Non-Official and Official members of the committee participating in meeting of Hindi Salahakar Samiti held on 20th April, 2018 in Hyderabad (Telangana).

CHAPTER-14**WEFARE MEASURES FOR SC/ST/WOMEN AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITY****14.1 SILK SECTOR:****IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTE SUB PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB PLAN (TSP) UNDER SILK SAMAGRA SCHEME DURING 2018-19:****14.1.1. 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 during the year 2018-19. The entire sanctioned amount of Rs. 25.00 crores (till March, 2019) has been released to States / implementing agencies towards implementation of components under SCSP during the year 2018-19.

14.1.2. TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.15.84 crores towards implementation of Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under sericulture during the year 2018-19. The entire sanctioned amount of Rs.15.84 crores (till March, 2019) has been released to States / implementing agencies towards implementation of components under TSP during the year 2018-19.

14.1.3. MAHILA KISSAN SASHAKTIKARAN PARIYOJANA (MKSP) PROJECTS FOR TASAR DEVELOPMENT:

Multi-state tasar projects under MahilaKisanSashatikaranPariyojana (MKSP) in six states are being coordinated by CSB, with an outlay of Rs. 7160.90 lakhs, shared by MoRD (Rs. 5366.15 lakhs) and CSB (Rs.1794.75 lakhs) since October 2013. The project envisages to create over 36,000 sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women in 23 districts, which are mostly Left-Wing Extremism (LWE) affected in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh & Bihar.

A total of 32898 farmers have been mobilized into 686 informal producer groups under the project 1520.8 ha of tasar host plants haven raised by 2738 farmers. 1.752 lakh dfls of nucleus seed and 10.861 lakh dfls of basic seed have been reared to produce 94.33 lakh nucleus and 320.79 lakh basic seed cocoons. 345 private graineurs processed 219.548 lakh seed cocoons and produced 51.19 lakh commercial dfls. 14231 rearers brushed 53.52 lakh dfls and produced 1749.41 lakh reeling

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

14.2. Handloom

The Handloom Sector employs 43.31 lakh persons in weaving and allied activities with 23.77 lakh handlooms. This sector is weaver-specific/occupational in nature, with the majority of weavers belonging to the poorest and the marginalized sections of the society. Work participation in handloom activity in India is dominated by female workers. About 78% handloom workers are female. The dominance of female weavers in the total weavers' workforce is the highest in the North-Eastern States where it is 99% as per the report of the Handloom Census of India (2009-10).

During 2018-19, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is implementing four schemes, namely– (i) National Handloom Development Programme (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme and (iv) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme for development of handlooms & welfare of Handloom weavers. These schemes are equally applicable to all including women. However, for construction of individual workshed, women are provided 100% financial assistance. Also, for NIOS/IGNOU courses, 75% of the fee is borne by GoI.

This office makes all effort to cover women weavers in the plan schemes and also ensure that no discrimination takes place in the implementation of the schemes.

14.3. Handicrafts

Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under one umbrella scheme namely “**National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]**” to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner.

The NHDP has following components:

- A. **Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna**
 - (i) Base line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans (AHVY)
 - (ii) Design & Technology Upgradation
 - (iii) Human Resource Development
 - (iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans.
 - (v) Infrastructure and Technology Support.
 - (vi) Research and Development
 - (vii) Marketing Support & Services
- A. **Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster Scheme)**

All these schemes play a vital role in the empowerment and upliftment of

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women artisans and artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Out of total workforce engaged in handicrafts sector, estimated 56.1% are women, and 28.30 % belong to SC/ST category (Source : Census Survey, 2012-13). There are certain crafts, which are practiced predominantly by women like embroidery, mat weaving, etc. Special attention is being paid to ensure

that a large number of women artisans get benefit of all the developmental schemes, such as training, marketing related programmes, National Awards, exhibitions, etc.

14.4. Persons with Disability

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

Sr. No	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
1.	Ministry of Textiles	44	1	89	2	59	0	-	-
2.	O/o The DC (Handloom) & its Organization	102	0	304	0	739	14	-	-
3.	National Textile Corporation	246	3	173	3	514	3	8804	41
4.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation India Limited	69	0	45	4	481	2	156	3
5.	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	73	2	91	1	883	11	139	4
6.	National Institute of Fashion Technology	831	2	337	0	763	1	-	-
7.	O/o The Textile Commissioner	62	1	242	4	325	2	-	-
8	O/o The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	38	-	398	-	1383	02	-	-
9.	The Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	38	1	100	4	199	6	65	2
10.	O/o Textile Committee	80	1	156	1	198	2	82	-
11	Central Silk Board	646	10	1232	21	1084	25	-	-

14.5 Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting

Silk

GENDER JUSTICE AND GENDER BUDGETING:

Sericulture suits both marginal and small scale land holders due to its low investment, high assured returns, short gestation period and rich opportunities for enhancement of income and generation of employment to the family members round the year. Sericulture also provides scope for the direct involvement of women. It is estimated that more than 55% of persons practising sericulture are women. Women are involved in the process of production and decision making for improving economic conditions, thereby enabling

them to gain greater recognition and status in the family and society.

On an average, 30% women beneficiaries are covered under the Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra” (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry). The R & D Institutes of CSB focus on drudgery reduction in all the activities relating to silk production chain to promote further participation of Women in Sericulture.

The man power expenditure details and allocation in respect of SC / ST and Women employees in CSB under the scheme – Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry) for the years 2018-19& 2019-20 are indicated in Annexure-I & II, respectively.

Annexure – I

CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BANGALORE – 560 068							
FORMAT FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION ON “GENDER BUDGETING” AND ON SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SC’s & ST’s							
[Rs. In lakh]							
Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2018-19 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2018-19 (Approved by MoT)		B.E 2019-20 (Proposed by CSB)	
		Total Salaries & wages	SC/ST share	Total Salaries & wages	SC/ST share	Total Salaries & wages	SC/ST share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Silk Samagra (Integrated scheme for Development of Silk Industry)	272.19	91.83	354.94	120.75	323.92	109.96

Annexure – II

CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BANGALORE – 560 068

FORMAT FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION ON “GENDER BUDGETING” AND ON SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN

[Rs. In lakh]

Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2018-19 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2018-19 (Approved by MoT)		B.E 2019-20 (Proposed by CSB)	
		Total Salaries & wages	Women share	Total Salaries & wages	Women share	Total Salaries & wages	Women share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Integrated scheme for Development of Silk Industry	272.19	47.69	354.94	62.17	323.92	59.28

CHAPTER-15
VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

15.1 The Vigilance Unit of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who is also Joint Secretary in the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission. The CVO is the nodal point in the vigilance set up and is entrusted with the following works:-

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in government functions
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate inquiry/ investigation thereon whenever necessary
- Inspections and follow up action
- Furnishing factual report/investigation report alongwith comments as required by Central Vigilance Commission
- Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission or otherwise
- Obtaining 1st and 2nd stage advices of Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary; and initiating disciplinary proceeding wherever necessary
- Seeking statutory advice of Union

Public Service Commission on the quantum of penalty to be imposed on the accused officer

- Issue of Vigilance clearance in respect of all officers/ officials in Ministry of Textiles and process cases for obtaining vigilance clearance from CVC in case of Board level officers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning under the Ministry
- Maintenance of Annual Property Returns of all officers/officials in/under Ministry of Textiles and forwarding to respective Controlling Authority/Cadres as required by DOP&T.
- Preparation of Agreed list and list of Doubtful integrity and Undesirable Contact Men (UCM).
- Works related to appointment/ extension of CVOs/part time CVOs in the organizations under the control of Ministry
- Maintenance of records for immovables and movables, valuable properties and its acknowledgement to the concerned departments.
- Holding of Vigilance Awareness Week every year and furnishing report to the CVC

15.1.1 Ministry of Textiles have sanctioned

- posts of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in following organizations functioning under the Ministry:
- (i) National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC Ltd.)
 - (ii) Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI Ltd.)
 - (iii) Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI Ltd.)
 - (iv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
 - (v) Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & Handicraft and Handloom export Corporation of India Limited (CCIC & HHEC Ltd.)

Apart from the above, there are part time Chief Vigilance Officers/Vigilance Officers in the Attached/Sub-ordinate offices and organizations functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry.

However, the overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Textiles.

15.1.2 Preventive Vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis primarily on identification of areas sensitive or prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training and the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard are followed. Action taken includes the following:-

- (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 issued from time to time.

15.1.3 During this financial year (as on date i.e. **31.03.2019**), **57** complaint cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, CVC Portal, Central Bureau of Investigation and individuals. Actions on the complaints have been initiated in-time by forwarding the same to respective Administrative Divisions and CVOs for taking appropriate action. Investigation reports/Action taken reports have been sought on certain complaints for furnishing reports to CVC. First stage advice of CVC has been sought in three cases. For seeking first stage advices of CVC, three other cases are also under process.

15.1.4 Statutory advice of UPSC has been sought in two disciplinary cases during the year. Remaining six cases are under process at different stages by the

concerned organizations functioning under the Ministry.

15.1.5 Vigilance clearance have been issued to **135** officials/officers working in/under the Ministry. Five cases of Board level officers in PSUs have been processed for seeking vigilance clearance from CVC.

15.1.6 Vigilance Awareness Week-2018 commenced with the pledge taking ceremony on 29.10.2018 to the officers/officials in the Ministry. Essay writing competition on the subject “My Vision – Corruption free India” was conducted on 29.10.2018. Debate competition

was held on 30.10.2018 on the subject “Effective vigilance can be an instrument of growth”. A talk on “vigilance sensitization”, by Shri S.P. Katnauria, Director (Retired), Ministry of Textiles was held on 31.10.2018. There was an overwhelming response for all these events. Twenty four officers/staff were awarded prizes in various categories.

The event concluded with prize distribution ceremony on 2nd November 2018. All the events were completed successfully. It was a team work of high order in which everyone participated with great enthusiasm.