

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

सत्यमेव जयते

ANNUAL REPORT 2024-2025

INDEX

Chapter No.	Contents	Page No.
1	Overview	1-9
2	Functions and Organisational Set-up	10-34
3	Export Promotion	35-37
4	Raw Material Support	38-68
5	Support for Technology Upgradation	69-71
6	Support for Training & Capacity Building	72-83
7	Support for Infrastructure	84-89
8	Technical Textiles	90-94
9	Sectorial Schemes	95-112
10	ICT Initiatives in Textiles	113-114
11	Progressive use of Official Language Hindi	115-117
12	Welfare Measures for SC/ST, Women and Persons with Disability	118
13	Vigilance Activities	119-120
	Annexure	121-122

CHAPTER - I

Overview

1.1 India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world in 2023. The share of textile and apparel including handicrafts in India's total exports stands at a significant 8.21% in 2023-24. India has a share of 3.9% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are USA and EU with around 47% share in

total textile and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct employment around 45 million people and source of livelihood for over 100 million people indirectly, 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.

1.2 Raw Material Support

a. Cotton

i. Cotton is one of the most important cash crops and accounts for around 23% of the total global fibre production. The consumption of cotton is approximately 326 lakh bales (170 kg each) per year. India occupies first position in the world in cotton acreage with 113.60 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 36% of the world area of 316.20 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. During Cotton season, 2024-25 India's productivity is around 448kg/ha. India has emerged one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the World.

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

iii. Cotton plays a major role in sustaining the livelihood of an estimated 6 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 (24.5mm-25.5 mm) and long staple (29.5-30.5) cotton. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (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) prices fall below the MSP level.

iv. Due to Global pandemic, CCI had to undertake massive MSP operations in the year 2019-20, 124.60 Lakh bales valuing Rs. 33,500 crore were procured under MSP operations benefiting 25 lakh cotton farmers. Whereas during 2020-21, procurement under MSP operations was 99.33 Lakh bales, valuing Rs. 28,800 crore, benefiting 20.50 lakh cotton farmers. However, in 2021-22 & 2022-23 farmers got better price above MSP from market forces itself and CCI intervention for undertaking MSP operations was not required. Thereafter during Cotton season 2023-24, CCI had procured 32.84 lakh bales valuing Rs. 11,712 crore under MSP operations, benefitting about 7.25 lakh cotton farmers in all cotton growing States.

v. During the current Cotton season 2024-25, as on 31.12.2024, CCI has procured 55.80 lakh bales valuing Rs. 21,451 crore under MSP operations, benefitting about 10.50 lakh cotton farmers in all cotton growing States.

b. Jute

India is the largest producer of raw jute in the world, producing about 90 lakh bales (16 lakhs MT). 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 0.40 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of 4.0 million farm families. In addition to this there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

As on 31.10.2024, there are 115 composite jute mills out of which the state of West Bengal has 85 jute mills, Andhra Pradesh has 15 mills, Uttar Pradesh 3 mills, Bihar 4 mills, Orissa 3 mills, Assam 2 mills, Chhattisgarh 2 mills and Tripura 1 Jute Mill. Ownership-wise 6 mills are under the Government of India, 1 mill each is owned by the Government of Tripura and Orissa respectively, 1 mill in Assam is in the cooperative sector and the rest 106 are privately owned.

Government of India provides support to the jute growers not only through MSP operations by the Jute Corporation of India but also through direct purchase of jute sacking valued at around Rs.12,000 crore annually for packing food grains by invoking provisions under the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987. This is a major support not only to the jute farmers but also to jute mill workers.

An e-platform "JUTE-SMART" (Jute Sacking Supply Management and Requisition Tool) has been implemented for procurement of jute sacking from 1st November, 2016. At present, Jute-SMART software has become operational and indents of around 245.60 lakh bales worth Rs.74.64 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART up to the month 31st December 2024 by SPAs from Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, AP, Telangana, MP, West Bengal, Bihar, etc. and PCSOs have been placed for these bales to the jute mills located in 6 states.

Jute-ICARE has been launched for improving fibre quality and productivity and reducing the cost of jute production and increasing jute farmers' income 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, a Statutory Body and established under National Jute Board Act, 2008 for development and promotion of Jute Sector.

c. Silk

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

India with the production of 38,913 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounted for 76.82% (29,892 MT), Tasar 4.08% (1,586 MT), Eri 18.46% (7,183 MT) and Muga 0.65% (252 MT). The bivoltine raw silk production has increased by 8.66% to 9,675 MT during 2023-24 from 8,904 MT during 2022-23. Further, vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga silks, have increased by 1.04% during 2023-24 over 2022-23.

d. Wool

For the holistic growth of the Wool Sector, Ministry of Textiles, had approved rationalization and continuance of 'Integrated

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

e. Man Made Fibre (MMF)

The manmade fibre value chain is vertically integrated with upstream and downstream linkages from raw materials to finished goods. Globally MMF consumption is dominant whereas India has been traditionally focusing on Cotton textiles. Hence, in order to move towards higher Global MMF share, it has become important to focus on man-made textiles along with cotton textiles. Ministry has set up Textile Advisory Group on MMF- an informal body to deliberate and recommend on the issues pertaining to entire value chain of manmade fibres. India's export of MMF textiles and apparel was USD 8.19 bn for FY: 2023-24 and have further potential to grow. Government has also issued a Quality Control Order (QCO) on import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) to check the sub-graded import of VSF.

Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:

The Government has approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, with an approved outlay of Rs 10,683 crore over a five year period, to promote production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the country to enable Textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. The Scheme has two parts; Part-1 envisages a minimum investment of Rs.300 crore & minimum turnover of Rs.600 crore per company; and Part-2 envisages a minimum investment of Rs.100 crore & minimum turnover of Rs.200 crore per company. FY: 2022-23 and FY: 2023-24 were gestation periods under the Scheme. Performance years commences from financial year 2024-25 to 2028-29. The incentive will be provided to the companies under the scheme on achieving the threshold investment and threshold turnover and thereafter incremental turnover.

1.3 Technology Support

Technology Upgradation: Amended Technology Fund Upgradation Scheme (ATUFS): To incentivise credit flow for Benchmark credit linked Technology upgradation in this MSME driven Textile Industry, supporting capital investment, ATUFS was notified in January 2016 with an outlay of Rs. 17822 crore (covering older schemes and ATUFS) to incentivize mobilization of new investments. As on 31.03.2022, a total of 14389 UIDs have been issued under ATUFS through automated route with estimated project cost of Rs.69160 crore. ATUFS has been focusing to incentivize technology upgradation and modernization in textile sector through credit linked Capital Investment Subsidy.

1.4 Support for Skilling

'Samarth' was formulated under the broad skilling framework adopted by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship with advanced features such as Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), Training of Trainers (ToT), CCTV recording

of training programme, dedicated call centre with helpline number, mobile app based Management Information System (MIS), on-line monitoring of the training process etc.

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

1.5 Infrastructure Development

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

The Government of India is setting up 7 PM-MITRA Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites in partnership with the willing State Governments. The Scheme would lead to creation of a modern, integrated large scale, world class industrial infrastructure including plug and play facilities with a budgetary outlay of ₹4,445 crores for a period 2021-22 to 2027-28. The scheme will develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for total value-chain of the textile industry for example, spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, textile manufacturing, processing & textile machinery industry. The scheme envisages leveraging Public Private Partnership model for fast paced implementation in a time-bound manner.

1.5.2 Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS)

Textiles industry in India has developed in form of inter dependent clusters. Some of these clusters have not been modernized and are not able to keep pace with changing environment and continuing to work with old and obsolete technology and machines.

This results in inefficiencies and lower productivity for the workers. Thus, holistic cluster development model supported by a robust policy will facilitate advancing sustainability and circularity in textile value chain. To address the above issue, Ministry is implementing Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) w.e.f. 1.4.2021 to meet the roll over liability with a view to create an integrated workspace and linkages-based ecosystem for existing as well as potential textile units to make them operationally and financially viable. Cluster development model of TCDS will bring benefits of critical mass for customization of interventions, economies of scale in operation, competitiveness in manufacturing, cost efficient, better access to technology and information, etc. The total outlay of the scheme is Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects.

TCDS have following components for rollover liabilities:

(a) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP):
With a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in textile sector, the Ministry is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) since 10th FYP to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021; however, the Scheme has now been subsumed under Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) with total outlay of Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects only.

(b) Comprehensive Powerloom, Knitwear and Silk Mega Cluster:

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

development of Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra), Surat (Gujarat) and Silk Mega Cluster at Mysore (Karnataka) respectively. Powerloom Mega Cluster at Karanj(Gujarat) was approved in 2022-23.

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

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

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

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

has been established, which has given new lease of life to Powerloom weavers to sell their finished products from cluster itself. These initiatives have potential to encourage Powerloom weavers of the clusters to access international markets of their products. The Powerloom mega cluster at Erode (Tamil Nadu) has been completed and Powerloom Mega cluster at Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra) is an advanced stage of completion.

(c) Components of Power Tex India Scheme

(i) Group Workshed Scheme (GWS):

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

The additional subsidy for construction of dormitory/workers accommodation which includes adequate hygienic toilet & bathroom (kitchen with store room and dining hall may be included as optional) for accommodation of minimum 1.25 persons per Powerloom will be provided @ 125 Sq.ft per person. The rate of subsidy per Sq.ft for dormitory/ workers accommodation will be equal to the rate of subsidy per Sq.ft applicable to Group Workshed.

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

(ii) Grant in Aid to Non-TxC Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs)

15 Powerloom Service Centres under Office of the Textile Commissioner (TxC), 26

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

(iii) PM Credit Scheme for Powerloom weavers

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

(iv) In-situ Upgradation Scheme for Plain Powerloom:

The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. The scheme is meant for small Powerloom units having up to 8 looms. Priority would be given to units having less than 4 looms. The Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of up-gradation to a maximum subsidy of Rs.45,000/-, Rs.67,500/- and Rs.81,000/- per loom for General, SC and ST category, respectively. Since 2014-15, 2, 09,748 plain

Powerloom upgraded into Semi-auto looms under the scheme.

(v) Facilitation, Publicity, IT, MIS and Admn-Expenses:

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

1.5.3 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

In order to facilitate the textile industry to meet the required environmental standards and to support new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)/ upgradation of CETPs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks especially in the Coastal Zones, the Government is implementing Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021; however, the Scheme has now been extended with an outlay of Rs. 275 crore for completing ongoing projects only.

1.6 Sectoral Schemes

A. Handloom Sector

The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities of India and it constitutes an integral part of the rural and semi- rural livelihood engaging over 35 lakh persons. The sector engages over 25 lakh

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

i. Handloom Cloth Production and Export

One of the largest in terms of employment potential, Handloom industry, with 28.23 lakh handlooms, plays a very important role in the country's economy, producing both for domestic as well as international consumption.

The major handloom export centers are Karur, Panipat, Varanasi & Kannur where handloom products like Bed linen, Table linen, Kitchen linen, Toilet linen, Floor coverings, embroidered textile materials, curtains etc. are produced for export markets.

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

ii. Sectoral Spread

The Govt. of India supports Handloom activities in the country by way of schematic assistance through Central Sector Schemes. Since 2015-16 to 2024-25, financial assistance has been accorded to 774 Handloom Clusters. The details of number of clusters provided financial assistance during

2018-19 to 2024-25 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cluster sanctioned	Amount released (Rs.in Cr.)
1	2018-19	16	8.56
2	2019-20	21	16.84
3	2020-21	2	17.60
4	2021-22	69	59.92
5	2022-23	110	76.20
6.	2023-24	96	76.35
7.	2024-25 (upto 30.12.2024)	59	77.71

Also, at present, 10 Mega Handloom Clusters are under implementation in 8 States i.e. Assam (Sivasagar & Sualkuchi), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi), Tamil Nadu (Virudhunagar and Trichy), West Bengal (Murshidabad), Jharkhand (Godda & neighboring Distts.), Andhra Pradesh (Prakasam & Guntur Distt.) and Bihar (Bhagalpur) & Manipur (East Imphal).

During the year 2024-25 (as on 30.12.2024), an amount of Rs.4.80 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions in Mega Clusters.

A. Handloom Schemes:

1. National Handloom Development Programme

The latest guidelines on National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) have been issued in April, 2023 and have been formulated for implementation during 2022-23 to 2025-26. The scheme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. The scheme supports weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including Self Help Groups etc. towards 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.

2. Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

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

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

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

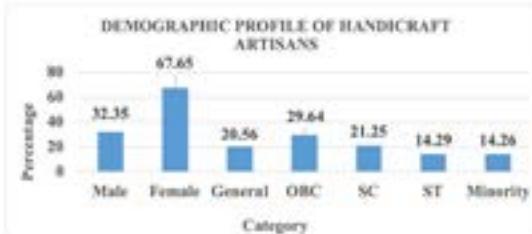
B. Handicraft Sector:

The handicrafts sector plays a significant role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and serves as a pivotal driver of substantial foreign exchange earnings for the country, while concurrently preserving our rich cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the livelihoods of millions of artisans spread over the length and breadth of the country, but also for the burgeoning number of newcomers entering in the crafts activity.

Presently, handicrafts sector contribute substantially to employment generation and exports earnings. Despite its significant

contribution to the economy, the sector faces myriad challenges stemming from its predominantly unorganized structure. Key constraints such as lack of education, inadequate capital resources, insufficient exposure to modern technologies, a dearth of market intelligence, and the absence of a robust institutional framework have hampered its growth potential.,

Total 32.90 lakh artisans have been mobilized under "Pahchan" initiative by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles as on 30.12.2024. The demographic profile of artisans who have been issued artisan ID card is given below:



The Office of Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] oversees the implementation of two pivotal schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector namely "National Handicraft Development Programme" [NHDP] and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme [CHCDS] which has an integrated approach for development of handicraft clusters in a holistic manner.

A. Scheme: "National Handicrafts Development Programme"

Scheme's Components:

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

B. Scheme: "Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme"

1.7 National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)

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

NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion and design education. The vision of the Institute has been framed accordingly to embrace challenges and setting highest academic standards. The curriculum of the institute offers Industry-Academia interface and craft cluster association for a diverse and pragmatic learning experience for the students and helps them in building an intricate and profound understanding about the industry, crafts and their outreach. NIFT constantly endeavors to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India through its 19 professionally managed campuses and 01 extension centre.

Scheme for Development of Silk Industry, and (xi) Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers.

1.8 Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Scheme

The DBT Mission at the Cabinet Secretariat monitors the implementation of DBT schemes through the DBT Bharat Portal, covering issues like beneficiary digitization, Aadhaar number seeding, MIS integration and others. 12 schemes of Ministry of Textiles have been on-boarded on the DBT portal. These include (i) National Handicrafts Development Programme, (ii) Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Programme (iii) National Handloom Development Programme, (iv) Raw Material Supply Scheme, (v) Samarth Scheme, (vi) Price Support Operation for Cotton Procurement by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) (vii) Human Resource Development (HRD) And Promotional Activities Scheme covering Training Programme in Scientifics sheep rearing/ artificial insemination / Manufacturing of woollen items/ machines shearing (viii) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ix) Powerloom Group Workshed Scheme, (x) Scheme for In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom, (xi)

CHAPTER - II

FUNCTIONS AND ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

12.1 Functions & Organisational Set-up

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

2.2 Vision

Positioning India as a Global Textiles manufacturing hub by developing a US\$ 250 billion Textile Industry and attaining US\$ 100 billion in Global Textile Exports by 2030 by focusing on high-tech & high-growth product segments, leveraging inherent strengths, developing large scale plug and play infrastructure, keeping sustainability at the core, while ensuring large-scale livelihood opportunities, providing impetus to traditional sectors and becoming Atma-nirbhar in raw material value chain.

2.3 Mission

- i. To strengthen Industry ecosystem and becoming truly 'Atmanirbhar' across raw material value chain covering both, natural and man-made fibre (MMF).
- ii. To establish indigenous capabilities for world-class Textile Machinery manufacturing.
- iii. To become a growth engine for employment opportunities with special focus on balanced regional development and women empowerment.
- iv. To be in sync with the global trend, and achieve 60% man-made fibre consumption.
- v. To enhance State-of-art plug & play mega textile parks and catalyze India's growth to regain global dominance in textiles

through economies of scale.

- vi. To enhance quality of products by raising quality standards to increase export competitiveness and climb higher value chain.
- vii. To ensure that industry achieves SDGs 2030 and to observe compliance of all practices for inclusive development.
- viii. To build capabilities and the ecosystem needed for a transition towards a circular textiles industry
- ix. To develop and promote organic cotton and other organic natural fibres in conjunction with natural dyes as unique contribution of India towards global sustainability.
- x. To develop a strategic roadmap at sub-sector, product segment level to migrate towards high-value added/ high-tech manufacturing and to enable import substitution of high-tech/ high-value products.
- xi. To create world class talent pool for global high-tech segments
- xii. To support in brand building, promotion & market linkages for Indian Textiles in the international markets
- xiii. To maintain relentless focus on Research, Development and Innovation across value chain segments

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

2.4.1 Attached Offices:

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

The Office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. It implements

various schemes for the promotion and development of the handlooms sector. Its spread includes 29 Weavers' Services Centers (WSCs), 06 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHT) and the Enforcement Machinery for the implementation of the Handlooms(Reservation of Article for Production) Act,1985.

(ii) **Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi.**

The Development Commissioner heads the Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts]. It administers various scheme and functions to promote, develop, enhance the export of handicrafts, and supplements the efforts of state governments by implementing various developmental schemes. It has six regional offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati and New Delhi, along with sixty-seven Handicrafts Service Centers (HSCs) nationwide.

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 Nine Regional Offices at Amritsar, Noida, Indore, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Navi Mumbai, Guntur and Ahmedabad. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry, specifically contributing to technology vertical in the Textile Value Chain across fibre through flagship support scheme of Technology Upgradation. 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. Among the others, in case of cotton textile value chain, Textile Commissioner draws, the Cotton Balance sheet for each year Committee On Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC), interface with International Cotton Advisory Committee, provides input to Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACPC) and Notify Minimum Support Price for farmer. Textile Commissioner is the Member Secretary to

Cotton Advisory Group for Cotton. In case of Manmade fibres, the stakeholders concerned from Cluster are interface with respective policy wings, in addition to provision of field data. Textile Commissioner is designated the Statistics Officer for the Ministry of Textiles vide Notification No. S.O.3534 (E) dated 24.11.2016. Textile Commissioner provides technical appraisal for the projects in wool sector. Textile Commissioner supports the handloom weavers on raw material availability through implementation of Hank Yarn Regulation while Regional Offices are part of Raw Material Scheme. In many states, the Regional Offices are also part of State Level Textile Advisory/developmental committees providing advisory support to State Governments.

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. This office, with its technical manpower, has been contributing to growth and dissemination of technical textiles domain, development of HSN codes, Review of NTTM Research projects as well as cluster level interface for advocacy. With focus as VASTRA VIKAS (Vibrant Approaches for Sustainable Textiles with Rejuvenation and Automation: Vivid Initiatives to Kindle Apparel Sector), the office provides field supports to all wings of Textile Ministry and their initiatives in synergy with State and local administrations.

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

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

(i) Furnishing technical advice to the Ministry regarding policy formulation

matter pertaining to jute industry including machinery development.

(ii) The Jute Commissioner looks after orderly development and promotion of the jute industry in India. The Jute Commissioner Office has regulatory and developmental functions. This not only includes jute mills but covers right from raw jute marketing up to the finishing stage of jute goods production including development of machineries and accessories used in jute manufacturing units. The Jute Commissioner exercises regulatory powers under Jute & Jute Textiles Control Order, 2016 issued under Essential Commodities Act.

(iii) Monitoring price behavior of raw jute and B. Twill Jute bags and coordinating with Jute Corporation of India for providing linkages to the Jute Mills for purchase of raw jute procured by JCI under MSP.

(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.

(v) In exercise of the power vested under Section 4 of the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order, 2016, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B. Twill bags. These bags are required for packaging food grains procured under MSP by different State food grain procuring agencies including FCI for distribution through PDS. The Jute Commissioner also keeps the Ministry informed of the problems and status of the jute sector on a regular and timely basis. Issue of License to Jute goods importer and exporter is one of the important works of Jute Commissioner Office to promote jute related business. In 2022-23, total No. of Licenses issued and licenses renewed were 36 and 27 respectively. In 2023-24, License issued and renewed were 46 and 21 respectively. In 2024-25 (upto December 2024) 34 Licenses have been issued whereas 49 have been renewed. The total number of Registered Importers is 695.

(vi) In order to create a database of traders/

stockists of raw jute for monitoring and ensuring compliance of various orders, the Office of the Jute Commissioner had issued an order dated 18-6-2021 under clause 6(i) of the Jute and Jute Textiles Control Order, 2016 directing all dealers/traders/agencies/ stockist etc. trading 500 Kgs or more quantity of raw jute in a jute year (July-June) (kutcha and pucca, baled and unbaled raw jute) to apply for registration to the office of the Jute commissioner through on-line portal "JUTE SMART". In 2022-23, 4334 traders were registered, whereas in the year 2023-24, 762 registrations were done. As on 31-12-2024, a total of 5240 entities have been registered on JUTE SMART Portal of this office. With the completion of onboarding process, the necessary returns on stocks being held by these entities shall be obtained which would be immensely helpful in getting a holistic view of raw jute scenario in the country and accordingly compliance with respect to various regulations by such entities can be better ensured.

2.4.3 Advisory Committee

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

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

(ii) Expert Committee on Jute - In consonance with the Government of India's vision of

"Minimum Government and Maximum Governance", a leaner Government Machinery and the need for systematic rationalization of Government bodies, the Ministry of Textiles vide letter dated 06-08-2020 has abolished the Jute Advisory Board (JAB). An Expert Committee on Jute has been constituted by Ministry of Textiles vide OM No.J-7/4/2020-Jute dated 17-09-2020 for estimation of data on production, supply and export of Jute and Jute Goods. The Committee is headed by the Jute Commissioner.

The meeting of the Expert Committee on Jute was held on 26-11-2024. After considering the views of different stakeholders, the Committee arrived at the supply-demand position of raw jute for the year 2023-24 which is furnished below:-

Supply and distribution of raw jute for 2023-24

Qty: In lakh bales

	2023-24
(A) Supply	
i) Opening stock	23.00
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	90.00
iii) Import	5.50
Total :	118.50
(B) DISTRIBUTION	
iv) Mill consumption	67.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	15.00
vi) Export	2.00
Total:	84.00
(C) CLOSING STOCK	34.50

Expert Committee on Jute has also estimated the crop size for the year 2024-25 season as tabulated below:-

Supply and distribution of raw jute for 2024-25 (Estimated)

Qty: in lakh bales

	2023-24 (Estimated)
(A) Supply	
i) Opening stock	34.50
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	73.00

iii) Import	5.00
Total :	112.50
(B) DISTRIBUTION	
iv) Mill consumption	65.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	14.00
vi) Export	2.00
Total:	81.00
(C) CLOSING STOCK	31.50

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

Statutory Bodies:

(i) Textiles Committee: Textiles Committee: The Textiles Committee was set up under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963). The Textiles Committee, as an organisation, started functioning from 22nd August, 1964. By virtue of section 3 of the Act, the Textiles Committee is a statutory body with perpetual succession. The Textiles Committee located in Mumbai is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The Textiles Committee's main objective is to ensure the quality of textiles and textile machinery both for internal consumption and export purposes. The present core activities of the Textiles Committee are as under:

- Promoting Sustainability & Circularity in Textiles Value Chain (TVC) as well as the Total Quality Management in Textiles and Apparels (T&A) units.
- Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT) & preparation and notification of Quality Control Orders (QCOs) for BIS developed standards and formulation of Technical Regulations (TR).
- Under directions of the Ministry of Textiles, acting as an implementing agency of various Government schemes for the development of the sector like various Marks viz. India Handloom Brands, Handloom Marks, Khadi Mark, Jute Mark, Star Rating of Ginning and Pressing Units.
- Facilitates the textile sector by conducting quality testing and inspection of all textile items in accordance with National and International Standards.
- Undertaking of inspection activities &

certifying the Origin with the sole objective to promote quality, protecting consumer interests, safety and reliability in the textile industry.

- Identification & Registration of the Textiles and Handicraft products under the Geographical Indications to protect the reputation and quality of products that are uniquely linked to a specific geographical origin and safeguarding the producers in that region and promoting their local economy and heritage.
- Acting as a Resource Support Agency (RSA) of SAMARTH scheme under the Ministry of Textiles.
- Extensive Research of Market on (i) consumption of textiles by households & Industries, (ii) impact analysis of various Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) on indigenous Textiles & Apparel Units and (ii) Demand & Supply analysis of fibers / yarns / fabric.

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

The NJB is statutorily mandated to undertake measures to:-

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

Governmental agencies, etc.

- Organize workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars, refresher courses and set up study groups and conduct training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of jute and jute products;
- Undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop;
- Incorporate measure for sustainable Human Resource Development of the jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;
- Modernization of jute sector and technology development;
- Take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues;
- Secure better working conditions and provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in the jute industry;
- Register jute growers and manufacturers on optional basis;
- Collect statistics with regard to jute and jute products for compilation and publication;
- Subscribe to the share capital of or enter into any arrangement (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or any other manner) with any other body corporate for the purpose of promoting the jute sector or for promotion and marketing of jute and jute products in India and abroad.

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

The Central Silk Board (CSB) is a statutory body, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India established in 1948 by an Act of Parliament (Act No.LXI of 1948). CSB has been entrusted with the overall responsibility of developing silk industry covering the full gamut of sericulture activities in the country from development of food plants to silk cocoons for production of silk yarn and formulation of policies governing import & export of silk. CSB is basically a Research and Development Organization. One of the important activities of the CSB is, undertaking assisting and encouraging scientific, technological and economic research in the silk sector. The programmes for the development of the Sericulture and

Silk Textiles industry are primarily formulated and implemented by the State Sericulture/ Textile Departments. However, the Central Silk Board supplements the efforts of the States by providing necessary support for research and development, extension and training through its countrywide network of centres. Besides, the Central Silk Board organizes production and supply of quality silkworm basic and commercial seeds, and also supports States to implement various sericulture projects. Also, Central Silk Board collects and compiles Sericultural statistics both at the National and Global level. Central Silk Board is working with the following vision and mission:

Vision:

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

Mission:

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

2.4.5 Registered Societies

(i) Central Wool Development Board

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

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

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

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

Presently the Institute offers, five MBA programmes (Duration: two years) and four BSc/BBA programmes (Duration: three years), namely 1) MBA-Textile Management, 2) MBA-Apparel Management, 3) MBA-Retail Management, 4) MBA-Technical Textiles Management, 5) MBA-Textile Business Analytics 6) BSc-Textiles 7) BSc- Textile and Apparel Design 8) BSc-Technical Textiles and 9) BBA-Textile Business Analytics in collaboration with Central University of Tamilnadu (CUTN).

2.4.6 Export Promotion Councils:

- i. Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
- ii. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)
- iii. Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)/ Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL)
- iv. Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)
- v. Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOLTEXPRO)
- vi. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
- vii. Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
- viii. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
- ix. Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)

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

2.4.7 Other Organisations:

- 1) National Craft Museum & Hastkala Academy, New Delhi
- 2) Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi (Uttar Pradesh)
- 3) Metal Handicrafts Service Centre, Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)

2.5 Public Sector Undertakings

2.5.1. National Textile Corporation (NTC)

A large number of textile mills in the country started becoming sick in the later part of 1960s. Management of many of these mills had stopped operations and was on the verge of collapse. Such development posed serious imbalance in the economy as well as destabilized employment scenario in the country. To overcome this chaotic situation the Government decided to step in and nationalize such sick mills to save the employment for the workers and the National Textile Corporation was set up in April 1968. With the enactment of Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1974, 103 sick textile undertakings were nationalized followed by enactment of Swadeshi Cotton Mill Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1986 under which 06 sick textile undertakings and the Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1995 under which 15 sick textile undertakings were taken over and nationalized with a view to reorganize and rehabilitate such sick textile undertaking. The Sick Textiles Undertaking (Nationalization) Amendment Act, 1995 was enacted to amend Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1974 and Swadeshi Cotton Mill Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1986 by inserting following section

“11A: If the National Textile Corporation considers it necessary or expedient for the better management, modernization, restructuring or revival of a sick textile undertaking so to do, it may, with the previous

sanction of the Central Government, transfer, mortgage, sale or otherwise dispose of any land, plant, machinery or any other assets of any of the sick textile undertakings;

Provided that the proceeds of no such transfer, mortgage, sale or disposal shall be utilized for any purpose other than the purpose for which the sanction of the Central Government has been obtained".

Further, in order to continue with the leasehold right vested in the NTC on completion of the leasehold tenure, the Textile Undertakings (Nationalization) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014 was enacted amending Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1974 and Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1995.

The number of sick mills kept on increasing year after year and till 1995. In order to ensure effective management of these mills on a decentralized basis, National Textile Corporation had set up 9 subsidiary corporations to streamline the operations of the mills located in different regions of the country.

On account of technical obsolescence; excess manpower; poor productivity, etc., the net worth of 8 out of 9 subsidiaries got totally eroded by early 1990s, necessitating reference to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick

Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act in the year 1993-94. Except NTC (TN&P) all other subsidiaries were referred to BIFR and subsequently declared sick. The BIFR sanctioned rehabilitation scheme to 8 subsidiaries of NTC during February-July, 2002 and subsequently sanctioned revival scheme for the 9th subsidiary NTC (TN&P) Ltd referred to BIFR in the year 2005.

The original Sanctioned Scheme (SS-02) of 2002-03 was to be implemented with total cost of Rs. 3937 crore having a component of Rs. 736 crore allocated towards modernization of 53 mills. This scheme was modified twice - first in the year 2006 (MS-06) at a revised total cost of Rs. 5267 crore which included a component of Rs. 530 crore towards modernization of 22 mills and for the second time in the year 2008 (MS-08) at a revised total cost of Rs. 9102 crore with component of Rs. 1155 crore towards modernization of 22 mills with extended capacity including setting up of 4 new mills. This scheme was extended up to 31.03.2012 by BIFR.

Based on, BIFR approved revival scheme of NTC (MS-08), NTC has closed 78 mills under Industrial Dispute (ID) Act, 1947, on account of being unviable, modernised its 23 mills on its own; and revived 5 mills through Joint Venture (JV) arrangements. Details are as under;

A. State-wise List of 23 NTC Working Mills

State	Sr.No.	Name Of The Mills	Location
Andhra Pradesh			
	1	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta
Gujarat			
	2	Rajnagar Textiles Mills No.1	Ahmedabad
Karnataka			
	3	New Minerva Mills	Hassan
Kerala			
	4	Alagappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar
	5	Cannanore Spg.& Mfg.Mills	Cannanore
	6	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur
	7	Vijaymohini Mills	Thiruvanthapuram

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 Mills No.5	Mumbai
	13	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi
	14	Finlay Mill	Achalpur
Pondicherry			
	15	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Mahe
Tamilnadu			
	16	Pioneer Spinners	Kamudakudi
	17	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
	18	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
	19	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
	20	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
	21	Sri Rangavilas Gng. Spg. & Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore
	22	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg Mills	Coimbatore
West Bengal			
	23	Arati Cotton Mills	Dass Nagar

B. List of Mills modernized through Joint Venture Arrangements

State	Sr.No.	Name Of The Mills	Location
Maharashtra			
	1	India United Mills No.1	Mumbai
	2	Apollo Textile Mills	Mumbai
	3	Goldmohur Mills	Mumbai
	4	New City Of Bombay Mfg. Mills	Mumbai
	5	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Aurangabad

While implementing the BIFR revival Scheme (MS-08), the Company sold assets worth Rs. 6584.08 crore and merged 9 subsidiaries with the Holding Company w.e.f. 01.04.2006. Out of the 124 mills taken over under the three Nationalisation Act, 5 mills were closed/ merged before referring to BIFR. 119 mills referred to BIFR out of which 78 mills identified as unviable were closed under the Industrial Disputes Act (I.D. Act). Out of these, 29 mills land

were sold as per the scheme (during the year 2002 to 2013). On one closed Vidharbha Mill, Finlay mill has been established. Out of the sale considerations realised from sale of these mill land, NTC paid Rs. 248.69 crore towards One Time Settlement (OTS) with 23 Financial Institutions/Banks under the Revival Scheme; Rs. 224 crore to EPF/ESI authorities against the outstanding statutory liabilities; Rs. 2028 crore on redemption of Bonds; and Rs. 785.60 crore as interest on these Bonds. The bond money was mobilized to meet its Modified Volunteer Retired Scheme obligation. The Company also paid Rs. 89.00 crore as Capital Guarantee fee to the Ministry of Textiles and an amount of Rs. 1646.07 crore on modernization under the revival scheme (Till date).

Between the period of 01.04.2002 to 30.11.2024, 63792 employees of NTC have availed Modified VRS (MVRS) and an amount of Rs. 2384.79 crore has been paid by way of compensation to these employees. Presently NTC is having 8728 employees as on October 2024.

At present NTC has 23 working Mills (currently operation suspended), 49 closed Mills (under ID Act) and 2 non-operative mills. Out of these 23 Mills, 5 Mills are having facilities for greige weaving in addition to spinning of yarn.

Five Joint Venture Companies: - At present NTC have 5 JV companies with 3 strategic partners. A special audit on performance of these 5 Joint Venture companies was conducted twice in which the auditors pointed out various breaches of contract and non-transparency in operations in respect of the JV companies. These JV agreements are currently under review.

Performance of NTC:

Performance of NTC during last seven years is as under:-

Production

Product	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22*	2022-23* (Prov.)
Yarn (Lakh Kg.)	521.95	527.81	505.95	410.84	17.83	23.81	-
Fabric (Lakh Mtrs)	201.81	191.58	190.06	88.88	1.31	2.53	-

Capacity Utilization

Parameters	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22*	2022-23*
Capacity Utilization (%)	84.81	87.61	85.38	75.82	52.64	28.99	-

Productivity

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22*	2022-23* (Prov.)
Cotton Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	93.05	93.17	93.28	94.77	91.91	93.24	-
Blend Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	94.84	95.89	96.66	99.21	103.37	99.29	-

Turnover

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22*	2022-23* (Prov.)
Revenue from operations	Rs. Cr.	1168.50	1066.27	1081.85	850.42	148.15	101.40	13.93

Profitability

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22*	2022-23* (Prov.)
Cash Profit/ (Loss) of 23 working mills	Rs. Cr.	(135.12)	(170.44)	(163.93)	(208.37)	(167.27)	(171.84)	(181.39)
Net Profit / (Loss) (NTC as a whole)	Rs. Cr.	969.38	(307.95)	(310.22)	(350.11)	(343.87)	(311.87)	(324.91)

*Mills has been non-operational due to lockdown

Current Status of NTC Mills

An analysis of the cost parameters, actually incurred by NTC during subsequent years vis-à-vis the BIFR projected parameters shows that, whereas the cost of raw materials as a percentage of turnover has remained nearby the BIFR projections, there have been large variations in respect of other cost parameters e.g. Power, wages. Subsequently higher inputs costs, over that projected in BIFR Revival plan had resulted in the Company never been able to achieve operating profit even after substantial amount of investments during the past 10 years. While the production cost had

substantially increased in actual practice, over that of BIFR projection, the sale price of the products of NTC have not increased substantially in the market. This has led to continuous increase in losses. The average cost of production of yarn over last 3 years has substantially increased mainly due to high labour cost and high power cost in metro city like Mumbai & Kolkata, whereas average sale price of yarn in the market is much less. Similarly, the average cost price of cloth is higher against the sale price. The sales realization as a percentage of cost price in NTC product is, thus 73-78 %, indicating a loss of Rs. 25 per every Rs.100 spent for

production. This is not a viable commercial operational parameter for any business ventures, which has completely eroded the cash reserves of the company.

Besides, due to Covid-19 pandemic and nationwide lockdown imposed by the various State Governments, the production activities in all National Textile Corporation (NTC)

Limited mill units were put on hold since 25.03.2020. After lifting up of the lockdown and as per availability of raw material, NTC restored operation of 14 mill units from January 2021 onwards. The second wave of Covid-19 pandemic again led to closure of all NTC mill operations in April, 2021. Due to unavailability of working capital and other financial constraints, operation of NTC mills is presently under suspension.

Group details for Annual Report 2024-25									
Office/Organization		Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD						
National Textile Corporation Ltd.		138	1	82	4	169	6	6433	48

Annexure-I

List of 78 NTC Mills closed under Industrial Dispute Act

State	Sr. No.	Name Of The Mills	Location	Reasons Of Closure
Andhra Pradesh				
	1	AzamJahi Mills	Warangal	Unviable
	2	Natraj Spinning Mills	Adilabad	Unviable
	3	Adoni Cotton Mills	Adoni	Unviable
	4	Netha Spinning Mills	Secunderabad	Unviable
	5	Ananthapur Cotton Mills		En-Mass MVRS
Assam				
	6	Associased Industries	Chandrapur	En-Mass MVRS
Bihar				
	7	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	Gaya	Unviable
	8	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh	En-Mass MVRS
Gujarat				
	9	Ahmedbad Jupiter Tex. Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	10	Jehangir Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	11	MahalaxmiTex.Mills	Bhavnagar	Unviable
	12	New ManekchowkTex.Mill	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	13	PetladTex.Mills	Petlad	Unviable
	14	Rajkot Tex.Mills	Rajkot	Unviable
	15	ViramgamTex.Mills	Viramgam	Unviable
	16	Rajnagar II	Ahmedabad	Unviable

	17	Himadari Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	Unviable
	18	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	Ahmedabad	En-Mass MVRS
Karnataka				
	19	M.S.K. Mills	Gulbarga	Unviable
	20	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills	Bangalore	Unviable
	21	Shree Yallama Cotton Mills	Davangere	En-Mass MVRS
	22	Minerva Mills	Bangalore	Relocated At Hassan
Madhya Pradesh				
	23	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	Rajnandgaon	Unviable
	24	Hira Mills	Ujjain	Unviable
	25	Indore Malwa United Mills	Indore	Unviable
	26	Kalyan Mal Mills	Indore	Unviable
	27	Swadeshi Textile Mills	Indore	Unviable
Maharashtra				
	28	India United Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
	29	India United Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
	30	India United Mills No.4	Mumbai	Unviable
	31	Kohinoor Mills No.2	Mumbai	Unviable
	32	Kohinoor Mills No.3	Mumbai	Unviable
	33	Jam Mfg. Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	34	Model Mills	Nagpur	Unviable
	35	R.S.R.G. Mills	Akola	Unviable
	36	ShriSitaram Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	37	Vidharbha Mills	Achalpur	Unviable
	38	Bharat Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	39	Digvijay Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	40	ElphinstoneSpg&Wvg Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	41	Jupiter Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	42	Mumbai Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	43	New Hind Textile Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	44	Podar Processors	Mumbai	Unviable
	45	Shree Madhusudan Mills	Mumbai	Unviable
	46	India United Mills No.6 (Dye Work)	S Mumbai	En-Mass MVRS
	47	Kohinoor Mills No.1	Mumbai	En-Mass MVRS
	48	Finlay Mills	Mumbai	Relocated At Achalpur

Punjab				
	49	DayalbaghSpg&Wvg Mills	Amritsar	Unviable
	50	PanipatWoollen Mills	Kharar	Unviable
	51	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	En-Mass MVRS
	52	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	En-Mass MVRS
Rajasthan				
	53	Edward Mills	Beawar	Unviable
	54	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijanagar	En-Mass MVRS
Uttar Pradesh				
	55	Atherton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	56	Bijli Cotton Mills	Hathras	Unviable
	57	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	58	Lord Krishna Tex.Mills	Saharanpur	Unviable
	59	Muir Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	60	New Victoria Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	61	Rae Bareli Tex. Mills	Raebareli	Unviable
	62	ShriVikram Cotton Mills	Lucknow	Unviable
	63	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Kanpur	Unviable
	64	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	Naini	En-Mass MVRS
West Bengal				
	65	Bangasri Cotton Mills	Sonepore	Unviable
	66	Bengal Fine S.&W.MillsNo.II	Kataganj	Unviable
	67	Manindra B.T. Mills	Cossim Bazar	Unviable
	68	JyotiWvg. Factory	Patipukur	Unviable
	69	Central Cotton Mills	Belur	Unviable
	70	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton	Palta	Unviable
	71	Bengal Fine S.&W.MillsNo.I	Konnagar	Unviable
	72	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	Serampore	Unviable
	73	Rampooria Cotton Mills	Rishra	Unviable
Tamil Nadu				
	74	Balaramavarma Textile Mills	Shencottah	Unviable
	75	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	76	Om Parasakthi Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	77	Somasundaram Mills	Coimbatore	Unviable
	78	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	Coimbatore	Unviable

Annexure-II**A. State-wise List of 23 NTC Working Mills**

State	Sr.No.	Name Of The Mills	Location
Andhra Pradesh			
	1	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta
Gujarat			
	2	Rajnagar Textiles Mills No.1	Ahmedabad
Karnataka			
	3	New Minerva Mills	Hassan
Kerala			
	4	Alagappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar
	5	Cannanore Spg.& Mfg. Mills	Cannanore
	6	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur
	7	Vijaymohini Mills	Thiruvananthapuram
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 Mills No.5	Mumbai
	13	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi
	14	Finlay Mill	Achalpur
Pondicherry			
	15	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg.Mills	Mahe
Tamilnadu			
	16	Pioneer Spinners	Kamudakudi
	17	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
	18	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
	19	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
	20	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
	21	Sri Rangavilas Gng. Spg.& Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore
	22	Coimbatore Spg & Wvg Mills	Coimbatore
West Bengal			
	23	Arati Cotton Mills	Dass Nagar

B. List of Mills modernized through Joint Venture Arrangements

State	Sr.No.	Name Of The Mills	Location
Maharashtra			
	1	India United Mills No.1	Mumbai
	2	Apollo Textile Mills	Mumbai
	3	Goldmohur Mills	Mumbai
	4	New City Of Bombay Mfg. Mills	Mumbai
	5	Aurangabad Textile Mills	Aurangabad

C. List of Mills modernized through Joint Venture Arrangements (Under Arbitration)

State	Sr.No.	Name Of The Mills	Location
Maharashtra			
	1	Chalisgaon Textile Mills	Chalisgaon
	2	Dhule Textile Mills	Dhule
	3	Nanded Textile Mills	Nanded
	4	SavatramRamprasad Mills	Akola
	5	RBBA Spinning & Weaving Mills	Hinganghat
Tamil Nadu			
	6	Sri Sarada Mills	Coimbatore
Kerala			
	7	Parvathi Mills	Quilon
Odisha			
	8	Orissa Cotton Mills	Bhagatpur
Uttar Pradesh			
	9	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	MaunathBhanjan
West Bengal			
	10	Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills	Rishra
	11	Sodepur Cotton Mills	Sodepore

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

The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. (HHEC) is a Government of India Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles. It was established in the year 1958, as "Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd" with the twin objective of (i) export promotion and trade development of handicraft and handloom products. In the Year 1962, it was renamed as "The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India

Limited". The Corporation was engaged in exports of handicraft and handloom products (including hand knotted woollen carpets and ready - made garments) besides undertaking export of gold and silver jewellery / articles. The Corporation was nominated in the year 1977-78 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market.

HHEC has been continuously suffering losses since 2015-16 and its business operations have come to a near standstill. Being commercially unviable, closure of HHEC was approved by Union Cabinet in its meeting

held on 16.03.2021. An amount of Rs. 66.21 crore was released as interest free loan for meeting the immediate fund requirement of the Corporation towards cost of VRS, pending salary, payment of statutory dues, trade payables, contingent liabilities and post - closure administrative expenses.

At present total liabilities (excluding contingent liabilities)/ dues of HHEC are Rs. 113.03 cr. The immovable properties (11 in no.) were to be disposed of by transfer/ utilization by offices/ Departments including CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry and remaining through National Land Monetization Corporation (NLMC). Out of these 11 properties, 3 properties have already been transferred. The final closure of HHEC is being carried out as per the extant DPE guidelines in the matter.

2.5.3 National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited

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

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

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

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

supplied under the scheme from 2018-19 onwards is as under:

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in Crore)
2018-19	442.04	897.15
2019-20	406.17	700.61
2020-21	215.09	521.67
2021-22	235.80	732.09
2022-23	304.72	1090.65
2023-24	339.98	1165.96
2024-25 (upto 30.12.2024)	233.90	808.55

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

Year	Dyes & Chemical	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in Crore)
2018-19	40.51	45.43
2019-20	33.07	42.13
2020-21	35.17	45.34
2021-22	38.50	58.12
2022-23	41.91	65.73
2023-24	45.40	54.23
2024-25 (upto 30.12.2024)	41.25	43.11

2. To promote marketing of handloom products, the corporation organizes special exhibitions like Silk Fabs & Wool Fabs and National Handloom Expo. The Government of India reimburses the expenses incurred

by the Corporation in these exhibitions. The details of exhibitions from 2018-19 onwards are as under:

Year	No. of Events	No. of Stalls	Total Sale (Rs.in Crore)
2018-19	48	2165	15.00
2019-20	37	1957	75.80
2020-21	9	406	12.85
2021-22	7	357	4.41
2022-23	36	1906	17.46
2023-24	31	2280	18.97
2024-25 (upto 30.12.2024)	13	992	9.55

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

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

The details of turnover, profit etc. of NHDC during the last 6 years are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit
2018-19	95093.59	(1621.82)
2019-20	74866.74	(1119.22)
2020-21	57203.63	(963.15)
2021-22	79856.28	(156.54)
2022-23	116948.44	521.40
2023-24	122749.61	546.82

2.5.4 The 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 in terms of procurement of cotton, varying from 5% to 8% except in some years under MSP operations when it has gone up to 31%.

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

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

Financial Results

During Financial Year 2023-24, CCI achieved a turnover of Rs.3457.80 crores as against the previous year's turnover of Rs.166.47 crores.

- The highlights of financial results during the financial year 2023-24 vs 2022-23 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	Turnover	Net Profit
Purchase (in Lakh Bales)	2022-23	2023-24
Sales (in Lakh Bales)	1.05	32.93
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	0.34	0.83
Profit/(Loss) after tax (in Rs. Crores)	166.47	3457.80

During the year under review, Acuite (External Rating Agency) has reaffirmed the short term rating of ACUITE A1+ (read as ACUITE A one plus) and long-term rating of 'ACUITE AAA' (read as ACUITE triple A) of Rs.25,000 crore bank facilities. The outlook is 'Stable'.

2.5.5 The Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.

The Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (popularly known as "the Cottage") retails authentic Indian Handicrafts and Handlooms through its outlets at Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan (JVB), Janpath, New Delhi, Lota Shop at National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy, New Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai, Salarjung Museum Hyderabad and Kevadia (Gujarat). CCIC showcases the finest crafts from all over India under one roof ranging from exquisite sculptures, paintings, handmade artifacts, sandalwood, rosewood, teakwood, brassware, marble ware, art objects, lamps, home furnishing such as pure wool & silk carpets, jewellery, handmade tapestry, silverware, handcrafted durries, exclusive furniture and wooden ware, pottery, terracotta items, exclusive sarees, pashmina shawls, ready-to-wear for men, women, children, accessories, material for dresses, drapery and handmade furnishings. Each product is unique reflecting the traditional myths, folklores, religious beliefs, cultural ethos and rich heritage of India. The main objective of CCIC is to develop, promote and market High Quality Indian Handicrafts and Handloom products in India and abroad

procured from the artisans/weavers/craftsperson. Further, CCIC's aim is to uplift and promote the artisans/weavers/craftsperson by promoting & marketing their products in the emporia. CCIC is foremost in the pursuit of Vocal for Local and Atmanirbhar Bharat from grassroot levels. CCIC is also actively promoting languishing crafts and One District One Product (ODOP). CCIC is also onboard on ONDC digital platform to provide Handicrafts and Handloom products to the customers at large. Recently CCIC. It is also present online www.thecottage.in

Capital

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

Working Results

a. Turnover

The Gross turnover of the Corporation for the year 2023-24 is ₹4900.18 lakh as compared to ₹4643.76 lakh in 2022-23 showing increase of 5.52% over the previous year.

b. Exports

The exports of goods during the year 2023-24 were ₹95.21 lakh as compared to ₹118.93 lakh in the previous year.

c. Profitability

The current year ended with a pre-tax Loss of ₹1368.98 lakh as against corresponding pre-tax loss of ₹1304.08 lakh in the previous year. The summarized working results for the last three years are given in table below:

(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (Original Budget estimates)
Turnover	2237.82	4643.76	4900.18	8800.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	(-)2439.72	(1304.08)	(1368.98)	20.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	(-)2437.64	(1300.95)	(1367.09)	20.00
Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Development of Designs/ Exhibitions:

CCIC continuously endeavors to develop new designs and 138 new designs were developed during 2023-24. During 2023-24, CCIC organised 8 (Eight) theme based exhibitions w the Delhi showroom and 2 (Two) outside emporia, to promote the Handloom & Handicraft products with a view to expand the patronage of the Corporation.

Digital Presence

CCIC has its online shopping website i.e. <https://shoponline.cottageemporium.in> for its valued customers. The website displays 15,231 Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping. The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card, debit card, Netbanking, UPI and Paytm. The products purchased can be shipped to any country all over the world. The Cottage is also present on GeM, ONDC

Manpower Strength & Training

As on the Corporation had 169 employees as compared to 188 as on 31st March, 2023.

To endorse Handicrafts and Handloom products, CCIC undertook following initiatives during the Financial Year:

- CCIC got work order for supply of 91 (Nos) Weaves, 322 (Nos) Paintings and customized frames for installation in New Parliament Building;
- CCIC's inaugurated its new Souvenir Shop in Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad;
- CCIC represented MOT in G-20 Development Ministers' Meeting at Varanasi and also participated in the event took place at Gandhi Nagar, Gujarat in coordination with the Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India;
- CCIC organized thematic display of Handicrafts and Handlooms products at G20 Trade and Investment Ministerial Meet organized by the Department of Commerce at Jaipur and also set up thematic display of stall and souvenir shop in Craft Bazaar Pragati Maidan, New Delhi during G-20;
- CCIC curated handcrafted camel bone wall art made by National Awardee to

Ministry of External Affairs for H. E. Saudi Crown Prince;

- CCIC prepared booklet covering all G-20 events wherein CCIC has participated and submitted to the office of DC (Handloom) ;
- CCIC participated in the P-20 event at India International Convention Centre "Yashobhumi" Dwarka, New Delhi ;
- CCIC participated in exhibition of "Amritkal Ki Anganwadi" at Hyatt Regency, New Delhi wherein product from women entrepreneur and children toys were displayed thematically.
- CCIC has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Army for preparation of Master Visualization Document (MVD) for their upcoming Thal Sena Bhawan at Palam, New Delhi;
- CCIC participated in BHARAT TEX 2024 - a global textile mega event organised by a consortium of 11 Textile Export Promotion Councils and supported by the Ministry of Textiles at Bharat Mandapam, Pragati Maidan and Yashobhoomi, Dwarka;
- Hon'ble Foreign Minister, Shri Jai Shankar visited CCIC's Janpath showroom and appreciated CCIC's collection;
- CCIC signed an MOU with National Council for Handloom and Handicraft Development (NCHHD) to facilitate each other's efforts in promotion and development of Handicraft & Handloom products across the country;
- Hon'ble Foreign Minister of Ukraine alongwith its delegation visited to CCIC, Janpath Showroom and appreciated CCIC's collection & display.

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, and Blankets etc.

Modernization/Rehabilitation of BIC Limited

Based on the financial position, the B.I.C. Limited was referred to BIFR in 1992 and was declared as a Sick Company. A Rehabilitation Scheme was approved by BIFR at a total cost of Rs. 211 crore in 2002. The scheme could not be implemented in totality as permission was not granted by UP State Government for conversion of leasehold property into freehold property. Modified Rehabilitation scheme for Rs. 273 crore was approved by BIFR in 2008 which envisaged Rs. 273 crore budgetary support from Govt. of India and balance Rs. 116 crore from sale of surplus land. A further revised scheme for Rs. 338 crores was approved in 2011, based on recommendation of Bureau for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in the year 2010. A MDRS was prepared and put up before BIFR and was approved in its hearing dated 14.02.2008 at a total cost of Rs. 273.28 crores with Govt. budgetary support of Rs. 157.35 crore and rest from sale of surplus land. A Revised scheme for Rs. 338.04 crore was recommended by BRPSE in its meeting held on 28.07.2010/18.12.2010. The revised scheme was accorded in principal approval by Cabinet, GOI in its meeting held on 09.06.2011 subject to the condition that permission is first obtained for sale of surplus land from Government of UP and conversion of lease hold land into freehold land could be not done due to non-receiving of No Objection Certificate (NOC) from Uttar Pradesh Government.

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

The performance of the Corporation during the year 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22 (audited) in relation to major indicators are as under:-

Particulars	(Rs. in Crores)		
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23 (provisional accounts not audited)
Turnover/ Sales	0.003	0.00	0.00
Net Profit/ (Loss)	(105.06)	(79.05)	(102)

Subsidiaries of BIC Limited

i) Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

The Elgin Mills Company Limited was established in the year 1864 and it was registered in the year 1911 comprising 2 Units as Elgin No. 1 & Elgin No. 2. BIC shareholding 56.44% remaining with FIs etc. By an ordinance called the British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of shares) Act 1981 the GOI acquired all shares of BIC Limited and thus became a Government company from 11th June 1981. The 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.)

The company was referred to BIFR under the provision of SICA, which declared it sick. The BIFR recommended winding up of the company in 1994. AAIFR confirmed the said order in 1997 and accordingly Hon'ble High Court, Allahabad passed a winding up order in 1999 and appointed Official Liquidator (OL).

BIC has settled the dues of all secure creditors wherein one secure creditor M/s Kotak Mahindra Bank, has not given NOC and contesting to realize the loan as per their calculation. Ministry is in the process of resolution of settling dues of the remaining creditor (KMB), Official Liquidator has sold the movable assets of the Elgin Mills Company Limited. The Ministry filed application before Company Court Allahabad through for taking back land assets of the EMCL from Official Liquidator. The matter is sub-judice.

ii) Cawnpore Textiles Limited, Kanpur

Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. is a subsidiary company of BIC Ltd. and was incorporated in

the year 1920. 50.82% shareholding with BIC. The company was engaged in the production of fabric and yarn for the domestic civil market and defence, paramilitary, Government and other institutions.

The company was suffering under loss 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. Official Liquidator has sold the movable assets of Cawnpore Textiles Limited. Ministry has filed application before Company Court Allahabad for taking back assets of the Company. The matter is sub-judice.

iii) Brushware Limited

Brushware Ltd. was established in 1893. The employees of Brushware Limited were facilitated VRS in 2007 and mill closed since 2007. The assets of Brushware Limited are in possession of BIC.

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

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

The authorized and paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 Crore & the net worth is Rs. 182.63 Crore as on 31.03.2024. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

Mission:

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

Vision:

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

Main Functions:

- i. To take up Minimum Support Price Operations on behalf of the Government as and when the raw jute prices touch the level of the Minimum Support Price fixed by the Government of India, without any quantitative limit.
- ii. To undertake commercial operations at opportune times when ruling market prices are higher than MSP.
- iii. The Corporation being the implementing agency of the Jute ICARE Project aims to propagate and encourage the improved agronomic practices by imparting training and demonstration to the jute growers at field level. The Corporation also undertakes distribution of subsidized jute seeds and retting accelerators like CRIJAF SONA and NINFET SAATHI to the farmers registered under ICARE Project.
- iv. Marketing of Jute Diversified Products through various channels including e-commerce, JDP franchisees PAN India, Retail Sales and through Commission agents. Supply of jute bags for Prasadam distribution at Tirupati.

v. Marketing of Geo-textiles, Agri-textiles and Sapling bags

vi. Supply of food grain packaging to different

Govt. Agencies

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars Quantitative (Bales in Lakh)*	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Procurement of Raw Jute	3.15	0.73	1.00	0.91	0.07	2.86	7.11
Sales of Raw Jute	2.49	2.50	1.55	0.99	0.16	1.07	5.20
Closing Stock	2.24	1.35	0.20	0.13	0.03	1.82	3.62
Financial (Rs/Lakh)							
Sale of Raw Jute	17406.26	18547.44	12173.06	10569	2222.63	10677.36	55444.76
Sale-Jute Seed	580.79	322.50	392.54	816	766.36	509.09	754.41

* Financial Year Data

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 only nodal 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 000' bales)

Year (July June)**	Production	Procurement			Procurement as percentage of production
		Support	Comm.	Total	
2019-20	6800	82.12	17.02	99.12	1.45
2020-21	6000	4.48	85.73	90.21	1.50
2021-22	9000	0.30	6.90	7.20	0.08
2022-23	9100	228.84	76.01	304.85	3.35
2023-24	9000	731.60	0	731.60	8.12

1 bale = 180 kg.

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

** Jute Year Data

2.5.8 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC)

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

The Company was declared sick by BIFR in the year 1993 due to its continuous loss since inception and erosion of net worth. The draft revival plan approved by Cabinet in March 2010 at a total cost of Rs. 1417.53 crores and revised in November 2010 to Rs. 1562.98 crores was accepted by the BIFR in January 2011. At the intervention Ministry of Textiles, BIFR finally approved the revival proposal of the company in its meeting held on 31.03.2011 to run its three mills (Kinnison, Khardah in West Bengal and Unit: RBHM in Katihar, Bihar) by NJMC itself out of six jute mills in view of cabinet decision on March, 19th 2010.

The revival plan essentially consisted of closure of three mills namely National, Union and Alexandra and running of the remaining three mills. It had provisions for giving VRS to all staff, repair & maintenance of machinery to run the 3 mills, capital expenditure etc. Accordingly, VRS was given to all staff. However, attempts made to revive the three mills of NJMC did not succeed.

Reasons for closure of NJMC:-The three Mills, identified for operations namely RBHM at Bihar; and Khardah and Kinnison mills in West Bengal were made operational in 2010 & 2011. Production was started by hiring labour on commission basis. Since, the mills were incurring losses; a new model for contracting labour through production contract basis was introduced in April 2014 in Khardah mill and subsequently in RBHM and Kinnison mill. However, despite showing some improvements in the operation through this model, the mills could not run successfully due to IR issues, frequent strikes

and violation of terms and conditions of the contract by the contractor. Further, it was noted that there is adequate capacity for manufacture of jute sacking in the industry. Accordingly, NITI Aayog recommended the closure of NJMC.

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

Closure Process:-As a part of the revival plan, VRS was given to all the staff and at present NJMC have no staff on their rolls. Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, the closure process of NJMC was initiated and is being carried out in terms of the guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises in this regard.

NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Land Management Agency (LMA) for disposal of land assets and MSTC Ltd has been appointed as Auctioning Agency for disposal of movable assets including Buildings by NJMC Ltd. Meanwhile NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Pre - LMA for verification, assessment and valuation of movable and immovable assets. The Pre-LMA reports in terms of the movable and immovable assets have been finalized. MoU with MSTC for Auctioning of movable Assets has been signed by NJMC. At present total liabilities/ dues of NJMC are Rs. 362.7455 Crores (as on 31.03.2024 audited). However, the total assets of NJMC are worth Rs. 2688 crores (as per Government valuation). The process of auction of Movable Assets of all Units of NJMC Ltd has been completed including Building of Khardah Jute Mill.

2.5.9 Birds Jute Exports Limited (BJEL), a Subsidiary of NJMC Ltd.

Birds Jute & Exports Ltd (BJEL) a processing unit of Jute fabric was a subsidiary of Lansdowne Jute Mill Private Limited established in 1904. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd. (BPTEL) under the Ministry of Heavy Industry took over the assets on nationalization in 1980 and became a holder of 58.94% of BJEL's equity shares.. Thereafter the GoI decided to transfer shares of BJEL to NJMC in 1986. And thus it became a subsidiary of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. in 1986.

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

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

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

The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 10th October, 2018 approved the proposal for closure of BJEL.

Closure Process:- As a part of the revival plan, VRS was given to all the staff of BJEL. At present BJEL have no staff on their rolls. Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, the closure process of BJEL was initiated and is being carried out in terms of the guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises in this regard.

- NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Land Management Agency (LMA) for disposal of land assets and MSTC Ltd has been appointed as Auctioning Agency for disposal of movable assets including Buildings by BJEL. Meanwhile NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Pre - LMA for verification, assessment and valuation of movable and immovable assets. The Pre-LMA reports in terms of the movable assets and immovable assets have been finalized. MoU with MSTC for Auctioning of movable Assets has been signed by BJEL. At present total liabilities/ dues of BJEL are Rs. 158.66 Crores (as on 31.3.2024 audited). However, the total assets of BJEL as per

Govt. valuation are Rs. 809.79 Crores. The process of Auctioning of Movable Assets for BJEL has been completed.

- Govt of West Bengal has claimed ownership of the land under the provision of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.

CHAPTER - III

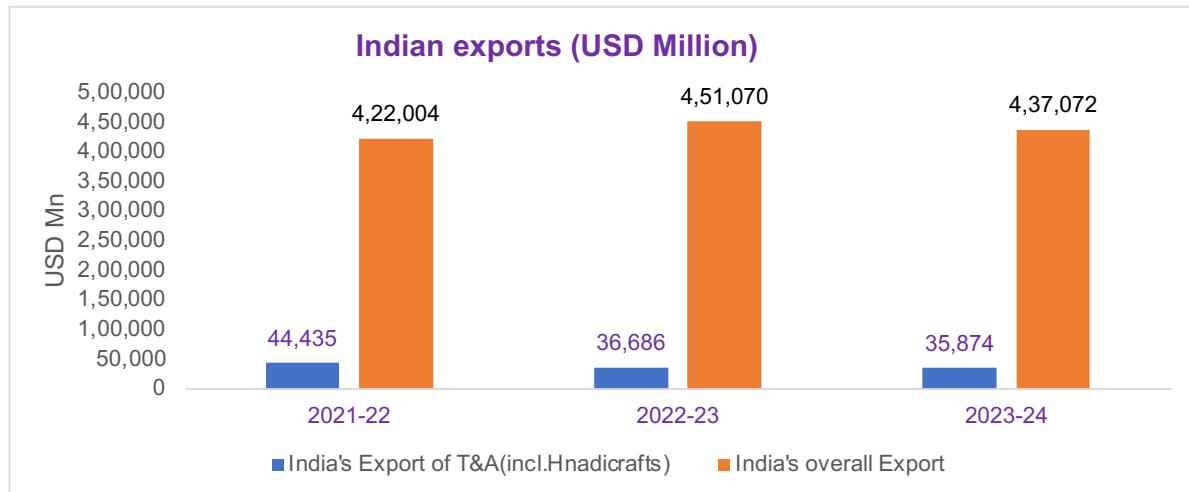
EXPORT PROMOTION

3.1 Exports

To realize the vision and mission of the government, the Ministry has taken various initiatives to enhance its e-governance services. The implementation of G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-office suite, e-Procurement etc. The Ministry and its organizations are using video conferencing services extensively with different states and departments on regular basis.

Values in USD Million	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Apr-Nov 2023	Apr-Nov 2024
India's Export of Textile & Apparel (T&A)	42,347	34,997	34,072	21,540	22,900
Export of Handicrafts	2,088	1,689	1,802	1,038	1,165
Total Export of T&A including Handicrafts	44,435	36,686	35,874	22,578	24,064
India's overall exports	4,22,004	4,51,070	4,37,072	2,78,259	2,83,698
% share of T&A Exports (incl. Handicrafts) of overall exports	10.53%	8.13%	8.21%	8.11%	8.48%

Source: DGCI&S (Rounded off); *Provisional



- The traditional markets viz. USA, UK and EU together accounts for 53% (USA 28%, UK 6% & EU 19%) of India's Textiles and apparel including handicrafts exports in FY 2023-24. Within EU, Germany, France, Netherland accounts for 4%, 3%, 3% share, respectively.
- Export of Textiles & Apparel (T&A) including Handicrafts decreased by 2%, from US\$ 36,686 million in FY 2022-23 to US\$ 35,874 million in FY 2023-24.
- Export of Textiles & Apparel (T&A) including Handicrafts increased by 7%, from US\$ 22,578 million in Apr-Nov 2023 to US\$ 24,064 million in Apr-Nov 2024.
- India is a net textile and apparel exporting country and enjoys trade surplus. Bulk of import takes place for re-export or for industry requirement of raw material.

3.2 Imports

- Import of textiles and apparel products by India during FY 2023-24 has decreased by approximately 15% in comparison to FY 2022-23.
- Import of textiles and apparel products by India during Apr-Nov 2024 has decreased by approx.3% in comparison to Apr-Nov 2023.

Values in USD Million	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Apr-Nov 2023	Apr-Nov 2024
T&A Imports including handicrafts	8,193	10,481	8,946	6,389	6,224

3.3 Steps taken for enhancing exports

In view of the importance of exports for overall growth of Textile sector, several measures are being taken by Government to enhance export:

- Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL)

On 7th March 2019, Government approved Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme to rebate all embedded State and Central taxes/levies on export of Apparel/Garments and Made-ups to enhance competitiveness of these sectors by adopting principle of zero rated exports. Further, in order to make textiles products cost competitive, the Union Cabinet has given its approval for continuation of RoSCTL on exports of Apparel/Garments (Chapter-61 & 62) and Made-ups (Chapter-63) till 31st March 2026. Further, textiles products not covered under the RoSCTL are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other products.

- Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:

The Government has approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, with an approved outlay of Rs 10683 crore over a five year period, to promote production of MMF Apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the country to enable Textile sector to achieve size and scale and to become competitive. The Scheme has two parts; Part-1 envisages a minimum investment of Rs.300 crore& minimum turnover of Rs.600 crore per company; and Part-2 envisages a minimum investment of Rs.100 crore& minimum turnover of Rs.200 crore per company FY: 2022-23 & FY: 2023-24 were gestation period under the scheme. Performance years commences

from financial year 2024-25 to 2028-29. The incentive will be provided to the companies under the scheme on achieving the threshold investment and threshold turnover and thereafter incremental turnover. 37

74 applicants were selected under the Scheme. In the approved 74 applications, the total proposed investment would be Rs. 28,711 crore, projected turnover would be Rs. 2,16,760 crore and proposed employment generation would be 2,59,164. As per Quarterly Review Reports (QRRs) as on 31.09.2024, 26 companies have commenced production and 16 companies have achieved threshold investment. Investment has been made to the tune of Rs. 6,416 crore, turnover achieved worth Rs. 2,516 crore and employment generated is 19,059 under the scheme.

- Free Trade Agreements:

India has so far signed 14 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) including recently concluded agreement with United Arab Emirates (UAE), Australia and EFTA (European Free Trade Association) countries comprising Switzerland, Iceland, Norway & Liechtenstein. India has 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with various trading partners. India is presently engaged in FTA negotiations with some of its trading partners notable among these FTAs are India-UK Free Trade Agreement, India- EU Free Trade Agreement, India-Peru FTA and India-Oman FTA.

Further, Ministry of Textiles is engaged with various countries (e.g. Japan, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, European Union etc) through Joint Working Groups for development of textiles sector.

- Quality Control Orders:

The Ministry has actively taken up notification

of standards for textile products in co-ordination with Bureau of Indian Standards and Quality Control Orders (QCOs) are issued to regulate quality and curb sub-standard imports.

- Inputs for Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS)& Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) notifications

The Ministry provided technical inputs on SPS and TBT notifications issued by WTO member countries to Department of Commerce in consultation with relevant departments and industry stakeholders.

3.4 Export Promotion Councils:

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing various segments of the textiles & apparel value chain from fiber to finished goods as well as traditional sectors like 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.

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) Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL) / Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) (Erstwhile)
- iv) Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)
- v) Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOLTEXPRO)
- vi) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
- vii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
- viii) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
- ix) Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
- x) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
- xi) Jute Products Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

Activities of EPCs:

Providing latest information on various markets, policy developments, news relates to exports, Government Notifications, exports targets, overseas trade enquiries, fashion & technology developments. EPCs also provide suggestions on various policies/ initiatives of Governments for promotion of Export.

Bharat Tex 2024/2025

Bharat Tex 2024 - A Global Textile Expo was successfully organized during 26th - 29th February, 2024 by the consortium of Textiles Export Promotion Councils with the support of Ministry of Textiles. This extraordinary event succeeded to bringing together a diverse array of Industry Experts, Manufacturers, Sellers, Buyers, Designers and enthusiasts from across the globe. The exhibition also succeeded to showcase the entire Textile Value Chain, Encompassing Apparel, Home Furnishings, Floor Coverings, Fibres, Yarns, Wool, Threads, Fabrics, Carpets, Silk, Textiles based Handicrafts, Handloom, Synthetic, Rayon, Cotton Textiles, Jute, Woollen Garments, Technical Textiles, and much more - all conveniently under one roof. The Indian Global event successfully demonstrated to the world the formidable strength of the Indian Textiles Sector and highlighted the latest advancements, innovations, and trends in the Textiles and Fashion Industry. It created a platform for networking opportunities and fostering valuable business collaborations between Indian and international business houses as well as amongst Indian players of different segments of Textile value chain.

BHARAT TEX 2025, a global textile mega event, is being scheduled during 14-17th February 2025 on similar pattern as organized in February, 2024 by a consortium of 11 Textile Export Promotion Councils (TEPCs) and supported by the Ministry of Textiles. The show is planned to be conducted on a global scale and will show the intrinsic strength of the entire Indian textile value chain and project India as the most preferred destination for sourcing and investment.

CHAPTER - IV

EXPORT PROMOTION

4.1 COTTON

INTRODUCTION

Cotton is one of the most important cash 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.

since independence. India has become one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the World.

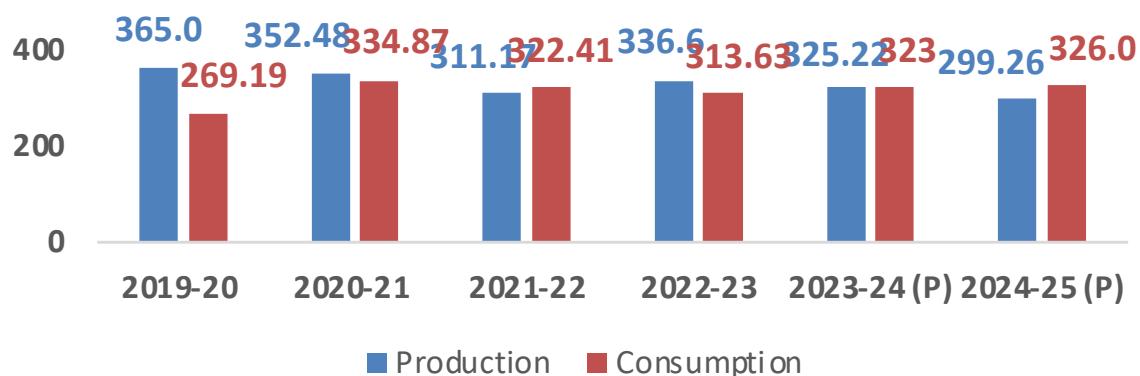
The details of production and consumption of cotton from Cotton Season 2019-20 onwards are given below:-

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2019-20	365.00	269.19
2020-21	352.48	334.87
2021-22	311.17	322.41
2022-23	336.60	313.63
2023-24 (P)	325.22	326.12
2024-25 (P)	299.26	326.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting, dated 28.11.2024, P-Provisional

Cotton Production & Consumption (Lakh bales)

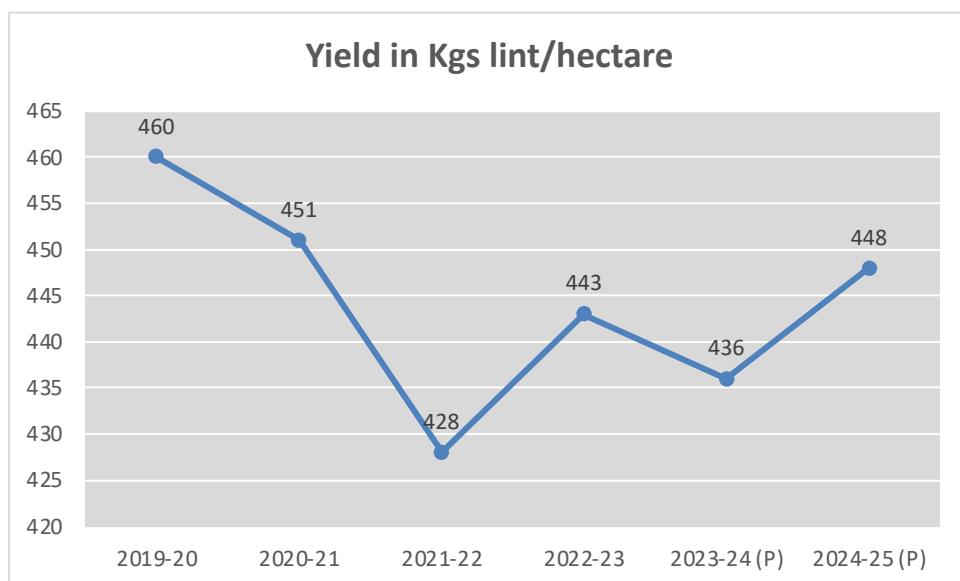
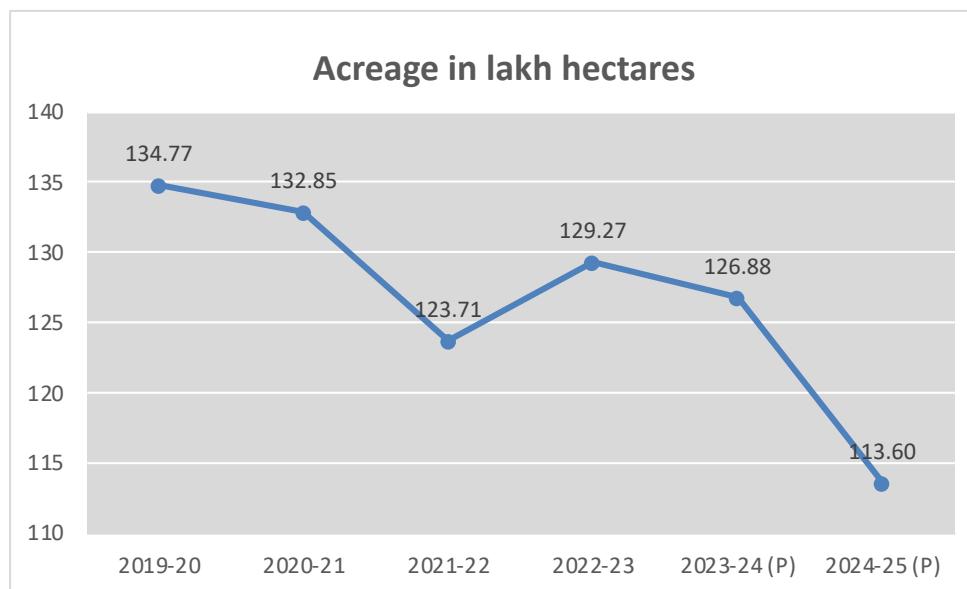


b. Acreage/Productivity:

India has the largest acreage with 113.60 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 36% of the World area of 316.20 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. The Acreage and productivity of cotton in India from Cotton Season 2019-20 onwards are as follows:

(in Kg/Hectares)		
Year	Acreage	Yield
2019-20	134.77	460.00
2020-21	132.85	451.00
2021-22	123.71	428.00
2022-23	129.27	443.00
2023-24 (P)	126.88	436.00
2024-25 (P)	113.60	448.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting, dated 28.11.2024, P-Provisional



c. Import/Export:

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Presently, Cotton is a freely exportable commodity from India. India exports cotton mainly to Bangladesh, China, Vietnam, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand etc, out of which Bangladesh & China are the largest importer of Indian cotton. Although India is a major producer and exporter of cotton, some quantity of extra-long staple variety of cotton, which is not available in the country, is imported. The following table gives the import and export figures from Cotton Season 2019-20 onwards :-

	Import	Export
2019-20	15.50	47.04
2020-21	11.03	77.59
2021-22	21.13	42.25
2022-23	14.60	15.89
2023-24(P)	15.20	28.36
2024-25(P)	25.00	18.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting, dated 28.11.2024

d. Balance Sheet of cotton: from Cotton Season 2019-20 onwards is given below:-

(In lakh bales of 170 kgs each)

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (P)	2024-25 (P)
SUPPLY						
Opening stock	56.52	120.79	71.84	39.48	61.16	47.10
Crop size	365.00	352.48	311.17	336.60	325.22	299.26
Imports	15.50	11.03	21.13	14.60	15.20	25.00
Total Supply	437.02	484.30	404.14	390.68	401.58	371.36
DEMAND						
Total Consumption (Including MSME, non-MSME & non-textile)	269.19	334.87	322.41	313.63	326.12	326.00
Exports	47.04	77.59	42.25	15.89	28.36	18.00
Total Demand	316.23	412.46	364.66	329.52	354.48	344.00
Closing Stock	120.79	71.84	39.48	61.16	47.10	27.36

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting, dated 28.11.2024

e. Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operations:-

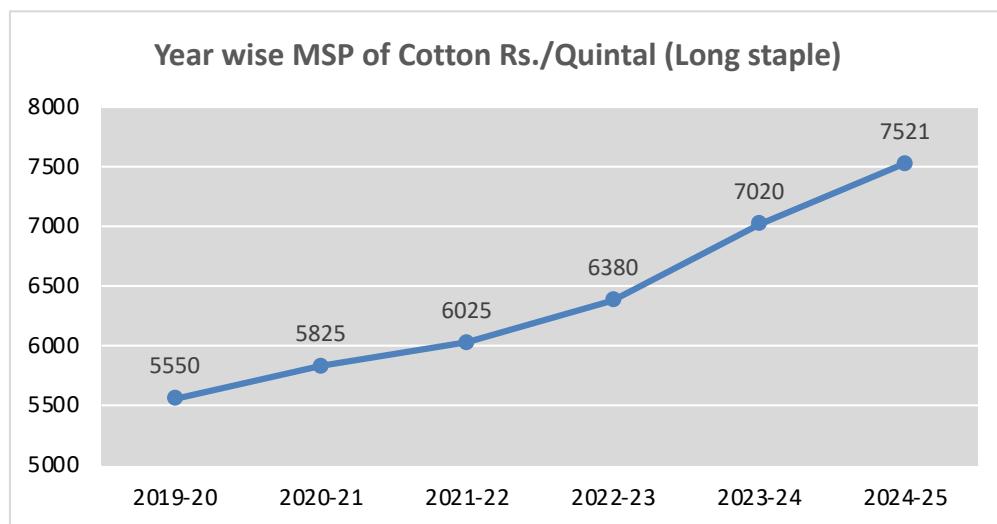
The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) has been nominated by the Government of India for undertaking MSP operations, in the event kapas prices of seed cotton (kapas) fall below the MSP level, for procuring kapas offered by the cotton farmers in various APMC market yards at MSP rates without any quantitative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

Before commencement of the Cotton Year (Oct. to Sept.), every year MSP is recommended by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) based on the formula of 1.5 times of cost of production (A2+FL) so as to ensure reasonably fair remuneration i.e. at least 50% over cost of production to farmers.

Accordingly, taking into consideration the recommendation of CACP, Ministry of Agriculture declares MSP for two basic varieties of Fair cotton viz. Medium Staple length (staple length of 24.5 mm to 25.5 mm & micronaire value of 4.3 to 5.1) and long staple length (staple length of 29.5 to 30.5 mm & micronaire of 3.5 to 4.3).

For cotton season 2024-25, Ministry of Agriculture has fixed MSPs of fair grade at Rs.7121/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.7521/- per quintal for long staple cotton. The MSP rates fixed by Ministry of Agriculture from Cotton Season 2019-20 onwards are given below:-

Crop Year	Medium Staple (Staple length 24.5 mm -25.5 mm & Miconaire 4.3 - 5.1)			Long Staple (Staple length 29.5 mm -30.5 mm & Miconaire 3.5 - 4.3)		
	MSP rate (Rs./Quintal)	Increase in MSP		MSP rate (Rs./Quintal)	Increase in MSP	
		Rs./Quintal	%		Rs./Quintal	%
2019-20	5255	105	2.04%	5550	100	1.83%
2020-21	5515	260	4.95%	5825	275	4.95%
2021-22	5726	211	3.83%	6025	200	3.43%
2022-23	6080	354	6.18%	6380	355	5.89%
2023-24	6620	540	8.88%	7020	640	10.03%
2024-25	7121	501	7.57%	7521	501	7.14%



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 fair Seed cotton (Kapas) is fixed by the Textile Commissioner of India. The MSP for other varieties of cotton for Cotton Season 2024-25 (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) 2024-25 in Rs/Quintal
		Basic Staple Length in mm	Micronaire value	
Short Staple (20.0 mm & below)				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	6621
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	6621

Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	6871
4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	6921
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	6971
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	7121
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	7221
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	7271
Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	7421
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH- 2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	7421
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	7471
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	7521
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	7721
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	7921
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	8721

f. Cotton MSP operations during 2024-25:

The new cotton season 2024-25 has commenced from 1st October 2024. Due to unfavourable agro climatic situation and pest Infestations, cotton sowing affected in northern and in some part of central regions. As per 1st Advance Estimate of Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, area under cotton cultivation has reduced by 10.41% i.e. 113.60 lakh hectares as against 126.88 lakh hectares during cotton season 2023-24. Accordingly, cotton production in the Country has also reduced by 7.98% i.e. 299.26 lakh bales as against 325.22 lakh bales in previous year.

In order to ensure the execution of MSP operations for cotton smoothly and in an efficient manner, CCI branches are closely coordinating with the APMCs, Local Bodies and State Authorities. It has been requested to all cotton growing states to ensure that the following key measures are taken:-

- i. To digitalise farmer's data by all the states, who has not yet done, to ensure that the full benefit of MSP scheme reaches to real cotton farmers.
- ii. To publicize widely amongst the farmers about mandatory requirement of Aadhar based farmer's registration for availing cotton MSP scheme benefits.
- iii. State Warehousing Corporation (SWC)/ State Governments to ensure adequate availability of storage space for storage of cotton Bales procured by CCI under MSP operations.
- iv. State Government to ensure installation of CCTVs in all APMCs under their jurisdiction and State owned godowns to ensure proper monitoring of MSP operations and maintaining the records for better transparency.
- v. To regulate daily arrivals in the market yards based on the assessment of infrastructure

facilities available at respective market yards to avoid long queues and law & order problems.

During the current Cotton season 2024-25, as on 31.12.2024, CCI has procured 55.80 lakh bales valuing Rs.21,451 crore under MSP operations, benefitting about 10.50 lakh cotton farmers in all cotton growing States

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

- I. 507 procurement centers covering 152 districts in 12 cotton growing states have been opened in all the cotton growing States for the ensuing cotton season 2024-25 under network of 17 branches.
- II. CCI has implemented an on-the-spot Aadhaar-based farmer registration to ensure that benefits of MSP go to real cotton farmers.
- III. To ensure timely payments to cotton farmers, an online billing system has been introduced in the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, which facilitates online submission of bills from procurement centre to CCI's branch for speedy payment to the farmers. In the remaining states CCI's apex system is being used to make direct payment to farmer's Aadhaar-linked bank account within 3 to 5 days through the National Automated Clearing House (NACH) of the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).
- IV. Starting from the cotton season 2024-25, CCI has commenced SMS services for the release of payment to cotton farmers. Farmers receive notifications via SMS on their Aadhaar-linked mobile numbers whenever bills are generated in the system and payment confirmations are made.
- V. To empower cotton farmers, CCI launched the Cott-Ally app, which provides information in nine regional languages about MSP rates, nearest procurement centers, payment tracking, videos on best farming practices, weather reports, latest cotton-related news, grievance redressal, and live chat support.
- VI. Developed Blockchain based QR coded Bale Identification & Traceability

System (BITS) to ensure traceability of cotton bales produced by CCI from 1st October 2023 onwards. Each CCI bale now contains a QR code, which provides complete traceability and information on fiber properties.

- VII. Assessment of Quality on Spot: CCI has provided hand held Moisture Meter to measure quality on spot and make quality based payment to the farmers as per MSP guidelines.
- VIII. MoU has been entered into with CWC to provide adequate storage space for storage of MSP stock.
- IX. ERP reach to the level of each procurement centres and godowns.

g. Textile Advisory Group (TAG)

A Textile Advisory Group (TAG) has been constituted as an advisory body to deliberate and recommend on the issues of the entire cotton value chain - issues of cotton productivity, prices, branding etc. TAG facilitates Inter-Ministerial coordination and represents stakeholders from the entire cotton value chain and also from other Ministries like Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Textiles, BIS, APEDA, Textile Commissioner, Textiles Committee, CCI etc.

Due to mission mode approach of TAG:

- i. Coloured fertilizer bags have been introduced in coordination with Ministry of Fertilizers, thus reducing white contaminants in the cotton fibre.
- ii. A special project for targeting technologies such as HDPS, closer spacing and production technology for ELS cotton has been initiated in coordination with MoA&FW with a budget outlay of Rs. 41.87 crores under NFSM focusing on a cluster-based and value chain approach in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to farmers.
- iii. A separate HSN code for import of ELS cotton has been announced in March 2023 which will be helpful in ascertaining actual quantum of import of ELS cotton,

policy intervention to augment availability of ELS cotton domestically and import substitution.

- iv. Branding & promotion of Indian cotton has been initiated by encouraging the Trade and Industry to work on the principle of self-regulation by owning complete responsibility of Traceability, Certification and Branding of Indian cotton as "KASTURI Cotton Bharat".
- v. Various initiatives like strengthening cotton statistics, strengthening cotton trading on MCX, strengthening of testing facilities for cotton, mechanization of cotton harvesting through hand held kapas plucker machines etc are being promoted.

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 4 lakh workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of 40 lakh farm families. In addition to this, there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

Raw Jute Balance Sheet from 2019-20 to 2024-2025:

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

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
(A) Supply:						
i) Opening stock	18.40	18.0	5.00	19.00	23.00	34.50
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	68.00	60.0	90.00	91.00	90.00	73.00
iii) Import	4.00	2.0	4.00	6.00	5.50	5.00
Total :	90.40	80.0	99.00	116.00	118.50	112.50
(B) Distribution:						
iv) Mill consumption	54.00	62.0	66.00	76.00	67.00	65.00
v) Domestic/ industrial consumption	10.00	8.0	12.00	15.00	15.00	14.00
vi) Export	NIL	5.0	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total:	64.00	75.0	80.00	93.00	84.00	81.00
(C) Closing Stock:	26.40	5.0	19.00	23.00	34.50	31.50

Source: Up to 2019-20: Jute Advisory Board & from 2020-21 onwards: Expert Committee on Jute|*Estimated vide meeting dated 26-11-2024.

Area under Jute:

States	Area of Jute ('000 Hectares)						
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Assam	75.14	69.95	65.79	64.25	62.88	61.50	58.00

Bihar	91.38	83.47	70.63	48.39	42.48	51.10	48.18
Madhya Pradesh	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	6.67	6.67	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.70	3.35
Nagaland	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.08	2.46	0.10	2.97
Odisha	0.75	0.95	0.20	0.15	0.76	3.50	2.55
Tripura	0.59	0.55	0.66	0.62	0.44	0.40	0.31
West Bengal	522.47	515.08	518.26	505.23	506.16	506.00	503.72
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	706.07	685.75	665.30	628.39	621.86	629.30	619.10
Area of Mesta (' 000 Hectares)							
States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Andhra Pradesh	7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Assam	3.54	3.42	3.29	3.22	3.12	2.90	3.00
Bihar	16.32	20.73	14.48	13.70	12.86	12.60	12.05
Chhattisgarh	1.10	1.08	1.10	0.97	0.66	0.50	0.38
Karnataka	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	4.46	4.47	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.50	4.40
Nagaland	1.88	1.90	1.93	1.96	1.96	0.00	1.46
Odisha	6.39	6.26	0.00	4.69	3.77	3.70	3.64
Tripura	0.58	0.54	0.49	0.43	0.268	0.30	0.19
West Bengal	13.70	10.36	10.75	12.43	12.47	12.60	12.60
Others	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	57.34	55.76	39.52	44.88	40.59	38.00	38.70
Area of Raw Jute (' 000 Hectares)							
States	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Andhra Pradesh	7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Assam	78.68	73.36	69.08	67.47	66.00	64.50	61.00
Bihar	107.70	104.20	85.12	62.09	55.34	63.70	60.23
Chhattisgarh	1.10	1.08	1.10	0.97	0.66	0.50	0.38
Karnataka	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	8.00	8.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.16	11.16	11.20	7.75

Nagaland	4.95	4.98	5.01	5.04	4.42	0.10	4.43
Odisha	7.14	7.21	0.20	4.84	4.53	7.20	6.19
Tripura	1.17	1.09	1.15	1.05	0.70	0.70	0.50
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
West Bengal	536.17	525.44	529.01	517.66	518.63	518.50	516.32
Others	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	763.41	741.51	704.82	673.28	662.44	667.30	657.80

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

Raw Jute Annual Price Trend (Rs. per Quintal)

Year (July to June)	Raw Jute Annual Average Price for TD-5 (Ex-West Bengal)	MSP
2019-20	4645	3950
2020-21	6447	4225
2021-22	6530	4500
2022-23	5896	4750
2023-24	5493	5050
2024-25 (upto December 2024)	5603.07	5335

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

Jute Goods Production Trend

(Quantity in 000' MT.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2019-20	127.5	923.5	0.0	114.1	1165.1
2020-21	118.4	739.2	0.0	105.1	962.7
2021-22	119.4	865.1	0.0	95.5	1080.0
2022-23	117.6	1041.0	0.0	88.0	1246.6
2023-24	103.7	1071.8	0.0	81.5	1257.0
2024-25 (upto December 2024)	75.9	608.9	0.00	55.6	740.4

Source: Jute Mills, IJMA

Domestic Consumption of Jute Goods:

(Quantity in 000' MT)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	Total
2019-20	113.8	907.9	0.0	95.0	1116.7
2020-21	96.0	738.2	0.0	84.1	918.3
2021-22	93.1	834.5	0.0	72.5	1000.1
2022-23	89.2	1012.9	0.0	68.5	1170.6
2023-24	85.9	1033.8	0.0	63.1	1182.8
2024-25 (upto December 2024)	60.9	573.6	0.00	37.7	672.2

Source: Jute Mills, IJMA

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

Government of India has decided to continue Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 keeping in view the interest of raw jute growers and workers involved in the jute industry. Further, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles have issued an Order bearing S.O. No. 5459(E) dated 26-12-2023 under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 stipulating 100% foodgrains and 20% sugar are required to be compulsorily packed in jute packaging material.

The stipulations for packing commodities like foodgrains and sugar in jute bags over the years are furnished below:-

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

Year	Sugar	Foodgrains
2019-20	20%	100%
2020-21	20%	100%
2021-22	20%	100%
2022-23	20%	100%
2023-24*	20%	100%

**The Order has been extended up to 31st March 2025 vide S.O. No. 5653(E) dated 31-12-2024.

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

Qty: In '000' Bales

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (April to December)
Qty.	2718	2913	3475	2508	2649	3481	3629	2029

(b) 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 five years and current year is given below: -

Jute Goods Production Trend

(Quantity in 000' MT.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2019-20	127.5	923.5	0.0	114.1	1165.1
2020-21	118.4	739.2	0.0	105.1	962.7
2021-22	119.4	865.1	0.0	95.5	1080.0
2022-23	117.6	1041.0	0.0	88.0	1246.6
2023-24	103.7	1071.8	0.0	81.5	1257.0
2024-25 (upto December 2024)Estd.	75.9	608.9	0.00	55.6	740.4

Source: Jute Mills, IJMA

Due to fall in exports of traditional packaging products including Hessian, Yarn and others and increasing import of cheaper and better-quality hessian fabrics, production of Hessian has been declining whereas production of Sacking has been more or less steady for the past 3-4 years, after declining during 2020-21. Higher volume of production of Sacking is attributable to continuous demand from Govt. Agencies.

Export Performance of Jute Goods:

The Exports trends during the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 are as under:

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

Type	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25 (April- December) Estd.	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value								
Hessian	56.3	758.42	56.4	805.72	90.6	1112.90	80.8	1072.37	86.1	794.33	68.8	609.27
Sacking	38.9	489.49	31.0	438.48	51.5	640.58	52.6	693.67	35.7	411.96	30.5	381.45
Yarn	14.1	117.91	11.6	131.54	10.5	144.45	7.7	90.83	8.4	79.76	8.5	86.50
JDPs	-	963.44	-	1260.79	-	1743.95	-	1506.63	-	1373.97	-	1054.67
Others	4.4	94.58	3.8	103.93	9.0	143.98	36.2	147.10	33.1	143.90	28.0	151.26
Total	113.7	2423.84	102.8	2740.46	161.6	3785.86	177.3	3510.60	163.3	2803.92	135.8	2283.16

Source: DGCI&S

(ii) Import of Raw Jute and Jute Goods:

The Import trend during the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 are as under:

Import of Jute & Jute Goods into India

Year	Raw Jute		Jute Goods		Total Import (Jute & Jute Goods)	
	Qty. (000' M Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty. (000' M Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty. (000' MTon)	Value (Rs. Crore)
2019-20	77.2	350.39	162.6	1362.77	239.8	1713.16
2020-21	28.9	179.28	111.2	1116.84	140.1	1296.12
2021-22	62.5	449.41	127.6	1392.65	190.1	1842.06
2022-23	121.3	830.37	201.0	1532.22	322.3	2362.59
2023-24	138.7	766.31	189.4	1727.72	328.1	2494.03
2024-25 (April- December)	100.6	543.96	124.0	1078.43	224.6	1622.39

Source: DGCI&S

(e) Initiatives in 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 issued under JPM Act, 1987 bearing S.O. No. 5459(E) dated 26-12-2023 valid up to 30-06-2024 stipulated as under:

Commodity	Minimum percentage of total production of commodity or class of commodities required to be packed in jute packaging material manufactured in India from raw jute produced in India
Foodgrains*	100% of the production
Sugar**	20% of the production

*Note 1:- Initially ten per cent. of the indents for foodgrains are to be placed through reverse auction on the Government e-Marketplace (GeM) portal.

**Note 2:-In diversified jute bags under direct purchase by the procuring agencies from the mills or open market.

The validity of order dated 26-12-2023 has been extended upto 31stDecember, 2024 vide S.O. No. 4319(E) dated 01-10-2024.

The CCEA decision has mandated that:-

- The food grain to be considered for reservation norms under this Act would comprise of rice, paddy and wheat. The use of jute bags shall be in line of inter se priority with respect to rice, wheat and finally sugar, without affecting the monthly supply plan by ensuring full utilisation of all the yearly production of jute bags.
- 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 and the Committee comprising officers from the D/o Food & Public Distribution and the Ministry of Textiles, 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 benefited 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.

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. 12000 Crore worth of jute sacking is procured through support by the Government of India to support the Indian jute workers and farmers.

The erstwhile system relied mostly on paper and there were bottlenecks to information sharing between the stakeholders, mainly State Procurement Agencies, the Ministry of Food and Public Distribution, Jute Mills, Inspecting Agency, Loaders, Consignees, Pay and Accounts Office etc. Since B-Twill sacking is an essential requirement for procurement of food grains, 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, JUTE-SMART software has become operational and indents for a total quantity of around 245.60 lakh bales worth Rs. 74.64 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART

from the month of 1st November, 2016 to 31st December, 2024.

f) National Jute Board

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

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

NJB has been implementing a project Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) for the last nine years (since 2015-16) in a phased manner. The project is being implemented by NJB in association with Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) and Central Research Institute for Jute & Allied Fibres, (CRIJAF), Ministry of Agriculture. The project introduces package of scientific methods of jute cultivation and retting exercises for improving fibre quality and productivity and reducing the cost of jute production and increasing farmers' income. The scientific methods include (i) Registration of farmers (ii) Supply of certified seeds, seed driller, nail weeder and CRIJAF Sona, sending SMSs and demonstrating usages of modernized tools retting exercise etc. Physical progress of Jute-ICARE during last five years are as follows : -

Particulars	ICARE-V (2019-20)	ICARE-VI (2020-21)	ICARUS-VII (2021-22)*	ICARE-8 (2022-23)*	ICARE-IX(2023-24)*	ICARE-X (2024-25)
No. of Jute growing block / state covered	72 blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P and Meghalaya	130 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P & Tripura	140 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P & Tripura	170 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P & Tripura	246 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P, Jharkhand & Tripura	289 Blocks under WB, Bihar, Odisha, A.P, Jharkhand, Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland & Tripura
Land covered(Ha)	106934	110893	125000	189483	191272	208042

No. of farmers covered	243549	258324	300000	420309	435214	489220
Certified Jute seed provided (JRO-204 JBO-2003H)	535 MT	604 MT	35 MT	193.54 MT	443.54	554.78 M.T
Seed drill machine (Nos)	2550	3150	4150	4950	5750	6950
Nail Weeder machine (Nos)	2850	3750	4950	5750	6550	7750
CRIJAF SONA (MT)	612	500	650	600	750	800

* Under NJDP – Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

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

- Increased in jute production (yield) from existing 22/23 quintals per hectare to 26/28 quintals per hectare.
- Quality upgradation at least one grade high.
- Increase in farmers' income from Rs. 9000 to Rs 10,000/- per hectare due to productivity and quality improvement.

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

To increase the productivity of the jute machinery and make them efficient by replacing the old machines by new and technologically advanced machines, NJB implemented ISAPM scheme since 2014-2015 by providing 20% and 30% of the cost of machineries to Jute Mills and MSME-JDP Units respectively. During 2016-17 to 2020-21, incentive amounting to Rs. 6458.51 lakh to jute mills and JDP units has been released and likely 5 times of incentivized amount invested by the Jute Mills / JDP Units.

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Incentive (Rs. In Lakh)	1739.21	1427.23	920.12	1655.95	716.15
No. of Mills/units benefitted	39	52	27	20	21

Note: ISAPM has been discontinued from 2021-22.

(iii) Workers' Welfare Scheme (SulabhSauchalaya):

NJB provided assistance to the Jute Mills for improvement of sanitation, health facilities and working conditions of Jute Mill workers. The rate of assistance is @ 90% of actual expenses subject to maximum of Rs. 60.00 lakh (per Mill/ annum). The performance under the Scheme during 2014-15 to 2018-19 are given below:

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

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

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

Educational Support/Scholarship has been provided to girl children of the workers of Jute Mills and MSME-JDP units on passing out Secondary and Higher Secondary Examinations @Rs.5000/- and @Rs. 10000/- respectively. The performance under the Scheme during the last 5 years are given below:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*	2022-23*	2023-24*
Scholarship Amount Rs. In lakh	259.70	267.55	316.45	268.00	299.65
No. of girl children	3618	3613	4404	3768	3795

* Under NJDP - Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

(v) Export Market Development Assistance (EMDA) Scheme

The EMDA scheme facilitated registered manufacturer - exporters of jute products to participate in the international fairs and business delegation abroad for export promotion of lifestyle and other Jute Diversified Products. The performance under the Scheme during 2015-16 to 2019-20 are given below:

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
EMD Assistance Rs. In lakh	306.48	428.12	384.39	439.81	174.29
No. of Regd. Exporters	63	73	60	70	52

(Note - Due to pandemic Covid-19, no participation in International Events took place during 2020-21). Further, EMDA scheme has been discontinued .

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

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

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22*	2022-23*	2023-24*
Incentive Rs. In lakh	2.00	1.26	30.14	37.72	68.67
No. of units	3	8	13	13	22

* Under NJDP - Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

(vii) Jute Integrated Development (JID) Scheme:

JID Scheme aims at setting up local units and agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bona fide bodies to carry out various activities JID Agencies also acted 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 were the prime source for market facilitation to the Jute Diversified Products (JDP) units, SHGs, WSHGs, NGOs. Thus help creating and sustaining the production units there by generating employment to thousands of people in the rural areas through entrepreneurship development and the setting-up of Self Help Groups, particularly Women Self Help Groups(WHSGs). The performance of JID Scheme since its inception in 2016-17, is given here under:

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

Note : From 2021-22, JID Scheme has been discontinued.

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

(viii) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme

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

The JRMBs act as a complement to the training and 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 5 years are given hereunder:

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 *	2022-23*	2023-24*
Expenditure (Rs. In lakhs)	87.79	27.72	75.37	145.86	202.85
No. of collaborating units	10	12	21	21	30

* Under NJDP - Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

National Jute Development Program (NJDP)

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

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

Objective - To improve quality and productivity in Jute Cultivation with introduction of a package of modern and scientific agronomic practices through:

- Distribution of high Yielding Varieties (HYV) of certified jute seeds @ 50% cost to increase the quality, productivity and farmer's income.
- Free of cost distribution of CRIJAF Sona (a microbial Consortium) to Jute farmers for fast and quality retting of jute fibre. Retting time is reduced by 1 week and quality is improved by 1 grade.
- Free of cost distribution of modern & Scientific Agronomic tools- seed drills, cycle nail weeder.

- During 2023-24 : 191272 Hectares of land covered, 435214 farmers benefitted, 442.6 M.Ton Certified Jute Seeds distributed.
- During 2024-25: 208042 Hectares of land covered, 4, 89,220 farmers benefitted, 554.78 M.Ton certified jute seeds distributed.

2. Jute Diversification Scheme (JDS)

Sub-Scheme:

(i) Capital Subsidy for Acquisition of Plant & Machinery (CSAPM) has been implemented for manufacturing Jute Diversified Products and to facilitate modernization / upgradation of the existing Jute mills and MSME JDP Units. Incentive @ 30% of the cost of machinery is provided to mill and MSME-JDP units for production of JDPs. Under the scheme, 10 claim applications were considered and subsidy of Rs 258 Lakh released against total investment of Rs 860 Lakh.

(ii) Jute Resource cum Production Centre (JRCP) has been implemented to spread jute diversification trainings to new artisans and WSHGs for sustained employment for production of JDPs. Under the scheme, during 2022-23 13 JRCPs collaborating agencies in 11 States are engaged who organized 18 trainings Programmes (Basic, Advance and Design Development) and imparted training 432 new jute artisans on products: woolenised jute carpets, braided items and novelty gift items, jute bags. During 2023-24, 20 JRCPs in 07 States organised / imparted 25 trainings for 600 new jute artisans/ WSHGs. During 2024-25, NJB has engaged 28 Collaborating Agencies for undertaking 140 nos. training programme in 12 States. During April- December 2024, 664 WSHGs member/ artisans have been imparted skill development trainings for sustainable employment under the scheme.

(iii) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) has been implemented to supply jute raw materials to jute artisans, MSMEs for production of JDPs at Mill Gate price. Support @ 30% on the sale value of the Jute Raw Materials with an annual ceiling of Rs 12 Lakh per unit per annum is provided. Under the scheme, during 2021-22, 21 JRMBs- Collaborating agencies in 6 States are engaged to supply Jute Raw

Materials. During 2022-23, the same 21 JRMBs -collaborating agencies continued to operate. During 2024-25, 30 JRMBs are in operations in the 10 States are engaged to supply Jute Raw Materials.

(iv) Jute Retail Outlets (JRO) Scheme has been implemented to facilitate existing and new artisans / entrepreneurs for promotion and sale of JDPs through Retail Outlets / Showrooms. Support @ 25% on the sale value of the Jute Diversified Product with an annual ceiling of Rs 12 Lakh per unit per annum is provided.

Under the scheme, 13 Jute Retail Outlets are opened in 8 States by the jute entrepreneurs under the scheme during 2022-23. During 2023-24, 22 Retail Outlets in 10 States are operating under the scheme. During April- December 2024, 24 JROs are running in 10 States.

(v) Jute Design Resource Centre (JDRC) for designing and development of market worthy innovative jute diversified products and helping existing and new JDP manufacturers and exporters. JDRC would be set up at the ground floor of new PatsanBhavan. The floor plan of JDRC has been finalized in association with NIFT and selection of designers and master trainers has been completed. Various machinery procured for the JDRC for design & proto-type development of Jute Diversified Products.

(vi) Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme - Jute Mills and MSME JDP units exporting JDPs are being supported for manufacturing and exporting jute diversified products and making them cost competitive in the international markets. The registered Exporters are entitled for incentive on exported jute diversified products @ 5% of the cost of jute raw material used limited to 3 % of FOB value realized subject to max of Rs 12 Lakh per unit per annum. During 2021-22, 42 Registered Jute Exporters were provided Incentive of Rs 4.04 Crore. During 2022-23, 37 registered exporters were released Rs 1.79 Crore and during 2023-24, 81 exporters were released incentive of Rs. 3.48 Crore. During 2024-25 (April- December 2024), 14 exporters incentivized against exports of JDPs valued at Rs 56.00 Cr.

(vii) Product Diversification (R&D)

Studies: Under National Jute Development Programme(NJDP)- Product Diversification, NJB has been actively engaged in prioritization of Research & Development to explore the possibilities of jute in Textile and Non Textile Applications and commissioned 18 R&D projects on Jute Technical Textiles .The on-going R&D projects undertaken includes among others, Denim quality specialized jute fabrics, Viscose fibre from jute and Bamboo pulps jute composite for automatic acoustic insulation, Nano-technological intervention on jute geotextiles for long term sustainability. Cost effective Handmade carpets with jute and other natural fibres, Technology Development and Engineering Performance of Jute Geo-Cells, Development of modern mini spinning machinery, Evaluation for Filtration Characteristics of Jute Geo Textiles, Exploration of usage of jute and agro based textiles, Application of jute geotextiles in reinforcing the retaining walls, Development of jute clay liners. Various Textile Research Associations viz NITRA, ATIRA, NIT, WRA, IIT (BBSR & Gwh), IISc (Bengaluru), NIT (Karnataka), NINFET (Kolkata), IJIRA (Kolkata), have been assigned.

(viii) Jute Mark Logo- Jute Mark India Logo is being promoted and used by the manufacturers / exporters of Jute Products to ensure quality compliance representing percentage of jute in the blending process. The Logo has been issued by Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles Mumbai. 126 vendors have been registered for using Jute Mark Logo and 2 lakh Jute Mark Logo distributed .Awareness programmes on popularization of Logo mobilizing participation of local jute entrepreneurs and exporters have been organized.

(3) Market Development Promotion activities (Domestic & Exports) : As measure for market promotion of jute and jute products, NJB has been facilitating participation of JDP units for promotion and sale of JDPs in the domestic market and to the registered jute exporters to boost export of jute goods in international market. Development of Jute Mark Logo for quality certification of jute products and launching publicity campaign to popularize jute as Eco friendly products in domestic and international markets. NJB

organised participation in 43 nos. jute fairs/ exhibitions in 16 states and facilitated participation of jute 760 units / beneficiaries for promotion and sale of jute products in domestic market during 2022-23. Also facilitated participation of 56 registered jute exporters in 8 International fairs for export promotion of jute products .During 2023-24, in 43 domestic jute fair exhibitions , 965 jute units participated . And in 9 International fairs & exhibitions, 68 exporters participated. During 2024-25 (April- December 2024), 21 Domestic Fairs/Exhibitions organized, benefitting 344 Jute Artisans/MSMEs and 07 International Fairs, benefitting 62 Regd. Jute Exporters.

(4) Scholarship Scheme for the girl children of the workers of jute mills, JDP- MSMEs: NJB provided education support to the girl children of the workers of Jute Mills/ MSME-JDP Units in the form of incentives @ Rs.5,000/- on passing out Secondary Examination and Rs.10,000/- on Higher Secondary Examination under the scheme. NJB released scholarship amounting to Rs 262.65 Lakh to 3697 girl children of the workers of Jute Mills / MSME-JDP Units during 2022-23 and during 2023-24, Rs. 299.65 lakh to 3795 girl children under the scheme . During 2024-25 (April- December), 2744 applications have been received from girl children amounting to Rs. 289.00 Lakh.

4.3. Silk and Sericulture

Introduction

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

4.3.1 Physical Progress

India with the production of 38,913 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounted for 76.82% (29,892 MT), Tasar 4.08% (1,586 MT), Eri 18.46% (7,183 MT) and Muga 0.65% (252 MT). The bivoltine raw silk production has increased by 8.66% to 9,675

MT during 2023-24 from 8,904 MT during 2022-23. Further, vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga silks, have increased by 1.04% during 2023-24 over 2022-23.

The details of variety-wise raw silk production during the year 2020-21 to 2024-25, target & achievement (till November-2024) for the current financial year 2024-25 are given below:

Particulars	2020-21 Achmnt.	2021- 22 Achmnt.	2022-23 Achmnt.	2023-24 Achmnt.	2024-25	
					Target	Achmnt. (till Nov- 2024)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.38	2.42	2.53	2.63	2.79	2.60
Raw Silk Production:						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	6783	7941	8904	9675	11150	6512
Mulberry (Cross breed)	17113	17877	18750	20217	21385	13919
Sub Total (Mulberry)	23896	25818	27654	29892	32535	20431
Vanya						
Tasar	2689	1466	1318	1586	3200	600
Eri	6946	7364	7349	7183	8290	5568
Muga	239	255	261	252	375	157
Sub Total (Vanya)	9874	9085	8928	9021	11865	6325
GRAND TOTAL	33770	34903	36582	38913	44400	26756
Cumulative Estimated Employment (Million persons)	8.7	8.8	9.2	9.5	-	-

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

a. Scheme and its Components

The Central Sector Scheme viz "Silk Samagra-2" an Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry is under implementation for the period of 2021-22 to 2025-26 with two major activities:

I. Core activities of Central Silk Board with four Sub Components as under:

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

The above four major Components of Silk Samagra-2 are interlinked and aimed at a common goal. The R&D units develop technology packages, impart training on improved technology programmes to stake holders and transfer the technology to the field through front line demonstration, the responsibility of seed production units is up-keep of the four tier seed multiplication network for maintaining the racial quality, hybrid vigour and robustness of breeds, production and supply of nucleus and basic seeds to own units and State seed

production units and facilitate increase in the basic seed production in State units. The Board Secretariat and Regional Offices of the Central Silk Board conceive and implement the developmental schemes to ensure that the output generated from Plan programmes are disseminated to the stake holders in coordination with the State Govt. for the development of silk industry. The units under the Quality Certification Systems help to maintain and certify the quality standards set by the R&D units for silkworm seed, cocoon, raw silk and silk products covering the entire silk value chain, besides promoting pure silk products through Silk Mark label in domestic and international markets through appropriate branding by Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI).

II. Beneficiary oriented Critical Field level intervention

In addition to core activities directly implemented by CSB, certain beneficiary oriented critical interventions required in the field for the promotion of sericulture will be implemented during the Silk Samagra-2 scheme period. These interventions are important tools for transfer and adoption of improved technology packages developed by the Research Institutes of CSB. The beneficiary oriented interventions cover the major areas in pre and post cocoon sector viz. development and expansion of host plant, support for silkworm rearing, strengthening and creation of silkworm seed production infrastructure, development of farm and post-cocoon capacities, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, and capacity building through skill development and skill upgradation. These components shall be provided to the beneficiaries either in package mode to individual beneficiary or in a project mode.

Apart from some individual components like (i) Capacity Building / Training for skill seeding & Skill upgradation for empowering the sericulture stakeholders to enhance their skills & efficiency in silk / sericulture sector, (ii) Support for Development of Kisan Nursery and (iii) Vanya silk reeling machinery, there are nine (9) bundles of packages available

for sericulture stakeholders to cater the need for individual beneficiaries as well as Seri-Business Entrepreneurs (farm to fabric-large scale farming) have been included. The bundles of packages are as under:

1. Package of assistance for silkworm rearing for Mulberry & Vanya.
2. Support to Silkworm Seed Rearer.
3. Support for small and medium size reeling units packages.
4. Support for Automatic Silk Reeling Machinery Package for enterprise.
5. Support for establishment pupae processing units.
6. Support for Silk Weaving Sector.
7. Support for silk dyeing and processing.
8. Package of assistance to Seri Business Enterprises.
9. Support for establishing for Effluent Treatment Plant- Zero discharge and Ground discharge type.

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

The funding pattern for beneficiary oriented packages / components of Silk Samagra-2 are as follows:

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

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

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

Category (New Entrepreneurs / Startups)	GOI (CSB)	State	Beneficiary
General	30 %	20 %	50 %

SCSP, TSP, Special Status States/NE States	40 %	30 %	30 %
Existing Entrepreneurs			
General	20 %	20 %	60 %
SCSP, TSP, Special Status States/NE States	30 %	30 %	40 %

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

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

4.3.2. Silk Samagra-2 Highlights

1. Collaborative research projects to strengthen genetic base and hybrid vigour.
2. Promote R&D to increase crop cycles, expansion of systematic plantation of Vanya Silks for controlled rearing.
3. Promote horizontal expansion of Sericulture in non traditional areas including North East through Cluster approach.
4. Promote Soil testing and issue of Soil Health Card to beneficiaries.
5. Promote organic farming and eco-friendly Silk -Vanya Silk.
6. Provide Critical input support to the beneficiaries from Kisan Nursery to

Fabric production for productivity and quality improvement.

7. Use of Silkworm by-products (pupa) for poultry feed, Sericin for cosmetic applications and product diversification into non-woven fabrics, Silk denim, Silk knit etc., for added value realisation.
8. Upgrade State Seed Multiplication facilities and encourage Private Participation in Seed production to match the raw Silk production target.
9. Strengthening Seed Act through registration and reporting of progress by seed production centres, basic seed farms and extension centres automated by developing web based software.
10. Upgrade Reeling Technology and promote indigenously developed Automatic Reeling Machine (ARM) & Improved Vanya reeling devices under "Make in India" Programme.
11. Promotion of credit flow to Sericulture, SHG and Cluster approach.
12. Brand promotion -Generic promotion of Indian Silk & Create global image for Indian Silk products.
13. Extension of single window based SILKS (Sericulture Information Linked Knowledge System) portal to cover more districts for Sericulture expansion.
14. Ensure Development of Sericulture Database for better planning. Free SMS Service on Cocoon & Raw Silk Price to all Registered Farmers & Reelers, and State functionaries.

Financial allocation & expenditure for plan schemes

The table below indicates year-wise financial progress in respect of "Silk Samagra" & "Silk Samagra-2" schemes during last 4 years (2020-21 to 2023-24) and 2024-25 (till December-2024):

(Cr. Rs.)

Scheme	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation (RE)	Expnd. (till Dec-24)
Silk Samagra/ Silk Samagra-2	202.13	202.13	374.56	365.55	382.32	382.32	365.54	365.54	405.56	270.00
Of which for NE	22.75	22.75	35.47	33.84	29.62	29.52	30.49	30.49	31.63	33.73
Of which for SCSP	41.25	41.25	35.00	35.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.75
Of which for TSP	31.50	31.50	50.00	43.75	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	26.25

Note: Only scheme cost and excludes administrative cost.

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

4.3.3.1. Research & Development (R&D) during 2024-25 (till October 2024)

- Initiated 25 and concluded 15 research projects.
- CSB R&D collaborates with other research institutes, both nationally and internationally, to leverage expertise and resources. 29 collaborative research projects underway with other national research institutes, such as ICAR & CSIR institutes, IISc-Bengaluru, NESAC-Shillong and State Universities.
- Three international collaborative research projects are underway with NARO- Japan, Tokyo University of Agri. & Technology-Japan, Yamaguchi University-Japan, and Uzbek Research Institute-Uzbekistan.
- CSB R&D attracts external funding from national agencies to support its research activities. 4 ongoing research projects were funded by different agencies, viz., DST, DBT, PPV& FR and NABARD.

4.3.3.2. R&D interventions- Mulberry Sector

- A total of 1317 Mulberry Genetic Resources (MGRs) comprising 1032 indigenous and 285 exotic accessions are being maintained in ex-situ field gene bank at CSGRC, Hosur.

- Developed two triploid mulberry varieties Tri-8 & Tri-9, which showed leaf yield improvement of 18% & 8-10% respectively over G4 and 12-13% & 3-5% respectively over Vishala varieties under multi-location trials.
- The newly developed hormone-based formulation, Haryali, showed increase of leaf yield by 17.5-23.6% and better leaf quality with higher chlorophyll retention, a higher vegetation index and reduced leaf fall in comparison to the control in North and North-East conditions.
- Standardized drip fertigation schedule for mulberry, which increases leaf yield by 12-21% with usage of 25% lesser recommended dose of fertilizer, under Southern condition of India.
- Developed Mr. Pro (LF) and Mr. Pro (SF) formulations of microbial consortia for integrated management of root rot disease in mulberry, which is found to be effective with an efficiency of >80% in controlling/prevention of root rot disease in hot spot areas of South India.
- The two botanicals Nanma and Shreya tested for controlling sucking pests in mulberry found to be effective, with a waiting period of 10 days after spray for usage of leaf for silkworm rearing.
- Characterized, evaluated and systematically conserved a total of 490

silkworm genetic resources, comprising 84 multi-voltine, 383 bi-voltine, and 23 mutant varieties, collected from 9 Indian states and 14 different countries at the CSGRC, Hosur.

- Developed bivoltine thermo-tolerant double hybrid TT21 × TT56 with superior performance of 72- 74 kg cocoon yield per 100 DFLs in the southern region during all seasons including summer and 43 kg per 100 DFLs in other parts of India over prevailing hybrid FC1 × FC2. The hybrid authorized and released for commercial use. Further, seed multiplication is under progress.
- Developed bivoltine double hybrid BFC1xBFC10 using Bulgarian genetic source with production of 70-75 kg cocoon yield per 100 DFLs & shell content of 22-23% at different levels of commercial rearing, performing better over prevailing hybrids in the field. Currently hybrid is under Authorization trials.
- The field trials of Improved Nistari Marked (iNM) and Plain (iNP) crossbreed lines showed significant improvement of around 18-20% in cocoon weight and shell weight compared to the prevailing commercial Nistari crossbreeds.
- Developed autumn-specific hybrid ASH-14 with better performance over SH6xNB4D2 (prevailing single hybrid) for Northwest India.
- Identified three nutrigenic hybrids viz. CSR50 X Bcon1, CSR50 X Bcon4, and RSJ14 X Bcon1 suitable for the spring and autumn seasons in the sub-tropical conditions of Northwest India.
- The crossbreed 12Y x BFC1 suitable for Eastern and Northeastern regions of India has been authorized and released for commercial exploitation.
- Commercial Chawki Rearing Centres (CRC) concept is being popularized, to transform traditional sericulture in Murshidabad district of West Bengal. The efforts yielded 10.5% increase in cocoon production/productivity in the area.

4.3.3.3. R&D interventions- Vanya Sector

- Standardized and recommended application of fertilizer's NPK 50:25:25

kg/ha, FYM 1-2 kg/plant, bio-fertilizer (2-3 ml/plant) and sun hemp 25 kg/ha to enhance the leaf nutrients and fecundity of tasar silkworm.

- Isolated three ectomycorrhizal symbiotic fungi species viz. Agrocybe pediades, Phlebopus portentosus & Agaricus sp. and one endosymbiotic fungus viz. Curvularia lunata with the roots of Terminalia arjuna, to promote the growth of the Arjuna plant seedlings.
- Standardized nursery raising technique for the eri perennial host plant, Borpat (Ailanthus grandis). This technique initiates germination within 20-25 days and completes in 50-55 days with 75-80% germination rate and 85-90% survival rate after transplantation.
- A thermo-tolerant line of Oak Tasar silkworm (*Antherea proylei*), known as C-27-T, has been developed, which exhibits better survival rates at higher temperatures.
- Conducted survey & geo-tagging of eight eco-races of Tropical Tasar Silkworm, namely Raily, Sarihan, Laria, Baraf, Bhandara, Modal, Jata Daba, and Mandla in the forests of Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Odisha and Madhya Pradesh respectively to understand the eco-niche preferences of each eco-race.
- Standardized black boxing schedule to synchronize eri silkworm egg hatching and result exhibits 95% hatching with less than 1% of mortality.
- The viral pathogen AaCPV4, which causes virosis in muga silkworm, has been characterized and developed a disinfectant for the prevention of virosis.
- In collaboration with ICAR-CIFRI-Barrackpore, developed fish feed (RESHMEEN) from tasar spent pupae. Currently, product under commercialization stage.

4.3.3.4. Technologies/products obtained patent/offered for Commercialization

- Patent filed

- Incorporating *Antherea mylitta* pupae meal in fish feed, restricting fish

meal, methods thereof (202431034963) - 02.05.2024 - CSB-CTRTI-Ranchi

b. Patent granted:

1. Silkworm eggs cleaning and disinfecting machine (531845) - 05.04.2024 - CSB-CTRTI-Ranchi

c. Commercialization:

1. Sanitech Super - 40000 PPM Disinfectant (Healthline Private Limited-SERICARE) - 01.04.2024 - CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru
2. Mr.Pro - A Biological Consortia for Root Rot Management-Liquid (M/s. Purvik Enterprises, Bengaluru) - 28.08.2024 - CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru
3. Mr.Pro - A Biological Consortia for Root Rot Management-Liquid (Sneha Eco-solutions, Kollegala) - 28.08.2024 - CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru
4. Mr.Pro - A Biological Consortia for Root Rot Management-Liquid (Amruth Organic Fertilizers, Holalkere) - 28.08.2024 - CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru
5. Mr.Pro - A Biological Consortia for Root Rot Management-Solid (Amruth Organic Fertilizers, Holalkere) - 28.08.2024 - CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru
6. Poshan - A multi nutrient formulation for correcting the nutrient deficiencies in mulberry (Anil Industries, Bengaluru) - 13.09.2024 - CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru

4.3.3.5. Product Design Development and Diversification

1. Muga Satin fabric on power loom and Garments
2. Eri silk denim fabrics for Blazer and garments, Eri and Mulberry knits, Eri silk blanket and carpet & Eri silk thermal wear.
3. Tasar silk fabric on power looms for bridal dress.
4. Pure silk sarees and Fabrics in Chanderi cluster.
5. Kanchipuram sarees with Muga silk is designed for replacement of Zari.
6. Stain guard and Aroma treated sarees.
7. Silk life style products - Ladies purse, bags, socks, gloves, accessories.

8. Silk sarees /fabrics printed in Bagh (MP) cluster.
9. Products with traditional Lambani art work.
10. Mulberry x Eri sarees with Bomkai Design.
11. Mulberry saree with Nagaland tribal motif and Silk /linen, silk / cotton, silk / modal fabrics

4.3.3.6. Capacity Building & Training

The Capacity Building & Training division along with all the R&D institute of CSB conducted a variety of structured and need-based training for industry stakeholders on various recommended technologies and recent developments in the Silk sector covering all the sub-sectors of Silk (Mulberry, Tasar, Eri & Muga).

A total of 13908 persons (including in-house and industry stakeholders) were covered during 2023-24. During 2024-25 (till December-2024), against of the target of 11790 persons, 7789 persons were trained for different 'Skill seeding' & 'Skill development' training.

4.3.3.7. Transfer of Technology (TOT)

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects are being effectively transferred to the field through various extension communication programmes (ECPs) viz., KrishiMelas cum exhibitions, Farmers' Field Days, Awareness programmes, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes/ Technology demonstrations, workshops/ seminar/ conference etc. During the year 2024-25 upto end of December-2024, a total of 437 ECPs were organized under sericulture sector and various technologies developed by the CSB R&D institutes were transferred effectively among 23,713 stakeholders, covering pre & post cocoon sectors. A total of 68,443 lots of cocoons, raw silk, fabrics, dyes, water etc. were tested for physical, chemical and eco-parameters.

4.3.3.8. Information technology (I.T Initiatives)

- i. E-Office: CSB has implemented e-Office at Central Office, Bengalur & It's main institutes.

ii. M-Kisan: CSB has widened the outreach of scientists and experts to disseminate information to provide scientific advisories to farmers through their mobile phones using m-Kisan Web Portal.

iii. SMS service: Day-to-day market rates of Silk and Cocoons are regularly sent through mobile phones for the use of farmers and other stakeholders of the industry. Both PUSH and PULL SMS services are in operation. Mobile numbers received from DOS are updated and receiving SMS messages on daily basis.

iv. 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 organization as well as schemes and other details. Publicity of sericulture plan programmes, achievements and sharing of success stories are featured in the website.

v. National Database for farmers and reelers: Farmers and Reelers database has been designed and developed to help policy makers by providing appropriate information for effective decision making.

4.3.4. Seed Organisation - Silkworm Seed Production and Supply

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

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2023-24 & 2024-25 (till December- 2024):

Particulars	(Unit: Lakh dfls)			
	2023-24	2024-25		
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt. (till Dec-2024)
Mulberry	360.53	366.22	416.19	194.46
Tasar	33.44	34.90	33.44	30.62
Oak Tasar	0.10	0.047	0.0705	0.03
Muga	7.60	7.13	8.184	4.04
Eri	6.40	7.26	6.4	6.84
Total	408.07	415.557	464.285	183.72

4.3.5. 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 Silk in domestic and international markets and advising the Union Government on all matters concerning sericulture and silk industry. These activities are being carried out by a network of 159 units (as on 31.10.2024) 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. Quality Certification System:

One of the main objectives of the Quality Certification System is to initiate suitable measures towards strengthening quality assurance, quality assessment and quality certification. Under the scheme, two components viz. "Cocoon and Raw Silk Testing Units" and "Promotion of Silk Mark" are being implemented. Quality of cocoons influences the performance during reeling and quality of raw silk produced. Cocoon Testing Centres which have been established in different Cocoon Markets with the support

under CDP facilitate cocoon testing. The network of Certification Centres of Central Silk Board attached to the Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI) carryout pre-shipment inspection of silk goods meant for export to ensure quality of silk goods exported from India on request by exporter.

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

The progress achieved under the Silk Mark Scheme during the year 2023-24 & 2024-25 (till December-2024) is given below:

Particulars	2023-24		2024-2025	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt. (till Dec- 2024)
Total No. of new Members enrolled	350	436	400	403
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	34	35.93	45	34.04
Awareness Programmes/ Exhibition/ Fairs/ Workshop/ Road shows	700	838	850	636

4.3.6.1 Silk Mark Expos

In order to ensure that Silk Mark gains further credibility & popularity, Silk Mark Expos were being organized exclusively for Silk Mark Authorized Users across the country. The Expos organised during 2024-25 are as follows:

1. Silk Mark Expo organised by SMOI, Guwahati Chapter from 25th to 29th September, 2024 at Jorhat.
2. SMOI, New Delhi Chapter participated in 10th National Handloom Expo (Handloom Day) from 03-08-2024 to 16-08-2024.
3. SMOI, Mumbai Chapter participated in Silk Fab Expo at Ahmedabad from 01-09-2024 to 14-09-2024.

4. SMOI, New Delhi Chapter conducted Silk Mark Expo at Dehradun with participation of six states from 10.09.2024 to 15.09.2024.

4.3.7. 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 2023-24 and 2024-25 (till December- 2024) are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

#	Programmes of CSB	2023-24		2024-25	
		Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation (RE Approved)	Expnd. (till Dec-2024)
Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry)					
1.	Research, Development, Training & IT Initiatives	815.00 (*)	815.00 (*)	885.56 (\$)	629.99 (\$)
2.	Seed Organisation				
3.	Coordination & Market Development (HRD)				
4.	Quality Certification System & Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up gradation				
	SCSP	25.00	25.00	25.00	18.76
	TSP	35.00	35.00	35.00	26.25
	Grand Total	875.00	875.00	945.56	675.00

(*)-During 2023-24, the allocation & expenditure of Rs.875.00 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 509.46 crore

(\$)-For the financial year 2024-25, upto October 2024 the allocation Rs. 900.00 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 540.00 crore & expenditure of Rs. 675.00 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 405.00 crore

to the states under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) North East Tribal (NET), respectively. Upto December-2024, Rs. 11.25 crores have been released to Nagaland, BTC & Mizoram State under NET and Rs.15.00 crores have been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir States under TSP for implementation of beneficiary oriented components of Silk Samagra-2 scheme.

4.3.8. Implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Silk Samagra Scheme 2024-25 (upto December 2024)

4.3.8.1. 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 for the year 2024-25. Upto December-2024, Rs.18.75 Crores have been released to Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka States for implementation of beneficiary oriented components under SCSP of Silk Samagra-2 scheme.

4.3.8.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) & North East Tribal (NET)

During 2024-25, funds of Rs. 15.00 crores and Rs. 20.00 crores have been allocated

4.3.9. Convergence

CSB, Ministry of Textiles, GOI is extending support to the sericulture sector through implementation of Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra 2". On the other hand, efforts are being made for sourcing funds for developmental activities from the schemes viz., RKVY, MGNREGA & other state and central schemes with the collaboration of line Ministers/Departments including Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare and Ministry of Environment Forestry and Climate Change, to support plantation and infrastructure creation, both for pre & post cocoon activities up to yarn production and extension for horizontal expansion of silk industry in the country.

For the year 2023-24, under convergence programme states have submitted 9,376 projects, of which 9,297 projects worth Rs. 704.67 Crores were sanctioned and Rs.

591.08 Crores of funds were released to the state for sericulture sector. During the current year 2024-25, upto December-2024, 79 projects worth of Rs. 169.27 crore sanctioned and Rs. 60.44 crore were released to states.

4.4 Wool & Woolen Textiles

4.4.1. Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

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

4.4.2. Plan Budget

For Development of Wool Sector, the Ministry of Textiles has approved rationalization and continuance of Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) through SFC Note for implementation during the period of 15th Finance Commission i.e. from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with total financial allocation of Rs. 126 Crore. Out of this, the plan allocation for financial year 2024-25 is Rs. 20.00 crore the board has received total grant in aid of Rs. 978.50 lakhs from MoT and the expenditure upto 31st December, 2024 is Rs. 797.35 Lakh (including Rs 291.43 Lakh of IWDP-Salary Head/ component) under implementation of IWDP scheme by the CWDB.

A. Details of Schemes under Implementation:

For the holistic growth of the Wool Sector, Ministry of Textiles, had approved rationalization and continuance of 'Integrated Wool Development Programme', (IWDP) which has been approved by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting held on 15-06-2021 under Central Sector Scheme. The objectives of the IWDP scheme to position India as a competitive and as a quality manufacturer\supplier of woolen product through technological interventions and optimizing the different segments of wool sector through :- (i) Harmonizing wool supply chain and to enhance backward and forward

linkages by increasing raw wool procurement capacity of State Govt., (ii) Create facilities for linking wool industry with wool producers, (iii) Provide marketing platform to small woolen product manufacturing through Expos, (iv) Coverage of more sheep through machine shearing to improve wool quality, (v) Improvement in finished woolen products quality through establishing modern wool processing machines, (vi) Increase wool testing, bale forming facilities and providing tools for manufacturing woolen products, (vii) Utilization of coarse wool, and use of wool in technical textiles through Research & Development, (viii) Skill development and capacity building for manufacturing handmade traditional design quality woolen products, (ix) Branding of Pashmina and carpet grade wool and (x) Develop pashmina wool sector in Himalayan region. The programme has been designed for growth of wool sector by including the components of (i) Wool Marketing Scheme, (ii) Wool Processing Scheme, (iii) HRD & Promotional Activities and (iv) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS). The brief of IWDP schemes are as under-

i) Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS)

Sub-components under Wool Marketing Scheme are to support for more procurement of raw wool on remunerative price by 'Creation of Revolving Fund for marketing of raw wool', Creation of e-portal for marketing/auction of wool, Financial assistance for formation of wool producers Societies/SHGs, Organizing buyers-seller meets to ensure ease in sale of raw wool for wool growers, financial assistance to Strengthening infrastructure required for wool marketing in existing/new wool Mandis/grading/collection centres and Organizing Woolen Expos for providing marketing support to woolen artisans/weavers/ societies etc. to sell their woolen products. The Revolving Fund for marketing of wool will be utilized by the Implementing Agencies (State Govt. Wool Marketing Boards/Corps.) to purchase wool and after purchasing wool the Implementing Agencies sale the wool to wool industries. Thus they get back the fund to use it again for purchase of wool in next clipping season. In this manner fund is revolved twice in a year.

ii) Wool Processing Scheme (WPS)

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

iii) Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities (HRD)

Activities under this component of IWDP is to provide short term training programme for manufacturing/weaving of woolen products, Onsite training to industrial workers for operation of latest technology machines, imparting training on machine sheep shearing, international/domestic cooperation stakeholders meeting/conference, conducting Wool survey/study. Seminars/ workshop/sheep fair/ meet will also be organized to obtain the issues of the wool sector/sharing the experiences and to

disseminate newly developed technology/facilities. Support to Develop Indian Wool Mark and Kaleen (carpet) Mark for promotion of the Indian Woolen products across the globe and benefit of whole wool industry/traders/consumers. Provision has made for undertaking R&D projects for the purpose of product development/process modification/branding and labeling of wool/ diversification or process modifications, development of innovative products and better utilization of Deccani wool, certification process for organic wool, Standardization of indigenous wool, Gio-Tagging and use of wool in the technical textile. Research projects will lead to develop innovative products from coarse wool which presently does not have much use. It will ensure industry tie up for commercialization of R&D works. Provision has also made to operate the existing Wool Testing Centre at Bikaner including up-gradation of Lab and Weaving & Designing Training Centre/ISC at Kullu. (H.P.)

iv) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS)

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

Dehairing Plant premises at Leh. Developed fodder land will increase the availability of green fodder for pashmina goats.

B. Export Trends

The export of wool and wool blended products has shown as per data released by the DGCI&S, Kolkata. The statement of export performance of woollen products during 2023-24 (April-23 to October-23) and 2024-25 upto 31st October, 2024 is given below:

Products	2023-24	2024-25
	(April 23 to October 23)	(April 24 to October 24)
	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
RMG Wool	1017.99	898.84
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups etc.	963.72	792.32
Carpet Handmade (Excluding Silk)	6344.29	7273.48
Total	8326.00	8964.64
Increase/ Decrease	7.67% increased	

C. Import Trends

The domestic industry is highly dependent upon Imports of apparel grade wool. This makes the domestic Industry dependent on imports. India is importing raw wool from many countries. The top four import markets are Australia, New Zealand, China Turkey etc. The import of raw wool, woollen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2023-24 (April-23 to October-23) and 2024-25 upto October, 2024 is given below: -

Import of Raw Wool

2023-24 (April-23 to October-23)		2024-25 (April,24 to October,24)	
Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore	Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore
53.36	1138.61	65.97	1109.77

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups etc.

2023-24 (April-23 to October-23)	2024-25 (April 24 to October 24)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
672.65	541.59

Import of RMG

2023-24 (April-23 to October-23)	2024-25 (April 24 to October 24)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
368.82	898.84

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

CHAPTER - V

SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGY UP-GRADATION

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

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

5.3 The Scheme was revised further as

Revised Restructured Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS) w.e.f 01.04.2012 and implemented till 12January 2016.

5.4. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)

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

TABLE-I

Sl. No.	Segment	Rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)
1.	Garmenting, Technical Textiles	15% subject to an upper limit of Rs.30 crore
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 crore
3(a)	Composite unit /Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is more than 50% of the eligible project cost.	15% subject to an upper limit of Rs.30 crore
3(b)	Composite unit/ Multiple Segments - If the eligible capital investment in respect of Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is less than 50% of the eligible project cost.	10% subject to an upper limit of Rs.20 crore

The objectives of the scheme are given below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE-II

(Jan., 2016 to March, 2022)

Sr. No.	Segment Name	No. Of UID Issued	Project Cost (In Crs)	Subsidy amount	Apr-Nov 2024
1	Garmenting(15%CIS)	1468	3325.55	340.31	547482
2	Handloom(10% CIS)	60	56.30	04.57	530
3	Jute(10% CIS)	13	16.52	01.31	20402
4	Multi activity(10% CIS /15%CIS)	2293	31693.05	2039.02	711617
5	Processing(10% CIS)	1622	6602.54	445.28	219482
6	Silk(10% CIS)	30	41.44	02.71	832
7	Technical Textile(15% CIS)	534	4243.68	396.42	41262
8	Weaving(10% CIS)	8369	23180.87	1733.37	193396
	TOTAL	14389	69159.95	4962.99	1735003

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

- Automatic generation of UID
- Submission of documents through digital signature
- Less number of documents
- Simplification of procedure for machinery enlistment
- Uploading Geo-tagged and time stamped

photographs in i-TUFS portal during JIT inspection.

- Subsidy released directly to beneficiary unit account through PFMS
- Machine Identification Code engraved on machinery for identification

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

- Delegation of Financial Powers: Financial Power has been delegated to Textile Commissioner to operate budget head of ATUFS for releasing subsidy upto Rs.5.0

crore directly to the units. For claims with subsidy amount more than Rs.5.0 crore, Textile Commissioner has to forward the claim to the Ministry of Textiles after according approval for obtaining concurrence of IFW. Textile Commissioner has delegated the financial power to the field officers i.e., Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner and Officers of different levels at Head Quarter Mumbai.

- b. To cut down delays in processing of claims, Regional Offices have been entrusted the responsibility of ensuring that the JIT reports are complete in all respects before forwarding them to the office of TxC for approval.
- c. Various Policy clarifications have been issued to streamline implementation of scheme.
- d. To improve transparency in the implementation of the scheme, status of claims/cases received and pending under the scheme are made accessible from iTUFS portal to the claimants.
- e. Regular engagement with stakeholders through Technical Advisory-cum-Monitoring Committee as well as ITC, for Technical advisory on the Technology/machinery manufacturers' issues.

5.6.2 Budget Allocation under TUFS

(In Rs. crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	2300	1885.02	1884.31
2015-16	1520.00	1413.68	1393.19
2016-17	1480.00	2610.00	2621.98
2017-18	2013	1913.15	1913.15
2018-19	2300	622.63	621.92
2019-20	700	494.37	317.89
2020-21	761.90	545.00	556.25
2021-22	700.00	700.00	624.8
2022-23	650.00	650.00	674.51
2023-24	900	625	577.75
2024-25	635	400	224.03*

* As on 31.12.2024 without OAE

5.5 Special drives to expedite pace of clearance under ATUFS/TUFS:

- i. Additional verticals have been created in the Office of Textile Commissioner, which is implementing agency for ATUFS to clear backlog.
- ii. Outreach camps have been arranged in regions with more pendency to increase the pace of clearance under ATUFS cases.

5.6 Focus and outcome of ATUFS:

- Under ATUFS ratio of MSME: Non MSME is 89:11 while under previous versions of TUFS it was 30:70
- Higher incentive of 15% (Rs 30 crores) for entities of employment potential segments viz. Technical Textiles and Garmenting.
- Transparent Implementation: Direct Benefit Transfer online with due verification involving Lending Agencies, Industry participant, Associations with Official Team.
- 07 Nos. Outreach cum clearing camps in concentrated cluster across the country conducted under ATUFS in Year 2024-25 (as on 31.12.2024).

CHAPTER - VI

SCHEME FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 Background

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

As recommended by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) chaired by Secretary (Textiles) in its meeting held on 21.05.2021, extension of Samarth Scheme beyond 31.03.2021 for a period of four years i.e., upto 31.03.2025 has been approved by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles.

The textile industry has been experiencing a consistent demand for skilled manpower. In response, a mid-term evaluation study has been conducted. Based on the amalgamation of this demand and the study results, the Ministry has reviewed the current initiatives and their impacts. As a result, the Standing Finance Committee (SFC) meeting, chaired by the Secretary (Textiles), was held on 30th September 2024. The committee recommended extending the Samarth Scheme for FY 2024-25 to FY 2025-26, aligning it with the 15th Finance Commission cycle. The financial outlay for this extension is Rs. 495 crores, with the aim of training 3 lakh individuals.

Additionally, the committee was informed about a significant change in the scheme: the enhancement of the placement retention duration from the existing 3 months to 6 months.

In addition to the entry level skilling programme to make non-worker to worker to

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

6.1.1 Progress of implementation of Samarth

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

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

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

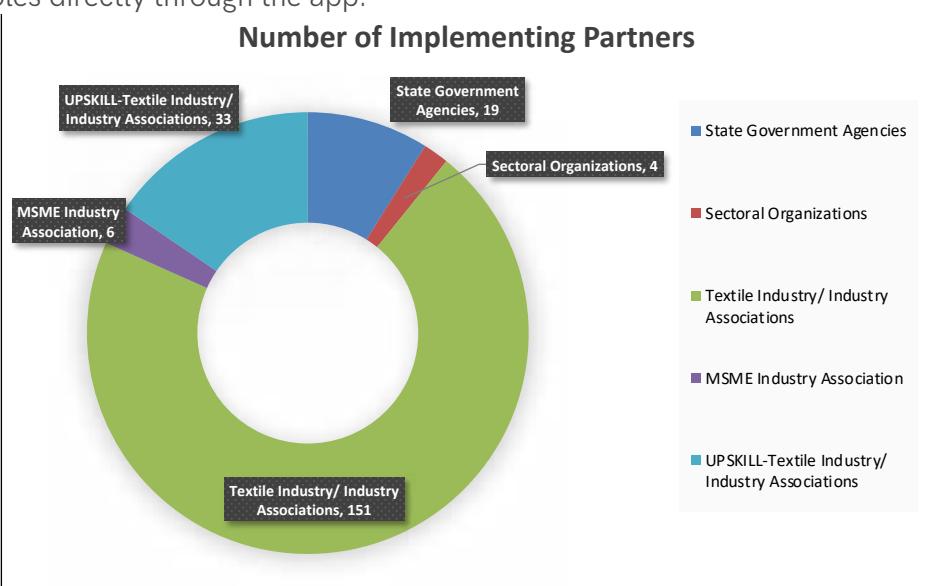
6.1.1.4 The major steps adopted towards streamlining the processes/procedures in this regard are given below:

- Training Centres proposed by the implementing partners are to be physically verified through dedicated Government agencies for ensuring adequacy of requisite infrastructure as per the protocol adopted for each course under the scheme. A total of 120 NSQF aligned courses implemented through textile industry /industries associations, State Government agencies and sectoral organizations of MoT.
- An End-to-End Digitized process for empanelment and monitoring.
- Implementing partners with the mandatory placement of Trainees -70% for entry level & 90% for Upskilling under mainstream sector, Self-employment for sectoral organizations.
- A mobile app for physical verification of the training centers with Geo-tagging/time stamped photographs
- Third party assessment trainees and QR code enabled e-certificate has been operationalized for this purpose. Training of Trainers (ToT) (Online & Offline mode) as per industry requirement.
- The scheme Samarth has been integrated with DBT, PRAYAS and DISHA portal. However, the integration with Skill India Portal is under process.
- The Samarth Sampark app aims to benefit industries by facilitating the placement of candidates. Through this app, candidates can request specific job roles at preferred locations. Simultaneously, industries can also post the manpower requirements in various job roles directly through the app.

• The Samarth Sampark app is designed to significantly enhance employment linkages within the textile industry. This innovative platform benefits both job seekers and employers by streamlining the placement process. Through the app, candidates can request specific job roles at their preferred locations, ensuring a tailored job search experience. Concurrently, industries can post their manpower requirements for various roles directly on the app, facilitating a seamless connection between skilled candidates and industry needs. This initiative not only addresses the demand for skilled manpower but also supports industries in efficiently fulfilling their workforce requirements.

• Resource Support Agency (RSA) has been operationalized in Textiles Committee towards standardization of courses/assessment & certification process, conducting of Training of Trainers (ToT) etc. The complete life cycle of the training programme is captured in the online MIS. Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) has been made mandatory for the training programme which is integrated with online MIS for real time tracking of the training programme.

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



6.1.2.2 In order to broad base the panel of Implementing Partners, RFP was floated in February, 2023 to invite proposals from Textile Industry/ Industry Associations.

6.1.4 Status of Budget Utilization

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

(Rs. In crores)			
Segment Name	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Subsidy amount
2019-20	100.5	102.10	72.06
2020-21	150.00	100.00	90.7
2021-22	100.00	90.00	85.69
2022-23	100.00	25.00	23.27
2023-24	115.00	115.00	114.99
2024-25	166	166	92.06
Total	731.5	598.1	478.77

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



IP Name: Texport Industries Private Limited
Batch ID: 24263
TC Name: Texport Industries Pvt Ltd (Unit 10)
TC ID: 7994



IP Name: Texport Industries Private Limited
Batch ID: 23808
TC Name: Texport Industries Pvt Ltd (Unit 15)
TC ID: 7965



IP Name: Central Silk Board
Batch ID: 23847
TC Name: Convention Centre Hall KNP&TR
Kohora Kaziranga
TC ID: 16392



IP Name: Office Of The Development
Commissioner For Handlooms
Batch ID: 23706
TC Name: IIHT Bargarh
TC ID: 15419

Public Dashboard of Samarth

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

6.2 National Institute of Fashion Technology

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

The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), was set up in 1986 under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India and is a Statutory Institute governed by the NIFT Act 2006. At present, NIFT has 19 campuses and 01 extension centre in various States and UTs of the country.

NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion and design education. The vision of the Institute embraces challenges and provides the impetus in setting highest academic standards. Offering an Industry-Academia interface that provides a leading-edge learning experience for the students, helps in building an intricate and profound

understanding about the industry and its outreach. Academic inclusivity has always been at the forefront in the expansion plans of the institute. Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. NIFT constantly endeavors to stay ahead of the industry and act as a leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India through its professionally managed campuses.

NIFT regularly strengthens its academic strategy with relentless efforts with an updated and restructured curriculum with enhanced creative potential and flexibility to serve the needs of the evolving industry. The NIFT academic curriculum incorporates internships, industry visits, outbound programmes as well as real life projects, seminars and interactions that provide opportunities for students to appreciate and understand the working of the industry. Fostering a new generation of creative thinkers, the Institute is empowered to award degrees in undergraduate, post graduate and doctoral studies. The in-house faculty of NIFT is drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning.

6.2.1 Convocation 2024



Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that academic year. In 2024, individual campuses organized Convocation ceremonies. A total number of 3625 graduates were conferred degrees in 2024. The Campus wise and programme wise break-up of graduate students from NIFT in 2024 is detailed in the table below. Additionally, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees had been conferred to seven scholars in the Convocation 2024 ceremony held at NIFT Campuses.

NIFT Students Graduated in 2024: Program and Campus - wise																			
Academic Programme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	To-tal
	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Daman	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kannur	Kolkata	Mumbai	New Delhi	Panchkula	Patna	Raebareli	Shillong	Srinagar	
Bachelor of Design (Accessory Design)	38	34	34	33	-	35	38	35	33	-	34	37	41	-	35	26	27	-	480
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Communication)	39	-	39	42	-	39	34	35	33	42	37	40	37	-	39	30	27	17	530
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Design)	41	-	33	37	-	40	39	43	33	37	34	38	32	32	38	36	23	23	559
Bachelor of Design (Knitwear Design)	35	-	-	35	-	-	32	-	-	32	34	41	35	-	-	-	-	-	244
Bachelor of Design (Leather Design)	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	37	-	-	25	-	-	124
Bachelor of Design (Textile Design)	35	43	34	32	-	39	36	37	25	31	37	40	34	30	39	-	18	-	510
Bachelor of Fashion Technology (Apparel Production)	35	-	27	27	-	27	31	25	25	25	35	30	34	-	28	-	-	-	349
Master of Design	37	-	-	36	-	35	-	-	-	34	-	37	40	34	-	-	-	-	253
Master of Fashion Management	38	30	28	-	9	34	40	35	30	29	31	42	39	30	33	29	26	24	527
Master of Fashion Technology	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	49	
Total	316	107	195	272	9	249	250	210	179	230	274	305	360	126	212	146	121	64	3625



6.2.2 Student Development Programme

The Student Development programme at all NIFT Campuses is initiated to encourage NIFT students to participate in physical, academic, and artistic pursuits to make their education at NIFT campuses more holistic and complete. Participation in these activities complements and facilitates their academic studies while providing ways to socialize, relax, and be revitalized to face daily challenges.

Fashion Spectrum 2024

“Fashion Spectrum” is the much-awaited annual festival of NIFT which is held at all campuses. This year, the event broadly saw the confluence of cultural, social and literary club activities. Themes ranged across campuses. Design competitions, personality development workshops; street plays;

debates; Star/celebrity/DJ performances, cultural performances; blood donation; and various others mark the event. Members of the Industry, faculty members and students of NIFT and other colleges of repute came together to participate in various activities.

6.2.3 Converge 2024

Converge is an inter-campus cultural and sports meet organized annually by nominating one of the campuses. It provides NIFT students with holistic development, and opportunities for interaction with students of other NIFT campuses. The event is a major step in inculcating the spirit of ‘ONE’ Alma Mater in the students across the campuses of NIFT. In 2024, NIFT Panchkula hosted Converge from 23-25th October 2024, wherein over 950 students (50 students per campus) across 19 NIFT Campuses participated.



Other Activities

For an overall holistic development, the students from all the campuses participate in a wide range of activities organized by the following Student Development Activities Clubs:

- i. Cultural Club
- ii. Literary Club
- iii. Sports, Adventure & Photography (SAP) Club
- iv. Ethics, Social Service & Environment (ESSE) Club

Students participate with zeal and enthusiasm as it provides a platform for their all-round development. Campuses actively host events and competitions under these Clubs as extracurricular activities regularly at the Campus level.

6.2.4 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. It benefits various stakeholders by upgrading technical skills and adds design value. Some of the major consultancy projects undertaken by NIFT having value more than Rs. 50 lakhs are given below:

- Setting up a 'Center of Excellence for Khadi' at NIFT in approved by 'Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) under the scheme of Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojna to develop a new Khadi product for high end domestic and international market and to strengthen Khadi brand. 'Center of Excellence for Khadi' was set up as 'Hub and Spokes' model' initially in five NIFT Campuses viz. NIFT Delhi, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Shillong and NIFT Bengaluru. Now with CoEK2.0, three more spoke centres will be developed at NIFT Hyderabad, NIFT Panchkula & NIFT Bhubaneswar. Areas of activities will be to create benchmarked design processes of global standards for Khadi, create new fabric and products, disseminate quality standards for fabrics and visual merchandising and packaging,
- branding and publicity of khadi etc. The project value of new assigned CoEK (2.0) is Rs.25.17 Crores.
- 'Restructuring & Rebranding of six Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) situated at Varanasi, Salem, Guwahati, Jodhpur, Bargarh and Fulia sanctioned by O/o DC (Handlooms). The project value is 2.31 Crores.
- A project 'Setting up Design Resource Centre in 10 Weavers Service Centres (WSCs)' under Phase-II (i.e. Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Imphal, Indore, Kannur, Kolkata, Meerut, Nagpur and Panipat) sanctioned by the Office of DC (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. It facilitated visual merchandizing of WSCs through creation of visual identity with regional flavour and showcasing of textile developments of each WSC and creating an annual activity calendar for each WSC. The project value is 9.44 Crores.
- "The Repository-Indian Textiles and Crafts" project sanctioned by Ministry of Textiles Govt. of India under NIFT Cluster Initiative with funding support by DC (Handlooms) & (Handicrafts). The project is to provide a digital platform/portal, a virtual museum of textiles and apparel including designer archives, a craft repository with individuated information on crafts-persons, their communities, their work processes and products, Case Studies and research in the areas of crafts and textiles – from NIFT, the crafts Museum, the Weaver Service Centres and private collections. The project value is Rs. 15.57 Crores.
- NIFT as Knowledge partner under Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) scheme for design intervention, product range development, packaging / exhibition, fashion shows and publicity through media, tying up with e-marketing portals and brand building for Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India. The project value is Rs. 15.10 Crores.
- There are total 143 Projects running across NIFT Campuses (including Head office projects) having summary detail as under:

S. No.	Name of the NIFT Campus	Number of Project running as on 31st, Dec 2024	Total Value of the Project (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Bengaluru	5	406.66
2	Bhopal	6	1331.28
3	Bhubaneswar	6	71.43
4	Chennai	6	747.55
5	Gandhinagar	23	258.16
6	Head Office	7	6390.48
7	Hyderabad	9	111.73
8	Jodhpur	11	19.30
9	Kangra	1	15.00
10	Kannur	2	48.10
11	Kolkata	24	704.97
12	Mumbai	8	65.42
13	New Delhi	19	838.52
14	Patna	4	39.44
15	Raebareli	2	39.00
16	Shillong	6	104.76
17	Srinagar	4	135.58
Grand Total		143	11327.39

6.2.5 Continuing Education Programmes

In 2024-25, NIFT's Continuing Education Programmes (CEPs) - Certificate Programmes (CE) and Diploma Programs (DP) have expanded across 13 campuses, with 72 CE programmes and 6 Diploma programmes being proposed and announced by various NIFT Campuses. The Bridge Program for the year: 2024-25 also started in December 2024, enrolling 15 students across PG and UG levels. All these programs continue to support professional development and upskilling in design, technology, and management and produce human resources at various levels for the Fashion Apparel, Textiles, Leather-Non Leather Goods, Footwear, Luxury Goods and Lifestyle Accessories sectors.

6.2.6 Craft Cluster

Craft Cluster Initiative of NIFT, in collaboration with the offices of DCHandlooms and DCHandicrafts emphasizes on extensive fieldwork and collaboration between students and artisans across India. Through research and design projects, students



Honourable Minister of Textile, addressing the artisans at CHHAAP NIFT@DILLI HAAT

work to uplift traditional crafts and blend them with contemporary design elements. Significant efforts are directed toward Craft Research and Documentation to preserve and archive traditional crafts.

In the academic year 2024-25, the initiative covered over 184 crafts registered under Handicrafts and 76 under Handlooms across India as part of the craft cluster activities. Alongside the annual Workshop and Craft Bazaar, NIFT with active support of the Ministry of Textiles organized "CHHAAP - NIFT @ Dilli Haat" from September 1-15, 2024. This event featured 168 stalls showcasing the work of handloom weavers, artisans, and collaborative efforts between designers and artisans. Fashion shows, workshops and Craft Demonstrations were also part of the event. The event generated collective sales of approximately ₹2.25 crore, benefiting all stakeholders involved.



Toda Embroidery Cluster, Bengaluru Campus

6.2.7 Industry & Alumni Affairs

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

The NIFT Industry & Alumni Affairs unit facilitates campus placements for graduating students of NIFT to enable them to start their careers. The profile of companies engaging in NIFT Placements has expanded substantially with diverse segments of the industry like large retailers, Brand marketers, manufacturers, consultancy organizations, e-retailers, textile mills, home furnishing companies, design & knowledge process outsourcing, technology solution providers etc. Demand of NIFT students in the field of UX, UI design & research and visual & graphic design and creative design is seeing a sharp rise over the years.

6.2.7.1 Placement 2024

NIFT Placement 2024 was organized in three Phases: Pre-placement offers, Campus Placement and Off Campus Placement. The Pre-placement Offers for NIFT students are increasing every year. The first phase of Campus Placement was conducted physically from 22nd April to 10th May 2024 in 6 campuses viz. Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai, Gandhinagar, Chennai and Hyderabad. The second phase of placement was conducted in online mode from 15th May to 18th May 2024. More than 2500 vacancies were generated from across different industries like garment retailers, manufacturers, buying houses, IT and ITES firms, craft and design sectors, AI & Machine learning firms, FMGC, Jewellery & Accessory brands, publishing companies, SAAS and allied industries. The placement percentage for 2024 is 79.25%.

Some of the notable recruiters were Landmark Group (India), Tata Trent, Reliance Retailers, Reliance Brands, Shahi Exports Pvt. Ltd, Laguna Clothing Pvt Ltd, Trident Limited,

Pratibha Syntex, Puma, Future Wagon Shell, Titan, J J Valaya, Rajesh Pratap, Bluestone, Zara, Infoedge Ltd, Sketchers, Myntra, Target Corporation, Entrupy India Pvt. Ltd., Samsung Design, Aditya Birla, Arvind Fashion, Uniqlo, Raymond, Decathlon, IBM, Maruti Suzuki, etc.

6.2.7.2 International Placement

International companies also participated in NIFT Placement 2024. Some of them were Landmark Group, Gia Classical, Home Centre, Uniqlo Retail and Target Corporation.

6.2.7.3 Industry interaction & Alumni Interaction:

- NIFT has taken the initiative to organize industry interaction and pre-placement talks with companies and the final semester students. These activities are imperative for strong linkages with the industry. Some of the notable industry interactions were conducted with Uniqlo, Landmark Group, Laguna Clothing Pvt Ltd, Reliance Retailers, Entrupy, Melora, Bluestone, Target etc.
- "Samvaad: An Evening Breakout with NIFT" - a senior alumni interaction was organised during Bharat Tex 2024 on 27th February 2024. The event spearheaded by the DG-NIFT was attended by over 150 alumni. Ms. Rachna Shah, Secretary to the Ministry of Textiles was the Chief Guest for Samvaad.
- The second episode of Alumni Meet "Samvaad: An Evening Breakout at NIFT" was organized on 7th September 2024 as a part of the 14-day mega event Chhaap: NIFT @ DilliHaat celebrating the collaboration of NIFT, alumni and artisans. More than 200 alumni, ranging from the first batch to the freshest ones, witnessed a wide array of experiences to bond together and strengthen the fashion & design industry.
- 16 NIFT Campuses conducted Alumni meets all round the year.

6.2.7.4 NIFT Alumni Industry Advisory Board (NAIAB):

NAIAB is an advisory board constituted at every campus with three alumni, two industry members, the Campus Director and senior

faculty members of the campus. NAIAB at the Head Office Level functions under the Chairpersonship of the DGNIFT. The other members at the HO level consist of the Dean (Academics), Head Industry & Alumni Affairs, three senior alumni and two senior industry members. In total, there are 60 senior alumni and 40 senior industry members in NAIAB as members who work closely with the institute to promote the interests of the institute, alumni, and the industry. The Board meets once every four months. The first NAIAB meeting was conducted across all campuses in 2024.

6.2.7.5 NIFT Alumni APP:

NIFT in its pursuit to strengthen and nurture its ever-increasing alumni has launched its own Mobile App, a user-friendly platform for alumni to connect with the institute and their peers & juniors. The App facilitates NIFT

and its alumni to post relevant job openings, share memories, events, and mentoring to foster an active and vibrant alumni, and institute connect.

6.2.8 International Linkages

NIFT continued to expand its global partnerships in 2024, offering students and faculty unique opportunities for international exposure. Key collaborations included:

- Dual Degree with FIT New York. 37 students were selected for the 2024-25 program, enabling them to earn degrees from both NIFT and FIT.
- Semester Exchange Programs. Partnerships with institutions like ENSAIT (France), NABA (Italy), KEA (Denmark), Saxion (Netherlands), RMIT (Australia), PDM (Italy), Enamoma (Paris) and QUT (Australia) facilitated student exchanges and academic collaboration.



NIFT Students at ENSAIT, France



STF visit

6.2.8.1 International Collaborations of NIFT

NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 21 leading international fashion institutes & organizations of USA, Italy, France, Switzerland, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Bangladesh, Sweden to name a few that share the same academic direction.

In the Bharat Tex 2024 event, NIFT signed MoUs with some of the esteemed universities such as BGMEA University of Fashion & Technology (BUFT), Namuna College of Fashion & Technology (Nepal), Arts University Bournemouth (UK), Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) and Nordic Centre in India Secretariat at Tampere University (Finland).

6.2.9 Faculty Orientation Training Development

The Faculty Orientation Training &

Development (FOTD) Unit of NIFT conducted 7 training programs in 2024-25, focusing on subjects including Artificial Intelligence, Advanced CAD, Fashion Materials and Brand Management. This also included a training named "Innovation Toolbox" by an international expert. The objective of this training was to upgrade the knowledge on Performance Textiles & Smart Wearables. The programs included specialists from prestigious institutions and industry, benefiting around 150 faculty members across all campuses. Utilizing the Professional Development Allowance (PDA), 28 faculty members participated in research and industrial attachments, thereby advancing their professional development and improving the educational quality at NIFT.



6.2.10 PhD, Research & IPR

NIFT's PhD program continued to grow in Academic Year 2024-25, with 53 scholars (09 Full Time and 44 Part Time) pursuing doctoral studies and seven scholars were awarded PhDs. Research areas focus on design, management, and technology, contributing to the body of knowledge in fashion and textiles.

Five innovations were filed for intellectual property protection which included Fabric Upcycling, Advance Snap Button Fastener and A Culinary Pan Lid design.

6.2.11 Publication

The NIFT Publication Unit is envisaged as an in-house, interdisciplinary platform with research-centred approach to highlight the intellectual acumen of the faculty across

NIFT campuses as well as scholars and educators globally. 'NIFT Journal of Fashion' (NJF) is an annual research journal with a specific theme of wide-ranging significance reflecting critical thinking on multiple perspectives of fashion. NJF is a double-blind peer-reviewed and open-access journal that publishes original research articles, encompassing different domains in fashion, including design, communication, management, technology and education. Besides the print ISSN, the journal received an electronic ISSN, and can now be accessed from the NIFT website. The third volume of NJF on the theme 'The Evolving Landscape of Fashion Education: Innovation and Adaptation' was released in December 2024.



Resilience and
Innovation in a Post
COVID- 19 Era



Sustainable Futuring:
Policies, Strategies
and Practices



The Evolving Landscape
of Fashion Education:
Innovation and Adaptation

CHAPTER - VII

SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Introduction: The Government of India is setting up 7 PM-MITRA Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites in partnership with the willing State Governments. The Scheme would lead to

creation of a modern, integrated large scale, world class industrial infrastructure including plug and play facilities with a budgetary outlay of ₹4,445 crores for a period 2021-22 to 2027-28. The scheme will develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for total value-chain of the textile industry for example, spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, textile manufacturing, processing & textile machinery industry. These parks are envisaged to be located at sites which have inherent strengths for textile industry to flourish and have necessary linkages to succeed. The scheme envisages leveraging Public Private Partnership model for fast paced implementation in a time-bound manner.

Objective: PM-MITRA Parks is envisaged to help India in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 9 ("Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation"). The scheme is to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility for entire value-chain of the textile industry. It will reduce logistics costs and improve competitiveness of Indian Textiles. The scheme will help India in attracting investments, boosting employment generation and position itself strongly in the global textile market.

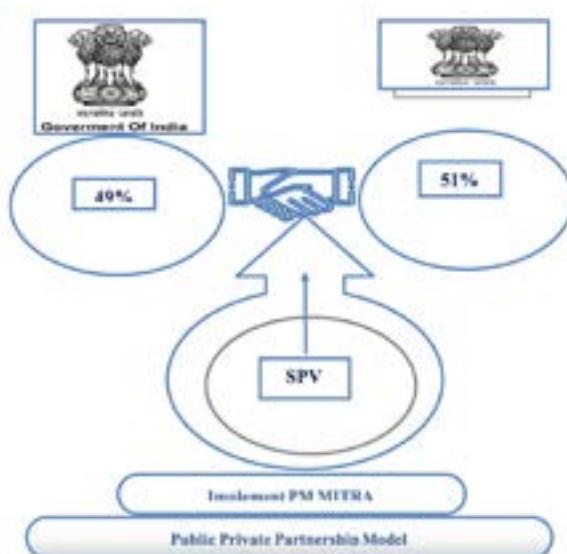
Scheme Incentive Structure

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

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

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

Governance:



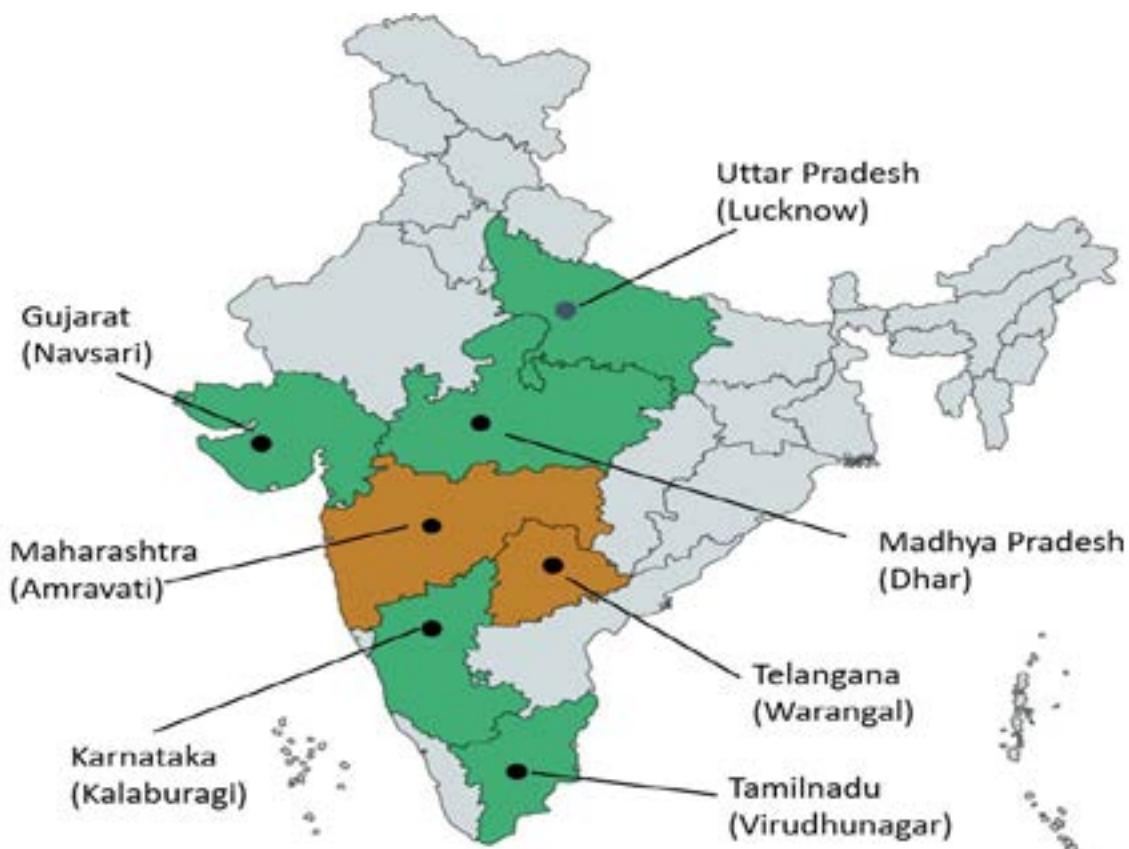
For Greenfield Parks - The project will be led and owned by a Special Purpose Vehicle created for this purpose with a paid up capital of ₹10 Crore. It will be registered under the Companies Act 2013. Government of India will contribute 49% equity and participating State Government will contribute 51%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

In case of Brownfield parks, the existing arrangement/setup will continue.

Eligibility & Modalities: PM MITRA Parks are going to be set up on the basis of proposals received from State Governments having ready availability of contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcel of minimum 1000 acres. As per the scheme guideline the State Government is required to transfer land to the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) at notional price.

Eligible proposals from states were evaluated using a transparent challenge method based on objective criteria considering a variety of factors. 7 sites approved by the Project Approval Committee are:

Category A- Greenfield projects	Category B- Brownfield projects
1. Tamil Nadu (Virudhunagar) 2. Gujarat (Navsari) 3. Karnataka (Kalaburagi) 4. Madhya Pradesh (Dhar) 5. Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow)	1. Telangana (Warangal) 2. Maharashtra (Amravati)



7.2 Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS)

Textiles industry in India has developed in form of inter dependent clusters. Some of these clusters have not been modernized and are not able to keep pace with changing environment and continuing to work with old and obsolete technology and machines. This results in inefficiencies and lower productivity for the workers. Thus, holistic cluster development model supported by a robust policy will facilitate advancing sustainability and circularity in textile value chain. To address the above issue, Ministry is implementing Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) w.e.f. 1.4.2021 to meet the roll over liability with a view to create an integrated workspace and linkages-based ecosystem for existing as well as potential textile units to make them operationally and financially viable. Cluster development model of TCDS will bring benefits of critical mass for customization of interventions, economies of scale in operation, competitiveness in manufacturing, cost efficient, better access to technology and information, etc. The total outlay of the scheme is Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects. TCDS have following components for rollover liabilities:

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

With a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in textile sector, the Ministry is implementing Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) since 10th FYP to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021; however, the Scheme has now been subsumed under Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) with total outlay of Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects only.

Under the Scheme, project cost covers common infrastructure, building for common facilities and factory buildings for production/ support activities (including textile machinery, textiles engineering, accessories, packaging), depending on the needs of the Integrated Textile Park (ITP).

Status of Implementation: Under the scheme, 50 projects have been sanctioned. Out of 50 sanctioned project, 30 projects have been completed as per scheme guidelines and 20 projects are under implementation.

Under the scheme, so far Rs. 1512 crore of GoI share has been released, investment to the tune of Rs. 14628 crore has been attracted. A total 2178 units are currently operational with employment of 1.22 lakh persons.

A C&AG Audit Report No. 2 of 23 on SITP was received in February 2023. Summary of audit observation is given in Annexure.

(b) Comprehensive Powerloom, Knitwear and Silk Mega Cluster:

The comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS) was formulated in the year 2008-09 to enable implementation of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2008-09 to develop Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and Erode (Tamil Nadu). Subsequently, the Finance Minister in his budget speeches of 2009-10, 2012-13 and 2014-15 announced development of Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra), Surat (Gujarat) and Silk Mega Cluster at Mysore (Karnataka) respectively. Powerloom Mega Cluster at Karanji (Gujarat) was approved in 2022-23.

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

The guidelines/principles underlying the design of clusters is to create world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that caters to the business needs of the local Small and Medium Enterprise(SMEs) to boost production and export. The broad objective of the Mega cluster approach Scheme is to enhance the competitiveness of the clusters in terms of increased market share and to ensure increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products. The Scheme provides requisite infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design development,

raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of weavers engaged in the decentralized powerloom sector.

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

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

(c) Components of PowerTex India Scheme

(i) Group Workshed Scheme (GWS):

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

The additional subsidy for construction of

dormitory/workers accommodation which includes adequate hygienic toilet & bathroom (kitchen with store room and dining hall may be included as optional) for accommodation of minimum 1.25 persons per Powerloom will be provided @ 125 Sq.ft per person. The rate of subsidy per Sq.ft for dormitory/ workers accommodation will be equal to the rate of subsidy per Sq.ft applicable to Group Workshed.

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

(ii) Grant in Aid to Non-TxC Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs)

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

(iii) PM Credit Scheme for Powerloom weavers

Govt. of India provides adequate and timely financial assistance to the Powerloom weavers to meet their credit requirements, for investment needs (Term Loan) as well as for working capital, in a flexible and cost effective manner. There are two components in the Scheme i.e. Category-I under Prime Minister MUDRA Yojana (PMMY) and Category-II under Stand-up India Scheme. The Office of the Textile Commissioner enlists the lending agencies for operation of the scheme. A total of Rs.93.60 crore has been allocated to

complete the ongoing projects. Since 2014-15, 510 women entrepreneurs established their new units with modern shuttle less looms under PM stand-up India.

(iv) In-situ Upgradation Scheme for Plain Powerloom:

The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. The scheme is meant for small Powerloom units having up to 8 looms. Priority would be given to units having less than 4 looms. The Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of up-gradation to a maximum subsidy of Rs.45,000/-, Rs.67,500/- and Rs.81,000/- per loom for General, SC and ST category, respectively. Since 2014-15, 2,09,748 plain Powerloom upgraded into Semi-auto looms under the scheme.

(v) Facilitation, Publicity, IT, MIS and Administrative Expenses

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

A base line survey has been proposed by the Ministry to identify various bottlenecks of the Industry and its data to understand the problems, loom details and employment in the sector. In some states the state

government has co-opted the Regional office as part of their exercise for survey for technical advice. In addition to the above, the Cluster Coordination Committee (CCC) are formed in Textile Clusters for providing assistance for Infrastructure, Common Facilities other need based innovations, Technology Upgradation and Skill Development to support the improvement of existing clusters for which a gap filling exercise for each cluster would identify the need based infrastructure that is to be identified. In order to make a dedicated awareness drive in Textile Clusters the Textile Commissioner and Regional offices have been strengthening cluster interface with DGFT, ECGC and SIDBI etc. as well as other Departments in Centre and State Governments like Department of Science and Technology, Departments of MSME in the State Governments and the industry associations/ chambers of trade and industry.

7.3 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

Textile processing constitutes a very important component of the textile industry value chain. The competitiveness of Indian Textile industry is contingent on the strength of the textile processing sector. Since the processing sector in India comprises predominantly of small and medium enterprises, it is not economically feasible for the individual Processing units to install dedicated pollution control equipment. Consequently, Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and Common Water Supply Systems are appropriate for their units.

In order to facilitate the textile industry to meet the required environmental standards and to support new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)/ upgradation of CETPs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks especially in the Coastal Zones, the Government is implementing Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021; however, the Scheme has now been extended with an outlay of Rs. 275 crore for completing ongoing projects only.

The project cost under the scheme covers following components:

Group A: Water treatment & effluent treatment plant and technology (including marine, Riverine and ZLD system),

Group B - Common infrastructure such as captive power generation plants including renewable and green energy.

Group C - Common facilities such as Testing Laboratories and R&D centres.

Government of India grant is permitted for the components under groups A & B only including captive power generation plant (within the overall ceiling of 50% of the project cost not exceeding Rs.75 crore for ZLD and Marine discharge and Rs. 10 crore for riverine and conventional treatment as the case may be. SPV may avail assistance for Group C component by dovetailing with other R&D schemes of Government of India.

Under the scheme, 6 projects have been sanctioned. So far, Govt. share of Rs. 200 crore has been released.

CHAPTER - VIII

TECHNICAL TEXTILES

8.1 Definition:

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

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

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

8.2 Initiatives taken by the Ministry in the past:

8.2.1. Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT)

The Government launched the Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) in 2010 with a Rs. 200 crore outlay to boost the sector. The mission successfully established eight Centres of Excellence and 11 Focus Incubation Centres before its closure.

8.2.2 Scheme for ‘Promoting of usage of Geotechnical Textiles’ in NER:

Launched in 2014 with an outlay of Rs. 427 crore, the Scheme for ‘Promoting of usage of Geotechnical Textiles’ in NER aimed to enhance infrastructure in North Eastern States. Under the scheme, road projects, water reservoir projects, and slope stabilization projects were undertaken. It successfully improved infrastructure lifespan, reduced maintenance costs, and prevented water loss. The scheme was closed in FY 2023-24.

8.2.3 Scheme for Promoting usage of Agrotextiles in NE Region:

Launched in FY 2012-13 with an outlay of Rs. 55 crore. Under this scheme, 54 Demonstration Centers were set up to promote agro textiles in India, benefiting 5012 farmers. It led to 30-45% water conservation, doubled farm productivity, and increased farmers’ income by 60%. The scheme was closed in Financial Year 2019-20.

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

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

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

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

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

These projects are undertaken by TRAs/ Research Agencies and are implemented through offices of Textile Commissioner/ Jute Commissioner. The scheme has been extended for FY 2024-25 to meet committed liabilities only.

8.3 Current initiatives in Technical Textiles sector:

8.3.1 Notification of HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) Codes:

The Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance (Exports - Imports)
2022-23	20,095.5	18,182.3	+1913.2
2023-24	21,407.45	17,001.64	+4,405.81
2024-25 (April - November, 2024)	16,229.27	12,001.79	+4,227.48

8.3.3 Promoting usage of Technical Textiles:

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

8.3.4 Skill Development: Skill gap in technical textiles is a major factor for slower growth of the sector. As the machineries and plants involve advanced technology, there is a need for specially skilled personnel to operate these machines. On the request of Industry, Ministry of Textiles has included Six (6) additional courses for technical textiles in its Skill Development Programme -SAMARTH.

8.4 National Technical Textiles Mission

With a view to boost Technical Textiles in the country, National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) was created for a period from 2020-21 to 2025-26 with a fund outlay of Rs.1480 crore. The fund allotted is for research and development both fundamental and applied research in technical textile sector; and increasing penetration level of technical

System) Code, published by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade, did not have a dedicated chapter for Technical Textiles. This led to either misclassification of non-technical textiles as technical textiles or improper promotion of genuine technical textiles under the Trade Policy. To facilitate the industry for easy recognition and helping them to book their imports/exports under correct product category, 239 HSN Codes have been classified and notified as technical textiles in Appendix - V under ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).

8.3.2 Trade statistics for 239 Technical Textiles items: -

textiles through promotion and market development activities; create skilled and educated manpower in the field of technical textiles. The Mission has four components:

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

This component promotes both (i) fundamental research at fibre level and (ii) application- based research in technical textiles. The total outlay for this component is Rs.1000 crore. A total of 168 research projects with cumulative cost of Rs. 509 crores (approx.) covering specialty fibres and composites, geo textiles, agro textiles, protective textiles, medical textiles, defence textiles, sports textiles, and environment friendly textiles have been approved under NTTM.

Further, guidelines to support indigenous development of high end Machinery, equipment, tools and testing equipment for technical textiles in India and establish indigenous platform for domestic design, development and manufacturing has been issued. This guideline permits grant of fund to both Public and Private entities. 02 projects

valuing Rs. 5.6 Crore (approx.) (Government Contribution) have been approved under these guidelines.

Guidelines to support Start-ups in technical textiles with support upto Rs. 50 lakhs in the form of grant-in-aid have been issued. Further, 13 projects worth Rs. 5.96 cr (approx.) have been approved.

8.4.2 Component -II (Promotion and Market Development):

Under Component II of NTTM, with a view to promote Technical Textiles in the country various National / International conferences/ event/ workshops have been organized by the Ministry, which aimed to create awareness and demand for promotion and market development of Technical Textiles. A Demonstration Centre of Agro-tech at Navsari Agricultural University, Gujarat with The Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research

Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai is also being set-up to demonstrate advantages of Agrotetxiles.

To ensure Quality and Standardization of the Technical Textile items, 68 items have been brought under regulation through issuance of Quality Control Order (QCO) in various segments, namely, 20 Geo-tech, 12 Protective Textiles items, 20 Agro Textiles items, 6 Medical Textiles items, 09 items under Ropes & Cordages and 01 item under Indutech textiles.

239 HSN Codes have been classified and notified as technical textiles in Appendix - V under ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).

Development of more than 600 BIS standards for Technical Textiles till date including 200+ standards for Technical Textiles since the inception of NTTM.

Major Activities held this year till date



Pic: Conference on Viksit Bharat- Technical Textiles for Sustainable Growth & Development" held on 6th - 7th September, 2024 at Ashok Hotel, New Delhi



Pic : Release of NTTM Compendium



Pic : Roundtable Interaction with Shri Giriraj Singh, Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles

8.4.3 Component – III (Export Promotion):

The component aims at export promotion of technical textiles ensuring ~10-12% average growth in exports per year. The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) [now MATEXIL] has been assigned the role of the Export Promotion Council for promotion of Technical Textiles.

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

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

(a) General Guidelines for Enabling of Academic Institutes in Technical Textiles-for Private & Public Institutes have been issued under NTTM in consultation with line

Ministries. These Guidelines will enable public and private institutes in Development of New Technical Textiles Degree Programme (UG & PG), updating existing conventional degree programmes with new papers of Technical Textiles, up gradation of lab facilities and training of faculty towards developing eco-system in technical textiles. 32 such proposals worth Rs. 191 Crores are approved under the ibid guidelines for up gradation of lab facilities and training of faculty towards developing eco-system in technical textiles.

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

NTTM envisages to provide exposure and on-job training to prospective engineers/ professional undergraduate students working across different application areas of technical textiles including agriculture, medical, civil engineering, fashion, among others. GIST aims to enhance the level of education and exposure to prospective Indian Engineers/ Professionals in Technical Textiles to ensure adequate volume of talent is developed in this sunrise sector of the economy.

Under the GIST Guidelines, incentive upto INR 20,000 per student per month is given to bachelors and master students as interns through empanelled companies. 16 companies/TRAs have been empanelled for providing Internships.

8.5 Textile Research Associations

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

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

CHAPTER - IX

SECTORAL SCHEMES

9.1 Handlooms

9.1.1. Introduction

Handloom forms precious part of the generational legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country and the artistry of the weavers. Tradition of weaving by hand is a part of the country's cultural ethos. It has been sustained by transferring skills from one generation to another. The strength of the sector lies in its uniqueness, flexibility of production, openness to innovations, adaptability to the supplier's requirement and the wealth of its tradition.

The handloom sector enjoys a unique place in our economy. As an economic activity, handloom is the one of the largest employment providers after agriculture. The sector provides employment to 35.23 lakh persons engaged on about 28.23 lakh handlooms, of which, 13.7% are from scheduled castes, 17.8% belong to scheduled tribes, 36% belong to Other Backward Classes and 32.4% are from other castes.

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

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

1. National Handloom Development Programme
2. Raw Material Supply Scheme.

The scheme- wise details are as follows:-

1. National Handloom Development Programme

The latest guidelines on National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) have been issued in April 2023, and have been formulated for implementation upto 2025-26. The scheme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. The scheme supports weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including SelfHelp Groups etc. towards design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support through exhibitions, Create infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats, marketing complexes, etc. Main Components of the scheme are as follows:-

- i. Small Cluster Development Programme
- ii. Handloom Marketing Assistance
- iii. Concessional Credit/Weaver MUDRA
- iv. Handloom Weavers' Welfare
- v. Mega Cluster Development Programme
- vi. Need based Special Infrastructure Projects

i. **Small Cluster Development Programme:** Small Cluster Development Programme is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. Need based financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 Crore per small cluster is provided for various interventions like upgraded loom & accessories. Small Cluster Development Programme is one of the components of National Handloom solar lighting units, workshop, design and product development, marketing etc. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.

During the year 2024-25 (upto 30.12.2024), an amount of Rs. 77.71 crore has been released for implementation of various

interventions in 59 Cluster Development Programmes.

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

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

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

Year	Events Organised	Amount released (Rs. in Cr.)
2021-22	211	32.30
2022-23	210	28.64
2023-24	155	37.77
2024-25	161	21.15

(b) Export Promotion: The objective of the handloom export promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies, corporations/ apex and handloom exporters to participate in international events, buyer-seller meets etc. and to make available the latest designs, trends, colour forecasts etc.

Under this component, assistance is given for (i) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (ii) organization of BSM/ RBSM and (iii) Miscellaneous promotional events/activities.

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

Besides this, other centres like Kekra, Varanasi, Bhagalpur, Shantipur, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Warrangal, Chirala, Pochampally and Sambalpur 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.

Export achievements during the last 03 years are given below:

Year	Achievement	
	Rs. In Crores	In US\$
2022-23	1445.53	180.47
2023-24	1146.33	138.45
2024-25 (Sep 2024)	585.88	70.08

(c) Handloom Mark: The handloom mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers that product being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. As on 31.12.2024, a total no. of 25,364 registrations have been issued for handloom mark. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

'India Handloom' Brand: The "India Handloom" Brand (IHB) was launched by

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

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

Sant Kabir Handloom Award - Sant Kabir Handloom Award is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector. Any handloom weaver, who is either a recipient of National State Award, National Merit Certificate or a handloom weaver of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of weaving tradition and welfare of the weaving community and fulfilling eligibility criteria. This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.3.5 lakh, one mounted gold coin, one tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

National Handloom Award - National Handloom Award is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship contribution and development of handloom weaving. This recognition encourages them to continue with the work in a more enthusiastic and productive manner and ultimately encourage others emulate them. This award consists of a cash prize of Rs. 2.00 lakh, one Tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

From the year 2016, 02 Sant Kabir Awards and 04 National Awards have also been instituted exclusively to the women handloom weavers in addition to the existing Sant Kabir Awards and National Awards in the field of weaving. This exclusive award to the women

handloom weavers is named as 'Sant Kabir Handloom/ National Handloom (Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay) Awards. During the year 2020-22, the Handloom Awards could not be conferred due to the pandemic & due to transforming & rationalization of ecosystem of Handloom Awards on the directions of Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA). MHA has directed to reduce the No. of awards and uplift its stature. Accordingly, the number of Sant Kabir Handloom Awards and National Handloom Awards have been rationalized and some new sub-categories were also added & National Merit Certificate award was removed. The details of revised nos. of Sant Kabir Handloom Awards and National Handloom Awards after transformation & rationalization to be conferred in a year is given below:

Categories & Sub-categories of Handloom Award Guidelines:

Sant Kabir Handloom Award:

Category	Weaving	No. of Award
Sub Category	Weaving	03
	Exclusively for Women Weavers (Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay Sant Kabir Handloom Award)	01
	Languishing Weaves	01
	Tribal Weaves	01
	Total	06

National Handloom Award:

S. No.	Category	Weaving	No. of Award
1	Weaving	Weaving	08
		Exclusively for Women Weavers (Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay National Handloom Award)	02
		Young Weavers, (Not more than 30 years of age)	01

		Divyang Weavers	01
		Languishing Weaves	01
		Tribal Weaves	01
2	Design Development		02
3	Marketing of Handloom products		02
4	Start-up Ventures/ Producer Company		01
		Total	19

and interest subvention & credit guarantee fee is transferred to concerned Banks.

Status of loan sanctioned with loan amount sanctioned across the country during the last 3 years and current year is as under:-

Financial Year	No. of loan sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. In crore)
2021-22	9,526	56.89
2022-23	7,789	51.19
2023-24	7,913	58.73
2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024)	5,614	44.31

Geographical Indications of Goods:
The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999 provides legal protection to Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. The financial assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh is given for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information etc. So far a total no. of 104 handloom products have been registered under the Act.

iii. Concessional Credit/Weaver MUDRA Scheme: Under this component, loans are provided to handloom sector across the country. Handloom organizations are eligible for getting loans at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of 3 years, subject to interest subvention capped upto 7% by Government of India. Margin money assistance is provided @20% of loan amount subject to maximum of Rs.25,000/- to individual handloom weaver and @20% of loan amount subject to maximum of Rs.20.00 lakh (@ Rs.2.00 lakh for every 100 weaver/worker) to handloom organization. Credit guarantee fee on loan to handloom organization is also provided for a period of 3 years.

For timely transfer of financial assistance, a portal named 'Handloom Weaver MUDRA Portal' has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank for settling the claims lodged by participating banks in respect of margin money, interest subvention and credit guarantee fee. Margin money is transferred directly to loan account of weaver

iv Handloom Weavers' Welfare: This component is implemented for providing Social Security to the handloom weavers/ workers, need based financial assistance to Awardee handloom weavers/workers and financial support as scholarship to weavers/ workers'children across the country as per details given below:-

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY):

The PMJJBY is an insurance scheme offering life insurance cover for death due to any reason. It would be a one-year cover, renewable on year-to- year basis. All handloom weavers/workers are eligible in the age group of 18-50 years. Rs.2.00 lakh is payable on beneficiary's death due to any cause. The share of annual premium of Rs. 436/- under PMJJBY is as under:

Govt share	Rs.198/-
State Govt./ Beneficiary's share	Rs.238/-
Total Premium	Rs.436/-

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):

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

partial disability. The entire premium of Rs. 20/- is borne by the Govt. of India.

Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY):

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

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

The enrolment of weavers/workers under PMJJBY, PMSBY and Converged MGBBY from last 3 policy years and current policy year is as follows:

Policy Year	Weavers enrolled
2021-22	1,11,957
2022-23	69,909
2023-24	1,30,140
2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024)	1,06,620

Financial Support in indigent circumstances to Awardee Weavers/ Workers:

Financial Support of Rs.8,000/- per month per awardee (Padma/Sant Kabir/ National/ State) is provided to handloom weavers/ workers' above 60 years of age, in indigent circumstances having annual income below Rs.1.00 lakh, to be certified by Competent Authority of State Government concerned. As on 31.12.2024, 454 applications of Awardee handloom weavers/worker have been sanctioned across the country since inception of the scheme.

Scholarship:

Financial Support as scholarship maximum upto Rs.2.00 lakh per annum is provided to handloom weavers/workers' children (upto

2 children) for study in 3/4 years Diploma/ Under Graduate/Post Graduate courses of Central/State Govt. recognized, Central/ State Govt. funded Textiles Institutions. As on 31.12.2024, 219 applications of handloom weavers/workers' children have been sanctioned across the country since inception of the scheme

v. Mega Cluster Development Programme

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

At present, 10 Mega Handloom Clusters are under implementation in 8 States i.e. Assam (Sivasagar and Sualkuchi), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi), Tamil Nadu (Virudhunagar and Trichy), West Bengal (Murshidabad), Jharkhand (Godda & neighboring Distt.), Andhra Pradesh (Prakasam & Guntur Distt.) and Bihar (Bhagalpur) & Manipur (East Imphal).

During the year 2024-25, an amount of Rs.4.80 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions in Mega Clusters.

vi. Need Based Special Infrastructure Projects

Need based Financial assistance up to Rs. 12.00 crore (Gol Share) is provided to set up projects for product development/ diversification, improving the productivity/ quality of handloom products, value addition of handloom products, marketing etc. to meet challenges of the dynamic market. 06 Craft Handloom Villages at Mohpara (Assam), Kovalam(Kerala) Pranpur (Madhya Pradesh), Moirang (Manipur), Sharan (Himachal Pradesh) and Kanihama (Jammu & Kashmir), have been completed. Also, 02 Craft Handloom Villages at Rampur (Bihar) & Kunbi(Sanguem Taluka, Goa) are under progress. Further, one special project for 'Restructuring & Rebranding of IIHT' in Collaboration with NIFT is completed and one Handloom Park at Poma, Arunachal Pradesh & one Marketing Complex at Kisama, Nagaland are under implementation.

2. Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) has been formulated for implementation during period from 2021-22 to 2025-26. Raw Material Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn to Handloom weavers. National Handloom Development Corporation, State Governments through Commissioner/ Director of Handlooms & Textiles, Apex Societies and State Handloom

Corporations under the direct control & supervision of the State Governments are implementing agencies. Under the scheme the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% (limited to Rs. 15,000/- per month) of the value of the yarn supplied is given to depot operating agencies.

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

(% of value of yarn supplied)

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

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

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

Year	Quantity supplied under Transport subsidy (lakh kg)	Quantity supplied under Price subsidy (lakh kg)	Funds released (Rs. in Crore)
2018-19	442.04	146.26	126.84
2019-20	406.17	93.26	142.21
2020-21	215.09	78.56	60.32
2021-22	235.80	98.60	89.53
2022-23	304.72	125.41	60.32
2023-24	339.98	132.75	159.71
2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024)	233.90	84.79	169.53

a) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is a nodal agency set up by Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote exports of all handloom products like fabrics, home furnishings, carpets and floor coverings, etc. HEPC was constituted in 1965 with 96 members and its present membership is around 1625 spread all over the country. HEPC has its head office at Chennai and regional office at New Delhi.

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

9.1.2 Scheme for the "Protection of Handlooms & Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985"

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers and rich cultural heritage of the country from the

encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. At present, 11 textile articles with some specifications are reserved for production on handlooms vide No.S.O.2160 dated 03/09/2008 under the Act. The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies (as on 31.12.2024) is given in the table 1.1.

There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which

ensure implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The Government of India is providing central assistance to the States/UTs for establishment of Enforcement Machinery for "Protection of Handloom & the Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985". Details of the central assistance released to the State Government is give in table 1.2.

Table 1.1

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024)
1.	Targets of P/L Inspection	1,65,192	3,95,400	3,95,400
2.	No. of P/L Inspection	1,88,642	3,84,860	1,99,061
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	53	98	6
4.	Convictions	61	52	29

Table 1.2

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.80	39.01	12.27
2.	West Bengal	16.14	19.18	16.70
3.	Gujarat	45.54	56.73	60.25
4.	Rajasthan	32.50	-	52.98
5.	Madhya Pradesh	19.51	5.98	-
6.	Haryana	-	-	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	103.90	216.57	82.43
8.	Uttar Pradesh	176.98	253.56	83.76
9.	Telangana	58.63	31.85	49.24
	Total	500.00	622.68	357.63

9.2 Handicrafts:

The handicrafts sector remains a vital contributor to the country's economy, playing a pivotal role in both employment generation and export earnings. Despite its significance, the sector grapples with persistent challenges such as limited access to capital, poor exposure to modern technologies, absence of market intelligence and a weak institutional framework. In response, concerted efforts have been undertaken by the government to alleviate these obstacles and as a result, the sector has experienced notable progress in various aspects, including product development, domestic sales, and heightened export performance throughout the current year.

9.2.1 The sector has experienced significant growth in terms of exports, propelled by increased domestic and international engagement among artisans facilitated by various sub component of the schemes administered by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles. The export of handicrafts during the year 2024-25 [Upto December, 2024] is ₹24595.97crores.

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

C. National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]

Scheme's Components:

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

D. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme [CHCDS].



Honorable Minister of Textiles, Shri. Giriraj Singh and Shri. Pabitra Margherita, Honorable Minister of State for Textiles, at Bharat Mandapam, November 2024

9.2.2.1 Marketing Support & Services

In order to promote and market handicrafts, financial assistance is provided to different eligible organizations to organize domestic and international craft exhibitions/ seminars in metropolitan cities/ state capitals / places of tourist or commercial interest/ other places to facilitate and provide direct marketing platform to the handicraft artisans of the country.

During the year 2024-25 [upto 31.12.2024], 779 domestic and 20 International marketing events have been sanctioned. These events have facilitated in providing domestic and international marketing opportunities to 11,724 artisans through Gandhi Shilp Bazaars, Buyer seller meets, etc. So far, ₹4330 lakhs have been sanctioned.



Shri. Pabitra Margherita, Honorable Minister of State for Textiles, at WCC, Craft Museum Pragati Maidan, November 2024

9.2.2.2 Skill Development in Handicraft Sector

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

the ever-changing handicraft sector. The sub-scheme "Skill Development in Handicraft Sector" has been conceptualized to fulfil these requirements and has the following four components:

A. Design Components:

1. Design and Technology Development Workshop (DTDW)
2. Improved Toolkit Distribution Program

B. Training Components:

1. Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program (GSHPP)
2. Comprehensive Skill Upgradation Program (CSUP)



DDW in Embroidered & Crocheted Goods Craft

During the year 2024-25 [upto 31.12.2024], 248 Design and Technology Development Workshop, 193 Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program & 25 Comprehensive Skill Upgradation Programme along with 171 toolkit distribution have been sanctioned with a total project cost of ₹ 2915 lakhs.

C. SAMARTH Training:

In addition to above, 570 handicraft artisans have been trained in 19 SAMARTH training programmes conducted during the FY 2024-25 (upto 31.12.2024) which are NSQF accredited & designed by the Handicraft and carpet sector skill council.

9.2.2.3 Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)

This sub 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



GHSPP organised at Kangpokpi, Manipur in Dry Flower Craft

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 sub-scheme are as under:

1. Baseline Survey of craft cluster and mobilization of artisans into a cluster.
2. Processing Pehchan Cards for the identified cluster artisans.
3. Formation of Producer Company (PC) in clusters found viable in baseline survey.
4. End to End Soft and Hard intervention support to PCs covering all components of NHDP.

During the year 2024-25 [upto 31.12.2024], 519 different interventions like Design Workshops, Toolkits distributions, exhibition, Study Tour, Seminars, Craft Demonstration & Awareness Programme, Brand Promotion & Publicity etc. have been sanctioned to the tune of ₹2669 lakhs and ₹1642 lakhs have been released for 108 PCs across the country.



One Day Seminar/Workshop at Muzzarfarpur, Bihar



Craft Demonstration cum Awareness Program at UNESCO Event

9.2.2.4 Direct Benefit to Artisans (Welfare)

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

1. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances
2. Interest Subvention & Margin Money for credit facility
3. Issue/Renewal of Photo Identity Cards and creation of data-base
4. Bima Yojana to Handicrafts Artisans:
 - a. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
 - b. Pradhan Mantri Surkasha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
 - c. Converged Modified Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Converged modified AABY)
5. Awareness Camp/ Chaupal/ Shivir
6. Handicraft Awards

During the year 2024-25 [upto 31.12.2024], 679.88 lakhs have been sanctioned for the welfare of handicraft artisans.

9.2.2.5 Infrastructure and Technology Support.

The sub-scheme ensures availability of required infrastructure and technology

and support by providing for product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in and around artisan cluster to improve the resource pool of skilled persons/ artisans in the country. The components of the scheme aim to develop world-class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, enhance the product quality and reduce the cost to enable the sector to compete in the world market. The sub scheme supports funding for the following components:

1. Urban Haat
2. Emporia
3. Marketing and Sourcing Hubs
4. Craft Based Resource Centre
5. Common Facility Center
6. Raw Material Depot
7. Technology Upgradation Assistance to Exporters/ Entrepreneurs
8. Testing Laboratories
9. Crafts Village, and
10. Construction of other need-based projects etc.

During the year 2024-25 [upto 31.12.2025], ₹1244.25 lakhs have been sanctioned towards implementation of various infrastructural projects in handicrafts sector across the country.



Inauguration of Naini Craft Village, Prayagraj, UP by Honorable Minister of Textiles, Shri.Giriraj Singh



Inauguration of Common Facility Center (CFC), Prayagraj (UP) Pradesh by Honorable Minister of Textiles Sh. Giriraj Singh

9.2.2.6 Research and Development

Research and Development scheme aims 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 are being implemented under R&D:

1. Surveys/ Studies for development of craft sector
2. Registration of GI crafts (including registration of authorized users), preparation of legal para, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labelling/ certification etc.
3. Protection of endangered crafts

4. Census of Handicraft artisans of the country
5. Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of global standards or quality standards
6. Workshops/Seminars on developmental issues of handicrafts
7. Evaluation / Impact Assessment Studies etc. for Handicrafts schemes
8. Data collection and report preparation on crafts by field offices of Handicrafts
9. Empanelment of Designers and Master craftspersons by the field offices and their database
10. Any special need-based project for handicraft sector

During the year 2024-25 [upto 31.12.2024], 44 Workshop/ Seminar programme and 5 Study/need based projects have been sanctioned amounting ₹ 201.26 lakhs.



Workshop/Seminar conducted at Washim, Maharashtra



Workshop/Seminar conducted at Cachar, Assam

9.2.3 Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster)

Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at handicraft clusters, which have remained unorganized and have not kept pace with the modernization and development that has taken place so far. This scheme 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, the revised strategy based on setting up of Common Facility Centre at block level along with provision of assistance to primary producers, design & skill training to artisans, and marketing support are provided under the scheme.

During the year 2024-25 [upto 31.12.2024],

₹2874.74 lakhs have been sanctioned for implementation of handicrafts mega cluster projects in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Ladakh.

Organisations under Office of DC [Handicrafts]:

1. National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy

The National Crafts Museum and Hastkala Academy is located at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. It is a subordinate office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles. Its main objectives are to increase public awareness about India's ancient traditions of handicrafts and handlooms, Provide an interactive forum for crafts persons, designers, exporters, scholars

and the public and to help crafts persons find a platform for marketing without middlemen and serve as a resource centre for Indian handicraft and handloom traditions. The primary activities of Crafts Museum involve collection, conservation and preservation of craft specimens and the revival, reproduction and development of art and craft by engaging with various agencies, artisans and craftsmen from time to time.

Museum Galleries:

Handicrafts & handlooms, the cultural heritage and living tradition of our country have been showcased in permanent galleries. The artifacts consisting of metal icons, ritual accessories, items of everyday life, wood carvings, painted wood and papier-mache, dolls, masks, folk and tribal paintings and sculptures, terracotta, folk and tribal jewelry have been displayed including an entire section of traditional Indian textiles. More than 26,000 of handcrafted artifacts have been scientifically categorized and placed in modern compactors in the Museum storage.

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 of huts and dwellings, walls and courtyards, characteristic of various regions of the country, built in facsimile and decorated with traditional folk art forms of the area. The Complex includes Kullu Hut (Himachal Pradesh), Mehar Hut (Saurashtra,



Craft Demonstration cum Awareness Programme

Gujarat), Gadba Hut (Odisha), Banni Hut (Gujarat), Madhubani Courtyard (Bihar), Adi Kuteer (Arunachal Pradesh), Nicobar Hut (A & N Islands), Courtyard from Jammu & Kashmir Rabha Hut (Assam), Naga Hut (North Nagaland), Toda Hut (Tamil Nadu), Gond Hut (Madhya Pradesh), Shrine of Devnarayan (Rajasthan), Bengal Courtyard (West Bengal).

Open-Air Theatres:

Four open-air theatres have also been developed in the complex, namely, Kadambari Theatre, Saranga Amphitheatre, Angan Manch and Pilkhan Manch for various performances such as dance, theatre and plays.

Crafts Demonstration Programme (CDP):

The Museum supports traditional handicrafts and handlooms through its regular Craft Demonstration Programme (CDP) organized throughout the year. Craftsmen from all over the country are invited for this Programme to demonstrate their skills and sell their products. It's one of the great initiatives of the Govt which provides a national and international level platform to the artisans of various part of the country to display their crafts and connect with the interested customers directly. Govt facilitates these artisans by providing them with travelling allowance, daily allowance and free accommodation within the museum. 121 Craftsmen/Weavers and 8 Performer Groups have participated in the CDP of the Crafts Museum from April 2024 to December, 2024.



Library:

The Museum has a specialized reference Library with more than 9333 reference books and other periodicals on traditional Indian arts, crafts, textiles and major anthropological works on Indian tribes etc. In general, Research scholars and students from various institutions regularly visit the Museum. 3200 readers visited the library during this period and approximately 800 books were issued.

Conservation and Preservation:

The main functions of the Conservation and Preservation Section is to take preventive and curative care of different types of materials/ objects, round the year. The Conservation work undertaken in the Crafts Museum during the period includes chemical treated of 103 objects to conserve and preserve from deteriorating, preservation of three metal objects, forty-one textiles, sixteen wooden objects and five Paintings etc.

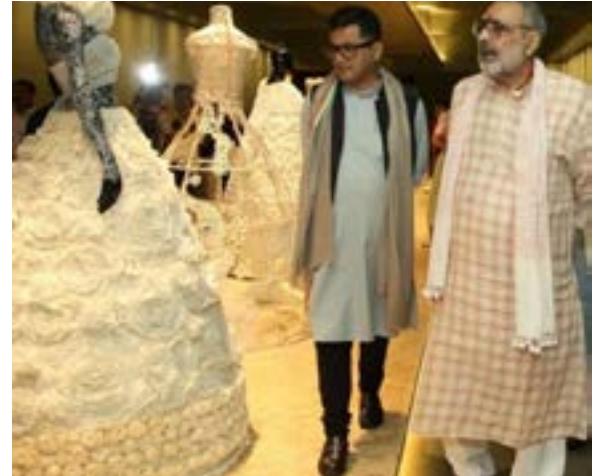
Workshops, visits and Special Exhibitions:

(a) The "Know Your Weaves", an Awareness Campaign about the Traditional Textiles of the Country was held from 1st -14th August, 2024 which witnessed significant footfall with around 12,050 individuals, including students, teachers and the general public. The Campaign coincided with another programme titled "Har Ghar Tiranga" 2024. The campaign also included interactive tours, live demonstrations by artisans, an activity corner and folk performances, enhancing the cultural and patriotic experience.

(b) The National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy witnessed the grand inauguration of Textiles Gallery-II, titled "Tradition & Innovation". Textiles Gallery-II is developed by M/S Fashion Design Council of India (FDCI) with the CSR activity of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) CSR fund. The event was graced by the presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Shri Giriraj Singh, who unveiled the gallery to an audience comprising dignitaries, artisans,



Inauguration of Textiles Gallery-II, titled "Tradition & Innovation" by Honorable Minister of Textiles, Shri.Giriraj Singh and Shri.Pabitra Margherita, Honorable Minister of State for Textiles.



academicians and enthusiasts of India's rich textile heritage.

(c) As part of the 10th Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) India Region Conference held on 24.09.2024, the delegates and their family visited the National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy (NCM&HKA). The visiting group comprised presiding officers from various State/ UT Legislatures, their spouses and accompanying officials. The event included a campus tour of the

museum and participation in the plantation drive under the Swachhata Hi Seva Campaign 2024.

(d) Visit of Secretaries from the Government of India to the National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy (NCM&HKA) on 27 September 2024. As part of the visit, NCM&HKA organized the unveiling of the New Textile Gallery and Bhuta Gallery, which highlights India's rich cultural heritage through exhibits of traditional and modern

handloom textiles and unique folk art from Karnataka, respectively.

(e) Ms. May Elin Stener, Ambassador of Norway on 1st October 2024, along with a delegation, visited the National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy (NCM&HKA).

(f) The National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy recently hosted a successful Curated Walk Through Textile Gallery - II for the Women's International Club on 4th October 2024. The event provided an immersive experience into India's rich textile

heritage, featuring remarkable collections such as Banarasi brocades, Patola saris, Kashmiri shawls, and tribal textiles.

(g) 15-member Japanese delegation visited the National Crafts Museum and Hastkala Academy (NCM&HKA). During their visit, the delegation explored the museum's exhibits, which showcased India's rich craft heritage and cultural diversity.

(h) During the period from April 2024 to November, 2025 the Crafts Museum organized following Exhibitions:

Sl. No.	Event	Collaborative Organization	Period
1.	Musical Concert	Indie Mehfil Musical Concert	14th April, 2024
2.	Ek Jute- The Golden Fiber of India Exhibition	By Vaarsa Mirror of Heritage	11th June to 25th June 2024
3.	Saathi	Solidarity and Action against the HIV infection in India Workshop on Employment related skill building with the LGTQIA+ Community	23rd June 2024
4.	Textile Exhibition	Dr. Mariann Erdo, Director, Liszt Institute Hungarian Cultural Centre, embassy of Hungary Exhibition of Textiles by the Textile Artist, Elia Olosz Gazda	6th to 19th July 2024
5.	Thematic Exhibition - "Swabhav Swachhata, Sanskaar Swachhata"	Prof. Bela Gupta	2nd to 6th October 2024
6.	The World Crafts Council 60th Anniversary	World Crafts Forum (WCF)	22nd to 24th November, 2024

(i) The World Crafts Council Exhibition, held from November 22 to 24, 2024, at the National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy. This three-day event brought together artisans, policymakers, academicians, and craft enthusiasts from across the globe to celebrate the vibrant traditions of craftsmanship and explore innovative pathways for the craft sector's growth. The exhibition featured several interactive roundtable discussions that delved into critical themes focusing on the value of crafts and sustainability, aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG) and building UNESCO creative cities and craft cities networks, where success stories from cities like Lalitpur (Nepal) and Jinju (South Korea) were shared. Cultural performances, live demonstrations; and a fashion show curated by the Fashion Design Council of India (FDCI), which skillfully blended traditional crafts with contemporary fashion were organised. The exhibition concluded with the adoption of the WCC Diamond Jubilee Delhi Declaration, reaffirming a shared commitment to strengthening the global craft ecosystem.



World Craft Council (WCC) Exhibition organised in Colleboration with World Craft Forum (WCI) at National Craft Museum & Hastkala Academy, New Delhi

Museum Visitors:

From April to December 2024, approximately 1,60,597 visitors visited the museum including 2487 foreign nationals.

S No	Months	Foreigners	Children/ Students	General Public/ Indians
1.	April 2024	449	1648	5969
2.	May 2024	182	1778	4817
3.	June 2024	199	202	5898
4.	July 2024	171	1077	4498
5.	August 2024	219	6373	6673
6.	September 2024	246	2375	12291
7.	October 2024	457	43194	9286
8.	November 2024	537	40174	10922
9.	December 2024	387	63776	9724
	Total	2487	160597	70078

Financial Progress: Rs. 9.65 crores have been allotted to NCM & HKA against BE for the FY2024-25 out of which ₹7.70 crores have been spent till 31.12.2024

2. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT)

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, which has an intake of 60 students every batch.

Quality Policy of IICT:

- To provide qualitative education to students to meet the anticipated requirements of stake holders.
- To improve Quality Management System on continual basic 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 in Various Fields:

1) Human Resource Development (HRD)

- (i) B. Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology: 183 students are studying in B. Tech programme; and 851 Students

till now serving the trade which includes higher studies in premier institutes like IITs, ISM, IIM, NIIFT etc.

- (ii) Training through Projects: Under Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) 3500 trainees, 1138 trainees through ISDS have been trained. Further, Industry driven Term Training programme are being run from time to time.
- (iii) Short term courses: Tailor made Industry driven Short Term Training programs are run from time to time.

2) Design Creation and Development (DCD):

More than 15000 designs are in place out of which around 4622 designs have been utilized by industry for commercial purpose 114 designs have been created under the design bank during the year. 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 activities have been completed at institutional level and 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, PPE Coverall (Body Suit and Shoe Cover), Recycling & Reusing of Fibrous Waste of Carpet Industry Waste from carpet industry, Fabrication and Evaluation of Heating Pad from Waste Carpet, application of Jute materials in hand made carpets, concept of Ergonomic and Flexible Tufting Frame, Cross Bar Horizontal Loom CBHL (Wooden or Metallic) for Hand knotted and Tibetan, Shaggy, Soumak etc.

4) Technical Support to the Industry (TSI)

- Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry through its various laboratories such as CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical & Chemical Labs

& Carpet Lab to fulfill the needs of carpet exporters to compete with the global market.

- Carpet Industry has utilized the available testing facilities to confirm the quality requirements of international and national buyers. 1693 samples have been tested in Chemical, Physics and Carpet lab during the year for different aspects of wool, carpet & textiles.
- Industry can hire IICT for consultation to enhance their business performance.
- IICT Laboratories are NABL Accredited hence test reports are acceptable internationally.
- "KALEEN BANDHU"- The forum for Industry - IICT Interface remained active through interactive programmes round the year.

5) Salient Achievement:

- NBA Accreditation: Accreditation of the UG Carpet & Textiles Technology Programme in Tier II has been decided by NBA for the A.Y.2022-23 to 2024-25 i.e. upto 30.06.2025.
- Participation in Carpet Expo, Bhadohi Carpet Expo Mart 14-17 October, 2024- Team of institute participated and displayed the intuitional activities.
- The institute is fulfilling the mandate and completing the activities in all the four portfolios i.e. (1). Human Resource Development (HRD), (2). Design Creation and Development (DCD) (3). Research and Development (R&D), (4). Technical Support to the Industry (TSI).
- Various faculties of IICT participated and presented Research paper in international conferences, seminars, Workshop etc. and represented IICT successfully at various forums.
- IICT faculty participated in various Faculty Development Programme (FDP) during the year.
- Industry sponsored lectures eminent speakers from in the industry were invited to deliver lectures on contemporary developments and recent challenges faced by the carpet industry.

3. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC)

The Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC), Moradabad is an Institution established by Government of India with financial and technical assistance of UNDP and Government of Uttar Pradesh in March 1983. In the initial stages the affairs of the Institute were looked after by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) through U.P. State Brassware Corporation Limited (UPSBCL) an Uttar Pradesh Government Undertaking. But after August 1991 the MHSC functions as society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 of Government of India under Administrative Control of the Office of Development Commissioner (H), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India governed by the General Council under the Chairpersonship of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).

MHSC is a worldwide trusted premier National Level Institution in Metal Finishing, Handicrafts Products Testing, Allied process of metal art wares, Water & Waste Water Testing, Consignment Inspection & Training under NSQF Compliance Courses and providing necessary up gradation of skills and technique / service to the exporters situated in and around Moradabad. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre has established with all advance technology & testing facilities like lacquering, electroplating (gold, silver, nickel, copper, brass, chrome etc.), antique finishes, powder coating and sand/shot blasting etc. and testing facilities like lead & cadmium leaching, lead in surface coating, Gold, Silver, RoHS, REACH, FDA Test & California prop - 65 and other tests as per requirement of the Overseas Buyers. RTC Laboratory of this Institute is NABL Accredited Laboratory based on ISO / IEC : 17025:2017.

The objectives of the Institute as framed by the Government are as given below:

- To bring about qualitative improvement in production of Art. Metal wares and to enhance their export worthiness.
- To render professional and technical advice to manufacturing units for improvements in manufacturing techniques etc.
- To offer training facilities for up gradation of skills of crafts persons and technicians

engaged in the industry.

- To set up a common facility with modern plant and machinery combined with sophisticated Research and Development programs.
- To offer testing facilities to meet international standards of Quality Control.

Technical Expertise Support to the Handicrafts Trade of India

The institute has been providing uninterrupted technical services to handicrafts exporters through various metal finishing technologies, such as lacquering, electroplating (gold, silver, nickel, copper, brass, chrome, etc.), antique finishes, etching & cutting and powder coating. These technologies enhance product value in the international market and help handicrafts exporters meet the demands of global competition.

- Handicrafts exporters have leveraged the institute's testing facilities to ensure compliance with quality standards required by both international and national buyers. A total of 2,476 samples have been tested to date.
- The RTC Laboratories of MHSC are NABL accredited as per the International Standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017, ensuring International reorganization by enhancing Customers Confidence & Satisfaction, Assurance of Accurate & reliable test results.

Benefits to the Exporters, Manufacturers and Artisans:

All related test facilities are available at their door step and is cost effective. The testing is done within the shortest period as required by the customers. The exporters save time and money by not taking the samples to other places in Delhi or elsewhere. The consignment third party inspection facilities are available at their doorstep. The test certificate issued by the RTC Laboratory is recognized by a number of Foreign Buyers of various countries, Buying Houses, Export Houses, and Govt. Departments like Trade Tax etc.

- MHSC has been providing facilities like Metal finishing, Testing, Inspection & other

services broadly to the Moradabad & surrounded areabased Handicrafts trade exporters, manufacturers and artisans on every year apart from the beneficiaries of the Government Department like GST, SEZ, Income Tax, Railways, BHEL, Jal Nigam, State Mission for Clean Ganga - Uttar Pradesh, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Forensic Departments and Jewelry Exporters of Delhi and Gurugram.

- Through various activities of the institute approximate 2600 artisans, 2550 exporter and 1800 manufacturers have been benefited.

Major Achievements:

- Very Sophisticated Calibration facilities for Thermal, Pressure , Electrical & Dimension has been established for Handicrafts Trade .
- Advanced Skill Development Centre has been established under Smart City Mission of Govt. of India through MSCL of Govt. of U.P.
- Gas Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer and Liquid Chromatograph Mass Spectrometer installed under Smart City Mission Program of Govt. of India through UP Govt. for Handicraft's Trade.
- RTC Laboratory listed in CPSC - USA [Customer Product Safety Commission - USA] under Government Conformity Assessment Body. Test Report of the RTC Laboratory will be accepted in USA under CPSC.
- During 2024 - 25, MHSC has trained 400 Artisans of Moradabad & 200 Artisans of Mirzapur under ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT Scheme of Govt. of U.P.
- Training in Metal finishing Process, Etching and Engraving has been provided to 17 nos of Handicrafts artisans of metal-based craft clusters of Swamimalai, Nachiarkoil, Madurai and Vagaikulam of Tamil Nadu. These were nominated by The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd (a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking).

CHAPTER - X

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) INITIATIVES IN TEXTILES

10.1 Digital Readiness in Ministry of Textiles

The Ministry of Textiles has been actively promoting the Digital initiatives of Government of India. The objective of the digital India programme is to ensure that government services are transparent, easily accessible to citizens. The IT division of the Ministry is actively working towards improvement of network infrastructure and making the IT application systems available on high speed broadband. Most of the applications are hosted on National cloud services (MeghRaj). Most of the schemes and services of the Ministry and its organisations are accessible to citizens anytime anywhere.

To realize the vision and mission of the government, the Ministry has taken various initiatives to enhance its e-governance services. The implementation of G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-office suite, e-Procurement etc. The Ministry and its organizations are using video conferencing services extensively with different states and departments on regular basis.

The desktop Video Conference Facility has also been established with Senior Officers of the Ministry.

Training programs were organized during the year for the officers of the Ministry, attached offices on various applications.

10.2 Website Management

The Content Management Framework (CMF) based website of the Ministry of Textiles is being maintained on regular basis. The Content Management System (CMS) is in place to ensure the timely web updation

for the website by the concerned officials / divisions. Contents are also being reviewed on regular basis for updation. The website is compliant with Government of India Guidelines for websites (GIGW).

10.3 ICT Infrastructure up gradations

Hardware/ Software are regularly reviewed and necessary upgrades done for better performance of the LAN/ WAN /PCs by the NIC network division. The cyber security status is regularly analysed and necessary measures are taken such as: manageable network equipment as per the security guidelines issued time to time by GOI, updating firewall rules etc.

10.4 e-Governance

To strengthen the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features, Digitization of records and files has already been done. e-Office has already been implemented in the Ministry and its attached offices (office of DC-Handlooms and office of DC-Handicrafts) and regular hands-on training on e-office organized for various level of officers in the Ministry and its attached offices. It is also implemented in its subordinate offices (office of Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai and Jute Commissioner, Kolkata). Efforts have been initiated for its implementation in the O/o Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore, Textile Committee Mumbai and in Central Wool Development Board (CWDB). Web VPNs have been created for the officers to enable them to work from home and while on tour. The Digital Signature Certificate/ e-Sign implemented and being successfully used by concerned officers in file creation, movement etc.

10.5 New initiatives

1. PLI Portal for Ministry of Textiles

The integration with the Prayas portal through APIs has been done for visualization of data. QRR module is active for applicants/participating companies, for filing of quarterly review report (QRR). The URL is: <https://plitextiles.ifcilt.com/>

2. Dashboard of Ministry of Textiles

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

3. My Handicrafts Portal

Development of MyHandicrafts Portal – a comprehensive portal for end-to-end digitizing all the schemes of the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).

4. National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)

Development of portal for National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) is going on.

CHAPTER - XI

PROGRESSIVE USE OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE HINDI

11.1 Activities related to progressive use of Official Language

Hindi is the official language of the Union of India and the official language policy of the government aims at ensuring the increase in the progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance of the official language policy of the government, implementation of the Annual Programme and compliance of various orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official language.

11.2 Compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963:

All documents such as notifications, resolutions, general orders, rules etc., under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and all the papers laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament were issued bilingually, i.e. in Hindi and English. Rule-5 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 is being implemented in letter and spirit in the Ministry.

11.3 Monitoring and Inspection

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union, monitoring is being done through reviewing the quarterly progress reports received from various offices/PSUs/ Boards under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles and they are being monitored by inspections time to time. Suitable suggestions/instructions are issued to eliminate the shortcomings noticed during the review of Quarterly Progress Reports/ inspections of various subordinate offices under Ministry of Textiles. Compliance thereof is being ensured by concerned offices.

11.4 Translation Work

The documents such as various cabinet notes, notifications, guidelines, general orders, tenders, budget related documents, Output-outcome, Demand for Grants, Annual Report, parliamentary questions, parliamentary assurances, papers related to standing committee on labour and other parliamentary committees, documents received from office of the Minister of Textiles/Minister of state for Textiles and press releases are translated regularly by Rajbhasha Section of the Ministry on time bound basis.

11.5 Hindi Fortnight and Prize Distribution Ceremony

On the occasion of Hindi Divas, Hindi Fortnight was celebrated this year in the Ministry from 14th to 28th September 2024. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, officials associated with the official language from the Ministry and its subordinate offices participated in the Hindi Divas celebration and the 4th All India Official Language Conference organized by the Department of Official Language during 14th and 15th September 2024 in Delhi. To promote the use of Hindi in official work and to encourage and motivate all officials/employees of the Ministry, various competitions were organized during the Hindi Fortnight, including Hindi noting and drafting, Hindi translation and language proficiency, Hindi essay writing, Hindi debate, Hindi poetry recitation, and Hindi typing competitions. For the first time, a "Picture Description and Language Proficiency Competition" was organized for officials above the Under Secretary level. Additionally, all Data Entry Operators and Young Professionals working in the Ministry of Textiles were also given the opportunity to participate in all competitions. To encourage

maximum work in Hindi in the Ministry of Textiles, its attached/subordinate offices, and Public Sector Undertakings, appeals from the Honorable Minister of Textiles, the Honorable Minister of State for Textiles, and the Secretary (Textiles) were circulated on the occasion of Hindi Divas.

All the participants who were declared

successful in various Hindi related competitions organized during Hindi Fortnight were awarded at Rajbhasha Sammelan and Rajbhasha Puraskar distribution ceremony by Shri Rajiv Saxena, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Textiles and other senior officers by giving certificates to the winning participants on 16th October, 2024 at Constitution Club of India, New Delhi.



Lighting of lamps by senior officers of Ministry of Textiles and subordinate offices during Hindi Fortnight 2024

11.6 Official Language Implementation Committee

Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) is constituted in the Ministry. Quarterly meetings of the committee are held regularly under the chairmanship of Economic Adviser and In-charge of Official Language. The follow up action is taken on time bound basis, for the compliance of decisions taken in the meetings of the committee related to progressive use of Official Language Hindi in official work.

11.7 Parliamentary Official Language Inspection

The third sub-committee of the Committee

of Parliament on Official Language conducts official language inspections of the offices and undertakings attached to the ministry and under its administrative control. During these inspections, the Deputy Director General, who is also the Official Language In-charge posted in the ministry, provides guidance/assistance during the official language inspections of the offices.

11.8 Hindi Workshop

Hindi workshop is organized regularly in the ministry. Subject expert /guest lecturer is invited in these workshops. In order to generate interest and remove hesitation to work in official language Hindi among the officers /employees of the Ministry, objective

questions related to the workshop are asked from the officers/employees present in each workshop. The first 10 successful participants, in this quiz competition , are awarded.

11.9 Special Meeting/Workshop

The Ministry of Textiles organized a special meeting/workshop on official language on 16th October 2024 at the Constitution Club of India, New Delhi. Official language heads/in-charges and official language officials/translators from all subordinate offices of the Ministry participated in this special meeting. During the meeting/workshop, information was provided regarding the Parliamentary Committee on Official Language inspection questionnaire, and detailed discussions were held on the various targets set in the annual program issued by the Department of Official Language and the methods to achieve them. During this session, the participating officials also shared the challenges faced in the implementation of official language Hindi in their offices, and solutions to these issues were addressed through mutual discussion.

CHAPTER - XII

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

12.1 Silk Sector:

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Under Silk Samagra Scheme during 2024-25 upto October 2024:

12.1.1. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.25.00 crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2024-25. Upto December-2024, Rs.18.75 Crores have been released to Andhra Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Karnataka States for implementation of beneficiary oriented components under SCSP of Silk Samagra-2 scheme

12.1.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

During 2024-25, funds of Rs. 15.00 crores and Rs. 20.00 crores have been allocated to the states under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) North East Tribal (NET), respectively. Upto December-2024, Rs. 11.25 crores have been released to Nagaland, BTC & Mizoram State under NET and Rs.15.00 crores have been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Jammu & Kashmir States under TSP for implementation of beneficiary oriented components of Silk Samagra-2 scheme.

Welfare measures for persons with disability:

The number of persons with various disabilities in Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' against 3% vacancies to be reserved for them under Section 37 of PWD ACT is given below:

Sr. No.	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD						
1	Ministry of Textiles	49	0	94	2	52	0	0	0
2	Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	40	00	398	00	1383	07	00	00
3	Central Silk Board	576	12	1010	09	523	16	--	--
4	Office of DC Handlooms (Headquarters) & WSCs/ IIHTs	94	0	279	3	696	12	--	--
5	Textiles Committee	80	1	156	1	280	2	0	0
6	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	164	00	77	02	196	05	00	02
7	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	69	00	45	02	481	02	156	03
8	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	80	03	84	00	883	11	139	03
9	Office of the Textile Commissioner	64	01	37	-	-	-	-	-

SS: Sanctioned Strength

PWD: Persons with Disability

CHAPTER - XIII

CVIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

The Vigilance Unit of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who is part-time CVO in the rank of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary in the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission. The CVO is the nodal point in the vigilance set up and is entrusted with the following works:-

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/ temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in government functions.
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate inquiry/ investigation thereon whenever necessary.
- Furnishing factual report/investigation report along with comments as required by Central Vigilance Commission.
- Obtaining first and second stage advice of Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary and initiating disciplinary proceedings wherever necessary.
- Seeking statutory advice of Union Public Service Commission on the quantum of penalty to be imposed on the accused Officer wherever necessary.
- Issue of Vigilance clearance in respect of all officers/officials in Ministry of Textiles and process for obtaining vigilance clearance from CVC in the case of Board level officers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning under the Ministry.
- Preparation of Agreed list and Doubtful integrity and Undesirable Contact Men (UCM).

13.2 As of now, there are three sanctioned/full time post of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in the following organizations functioning under the Ministry of Textiles:

- i. Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI Ltd.)
- ii. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
- ii. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (CCIC & NHDC.)

Apart from the above, there are five part time Chief Vigilance Officers/Vigilance Officers in the Attached/Sub-ordinate offices and organizations functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry.

13.3 Preventive Vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis primarily on identification of areas sensitive or prone to malpractices and temptation. Action taken includes the following:-

- i. The areas of sensitive nature are identified in the Ministry and surveillance is kept thereon.
- ii. Security measures have been strengthened and appropriate institutional mechanisms have been put in place to avert malpractices.
- iii. All organizations under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles have been requested to amend and update their Conduct, Disciplinary and Appeal Rules as per CVC, Department of Public Enterprises and DoP&T's circulars/ guidelines from time to time. In addition all the organizations under the Ministry of Textiles have also been instructed to adhere to the rotational transfer policy in accordance with the CVC's guidelines.

13.4 During current financial 2024-25, 85 (till 13.01.2025), 85 complaint cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, CVC Portal and through individuals. Appropriate action on the complaints have been initiated.

13.5 Vigilance Awareness Week-2024 was observed from 28th October, 2024 to 3rd November, 2024 which commenced with the pledge taking ceremony on 28.10.2024. Essay writing competition and Debate Competition was held on 29.10.2024. The competitions were held in single category for Officers

and Staff (including Young Professionals / Data Entry Operators/MTS / attendants) of the Ministry. The subject of the Essay writing competition was "E-Governance and the use of Information Technology to check Corruption" and that of Debate competition was "Enforcement of law is the only way to mitigate Corruption". There was overwhelming response for both the events.

13.6 The valedictory function was held on 14.11.2024 and chaired by the Chief Vigilance Officer, Ministry of Textiles. Prizes were distributed to the winners of Essay Competition as well as Debate Competition. 14 Officers/Staff were awarded prize in various categories. All the events were completed successfully in a professional.

ANNEXURE

C & AG Report no. 2 of 2023- Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks

Para 3.1: There was a huge shortfall in achievement of targets by the Parks sanctioned under the Scheme. Even after a lapse of 16 years from the inception of the Scheme, the actual achievement of the 56 completed/ ongoing Parks was 30 per cent in terms of employment generation, 50 per cent in terms of investments and 37 per cent in terms of setting-up of textile units, as against the targets set in the detailed project reports of the Parks.

Paras 3.2 and 3.3: There were delays ranging from 1 year to more than 10 years in completion of Parks. Major reasons for delay in completion of Parks were delay in obtaining statutory clearances, issues related to land allotment for the Parks and weak financial strength of the Special Purpose Vehicles. Further, 43 per cent of the total sanctioned Parks were cancelled. The cancellation of large number of Parks and inordinate delays in completion of the Parks defeated the purpose of the Scheme to that extent.

Para 3.4: Very few number of Parks were fully integrated Textile Parks having benefits of value chain and promotion of industrial clusters which would have led to reduction of production costs. A large number of Parks were proposed with only one to two segments of the value chain.

Para 3.5: Without ensuring successful completion of the Parks sanctioned during the 10th Plan period by March 2007 as envisaged in the Scheme guidelines, the Ministry proceeded with sanctioning of more Parks in the 11th and 12th Plan periods.

Para 3.6: The Ministry sanctioned smaller size parks against the criteria laid down in the 10th Plan Scheme guidelines. The subsequent scheme guidelines for 11th and 12th Plan periods did not lay down any measurable criteria of park size in terms of employment, setting up units and investment.

Para 3.7: The Ministry considered the Parks as 'completed' solely on the basis of recommendation of the Project Management Consultant, without ensuring the veracity of

the recommendation through independent physical verification by its own officials. Instances of misinformation on the part of Project Management Consultants were noticed in audit.

Para 3.8: After releasing 90 per cent of GoI grant, the Ministry approved changed project configuration for setting up of reduced number of factory units. Though the criterion of 25 per cent operational units for considering the Park as completed was met with reference to the reduced number of factory units, the basic purpose of ensuring completion of the Park could not be achieved.

Para 3.9: In respect of Surat Super Yarn Park, the Ministry allowed to purchase 2x7.5 MW second-hand Captive Power Plant (turbine and boiler including some of the auxiliaries) from China at a cost of ₹42.30 crore. Only one unit of Captive Power Plant was commissioned in the year 2012 but it became non-operational within a year of its commissioning and subsequently the Park also got shut down.

Para 3.10: Out of grants of ₹122.61 crore released to 20 cancelled Parks, an amount of ₹77.34 crore remained unrecovered from 10 cancelled Parks apart from penal interest of ₹117.72 crore. Out of the remaining 10 cancelled Parks where grants had been recovered, penal interest amounting to ₹34.75 crore was not recovered in case of seven Parks.

Para 3.11: The Ministry had to cancel a few projects after release of GoI grants as the SPV/ Project Management Consultant failed to obtain statutory clearances which were a pre-requisite to commencement of the project.

Para 4.1: Out of the sampled 10 completed Parks, Audit conducted field visits in nine parks and found that three Parks, where grants aggregating to ₹93.60 crore were released and the Ministry had considered them to be successfully completed and showed as functional in its records, were found to be closed/ shut down.

Para 4.2 and 4.3: One Park was found running with non-textile activities like engineering works, furniture works, seeds processing, etc. Further, one Park was found seized by bank.

Para 4.4: The Ministry treated a few Parks as completed without ensuring creation of common infrastructure and facilities which were initially planned in their detailed project reports.

Para 4.5: Out of the eight sampled ongoing Parks, Audit conducted field visits in five parks and found that three Parks, where grants aggregating to ₹79.61 crore were released and considered as operational by the Ministry, were stuck due to non-availability of statutory clearances. The Ministry had released grants (ranging between 60 per cent and 79 per cent of the total grant) based on recommendations of the Project Management Consultants without ensuring availability of statutory clearances before commencement of the Parks.

Para 5.1 and 5.2: The Ministry did not take action against the Project Management Consultants (PMCs) despite their failure in fulfilment of obligations. Instances were noticed where the PMC itself issued a sanction letter for loan component of the project instead of assisting the Special Purpose Vehicle in obtaining loan from the banks. This resulted in conflict of interest in the role played by the PMCs in respect of the Parks sanctioned during the 10th and 11th Plan periods.

Para 5.3: The review of progress of the Parks by the Project Approval Committee was not an independent exercise but was based on the inputs provided by the Project Management Consultant/ Special Purpose Vehicle.

Para 5.4: The Ministry did not involve the State Governments for participation in the Scheme and their recommendations were not sought by the Ministry before approval of the Parks. Non-involvement of the State Governments at the appropriate stage of the projects had been one of the major reasons

of the project failure as various projects suffered due to land issues, power supply, water supply and statutory clearances.

Para 5.5: A District Level Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of District Collector with representatives from the Ministry of Textiles and other stakeholders was to be formed for coordinating and monitoring the progress of the Parks, but the same was not found constituted by the Ministry.

Para 5.6: The Scheme guidelines did not envisage any role of the Textile Commissioner/ Regional Textile Commissioners in monitoring of the Parks.

Ministry of Textiles

www.texmin.nic.in