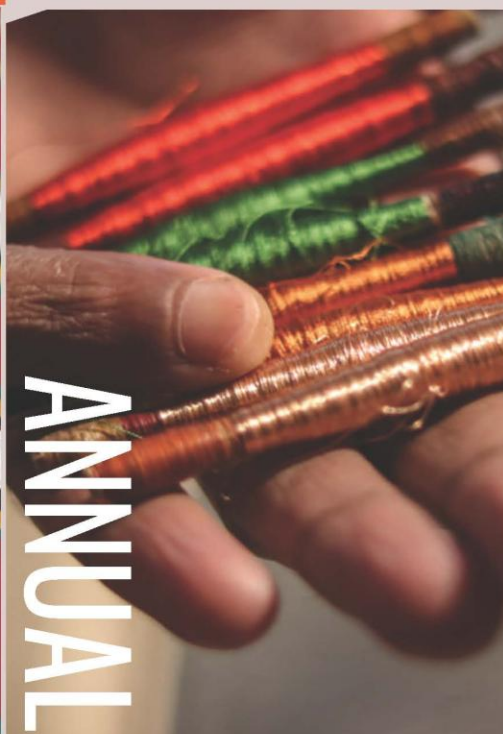




MINISTRY OF TEXTILES Government of India



2025-2026

ANNUAL
REPORT



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CHAPTER – I

Overview

1.1 India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles and Apparel in the world in 2024. The share of textile and apparel, including handicrafts, in India's total exports stands at a significant **8.63%** in 2024-25. India accounts for **4.1%** of global trade in textiles and apparel. The USA and EU are the major export destinations, together contributing around **49.2%** of India's total textile and apparel exports. The sector is also significant from an employment perspective. It provides **direct employment to 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 aligns perfectly with Government initiatives such as *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 322 lakh bales (170 kg each) per year. India occupies first position in the world in cotton acreage with 110.86 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 36% of the world area of 304.14 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. During Cotton season, 2025-26 India's productivity is around 448 kg/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 necessity of life i.e. clothing which is next only to food, cotton is also one

of the largest contributors 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 responsible for

MSP operations in the event of prevailing seed cotton (kapas) prices fall below the MSP level.

- iv. Due to Global pandemic, CCI conducted massive MSP operations in the year 2019-20, procuring 124.60 Lakh bales valued at Rs. 33,500 crore, benefiting 25 lakh cotton farmers. In 2020-21, procurement under MSP operations stood at 99.33 Lakh bales, valued at Rs. 28,800 crore, benefiting 20.50 lakh cotton farmers. In 2021-22 and 2022-23, market prices remained above MSP from market forces itself and CCI intervention for undertaking MSP operations was not required. Thereafter during Cotton season 2023-24, CCI procured 32.84 lakh bales valued at Rs. 11,712 crore under MSP operations, benefitting about 7.25 lakh cotton farmers.
- v. During the Cotton season 2024-25, CCI procured 100.16 lakh bales, valued at Rs. 37,437 crore under MSP operations, through 20.77 lakh transactions across all cotton-producing States.
- vi. In the ongoing 2025-26 season, as on 31.12.2025, CCI has procured 63.57 lakh bales, valued at Rs. 25,555 crore, through 13.77 lakh transactions of cotton farmers in all cotton growing States.

b. Jute:

- i. India is the largest producer of raw jute in the world, producing 80.36 lakh bales to 91 lakh bales in 2025-26

as per First Production Estimates of Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. The Jute industry is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal providing direct employment to 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of 4.0 million farm families. In addition to this there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

- ii. As on 01.12.2025, India has 120 composite jute mills out of which the state of West Bengal has 89 jute mills with Andhra Pradesh having 15 mills, Uttar Pradesh 3 mills, Bihar 4 mills, Odisha 3 mills, Assam 2 mills, Chhattisgarh 2 mills, Tripura and Maharashtra 1 jute mill respectively. Ownership-wise 6 mills are under the Government of India, 1 mill each is owned by the Government of Tripura and Odisha respectively, 1 mill in Assam is in the cooperative sector and the rest 111 are privately owned.
- iii. 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.

- iv. An e-platform “JUTE-SMART” (Jute Sacking Supply Management and Requisition Tool) launched for procurement of jute sacking on 1st November 2016. As of 31.10.2025, 277.35 lakh bales worth Rs. 86.67 thousand crore (approx.) have been processed 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.
- v. Jute-ICARE focuses on 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.
- vi. The schemes for promotion of jute sector are primarily implemented by the National Jute Board, a Statutory Body established under National Jute Board Act, 2008 for development and promotion of Jute Sector.

c. Silk:

- i. Silk, known worldwide as the “Queen of Textiles”, is valued for its lustre, drape, and strength. 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 and the largest consumer of silk globally, and the only country, producing all four

commercial varieties of silk, namely Mulberry, Tropical and 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.

- ii. India produced 41,121 MTs of silk comprising Mulberry: 31,119 MT (75.67%), Tasar 1,884 MT (4.6%), Eri 7886 MT (19.17%) and Muga 232 MT (0.56%). The bivoltine raw silk production increased by 5 % from 9,675 MT in 2023-24 to 10160 MT in 2024-25. Further, vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga silks, grew by 10.87% during 2024-25 over 2023-24. For 2025-26, the production target is 46,500 MT of raw silk, against which 27,560 MT has been achieved up to November 2025.

d. Wool

- i. For the holistic growth of the Wool Sector, Ministry of Textiles had approved rationalization and continuance of ‘Integrated Wool Development Programme’, (IWDP) by Standing Finance Committee (SFC) in its meeting held on 15.06.2021 under Central Sector Scheme. The objectives of the IWDP scheme to position India as a competitive and as a quality manufacturer\supplier of woollen product through technological interventions and optimizing the different segments of wool sector through :- (i) Harmonizing wool supply chain and to enhance backward and forward linkages by

increasing raw wool procurement capacity of State Govt., (ii) Create facilities for linking wool industry with wool producers, (iii) Provide marketing platform to small woollen product manufacturing through Expos, (iv) Coverage of more sheep through machine shearing to improve wool quality, (v) Improvement in finished woollen products quality through establishing modern wool processing machines, (vi) Increase wool testing, bale forming facilities and providing tools for manufacturing woollen products, (vii) Utilization of coarse wool, and use of wool in technical textiles through Research and 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)

- i. 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, 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 8.5 bn for FY: 2024-25 and have further potential to grow.

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 and minimum turnover of Rs.600 crore per company, and Part-2 envisages a minimum investment of Rs.100 crore and minimum turnover of Rs.200 crore per company. Performance years commences from financial year 2024-25 to 2028-29. The incentive is provided to the companies under the scheme on achieving the threshold investment and threshold turnover and thereafter incremental turnover **from 2nd year onwards.**

- i. The Scheme has been modified to include the following key revisions, vide notification dated 09.10.2025.
- ii. Addition of 8 new HSN codes for MMF Apparel and 9 new HSN codes for MMF Fabrics in the list of eligible notified products under the Scheme.
- iii. Relaxation in the condition of setting up new company to become eligible for availing benefit under the Scheme.

- iv. Reduction in minimum threshold of investment from Rs.300 crore to Rs.150 crore in Part-1 and Rs.100 crore to Rs.50 crore in Part-2.
- v. Reduction in incremental turnover Criteria for incentive from earlier 25% to 10%.

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. 17,822 crore (covering older schemes and ATUFS) to incentivize mobilization of new investments. As on 31.03.2022, a total of 14,389 UIDs have been issued under ATUFS through automated route with estimated project cost of Rs.69,160 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

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.

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 and Garmenting segments.

1.5 Infrastructure Development

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

The Government has finalized setting up of PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks at 7 sites viz. Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar), Telangana (Warangal), Gujarat (Navasari), Karnataka (Kalaburagi), Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), Madhya Pradesh (Dhar), and Maharashtra (Amravati) in Greenfield/Brownfield sites in partnership with 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 Rs. 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 including, spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, textile manufacturing, and processing and 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 continues 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 this scheme, 32 parks have been completed and 18 parks are at different stages of implementation.

(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.

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 bottlenecking in various infrastructure issues. The Erode Mega Cluster has developed the market linkage for selling their products to the Powerloom weavers of in and around Erode cluster whereas Ichalkaranji Mega Cluster has provided pre and post Powerloom processes. Under this scheme, in Ichalkaranji mega cluster, an ultra-modern processing plant has been established, which has given new lease of life to Powerloom weavers to sell their finished products from cluster itself. These initiatives have potential to encourage Powerloom weavers of the clusters to access international markets of their products. The Powerloom mega cluster at Erode (Tamil Nadu) has been completed and Powerloom Mega cluster at Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra) is at 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 and bathroom (kitchen with storeroom 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:

Government 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)

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. Under this scheme, 3 projects are at completion stage and 3 projects are at different stages of implementation.

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 Government of India supports Handloom activities in the country by way of schematic assistance through Central Sector Schemes. Since 2015-16 to 2025-26, financial assistance has been accorded to 797 Handloom Clusters. The details of number of clusters provided financial assistance during 2018-19 to 2025-26 are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of cluster sanctioned	Amount released (Rs.in Cr.)
1	2018-19	31	25.95
2	2019-20	26	29.90
3	2020-21	2	23.46
4	2021-22	69	74.35
5	2022-23	110	84.85
6.	2023-24	96	107.71
7.	2024-25	79	85.99
8.	2025-26 (upto 31.12.2025)	3	87.52

Also, at present, 6 Mega Handloom Clusters are completed & functional in 6 States i.e. Assam (Sivasagar), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi), West Bengal (Murshidabad), Jharkhand (Godda & neighboring Distts.), Andhra Pradesh (Prakasam & Guntur Distt.) & Bihar (Bhagalpur) and 5 Mega Handloom Clusters are under implementation in 4 States i.e. Assam (Sualkuchi), Tamil Nadu (Virudhunagar and Trichy), West Bengal (Purba Bardhaman) & Manipur (East Imphal).

Handloom Schemes:

i. 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 upgradation, 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.

ii. 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.

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

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

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

B. Handicrafts Sector:

The handicrafts sector plays a significant 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 contributes 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 33.55 lakh artisans have been mobilized under “Pahchan” initiative by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles as on 30.11.2025.

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

i. National Handicrafts Development Program

Scheme's Components:

- a. Marketing Support & Services.
- b. Skill Development in Handicrafts Sector
- c. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
- d. Direct Benefit to Artisans (Welfare)
- e. Infrastructure and Technology Support
- f. Research and Development.

ii. 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. At present, NIFT has pan India presence through its 19 campuses and 01 extension centre.

NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion and design education. The Institute's vision 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.

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 Scientific sheep rearing/ artificial insemination /Manufacturing of woollen items/machines hearing (viii)

Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ix) Powerloom Group Workshed Scheme, (x) Scheme for In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom, (xi) Scheme for Development of Silk Industry, and (xii) Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers.

CHAPTER – II

Functions and Organisational Set-Up

2.1 Functions & Organisational Set-up

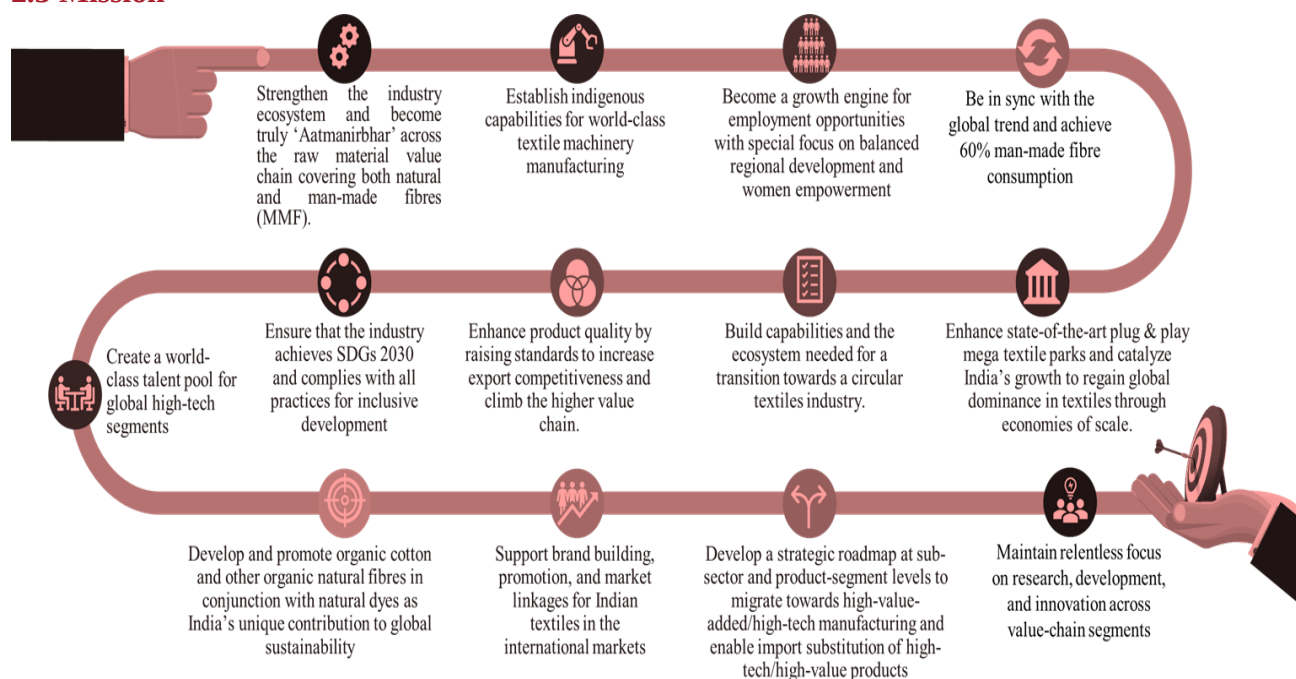
The Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, is the apex body responsible for the development, promotion, and regulation of the textile industry in the country. The Ministry is headed by Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles who is assisted by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles, Secretary (Textiles) and other Senior Officers of the Ministry.

2.2. Vision

Vision is to strengthen India's textile heritage while fostering innovation and sustainability,

the Ministry oversees a broad spectrum of activities ranging from traditional handlooms and handicrafts to modern textile manufacturing. It formulates policies and implements initiatives to enhance production, generate employment, and boost exports. Through various schemes and institutions, the Ministry supports skill development, technology upgradation, and infrastructure development across the sector. By promoting global competitiveness and encouraging eco-friendly practices, the Ministry aims to position India as a global leader in textiles. Committed to inclusive growth, it works closely with stakeholders to ensure the holistic and sustainable advancement of the textile ecosystem.

2.3 Mission



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

2.4.1 Attached Offices:

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

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

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

The Development Commissioner heads the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). It administers various schemes 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 Office of Textiles Commissioner is technical arm of Ministry of Textiles and advises the government on the technical and economic matters. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry, through its four major programme division i.e. Fibre Division, Integrated Textile & Apparel Division, Textile Machinery, Manufacturing & Technical Division and Economics and Statistics Division specifically contributing in Policy framework and programme implementation in the Textile Value Chain across fibre including New Age Fibres, man-made fibres and speciality. 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. Textile Commissioner is designated as 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 under CWDB Scheme. 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. The Textile Commissioner also functions as Vice-Chair of Textiles Committee.

The revamped **INTEGRATED TEXTILE AND APPAREL DEVELOPMENT CENTRES (ITADCs)** (previously known as Power loom Service Centers) are mandated to act as one-stop shop for industry support in all aspects in their respective jurisdictional clusters to entire value chain of Textiles, Readymade Garments and Apparel manufacturing, i.e. from Fibres to Readymade Garment and Apparel covering various fibres also including Jute, Silk and Wool Machinery. ITADCs is mandated to provide technical support, testing support, Market support, Logistic support, credit support, skill upgradation support, and function as Central Information Hub updating centre by collecting/updating financial and non-financial data on behalf of designated authority of the Statistical Officer under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008. Office of the Textile Commissioner also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes on Technical Textiles, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), Group Workshed Schemes. Office of the Textile Commissioner has been contributing to growth and dissemination of knowledge in technical textiles Sector, development of HSN codes, Review of NTTM Research projects. Office of Textile Commissioner has been assigned roles for implementation of

TexRAMPS Scheme. Office of Textile Commissioner provide comprehensive visit report covering technical and commercial aspects on various Schemes of MoT like SITP, IPDS & CPCDS. Office of Textile Commissioner is also implementing Component-3 of UNIDO Programme which is “Cleaner Production”. The objective of programme is Shifting to production and manufacturing processes that require less water, energy, and chemicals leading to less pollution and waste generation.

(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. The total number of Registered Importers is **716**.

(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 18.06.2021 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) (kutchra 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 2021-22,

21; in 2022-23, 4334; in 2023-24, 762; in 2024-25, 170 and in 2025-26, 120 traders were issued registration certificate by this office. As on **05.12.2024**, a **total of 5407** 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): 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.
- 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 07.07.2025. After considering the views of different stakeholders, the Committee arrived at the supply-demand position of raw jute for the year 2024-25 which is furnished below:

Supply and distribution of raw jute for 2024-25

Qty: In lakh bales	
2024-25	
(A) Supply	
i) Opening stock	34.50
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	73.00
iii) Import	5.00
Total:	112.50
<u>(B) DISTRIBUTION</u>	
iv) Mill consumption	66.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	14.00
vi) Export	2.00
Total:	82.00
<u>(C) CLOSING STOCK</u>	30.50

Expert Committee on Jute has also estimated the crop size for the year 2025-26 season as tabulated below:

Supply and distribution of raw jute for 2025-26 (Estimated)

Qty: in lakh bales	
2025-26 (Estimated)	
(A) Supply	
i) Opening stock	30.50
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	75.00
iii) Import	2.00
Total:	107.50
<u>(B) DISTRIBUTION</u>	
iv) Mill consumption	72.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	10.00
vi) Export	0.50
Total:	82.50
<u>(C) CLOSING STOCK</u>	25.00

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

Statutory Bodies:

(i) Textiles Committee: The Textiles Committee (TC) has been established by enactment of the Textile Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963) on 3rd December 1963 as a Statutory Body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles with a preamble to ensure quality of textiles and textile machinery and matters thereto both for internal consumption and export purposes. The Textiles Committee is headquartered in Mumbai and started functioning from 22nd August 1964 in major textile manufacturing/exporting clusters. The Textiles Committee ensures quality of textile through intervention of its various Technical Divisions viz. Export Promotion & Quality Assurance (EP&QA) Division, Laboratory Division, Market Research Division and

Total Quality Management Division. More specifically, as part of its mandate, the Textiles Committee undertakes vast range of functions and activities like scientific, technological and economic research, export promotion, establishing standard specifications for textiles & textile machinery, establishment of laboratories and test houses, collection of statistics for market study & research and rendering advice to the Government on all matters relating to the development of Textile Industry. 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 and 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 of raw jute and jute products
- Assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging of raw jute
- Promote or undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products
- Promote standardization of jute manufactures
- Promote the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry
- Sponsor, assist, coordinate, encourage or undertake scientific, technological, economic and marketing research pertaining to the jute sector
- Maintain and improve existing markets and to develop new markets within the country and outside for jute manufactures and to devise marketing strategies in consonance with the demand for such manufactures in the domestic and international markets
- Sponsor, assist, coordinate or encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the matters related to materials, equipment, methods of production, product development including discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and improvements in those already in use in the jute industry
- Provide and create necessary infrastructural facilities and conditions conducive to the development of diversified jute products by way of assisting the entrepreneurs, artisans, craftsman, designers, manufacturers, exporters, non-Governmental agencies, etc.
- Organize workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars, refresher courses and set up study groups and conduct training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of jute and jute products
- Undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop
- Incorporate measure for sustainable Human Resource Development of the jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same
- Modernization of jute sector and technology development
- Take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues

- Secure better working conditions and provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in the jute industry
- Register jute growers and manufacturers on optional basis
- Collect statistics with regard to jute and jute products for compilation and publication
- Subscribe to the share capital of or enter into any arrangement (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or any other manner) with any other body corporate for the purpose of promoting the jute sector or for promotion and marketing of jute and jute products in India and abroad.

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

The Central Silk Board (CSB) is a statutory body, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt of India established in 1948 by an Act of Parliament (Act No.LXI of 1948). CSB has been entrusted with the overall responsibility of developing silk industry covering the full gamut of sericulture activities in the country from development of food plants to silk cocoons for production of silk yarn 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:

1	Make continuous efforts in Research and Development and Technology Transfer
2	Create greater opportunities for gainful employment and improved levels of income in sericulture through spread of scientific sericulture practices.
3	Improve productivity in all stages of silk production
4	Strengthen levels of efficiency through a commitment to quality

2.4.5. Registered Societies

(i) 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.

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

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

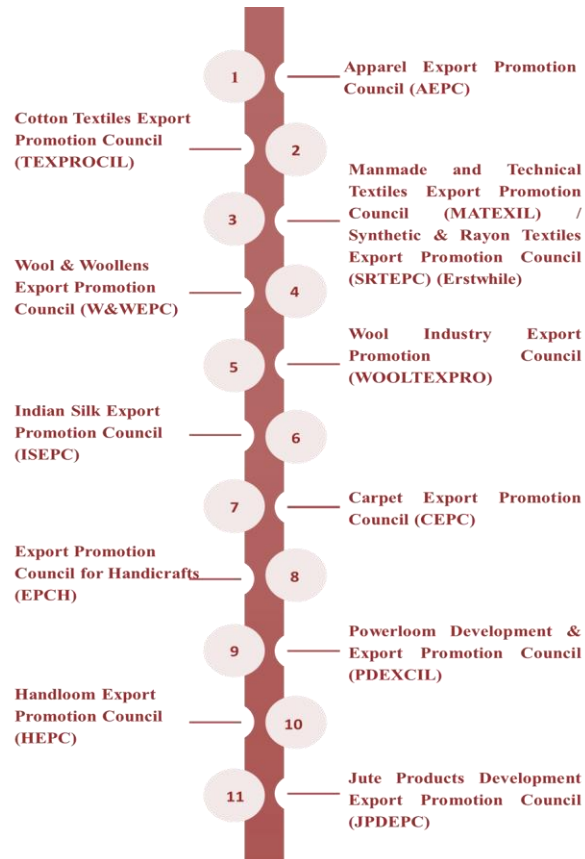
Presently the Institute offers, five MBA programmes (Duration: two years) and four BSc/BBA programmes (Duration: three years), namely 1) MBA-Textile Management, 2) MBA-Apparel Management, 3) MBA-Retail Management, 4) MBA-Technical Textile Management, 5)

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:

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:



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

2.4.8. Textile Research Associations:

1. Wool Research Association (WRA)
2. Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)
3. The Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
4. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)
5. The Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA)
6. Man Made Textile Research Association (MANTRA)
7. Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA)
8. The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)

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, 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. 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. 3,937 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.5,267 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.1,155 crore towards

modernization of 22 mills with extended capacity including setting up of 4 new mills. This scheme was extended up to 31.03.2012 by BIFR.

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

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	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		

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	Location
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
Tamil Nadu		
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 RangavilasGng. 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

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	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 30.09.2025, 63792 employees of NTC have availed Modified VRS (MVRS) and an amount of Rs.2,384.79 crore has been paid by way of compensation to these employees. Presently NTC is having 8,248 employees as of September 2025.

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.

Eleven Joint Venture Companies (Now Cancelled): All the 3 MOUs were terminated by NTC vide letter dated 14.09.2010 since definitive agreements were not executed within 240 days from the date of execution of the MOU in the manner specified in the MOU. The matter was referred to Arbitration. The Arbitral Tribunal vide common award dated 10.04.2019 disallowed the claims and counter claims of both the

parties and directed the parties to formalize the requisite formalities which remained incomplete, within a stipulated time frame, failing which the Strategic Partners shall be entitled to the refund of the amount deposited to NTC without any interest. In compliance of the award, NTC returned the upfront money to the selected JV Partner, but they refused to accept the same. One of the selected JV Partner on behalf of other Partners has challenged the award before Delhi High Court. The matter is sub-judice.

Subsidiary of NTC:

NTC has one subsidiary namely, Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Company Limited (SMMCL) (shareholding of NTC 97.91%). The company is under liquidation since 03.02.1994 under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA). Liquidation process pending in Allahabad High Court and its properties are in possession of OL as per order of Allahabad HC dated 27.05.2014. The Ministry filed an application under section 466 of Companies Act 1956 for getting back possession of land in 2022. Total liabilities of Secured/Unsecured creditors as per OL report is about Rs.17.38 cr. The Government has deposited Rs.16 cr. with OL on the order of Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in September 2024. High Court is now adjudicating the claims.

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*
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	0.82	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*
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*
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*
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 have 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 eg. 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 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 2025-26								
Office/ Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
National Textile Corporation Ltd.	122	1	66	2	149	3	6088	48

List of 78 NTC Mills closed under Industrial Dispute Act

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	Location	Reason of Closure
Andhra Pradesh			
1	AzamJahi Mills	Warangal	Unviable

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	Location	Reason of Closure
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	Associated Industries	Chandrapur	En-Mass MVRs
Bihar			
7	Gaya Cotton & Jute Mills	Gaya	Unviable
8	Bihar Co-Operative Mills	Mokameh	En-Mass MVRs
Gujarat			
9	Ahmedabad 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

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	Location	Reason of Closure
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	Mumbai	En-Mass MVRS

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	Location	Reason of Closure
47	Kohinoor Mills No.1	Mumbai	En-Mass MVRS
48	Finlay Mills	Mumbai	Relocated At Achalpur
Punjab			
49	DayalbaghSpg&Wvg Mills	Amritsar	
50	PanipatWoollen Mills	Kharar	
51	Kharar Textile Mills	Kharar	
52	Suraj Textile Mills	Malout	
Rajasthan			
53	Edward Mills	Beawar	
54	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	Bijianagar	
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

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	Location	Reason of Closure
71	Bengal Fine S.&W. Mills No. 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

A. State-wise List of 23 NTC Working Mills

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	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

Sr. No.	Name of the Mill	Location
13	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi
14	Finlay Mill	Achalpur
Pondicherry		
15	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg.Mills	Mahe
Tamil Nadu		
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 RangavilasGng. 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

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

State	Sr.No.	Name of the Mills	Location
	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.101.89 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, 8 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.2,000 lakh and its Paid-up Capital is Rs.1,900 lakh. The main functions of NHDC are:

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

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

1. The Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS) with partial modification and renamed as Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) has been

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

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in Crore)
2018-19	442.04	897.15
2019-20	406.17	700.61
2020-21	215.09	521.67
2021-22	235.80	732.09
2022-23	304.72	1090.65
2023-24	339.98	1165.96
2024-25	323.85	1147.09
2025-26 (upto 31.12.2025)	276.03	1150.45

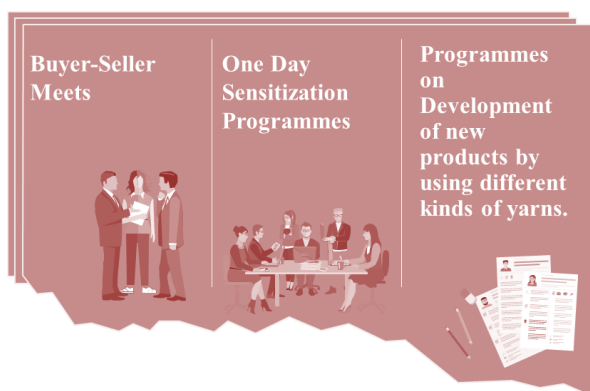
2. Under Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS), the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge@2% (limited to Rs. 15,000/- per month) of the value of the yarn supplied is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 511 such yarn depots and 46 warehouses are functioning throughout the country. NHDC 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	53.71	56.20
2025-26 (upto 30.11.2025)	25.28	32.98

3. To promote marketing of handloom products, the corporation organizes special exhibitions like Silk Fabs, Wool Fabs, National Handloom Expo & Exclusive Expos. 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	20	1412	12.97
2025-26 (upto 30.11.2025)	8	593	9.80

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



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 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 2024-25, CCI achieved a turnover of Rs.20,008.99 crores as against the previous year's turnover of Rs. 3457.80 crores.

- The highlights of financial results during the financial year 2024-25 vs 2023-24 are as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2023-24	2024-25
Purchase (in Lakh Bales)	32.93	100.16
Sales (in Lakh Bales)	0.83	29.78
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	3457.80	20008.99
Profit/(Loss) after tax (in Rs. Crores)	38.91	29.65

During the year under review, M/s. Acuite Rating & Research Ltd has reaffirmed long-term rating of 'ACUITE AAA' (read as ACUITE triple A) of Rs.32500 crore for banking facilities, the outlook is "Stable". Further, during current financial year Corporation has raised the funds through issue of commercial papers for which as per SEBI norms, rating from two agencies were required. Accordingly, M/s. Acuite Rating & Research Ltd and M/s. CARE Rating Limited has assigned "ACUITE A1+ (ACUITE-A One plus)" and "CARE A1+ (CARE A One plus) respectively for Rs.7500 crore.

2.5.5 The Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.

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

The Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (popularly known as "the Cottage") retails authentic Indian handicrafts and handlooms through its showrooms in New Delhi, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, and Kevadia (Gujarat). It showcases India's finest traditional crafts under one roof, ranging from sculptures, paintings, brassware, and marbledware to textiles, jewellery, carpets, pashmina shawls, and exclusive sarees. Each handcrafted product embodies India's cultural heritage and craftsmanship.

CCIC's core mission is to promote, market, and uplift Indian artisans, weavers, and craftspersons while advancing initiatives like "Vocal for Local," "Atmanirbhar Bharat," "Languishing Crafts," and "One District One Product (ODOP)." CCIC is also onboard the ONDC digital platform, bringing authentic crafts directly to customers nationwide. It is also present online www.thecottage.in

Capital

The authorized capital of the Corporation is Rs. 1,200 lakh and the paid-up capital is Rs. 1,085 lakh.

Working Results

a) Turnover

The gross turnover of the Corporation for the year 2024-25 is Rs. 4,110.18 lakh as compared to Rs. 4,900.18 lakh in the last year i.e. 2023-24, showing decrease of 16.12 % over the previous year.

b) Exports

The exports of goods during the year 2024-25 were Rs. 42.44 lakh as compared to Rs. 95.21 lakh in the previous year.

c) Profitability

The current year ended with a pre-tax Loss of ₹1626.14 lakh as against corresponding pre-tax loss of ₹1367.09 lakh in the previous year. The summarized working results for the last three years are given in table below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Turnover	4643.76	4900.18	4110.18
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	(1304.08)	(1368.98)	(1629.02)
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	(1300.95)	(1367.09)	(1626.14)
Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil

Development of Designs/ Exhibitions:

CCIC continuously endeavors to develop new designs. During the During the F.Y. 2024-25, 650 numbers of new designs were developed. During the year 2024-25, 16 (Sixteen) number of theme-based exhibitions were organized in the Delhi showroom and 5 (Five) 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. Across multiple e-commerce platforms, **19,605 handloom and handicraft items** are listed with detailed descriptions to facilitate online shopping. The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card, debit card, Net Banking, UPI and Paytm. The products purchased can be shipped to any country all over the world. The Cottage is also present on GeM, ONDC

Manpower Strength & Training

As on 31st March 2025 the Corporation had strength of 151 employees as compared to 169 as on 31st March 2024.

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

Diplomacy & Delegations: Showcasing Indian Heritage

- The Cottage offered an immersive heritage experience to foreign delegates visiting India for a civil-aviation conference in June 2024, coinciding with the vibrant Shilp Darohar Rajasthan Exhibition.
- Delegations from Malaysia, Mongolia, Rwanda, various Asian countries (during ASEAN-India Bazaar), and even a Russian delegation on Tolstoy's birth anniversary have visited and appreciated the rich Indian crafts at the Cottage.
- Spouses of delegates of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and student groups (e.g. from a women's college in Faridabad) have visited the Cottage, reflecting its appeal to visitors of varied backgrounds.

Recognition & Endorsements from Leaders & Officials

- The Hon'ble External Affairs Minister praised the new artisan-designed products during his June 2024 visit; The Cottage also launched

a model of live-demonstration and direct sale by artisans across its emporia.

- High-level visitors including MPs and senior officials, e.g. a Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha), have commended the collection and procured artifacts for official use.
- On 18 November 2024, a senior official from Rajya Sabha Secretariat lauded the artisans' talent & the Cottage's curated "Constitution theme" items for display in Rajya Sabha Museum.

Exhibitions, Fairs & Global Showcases

- The Cottage (under Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd (CCIC) participated in a broad range of national and international events: e.g. the 44th General Assembly of Olympic Council of Asia at Bharat Mandapam, the Thessaloniki International Fair in Greece, the ASEAN-India Bazaar, Global Summit on Sustainability, and the national "Viraasat" display for Handloom Day.
- At these events, they showcased handicrafts, handlooms, live artisan demonstrations (weaving, Madhubani painting), bridging cultural divides and promoting Indian heritage globally.

Awards & Institutional Achievements

- CCIC was honored with a Certificate of Excellence: National Quality Award 2024 (for being the most trusted brand for cottage industries in

India), presented by a prominent personality.

- At the Exhibition Excellence Awards 2024 in Navi Mumbai, CCIC was recognised for its support to artisans, in a ceremony with about 800 industry delegates.

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:

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	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.

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. 225.61 crore as on 31.12.2025. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

Mission:



Vision:

To be the spearhead in raw jute sector, to promote the interest of growers 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:

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.

- i. To undertake commercial operations at opportune times when ruling market prices are higher than MSP.

- ii. 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.
- iii. 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.
- iv. Marketing of Geo-textiles, Agri-textiles and Sapling bags
- v. Supply of food grain packaging to different Govt. Agencies

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars Quantitative (Bales in Lakh)*	2019-20	2020- 21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (Unaudited till 31.12.2025)
Procurement of Raw Jute	1.00	0.91	0.07	2.86	7.11	2.88	0.00
Sales of Raw Jute	1.55	0.99	0.17	1.07	5.20	5.43	1.05
Closing Stock	0.20	0.13	0.03	1.82	3.62	1.07	0.02
Financial (Rs/Lakh)							
Sale of Raw Jute	12165.47	10569	2217.93	10677.36	55446.76	59391.23	11524.97
Sale-Jute Seed	392.54	816	798.67	509.09	754.41	1100.29	279.97

* 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:

Year (July-June)**	Production	(Quantity in 000' bales)			Procurement as percentage of production
		Support	Comm.	Total	
2019-20	6800	82.29	17.02	99.31	1.46%
2020-21	5800	3.98	85.73	89.71	1.55%
2021-22	9000	1.39	7.00	8.39	0.09%
2022-23	9100	235.55	76.00	311.55	3.42%
2023-24	9000	731.61	0.00	731.61	8.13%
2024-25	7300	230.91	0.00	230.91	3.16%
2025-26 (till 31.12.2025)	7500	0	0	0	Nil

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

Note: In the **crop year 2025-26, no MSP procurement has been undertaken by JCI. The prevailing market prices of raw jute have remained significantly **above the Minimum Support Price (MSP)** levels since the beginning of the crop year, thereby not necessitating MSP operations so far.

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. 1,417.53 crore and

revised in November 2010 to Rs. 1,562.98 crore 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.41,537.86 (Rs in lakh) as per consolidated Balance Sheet (as on 31.03.2025 audited) and Rs 30,815.45 (Rs in lakh) as per Standalone Balance Sheet (as on 31.03.2025 audited). However, the total land assets of NJMC are worth Rs. 2,688 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. (BPMEL) under the Ministry of Heavy Industry took over the assets on nationalization in 1980 and became a holder of 58.94% of BJEL's equity shares. Thereafter the GoI decided to transfer shares of BJEL to NJMC in 1986. And thus, it became a subsidiary of National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. in 1986.

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.

- i. 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. 163.52 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.
- ii. Government of West Bengal has claimed ownership of the land under the provision of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.

2.6 Standardization, Testing, Certification and Geographical Indication (STC&GI)

Key achievements:

- 1 Medical Textiles (Quality Control) Second Amendment Order, 2025 dated 30.07.2025 has been notified in the Gazette of India vide S.O. 3526(E) dated 30.07.2025 for exempting the legacy stock till 31.12.2025.
- 2 Exemption in export obligation period from 6 to 18 months under Advance Authorisation Scheme in collaboration with DGFT/DCPC etc.
- 3 Regulation of Various Textile Marks are being formulated under Textiles Committee Act, 1963.
- 4 A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between Ministry of Textiles and Textiles Committee for the financial year 2025-2026 for giving grants to Textile Committee for enabling the Committee to discharge its functions.
- 5 Textiles Committee Act, 1963 is being reviewed for amendment with a view to decriminalize certain offences under Jan Vishwas (Amendment of Provisions) Bill, 2025.
- 6 Textiles Committee has been integrated with SWIFT 2.0 of Central Board of Direct Taxes.
- 7 Standards on Handloom Mark are being formulated with the help of Textiles Committee.
- 8 The date of coming into force of Cotton Bales (Quality Control) Order, 2023 has been extended till 27.08.2026 vide Gazette Notification No. S.O. 2996(E), dated 03.07.2025.
- 9 Viscose Staple Fibre (Quality Control) Order, 2022 has been rescinded by Gazette Notification number GSR S.O. 5267(E) dated 18.11.2025.

CHAPTER – III

Export Promotion

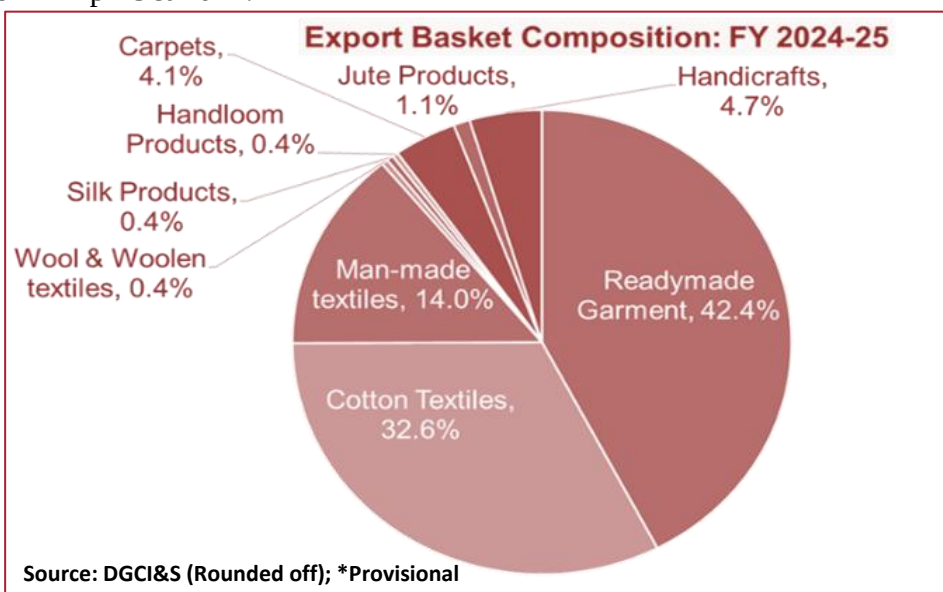
3.1 Exports

India ranks as the sixth largest exporter of textiles and apparel worldwide in 2024. The textiles and apparel sector, including handicrafts, accounts for 8.63% share in India's total merchandise exports during 2024-25. India holds a 4.1% share of global textiles and apparel trade in 2024. The USA and EU serving as the major export destinations, representing around 49.2% of total textiles and apparel exports in 2024-25. Export details of Textiles & Apparel are as under:

Values in USD Million	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Apr-Dec 2024	Apr-Dec 2025
India's Export of Textile & Apparel (T&A)	34,997	34,072	35,988	26,111	25,990
Export of Handicrafts	1,689	1,802	1,767	1,320	1,323
Total Export of T&A including Handicrafts	36,686	35,874	37,755	27,430	27,313
India's overall exports	4,51,070	4,37,072	4,37,416	3,22,408	3,30,068
% share of T&A Exports (incl. Handicrafts) of overall exports	8.13%	8.21%	8.63%	8.51%	8.27%

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

- In FY 2024-25, exports of Textiles & Apparel (T&A), including Handicrafts, increased by 5%, from US\$ 35,874 million in FY 2023-24 to US\$ 37,755 million in FY 2024-25. The exports for the period Apr-Oct 2025 stood at US\$ 27,313 million, decreasing by 0.4% compared to export of US\$ 27,430 million in Apr-Oct 2024.
- In FY 2024-25, Ready-made garments accounted for the **largest share of exports (42.4%)**, followed by **cotton textiles (32.6%)**, **man-made textiles (14.0%)**, **carpets (4.1%)**, and **handicrafts (4.7%)**, among other product categories.



- In FY 2024-25, the traditional markets viz. USA, UK and EU-27 together accounted for around 54.9% (USA 29.0%, UK 5.7% & EU-27 20.2%) of India's Textiles and apparel including Handicrafts exports. Within EU-27, Germany, Netherlands, Spain and France accounts for 3.8%, 3.2%, 2.6% and 2.6% share respectively of India's textile and apparel including Handicrafts exports to world. Other major markets in terms of share in exports include

3.2 Imports

- With total imports of US\$ 9574 million, during FY 2024-25, India has net trade surplus of US\$ 28,181million. Bulk of import takes place for re-export or for industry requirement of raw material.
- Import of textiles and apparel including handicrafts products by India during FY 2024-25 has increased by approximately 7% in comparison to FY 2023-24.
- Import of textiles and apparel including handicrafts products by India during Apr-Dec 2025 has increased by approx.19% in comparison to Apr-Oct 2024.

Values in USD Million	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	Apr-Dec 2024	Apr-Dec 2025
T&A Imports including handicrafts	10481	8946	9574	7175	8523

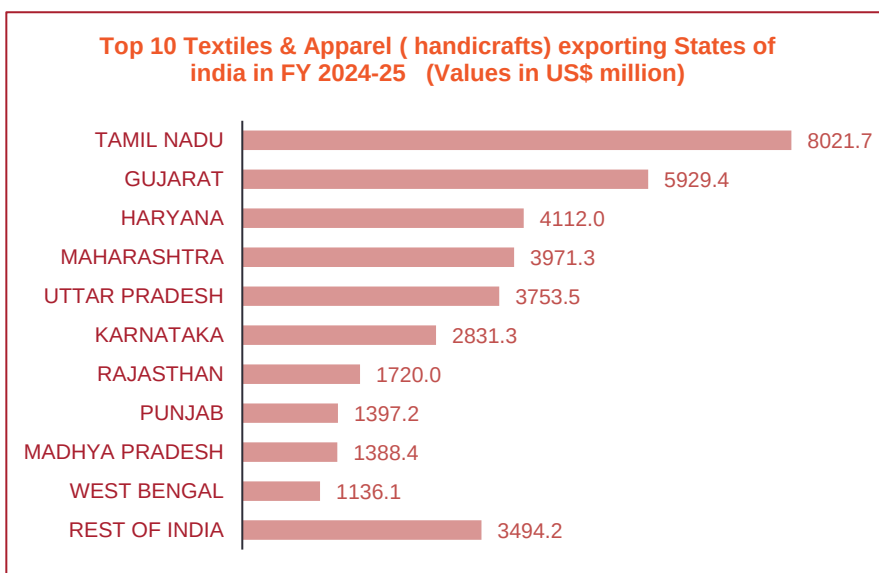
Data Source: DGCI&S; *Provisional

3.3 Statewise Export Status

The Textile and Apparel products including Handicraft is exported from almost each part of the Country. The top 10 States covered 90.7% of India's global Textile & apparel including handicrafts exports in FY 2024-25. Tamil Nadu was the top exporting state with a share of 21.2%, followed by Gujarat (15.7%), Haryana (10.9%), Maharashtra (10.5%), Uttar Pradesh (9.9%), Karnataka

(7.5%), Rajasthan (4.6%), Punjab (3.7%), Madhya Pradesh (3.7%), West Bengal (3.0%), in the order of export share. Amongst Union Territories, Delhi and the Dadra Nagar Haveli, DAMAN, DIU are the two largest exporting UTs.

During 2024-25, the exports in Textile Sector were made from 527 districts spread across all parts of Country spanning 28 States and 8 Union Territories. The State/Union Territory wise count of textile products exporting districts are as under:



S. No	State /UT	Exporting Districts	S. No	State/UT	Exporting Districts
1	Uttar Pradesh	64	19	Jharkhand	11
2	Maharashtra	36	20	Uttarakhand	11
3	Madhya Pradesh	35	21	Chattisgarh	10
4	Rajasthan	33	22	Himachal Pradesh	10
5	Tamil Nadu	32	23	Puducherry (UT)	4
6	Gujarat	31	24	Meghalaya	3
7	Karnataka	30	25	Arunachal Pradesh	2
8	Bihar	26	26	Goa	2
9	Telangana	24	27	Manipur	2
10	West Bengal	23	28	Nagaland	2
11	Punjab	22	29	Sikkim	2
12	Haryana	21	30	Tripura	2
13	Odisha	18	31	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	1
14	Assam	15	32	Chandigarh (UT)	1
15	Kerala	14	33	Dadra & Nagar Haveli Daman & Diu (UT)	2
16	Andhra Pradesh	13	34	Ladakh (UT)	1
17	Delhi (UT)	11	35	Lakshadweep (UT)	1
18	J&K (UT)	11	36	Mizoram	1
Total 527 Districts					

Data Source: DGCI&S; *Provisional

India's textile and apparel exports originate from as many as **527 districts across the country**, nearly **68.33% of India's total textile exports are concentrated in the top 25 exporting districts**. Among these, **Tiruppur** leads with a share of **11.8%**, followed by **Gautam Buddha Nagar** at **6.2%** and **Bengaluru Urban** at **4.90%**, making them the **top three textile-exporting districts in the country**.



3.4 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:

(A) The Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme

- The Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) Scheme, notified on 7 March 2019, is a WTO-compatible mechanism designed to ensure the zero-rating of exports in the apparel and made-ups sectors by rebating embedded State and Central taxes and levies that are not refunded under any other framework.
- The scheme covers tariff lines under HS Chapters 61, 62 and 63 (excluding 6308, 6309 and 6310) and has been implemented with end-to-end digitisation for issuance of transferable duty credit scrips by the Department of Revenue since 1 January 2021. More than 15,400 exporters, largely MSMEs, avail benefits annually, and the scheme presently covers 91.1 per cent of India's HS 61–63 export basket (FY 2024–25). RoSCTL has contributed to the sector's export performance, with apparel and made-ups exports increasing from US\$ 17.4 Billion in FY 2020–21 to US\$ 22 Billion in FY 2024–25, reflecting a CAGR of 6 per cent.
- Exports have demonstrated wide geographical reach, with exports made to over 226 export destinations, and strong product diversification across 268 of the 278 globally traded six-digit HS lines under Chapters 61–63, representing approximately 94 per cent line coverage.

3.5 Export Promotion Councils:

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing various segments of the

- The Textile products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are eligible for benefits under the Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) scheme, along with other export products.

(B) 40 Country Strategy

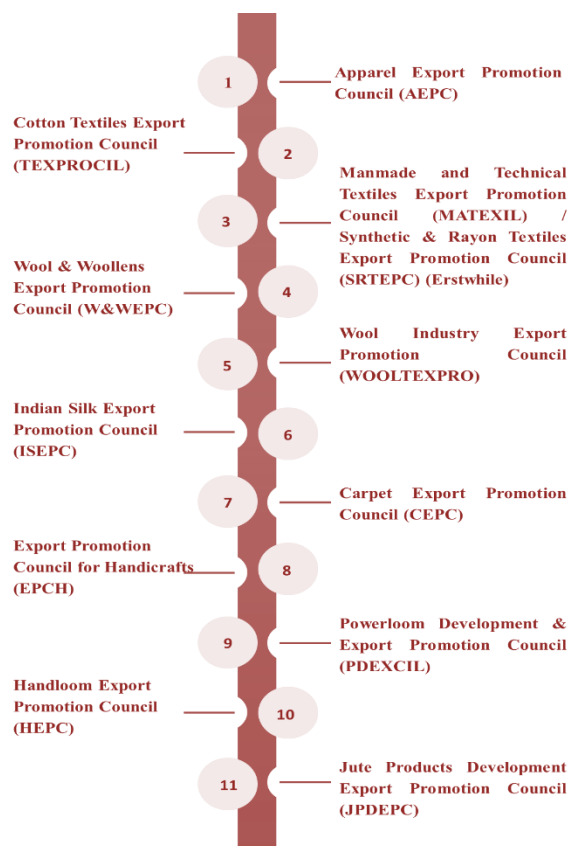
The Textile Ministry has formulated a comprehensive 40-country market diversification strategy, identifying high-potential global destinations for Indian textile exports. A structured and targeted outreach in these markets—supported by coordinated efforts of Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), industry delegations, and Indian Missions abroad—aims to reduce market concentration risks, enhance India's export share, and establish a more resilient and sustainable global footprint for the Indian textile industry. The Nodal officers have been appointed for the target countries grouped into 9 geographic blocs.

(C) Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and outreaches

India has concluded 18 free trade agreements (FTAs) as of February 2026. The latest agreements which were concluded were the India EU FTA (27 January 2026), India Oman Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) (20 December 2025) and India New Zealand FTA. Ministry of Textiles has conducted outreaches for capacity building and information dissemination for these FTAs.

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:



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 2025

Ministry has supported Export Promotion Councils/Associations in organizing a Global

Mega Textile Event i.e. Bharat TEX 2025 during 14th-17th February 2025 to showcase the strength of the Indian textiles value chain, highlighting the latest progress/ innovations in textile & fashion Industry and positioning India as the most preferred destination for sourcing and investment in textile sector.

The events spanned 2.2 million square feet and featured over 5,000 exhibitors, providing a comprehensive showcase of India's textile ecosystem. More than 1, 20,000 trade visitors, from more than 100 countries including global CEOs, policy makers, and industry leaders, attended the event.

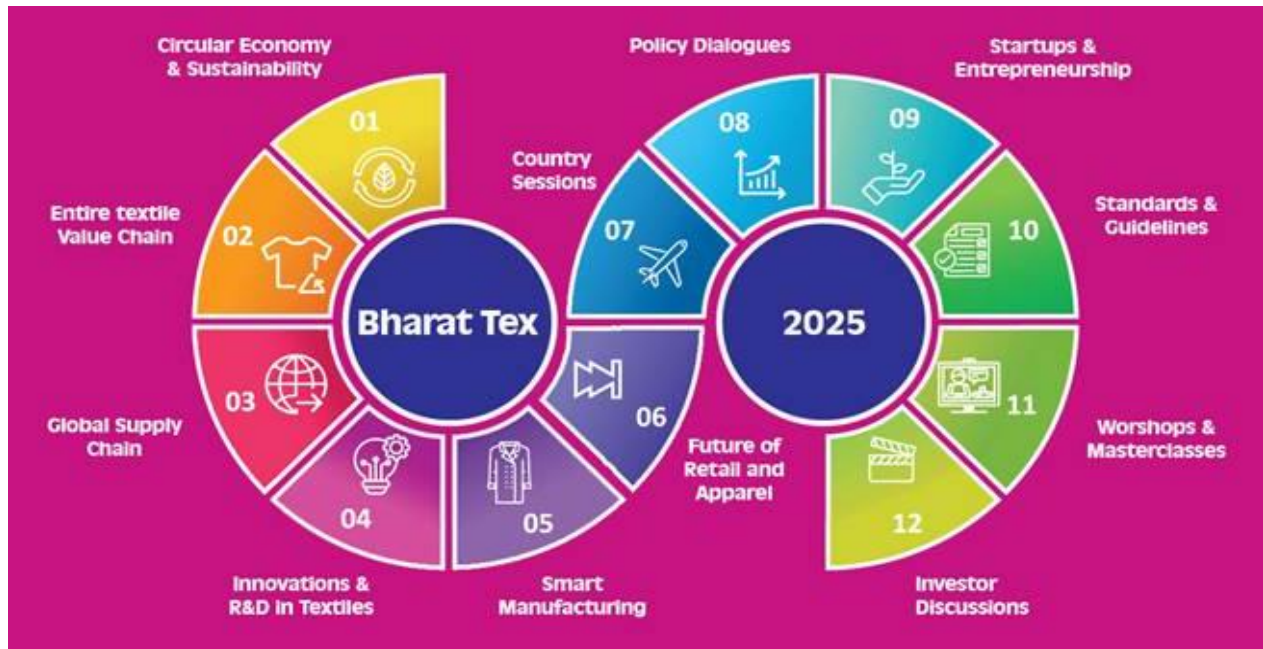
5,000+ Exhibitors	12,000+ Textile Products	6,000+ Overseas Buyer
220,000+ Sq. Meters Area	70+ Knowledge Sessions	120,000+ Trade Visitors

Bharat TEX 2025 served as a premier platform for industry leaders, manufacturers, exporters, and innovators, bringing together key stakeholders from across the textile sector. The event facilitates collaboration among manufacturers, exporters, and importers, providing them with an opportunity to showcase their expertise, cutting-edge innovations, and latest collections to a global audience. It brought together the entire textile value chain from raw materials to finished products including accessories under one single roof.

The government's focus on increasing textile manufacturing, modernizing infrastructure, fostering innovation, and upgrading technology has strengthened India's position as a global textile hub. Bharat Tex 2025 provided a platform to showcase these advancements while promoting sustainable and high- value textile production.

Bharat TEX 2025 also featured a Global scale conference, Roundtables, Panel Discussions, and master classes. It included exhibitions that featured Special Innovation and Start up Pavilions. It also included hackathons-based

Startup Pitch Fest and innovation fests, Tech tanks and design challenges providing funding opportunities for startups through leading investors.



CHAPTER – IV

Raw Material Support

4.1 COTTON

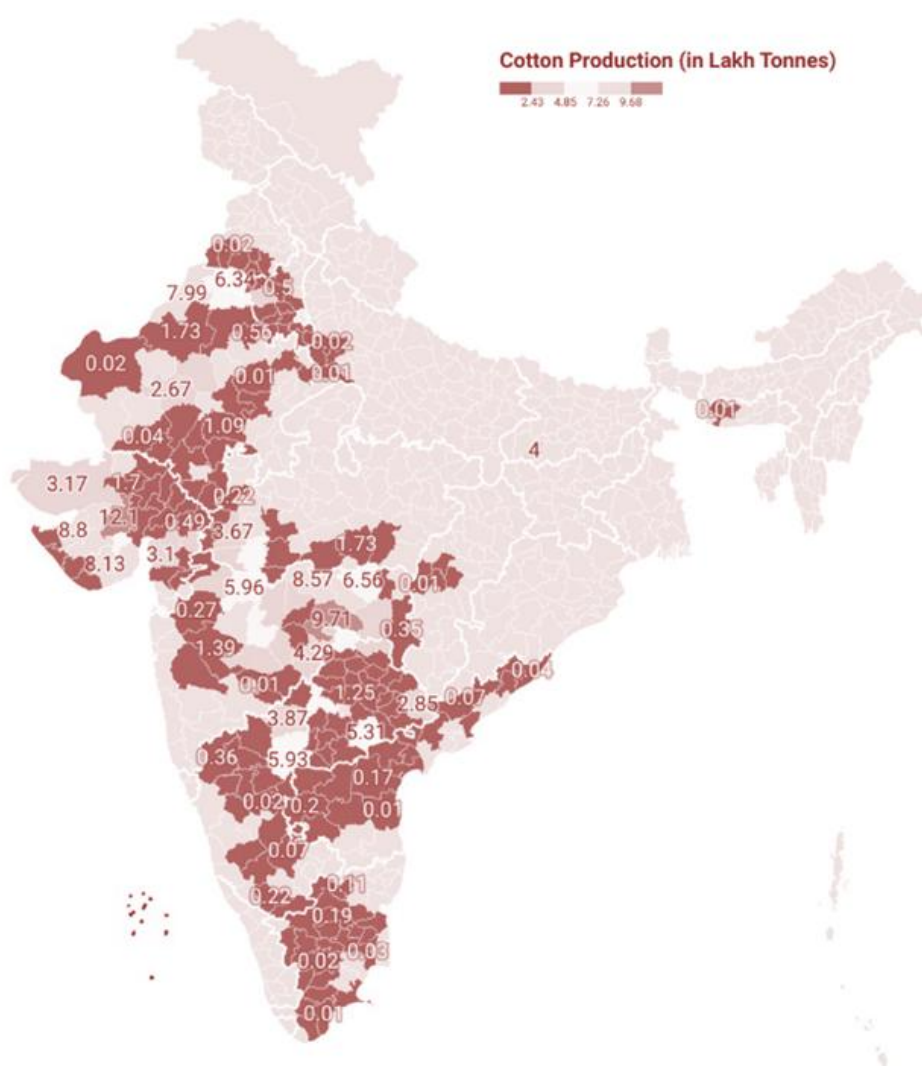
Introduction

Cotton is one of the most important cash crops of the country and is the major raw material for the domestic textile industry. It provides sustenance to millions of farmers and workers involved in the cotton industry, right from processing to trading of cotton.

Scenario:

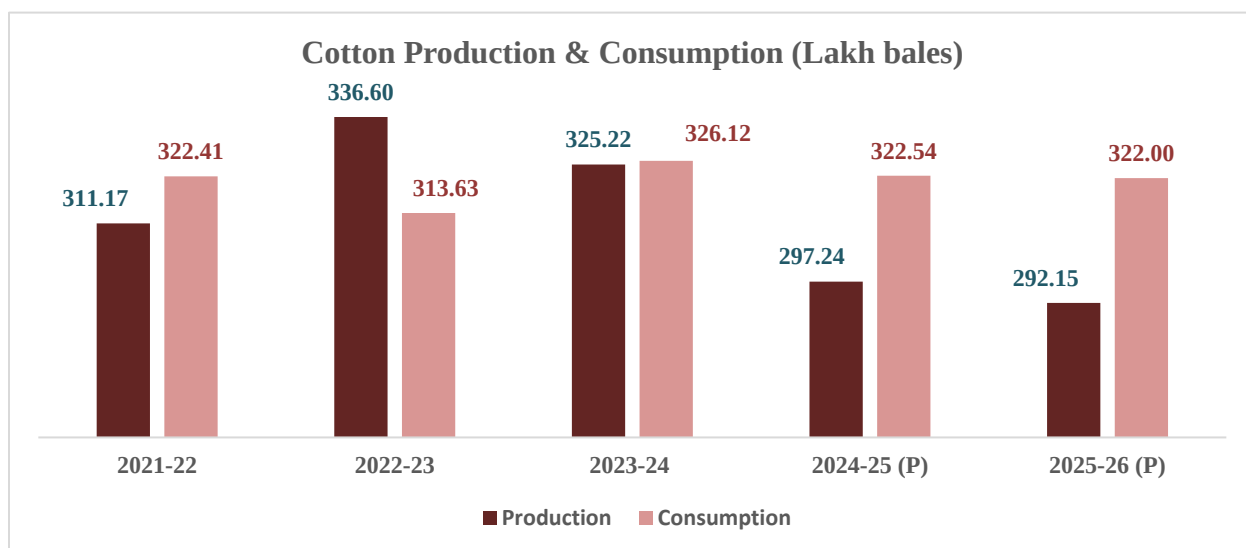
a. Production and Consumption:

In India, cotton is cultivated in three diverse agro-ecological zones, namely the Northern zone comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan; the Central zone comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra; and the Southern zone comprising the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Besides these, cotton is also grown in Odisha in the eastern part of India. Cotton is also cultivated in small areas of non-traditional states like West Bengal, etc. India has brought



about a quantitative and qualitative transformation in the production of cotton since independence. India has become one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the world.

The details of production and consumption of cotton from Cotton Season 2021-22 onwards are given below:



(In lakh bales of 170 Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2021-22	311.17	322.41
2022-23	336.60	313.63
2023-24	325.22	326.12
2024-25 (P)	297.24	322.54
2025-26 (P)	292.15	322.00

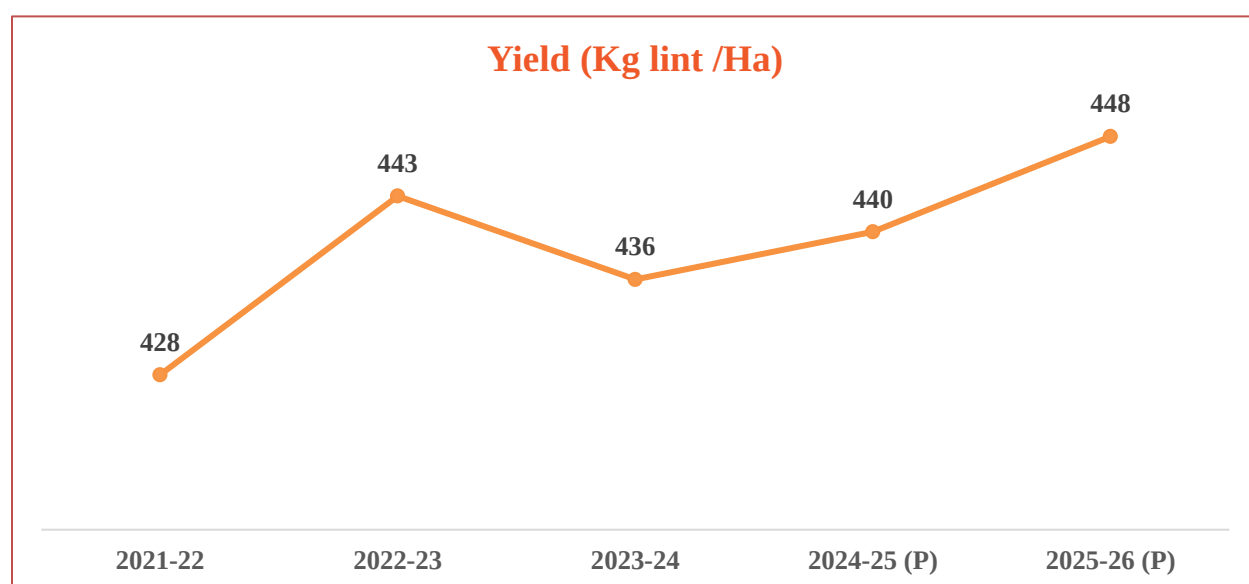
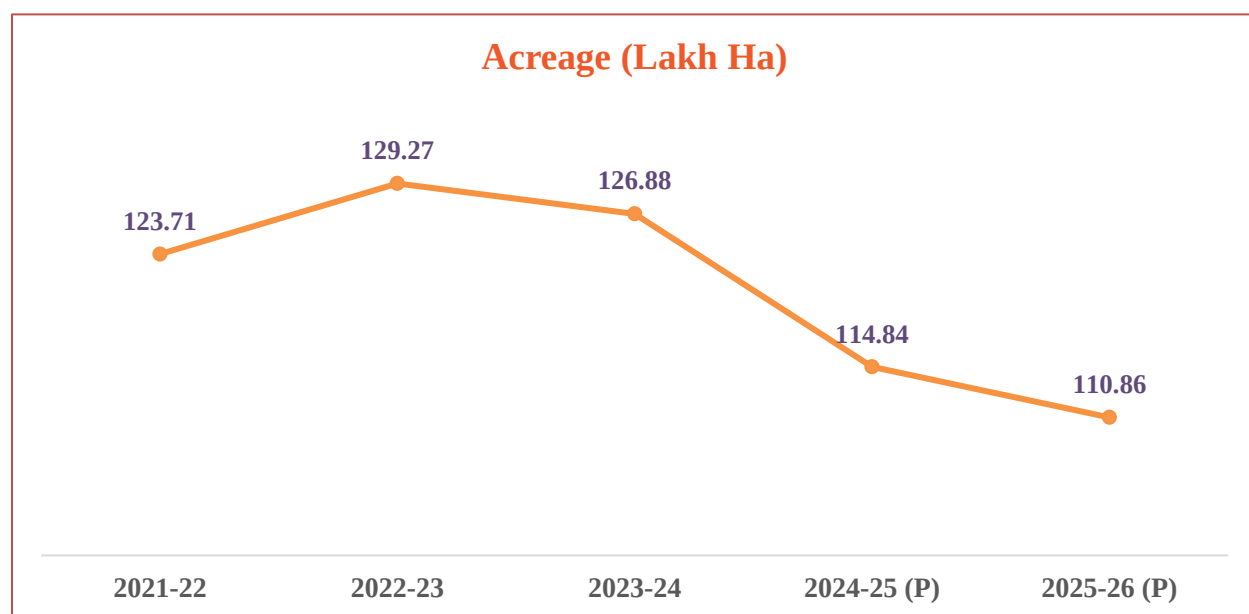
Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting, dated 08.12.2025

P- Provisional

b. Acreage/Productivity

India has the largest acreage with 110.86 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation, i.e. around 36% of the world's area of 304.14 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 2021-22 onwards are as follows:

Cotton Season	Acreage (Lakh Ha)	Yield (Kg lint /Ha)
2021-22	123.71	428.00
2022-23	129.27	443.00
2023-24	126.88	436.00
2024-25 (P)	114.84	440.00
2025-26 (P)	110.86	448.00



c. Import / Export:

Presently, cotton is a freely exportable commodity from India. India exports cotton mainly to Bangladesh, Vietnam, China, Indonesia, Thailand, etc. Although India is a major producer and exporter of cotton, a certain quantity, i.e., ELS, contamination-controlled cotton, is imported from countries such as the USA, Brazil, and Australia to meet the specific requirements of export-oriented garment industries. The following table gives the import and export figures from Cotton Season 2021-22 onwards:

(In lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Year	Import	Export
2021-22	21.13	42.25
2022-23	14.60	15.89
2023-24	15.20	28.36
2024-25 (P)	41.40	18.07
2025-26 (P)	40.00	15.00

Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) Meeting, dated 08.12.2025
(P)- Provisional

d. Balance Sheet of Cotton:

From Cotton Season 2021-22 onwards is given below:

(In lakh bales of 170 kgs each)

Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (P)	2025-26 (P)
Supply					
Opening stock	71.84	39.48	61.16	47.47	45.50
Crop (Production)	311.17	336.60	325.22	297.24	292.15
Imports	21.13	14.60	15.20	41.40	40.00
Total Supply	404.14	390.68	401.58	386.11	377.65
Total Consumption (Including MSME, non-MSME & Non-textile)	322.41	313.63	325.75	322.54	322.00
Exports	42.25	15.89	28.36	18.07	15.00
Total Demand	364.66	329.52	354.11	340.61	337.00
Closing Stock	39.48	61.16	47.47	45.50	40.65

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 (kaps) fall below the MSP level, for procuring kaps offered by the cotton farmers in various

APMC market yards at MSP rates without any quantitative limit.

Before the commencement of the Cotton Year (Oct. to Sept.), every year, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommend the MSP based on the formula of 1.5 times the cost of production (A2+FL) to ensure reasonably fair

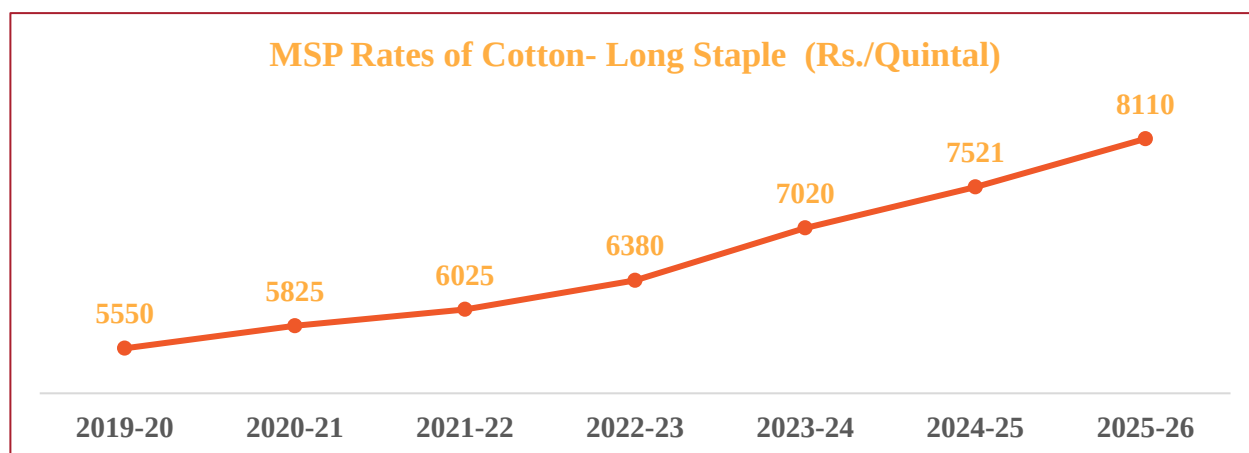
remuneration, i.e., at least 50% over the cost of production, to farmers.

Accordingly, taking into consideration the recommendation of CACP, the 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 and micronaire value of 4.3 to 5.1) and long

staple length (staple length of 29.5 to 30.5 mm and micronaire of 3.5 to 4.3).

For Cotton Season 2025-26, MoA & FW has fixed MSPs for fair-grade cotton at Rs.7710/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.8110/- per quintal for long staple cotton. The MSP rates fixed by MoA & FW from Cotton Season 2021-22 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	Increase in MSP		MSP rate	Increase in MSP	
	(Rs. / Quintal)	Rs. / Quintal	%	(Rs. / Quintal)	Rs. / Quintal	%
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	7.14%	7521	501	7.57%
2025-26	7710	589	8.27%	8110	589	7.83%



Based on the Support Price of these two basic varieties of Seed cotton (Kapas) and considering 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 2025-26 (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) 2025-26 (Rs/Quintal)
		Basic Staple Length in mm	Micronaire value	
Short Staple (20.0 mm & below)				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	7210
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	7210
Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	7460
4	V-797/ G. Cot.13/ G. Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	7510
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	7560
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	7710
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	7810
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	7860
Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	8010
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	8010
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	8060
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	8110
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	8310
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	8510
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	9310

f. Cotton MSP operations during 2025-26:

During the current cotton season 2025-26, Procurement under MSP operations commenced in mid-October 2025.

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

- i. To digitalise farmers' data in all states that have not yet done so, to ensure that the full benefit of the MSP scheme reaches to real cotton farmers.
- ii. To widely publicise amongst the farmers about self-registration and slot booking through the Kapas Kisan app for availing cotton MSP scheme benefits.
- iii. State Warehousing Corporation (SWC)/State Governments to ensure adequate availability of storage space for the 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 maintain the records for better transparency.

During the current cotton season 2025-26, as on 31.12.2025, CCI has procured 63.57 lakh bales, valuing Rs. 25,555 crore under MSP operations, through 13.77 lakh transactions of cotton farmers in all cotton-growing States.

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

- i) Wider Outreach through New Procurement Centre Norms: Liberalised norms for opening procurement centres have significantly expanded the outreach of MSP operations, with 571 procurement centres opened across 150 cotton-growing districts, as compared to 508 centres in the previous cotton season. This has ensured last-mile access to MSP benefits, particularly for small and marginal farmers, and has reduced transportation distances and waiting times at procurement centres.
- ii) Kapas Kisan Mobile App – Digital Transformation of MSP Procurement:

CCI launched the Kapas Kisan Mobile App, transforming MSP procurement into a paperless, transparent, and farmer-centric system. Key features include Farmer self-registration and verification, Upload of land documents and actual cotton area, Verification by State Governments through the App, Slot booking for sale of kapas, Aadhaar-linked payments and Real-time SMS alerts at every stage (registration, bill generation, payment). Slot booking begins seven days before procurement, operating on a rolling 4-week basis to avoid congestion at procurement centres.



iii) Local Monitoring Committees and Grievance Redressal: Local Monitoring Committees (LMCs) have been constituted at each APMC to: Monitor MSP operations, ensure quality assessment of cotton, resolve farmer grievances at the local level, and coordinate with local authorities on law-and-order issues. Dedicated helpline and WhatsApp numbers have

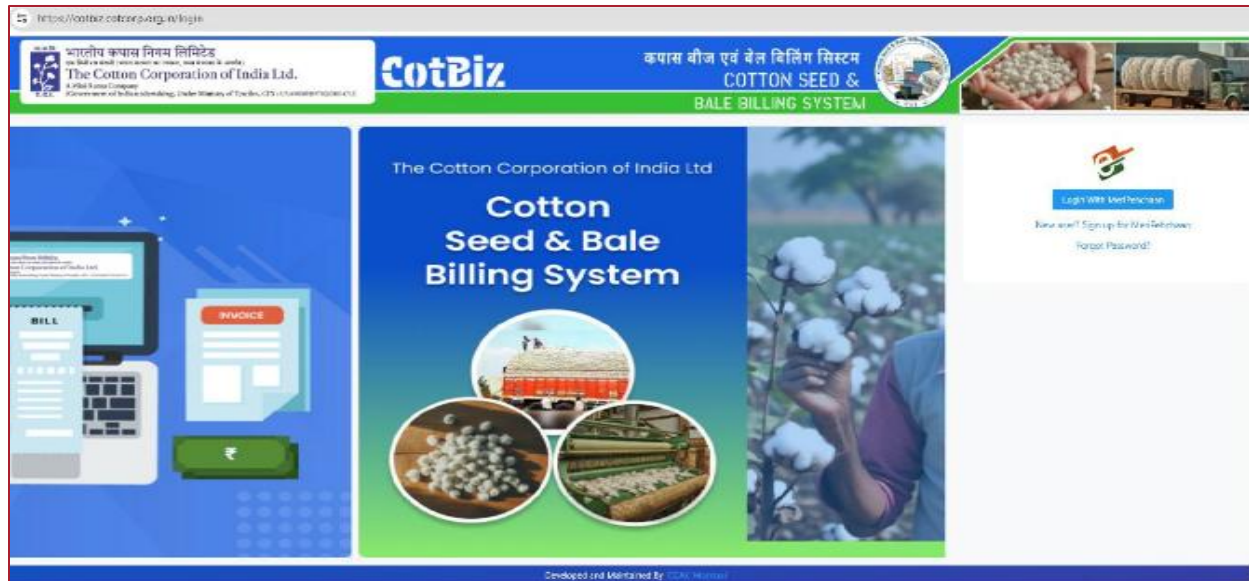
been provided for grievance redressal. Multi-channel awareness campaigns are conducted through print media, radio, social media, and local language outreach.

iv) Introduced the Blockchain-based Bale Identification and Traceability System (BITS), using QR codes to track cotton from procurement to processing.



v) Sale of stocks (FP cotton bales and cotton seed) through an e-auction mechanism conducted by an independent e-auction portal. The system ensures competitive price discovery through an online bidding platform, where registered buyers participate transparently in real time.

- vi) **CotBiz Application – Digital Platform for Cotton Seed and Bale Billing:** CCI developed and implemented the CotBiz application to automate and streamline billing for cotton seed and fully pressed (FP) bales. It covers the entire transaction lifecycle, including e-auctions, digital contract generation, online payments, delivery tracking, and real-time analytics dashboards, thereby enhancing transparency, efficiency, and operational control.



g. Kasturi Cotton Bharat:



It is a pioneering initiative of the Government of India, focusing on three pillars: Traceability, Certification, and Branding to enhance the value of Indian cotton. This initiative is a collaboration between the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, trade bodies, and industry, with a budgetary support of Rs. 30 Crore, including Rs. 15 Crore from Trade & Industry Bodies and an equal contribution from the Ministry of Textiles. So far, Rs. 10 crores have already been released by the Ministry of Textiles towards this initiative.



- A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on 15th December 2022 between the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI), on behalf of the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles, and The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)
- The objective of this MoU is to enhance the global perception and value of Indian cotton by positioning 'Kasturi Cotton Bharat' as a high-quality, competitively priced product in both domestic and international markets.
- 131 units, including 51 Ginners and 80 supply chain members, have renewed their registration for Kasturi Cotton Bharat. As on 31.12.2025, 1,58,000 bales have been certified as Kasturi Cotton, as detailed below:

Name	Kasturi Cotton Bharat Production Qty. (in Bales)		
	2023-24	2024-25	Total
CCI	43,300	1,08,300	1,51,700
Private Ginners	3,800	2,600	6,800
Total	47,100	1,10,900	1,58,000

h. Textile Advisory Group (TAG):

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

Due to the mission mode approach of TAG:

- Coloured fertilizer bags have been introduced in coordination with the Ministry of Fertilizers, thereby reducing white contaminants in the cotton fibre.
- A special project to promote 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, value-chain approach in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to farmers.
- A separate HSN code for the import of ELS cotton was announced in March 2023, which will help in ascertaining the actual quantum of import of ELS cotton, inform policy interventions to augment domestic availability of ELS cotton, and support import substitution.
- 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”.
- Various initiatives, such as strengthening cotton statistics, cotton trading on MCX, testing facilities for cotton, and mechanization of cotton harvesting through handheld kapas plucker machines, are being promoted.

i. Project on DNA isolation from mature cotton fibre and finished textiles.

The Ministry of Textiles, through the CSIR-National Botanical Research Institute, developed a protocol, “Karpāsa Vastra Sattva,” establishing a robust, reproducible method for DNA isolation from mature cotton fibre and finished textiles. Validated molecular markers were developed using NGS amplicon sequencing for inter-species differentiation (*G. herbaceum*, *G. barbadense*, *G. hirsutum*, and *G. arboreum*)

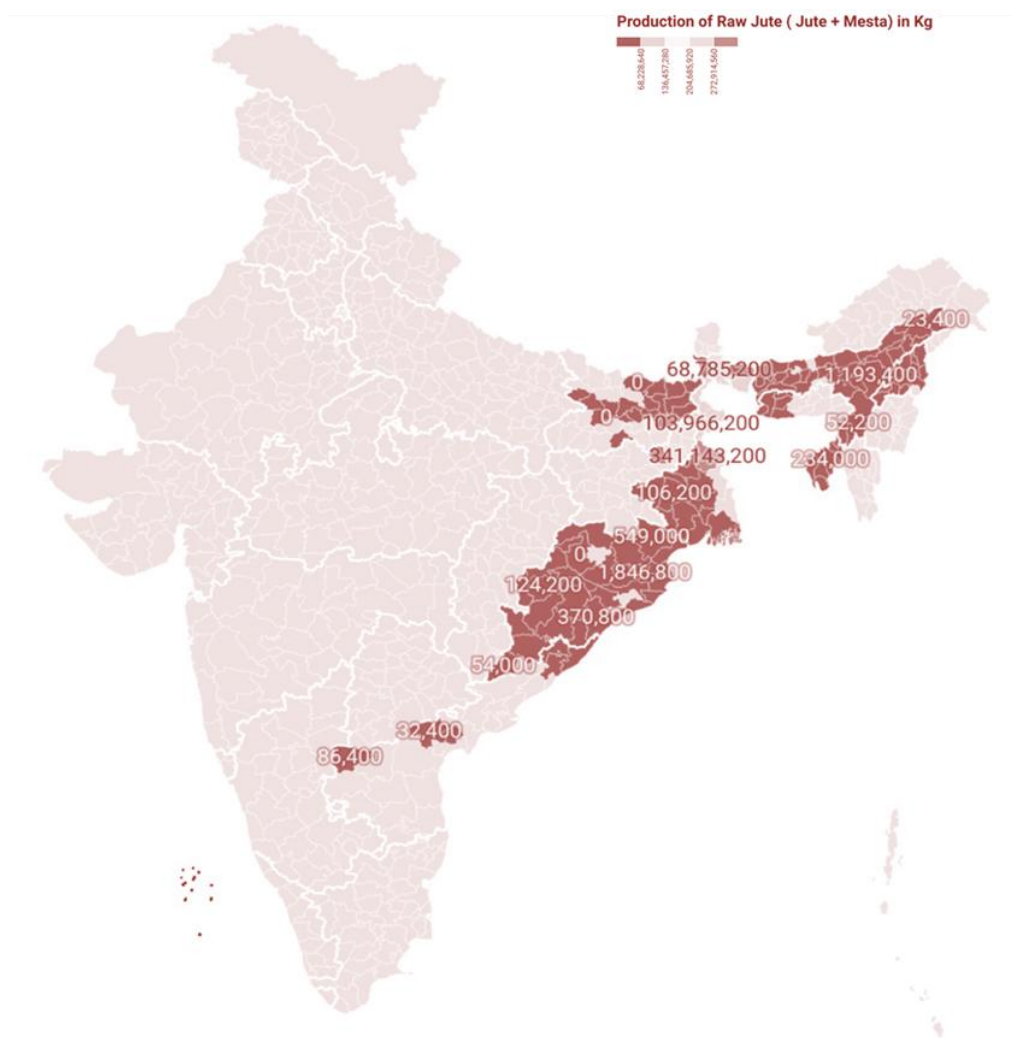
and intra-species (varietal) identification based on haplotype analysis of 317 Indian and 164 international *G. hirsutum* genotypes. The protocol was successfully deployed to test textile samples, demonstrating its effectiveness in determining genetic purity and detecting adulteration. A user-friendly NGS data analysis interface, “Karpāsa Vastra Sattva,” has been developed, and its copyright has been filed. A patent covering the DNA extraction protocol, validated genetic markers, and the genetic purity testing process is in process.

4.2 Jute and Jute Textiles:

Introduction:

The jute industry occupies an important place in India’s national economy. Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for ‘safe’ packaging, being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. It is estimated that the jute industry provides direct employment to 4 lakh workers in organised mills and diversified units, including the tertiary sector and allied activities, and supports the livelihood of 40 lakh

farm families. In addition, a large number of people are engaged in the trade of jute.



About the Sector - World's largest producer of jute accounting for more than half of world's total production (16 Lakh MT) - Livelihood support to 40 lakh farm families - Direct employment to 4 lakh workers in organized mills & diversified sector 120 Jute mills in the country - Total Turnover: Rs. 18,000 crores	State-wise Distribution of Jute Mills		Area, Production, and Yield Trends			
	State	Number of Mills		Area (Lakh ha)	Production (Lakh bales)	Yield (Qt/ha)
	West Bengal	89				
	Andhra Pradesh	15	1980s	8.11	69.91	15.6
	Uttar Pradesh	3	1990s	8.05	85.56	19.1
	Bihar	4	2000s	8.15	101.20	22.4
	Odisha	3				
	Assam	2	2010s	7.28	101.69	25.2
	Chattisgarh	2	2020s	6.31	95.08	27.1
	Tripura	1				
	Maharashtra	1	2024-25	5.69	73	27.25
	TOTAL	120				

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

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

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26*
(A) Supply						
i) Opening stock	18.0	5.00	19.00	23.00	34.50	30.50
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	60.0	90.00	91.00	90.00	73.00	75.00
iii) Import	2.0	4.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	2.00
Total:	80.0	99.00	116.00	118.50	112.50	107.50
(B) Distribution						
iv) Mill consumption	62.0	66.00	76.00	67.00	66.00	72.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	8.0	12.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	10.00
vi) Export	5.0	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.50
Total:	75.0	80.00	93.00	84.00	82.00	82.50
(C) Closing Stock	5.0	19.00	23.00	34.50	30.50	25.00

Source: Up to 2019-20: Jute Advisory Board & from 2020-21 onwards: Expert Committee on Jute|*Estimated vide meeting dated 07-07-2025.

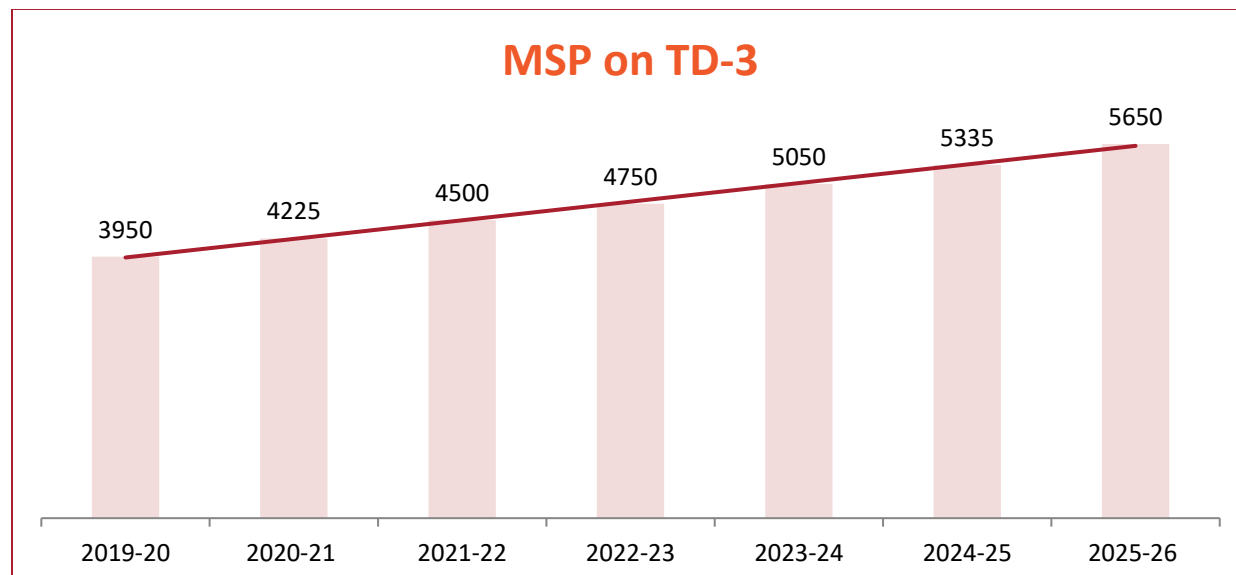
Area under Jute:

Area of Raw Jute ('000 Hectares)

States	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Andhra Pradesh	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.66	0.20
Assam	67.47	66.00	64.50	61.00	59.52	62.40
Bihar	62.09	55.34	63.70	60.23	66.69	65.60
Chhattisgarh	0.97	0.66	0.50	0.38	0.25	0.00
Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	11.16	11.16	11.20	7.75	7.75	7.70
Nagaland	5.04	4.42	0.10	4.43	4.65	4.50
Odisha	4.84	4.53	7.20	6.19	6.42	8.60
Tripura	1.05	0.70	0.70	0.50	0.50	0.50
Tamil Nadu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
Uttar Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0
West Bengal	517.66	518.63	518.50	516.32	491.06	417.50
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.10
All India	673.28	662.44	667.30	657.80	637.49	571.10

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

Raw Jute Annual Minimum Support Price (Rs. per Quintal)



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

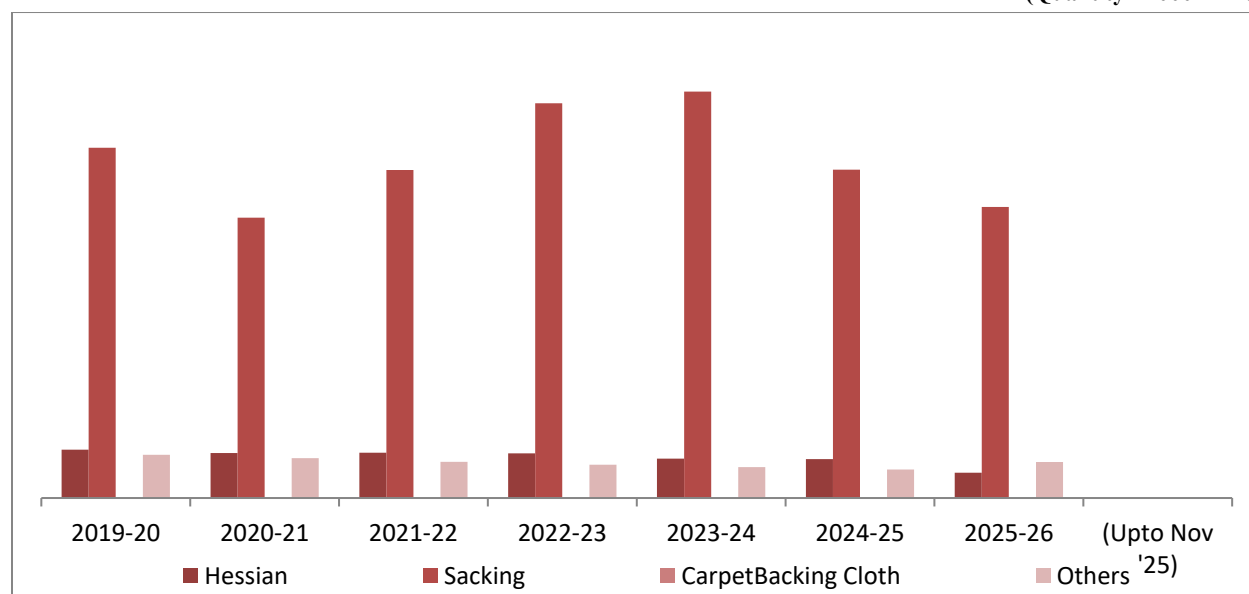
Jute Goods Production Trend

(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	102.6	866.0	0.0	75.3	1043.9
2025-26 (Upto Nov '25)	66.7	767.7	0.0	95.0	929.4

Source: Jute Mills, IJMA

(Quantity in 000' MT.)



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 Government Agencies.

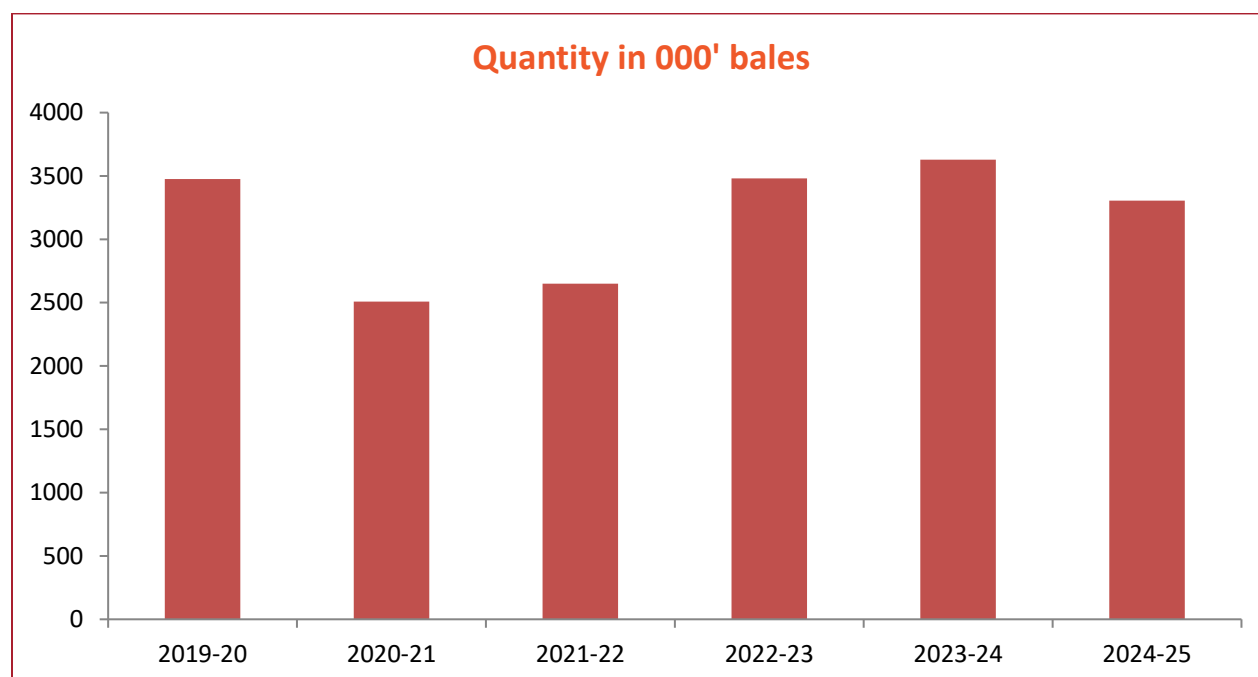
(a) Purchase of B-Twill Bags by Government Agencies:

The 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. The stipulations for packing commodities like foodgrains and sugar in jute bags for the Jute year 24-25 are furnished below

Year	Sugar	Foodgrains
2024-25	20%	100%

*The Order has been extended up to 31st March 2026

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:



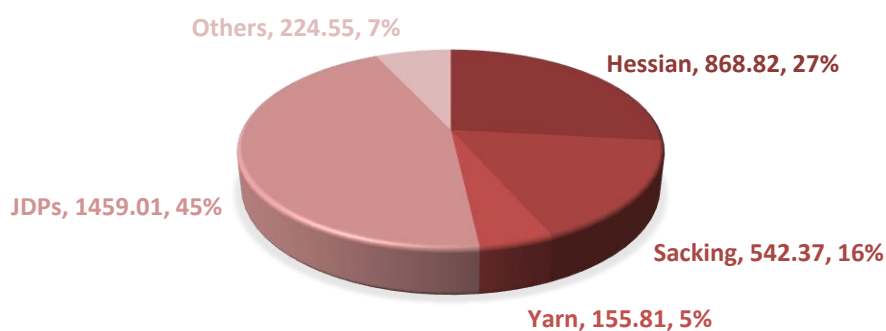
*From 1st Apr'25- 18th Nov'25

(i) Export Performance of Jute Goods:

The Exports trends during the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 and 2025-26 (April- August 2025) are as under:

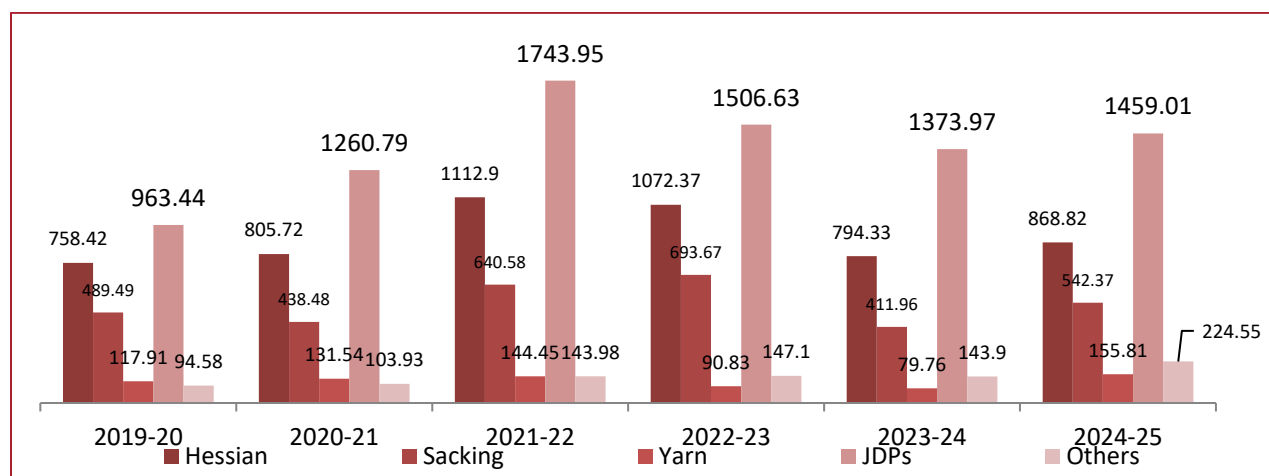
Type	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26 (Apr- Nov)	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Hessian	56.3	758.42	56.4	805.72	90.6	1112.90	80.8	1072.37	86.1	794.33	96.6	868.82	51.8	559.33
Sacking	38.9	489.49	31.0	438.48	51.5	640.58	52.6	693.67	35.7	411.96	42.1	542.37	23.3	318.24
Yarn	14.1	117.91	11.6	131.54	10.5	144.45	7.7	90.83	8.4	79.76	14.2	155.81	8.4	106.23
JDPs	-	963.44	-	1260.79	-	1743.95	--	1506.63	--	1373.97	-----	1459.01	-	737.59
Others	4.4	94.58	3.8	103.93	9.0	143.98	36.2	147.10	33.1	143.90	39.2	224.55	19.8	130.54
Total	113.7	2423.84	102.8	2740.46	161.6	3785.86	177.3	3510.60	163.3	2803.92	192.1	3250.56	103.3	1851.93

EXPORT OF JUTE GOODS(PRODUCT-WISE) 2024-25 (VALUE BASIS: RS. CR.)



Value of Jute Goods exported

in Rs. crores



Source: DGCI&S

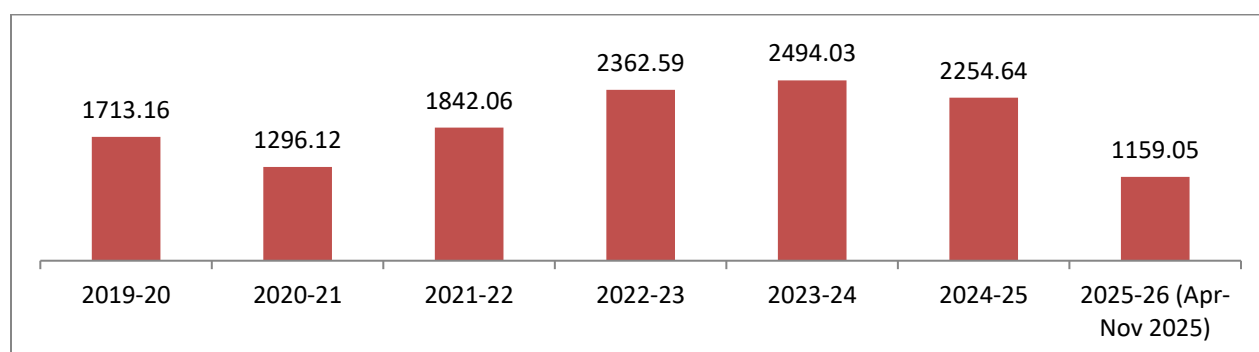
(ii) Import of Raw Jute and Jute Goods:

The Import trend during the year 2019-20 to 2024-25 and 2025-26 (April -August 2025) are as under:

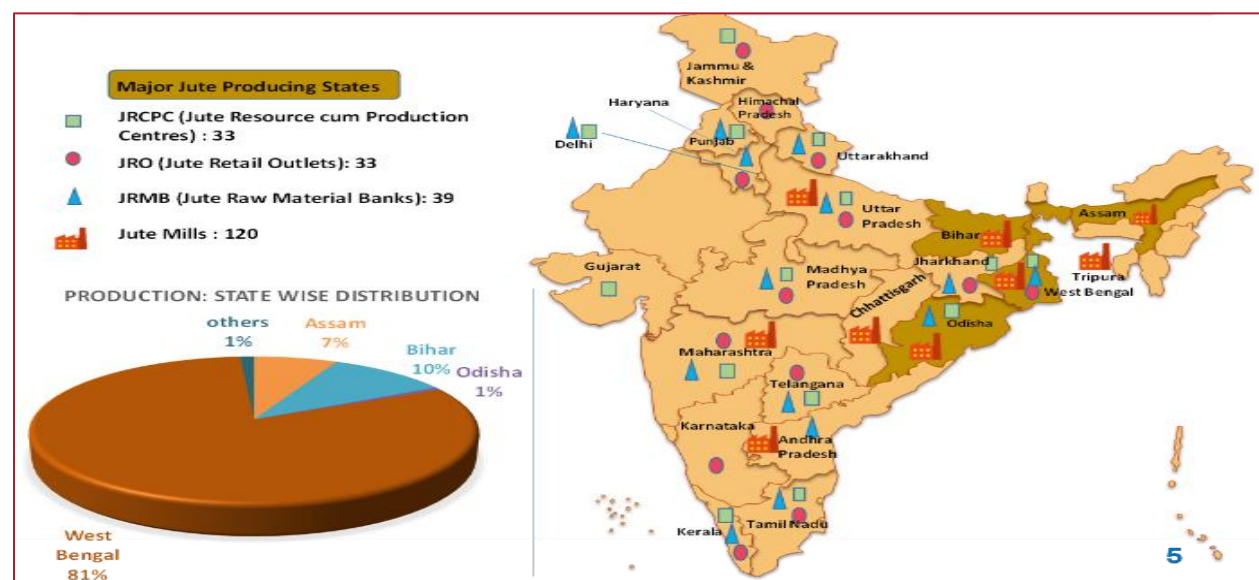
Qty: 000' M.T. / Value: Rs. in Crore

Year	Raw Jute		Jute Goods		Total Import (Jute and Jute Goods)	
	Qty (000' MT)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty (000' MT)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty (000' MT)	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	112.06	671.80	169.36	1582.84	281.42	2254.64
2025-26 (Apr- Nov 2025)	45.8	331.53	76.8	827.52	122.6	1159.05

Source: DGCI & S



Source: DGCI & S



(c) 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 its mandates various schemes have been implemented by NJB for development and Promotion of Jute Sector.

Govt. of India, Ministry of Textiles approved National Jute Development Programme (NJDP) – An Umbrella scheme for development and promotion of jute sector for implementation by National Jute Board during 2021-22 to 2025-26 (15th Finance Commission period) at total financial outlay of Rs 485.58 crore. The major components of the Scheme are given below:

Jute Cultivation

- **Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise (I-CARE) Scheme** Provide high yielding variety, certified jute seeds and machinery at subsidised rates to farmers

Jute Processing and Manufacturing

- **Capital Subsidy Scheme for acquisition of plant and machinery (CSAPM) Scheme:** Capital Subsidy @ 30% of the cost of machinery to jute MSME units and mills

Jute Diversification

- **Jute Resource cum Production Centre (JRCPC):** Setting up of JRCPC for upskilling workers free of cost. Beneficiaries, mainly women.

- **Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB):** Setting up of JRMBs to ensure the supply of Jute Raw Materials at Mill Gate Price.
- **Jute Retail Outlets (JRO):** Setting up of JROs for promotion and sale of JDPs through Retail Outlets.
- **Jute Design Resource Centres:** Setting up of JDRCs for the development of market-worthy innovative JDPs.
- **Production Linked Support:** Facilitating the Jute Mills/MSME-JDP Units with an incentive of 5% of the cost of Jute Raw Material used in the production of JDPs, limited to 3% of the FOB Value of JDP exported, whichever is lower, within a ceiling of Rs. 12.00 Lakh/Unit per year, to make them cost-competitive.

Market and Export Promotion

- **Market Promotion Support:** Organise domestic fairs and exhibitions to help direct sales and promotion of JDPs
- **Export Promotion:** Organise and facilitate participation in international fairs and exhibitions for export promotion. Financial assistance of 75% to existing exporters and 90% to new exporters is provided to jute exporters for such participation.
- **Jute Mark India (JMI):** JMI for ensuring collective identity for quality compliance of jute products as well as traceability.

Welfare Measures

- **Scholarship Schemes:** Scholarship @ INR 5000 and INR 10000 to girl

children of jute workers on passing of 10th and 12th grade, respectively.

- **Health Camps:** Organising health camps in the jute mills for health

checkups and distributing generic medicines to the jute mill workers.

Reforms/Innovation in the Jute Sector

Implementation of Jute SMART 2.0:

The Office of the Jute Commissioner has undertaken the upgradation of the Jute SMART portal. The new portal is envisaged to make the entire sacking procurement cycle, from placing an indent to payment (including a complaint redress mechanism), completely digital and paperless. Returns by raw jute traders & importers are to be submitted digitally for better data analysis, integration & information sharing with other key stakeholders viz. CONCOR, Rail, JCI, different banks etc., protective measures against online threats/unauthorised access/intrusion/data loss with Disaster Prevention & Disaster Recovery Plan, and a mobile application for users like Inspection Agencies, Raw Jute Traders and other MIS users etc.

The portal has been made live with a soft launch effective from November 2025 and is being implemented for different stakeholders in phases. The jute mills have been registered on the portal, and Production Control cum Supply Orders (PCSOs) have been issued there since January 2026.

Implementation of payment through a lien-based cash credit mechanism for gunny bag payment:

The O/o Jute Commissioner had implemented the Lien-based Cash Credit System for payments related to the procurement of gunny bales by the State Procurement Agencies. The initial pilot was conducted with the Food Corporation of India, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, and Odisha. The system has now been adopted by Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. This change is expected to result in savings in interest costs for the State Procurement Agencies.

New Age Fibre Mission (MM–III) under Cotton Productivity Mission



The New Age Fibre Mission (Mini Mission–III) under the Cotton Productivity Mission is being implemented by the **National Jute Board** to promote cultivation, processing, value addition, market

development and rural livelihoods of emerging natural fibres as sustainable alternatives to synthetic materials.

1. Background and Rationale

India has favourable agro-climatic conditions for several lignocellulosic fibres; however, domestic production remains inadequate, leading to continued dependence on imports. The growing demand for sustainable, biodegradable, and low-carbon textiles necessitates Mission-mode intervention to strengthen the value chain from farm to finished products. Key fibres include Ramie, Sisal, Flax, Banana, Bamboo, Milkweed, and Pineapple.

2. Technological & Institutional Support

R&D and mechanisation support are available through selected Research Institutes and organisations such as:

- ✓ Indian Council of Agricultural Research institutes such as ICAR-CRIJAF and ICAR-NINFET, have developed:
 - fibre decorticators, ribboners and extractors for ramie, sisal, pineapple and banana,
 - gender-friendly and small-scale machinery for decentralized processing, and
 - blended yarns and diversified textile applications.
- ✓ IJIRA has developed different yarn blends of cotton/ New age fibres with various specifications
- ✓ NITRA has developed Milkweed pod opening and Fibre extracting machines

Further, Textile Research Associations (TRAs) have also been identified for establishing Centres of Excellence.

3. Currently, the Ministry of Textiles is engaged in involved in framing/implementing

- ✓ Draft scheme guidelines, component-wise budgeting, institutional framework and monitoring protocols have been prepared for implementation under MM-III.
- ✓ Further, two MoUs have been executed with two different state bodies, and another MoU is in the pipeline for execution.
- ✓ ICAR-CRIJAF Barrackpore has developed improved varieties, cultivation & processing techniques for Ramie Fibre
- ✓ ICAR-CRIJAF Barrackpore has initiated to develop improved varieties and cultivate Sisal Fibre at a pilot scale.
- ✓ Flax cultivation has already been initiated in three states, namely Assam, Nagaland, and Arunachal Pradesh, on a pilot scale (3 acres of land in each state)
- ✓ NITRA has been cultivating the Milkweed crop for the last year on 2 acres of land.
- ✓ TRAs are already developing blended materials out of different natural fibres.



Jute Leaf Tea (AMATA)

The **Jute Leaf Drink Project** was initiated by the **National Jute Board (NJB)** and implemented by **ICAR-NINFET (National Institute of Natural Fibre Engineering and Technology)** to unlock the untapped potential of jute leaves, traditionally overlooked in favor of fiber production.

Jute leaves are rich in **ascorbic acid, beta-carotene, proteins, and other essential nutrients**, offering significant health benefits. The project aimed to create value-added products to enhance farmers' income and diversify the jute value chain.



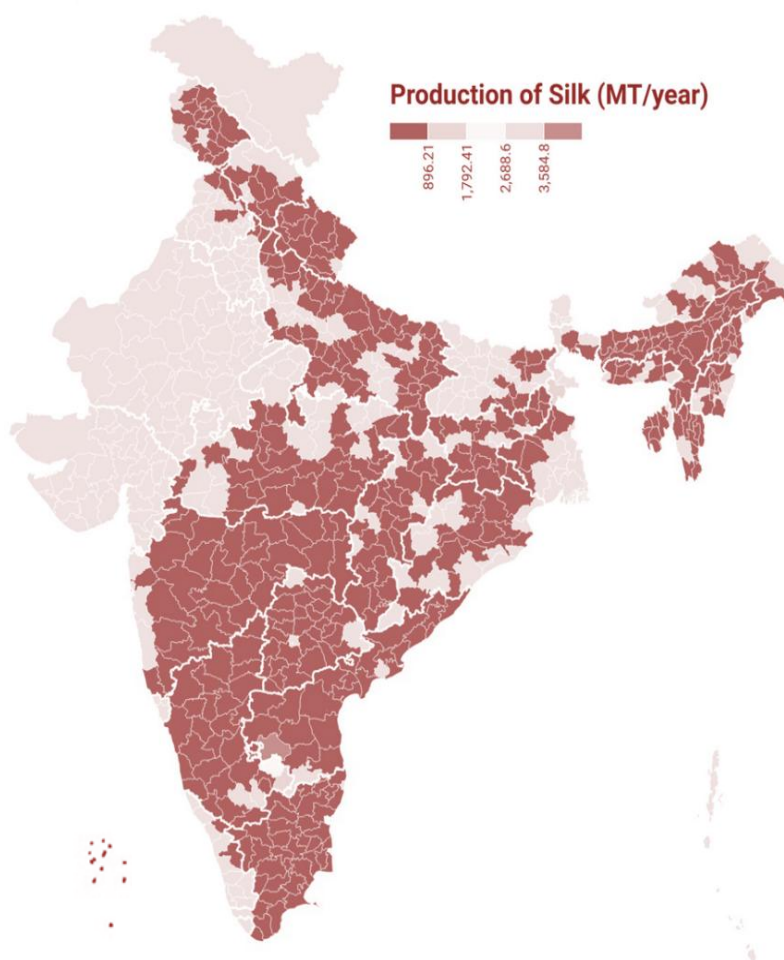
4.3. Silk and Sericulture

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 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 41,121 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 75.67% (31,119 MT), Tasar 4.6% (1,884 MT), Eri 19.17% (7886 MT) and Muga 0.56% (232 MT). The bivoltine raw silk production has increased by 5% to 10,160 MT during 2024-25 from 9,675 MT during 2023-24. Further, vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga silks, have increased by 10.87% during 2024-25 over 2023-24. During 2025-26, it is targeted to produce 46,500 MT of raw silk, against which 27,560 MT has been produced upto November 2025. The details of variety-wise raw silk production during the year 2021-22 to 2024-25, target & achievement (till November-2025) for the current financial year 2025-26 are given below:



Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	
	Achmnt.	Achmnt.	Achmnt.	Achmnt.	Target	Amnt. (till Nov-2025) (P)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.42	2.53	2.63	2.62	2.88	2.74
Raw Silk Production:						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	7941	8904	9675	10160	12250	7282
Mulberry (Cross breed)	17877	18750	20217	20959	22200	14206
Sub Total (Mulberry)	25818	27654	29892	31119	34450	21488
Vanya						
Tasar	1466	1318	1586	1884	3200	521
Eri	7364	7349	7183	7886	8500	5382
Muga	255	261	252	232	350	169
Sub Total (Vanya)	9085	8928	9021	10002	12050	6073
GRAND TOTAL	34903	36582	38913	41121	46500	27560
Cumulative Estimated Employment (Million persons)	8.8	9.2	9.5	9.7	-	-

Source: Compiled from the data received from State Sericulture Departments, P: Provisional

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 Subcomponents 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, upgradation 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 Rearers.
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:

- a. 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%

- b. 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

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

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

4.3.2. Silk Samagra-2 Highlights

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

Financial allocation & expenditure for plan schemes

The table below indicates year-wise financial progress in respect of “Silk Samagra-2” scheme during last 4 years (2021-22 to 2024-25) and 2025-26 (till December-2025):

(Cr. Rs.)

Scheme	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25		2025-26	
	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation (RE)	Expnd. (till Dec-25)
Silk Samagra-2	374.56	365.55	382.32	382.32	365.54	365.54	445.56	445.56	368.34	271.75
Of which for NE	35.47	33.84	29.62	29.52	30.49	30.49	31.63	31.63	30.34	22.75
Of which for SCSP	35.00	35.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	14.25
Of which for TSP	50.00	43.75	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	11.25

Note: Only scheme cost and excludes administrative cost.

Women's Empowerment through Eri Culture – Smt. Taimong Mynsong, Meghalaya

Smt. Taimong Mynsong, a resident of Liarkhla village in Ri-Bhoi district, Meghalaya, has successfully transformed traditional eri silkworm rearing and weaving into a sustainable livelihood enterprise.



Support under the Silk Samagra-2 scheme provided her with a modern rearing house, enabling her to rear Disease-Free Layings efficiently and reduce losses. With this support she now manages 6–7 rearings annually and engages in weaving throughout the year.

By integrating rearing with value addition, she earns over ₹1.8 lakh annually, ensuring financial stability for her family despite limited landholding. As a resilient single parent, her journey reflects determination and effective utilization of institutional support. Her achievements were recognized with the 'Best Achiever Award' during the 76th Foundation Day of the Central Silk Board in 2025. She continues to inspire women in her village to adopt sericulture as a pathway to economic independence.

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

4.3.3.1. Research & Development (R&D) during 2025-26 (till December 2025)

- Initiated 29 and concluded 16 research projects.
- CSB R&D collaborates with other research institutes, both nationally and internationally, to leverage expertise and resources. 35 collaborative research projects underway with other national research institutes, such as ICAR & CSIR institutes, IISc-Bengaluru, NESAC-Shillong and State Universities.
- Two international collaborative research projects are underway with Scientific Research Institute of Sericulture (SRIS), Tashkent, Uzbekistan and National Agriculture and Food Research Organisation (NARO), Japan.
- CSB R&D attracts external funding from national agencies to support its research activities. 4 ongoing research projects were funded by different agencies, viz., DBT and PPV& FR.



Appointment of Scientists at the 76th Foundation Day of the Central Silk Board

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.
- Identified SSR markers from whole genome assembly of *Morus* spp. for allele profiling and to identify the discriminatory markers in 22 authorized mulberry varieties.
- Developed hormone-based formulation, 'Haryali' for mulberry plant productivity.
- Developed two mulberry Somatic Hybrids SH2 and SH3 with better leaf yield potential, which are under field evaluation.
- Developed autumn rearing techniques, involving the feeding of mulberry leaf fortified with Glutamic acid at farm level in Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh & Uttarakhand with 6% gain in cocoon production.
- Large-scale field evaluation of mulberry tractor mounted shoot harvester cum bundling device, with shoot harvesting capacity of 1800-2200 kg/hr has been completed.
- Developed an integrated management package for the management of broad mite (*Polyphagotarsonemus latus*).
- Developed bivoltine thermo-tolerant double hybrid TT21 × TT56 with 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.

- Developed two breeding lines viz., AZO and AZD with high shell content of >23% by utilizing genetic resource from NARO, Japan, for further breeding and development of new breeds.
- Developed egg color sex-limited double hybrids - ESLDH1: (CAOS8)(CAO2C) × (CAD4D)(CAD4S) and ESLDH2: (CBON1)(CAO52N) × (CAD4S)(CBD4D) and tested under On Station Trials. These hybrids produced a higher proportion of male eggs. ESLDH1 recorded an average single cocoon weight of 1.503 g, shell weight of 0.326 g, and Shell ratio of 21.68%, while ESLDH2 showed a SCW:1.321g, SSW: 0.301 g and SR: 22.31%. In 1gram of eggs, 0.687 g were male eggs (yellow colored) with 1102 grains (numbers) i.e., 68.7% and 0.313g (486 grains i.e., 31.3%) were female eggs (grey).
- Identified two SNP markers, Pyx3 and Pyx4 and five bivoltine breeds namely; SK7HH, B. Con4HH, N5HH, HTH10HH & WB1HH. Developed two single hybrids SK7HH X CSR2 and WB1HH & CSR2, which are under field evaluation.
- Applied Genome Editing (CRISPR/Cas9) technology successfully in silkworms in India, resulting in the development of a Nistari mutant line exhibiting 86% survival and an SK7 mutant line showing approximately 77% survival in response to BmBDV infection.
- Identified Seri-based Integrated Farming System models for

enhancing productivity and income in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

4.3.3.3. R&D interventions- Vanya Sector

- Evaluated variations of pest infestation levels, leaf yield potential, accumulation of Growing Degree Days (GDD) and cocoon production across different agro-climatic zones and seasons to determine and recommend the zone-wise suitable pruning date for tasar food plants.
- Carried out vegetative propagation of four improved *Terminalia arjuna* accessions and hybrids. Among them, accessions 102, 123, and hybrid 614×701 recorded the highest survival rates—up to 96% under irrigated conditions and 80–83% under rainfed conditions. In contrast, accession 525 showed the lowest survival rate at 40%. Leaf nutrient analysis further revealed that accessions 123 and 135 demonstrated superior moisture content, overall nutrient status, and particularly higher potassium levels under irrigated conditions
- Identified six ectomycorrhizal fungi with high phosphate solubilization potential (10–54 mg P), elevated acid phosphatase activity (100–200 µg p-nitrophenol/mL/10 min) and the ability to produce growth hormones such as indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) and gibberellic acid (GA)
- Validated the superiority of castor plant “Accession-22” under Primary Yield Trials (PYT) and observed 20% enhancement in leaf yield; the accession is scheduled for further

evaluation through Multi-Location Trials (MLT) in the forthcoming plantation season

- Evaluated the impact of elevated CO₂ and temperature on primary host plants of Muga Silkworms, revealing 45.3–54.8% increase in carbohydrates and 25.9–69.8% rise in total sugars, along with reductions in reducing sugars (15.7%), protein content (14.6–22.1%), amino acids (23.6%), ascorbate content (25.1%) and leaf moisture (4%)
- Identified key pests affecting Tasar silkworm populations, including uzifly, ichneumon fly, reduviid bug, red ants and stink bug, with studies indicating that genetic divergence among populations is partially driven by geographic isolation
- Established five Eri rearing demonstration centers, including one Chawki Rearing Centre (CRC) and four late-age Demonstration Rearing Centres (DRCs) across Banaskantha, Mehsana, Patan, and Sabarkantha districts in Gujarat. Hands-on training was imparted to farmers by brushing 1,000 DFLs, benefiting 200 farmers, and the promotional Eri project yielded 74.23 kg of green cocoons per 100 DFLs
- Evaluated the performance of eri silkworm in Assam and Tamil Nadu, demonstrating the suitability of eri culture beyond traditional areas. Tamil Nadu conditions resulted in higher cocoon yield and better cocoon-to-DFL and DFL-to-DFL ratios compared to Assam
- Evaluated the impact of elevated CO₂ and temperature on Muga silkworms,

revealing 21.1% increase in haemolymph carbohydrate level, along with significant reductions in protein content (33.5%) and lipid content (38.7%); a declining trend in cocoon characteristics was also recorded

- Developed a multiplex PCR for simultaneous detection of Cypovirusantheraea and other viral pathogens in vanya silkworms, along with an effective chemical formulation for its prophylactic management in muga silkworm; cross-transmission studies confirmed AaCPV4 host specificity to Antheraea species
- Validated the formulation for controlling Bacterial Flacherie disease in Muga silkworm and disinfection with the formulation significantly improved Effective Rate of Rearing (ERR) by 36.7% and cocoon yield per DFL by 22.18%
- Conducted rearing of muga silkworm in cooler regions during summer at four locations, including two rearings and grainage in Koraput, Odisha

4.3.3.4. Technologies/products obtained patent/offered for Commercialization

a. Patent granted:

- Method for extraction of A-Linolenic acid on 30.07.2025
- Mulberry leaf health drink with preparation process on 05.12.2025

b. Commercialization:

- Sericilin (M/s. Kalimi Industries, PO. Uttar Dariapur PS, Kaliachak Dist. Malda, 732201) – 25.07.2025-CSB-CSRTI, Berhampore

- Cocoon Cutting Machine for Pupae Separation (Semi-Automatic) (M/s.Excel Matnovus Private L Hootagalli Industrial Area Madhepura, Mysore, Karnataka, India, -570018) –25.07.2025 - CSB-CSRTI, Mysuru
- Egg cleaning and disinfecting machine (M/s. Biosafe Hygiene, #402, Lav Apartment, Hawaii Nagar, Road No. - 2, Ranchi – 834002, Jharkhand) – 25.07.2025 - CSB-CTRTI, Ranchi.
- Motorized Tasar Reeling Charaka (M/s. Biosafe Hygiene, #402, Lav Apartment, Hawaii Nagar, Road No. - 2, Ranchi – 834002, Jharkhand) – 25.07.2025 - CSB-CTRTI, Ranchi
- Nirmool: Silkworm General Eco-friendly Disinfectant, (Anil Industries, 19/1A, 7 Cross, 6 Block, Dr Rajkumar Road, Rajajinagar) - 7/27/2025- CSB-CSRTI-Berhampore
- Mr.Pro: Biological Consortia for Root Rot Management- Solid (M/s. Ag Organicz, #51/5, 2nd Cross Bikasipura Main Road, JC Industrial Area, Yelachenahalli, Bangalore, Karnatak - 560062, India - CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru.
- Method for obtaining purified sericin protein from tasar cocoon cooking water (Santhal Pargana Gram Rachna Sansthan, VIP Colony, Godda, Jharkhand-814133, India)- 09/20/2025 CSB-CTRTI-Ranchi
- Vijetha Supplement Powder: Silkworm Bed Disinfectant (Nuecare Agrovat Private Limited, #03, 1st Floor, 8A Cross, Saptagiri Enclave, Abbigere)- 10/06/2025- CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru
- Poshan -A multi nutrient formulation for correcting the nutrient deficiencies in mulberry (Healthline

Private Limited IS-40, KHB, Industrial Area, Yelahanka, New Town, Bangalore, 560064, Karnataka. 16/4/2025- CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru

- Phyto Ecdysone: Sampoorana (Rainbow Agro-Vet Seri Technologies Pvt. Ltd, 7-129/2C, Jayanagar Colony, Kadapa - 516 002. Andhra Pradesh. 26/11/2025-CSB-CSRTI-Mysuru

4.3.3.5. Product Design Development and Diversification

- Muga Satin fabric woven on power loom and converted into Garments
- Eri silk denim fabrics for Blazer and garments, Eri and Mulberry knits, Eri silk blanket and carpet & Eri silk thermal wear.
- Tasar silk fabric on power looms for bridal dress.
- Pure silk sarees and Fabrics in Chanderi cluster.
- Kanchipuram sarees with Muga silk are designed for replacement of Zari.
- Stain guard and Aroma treated sarees.
- Silk lifestyle products – Ladies purse, bags, socks, gloves, accessories.
- Silk sarees /fabrics printed in Bagh (MP) cluster.
- Products with traditional Lambani artwork.
- Mulberry x Eri blended sarees with Bomkai Design.
- 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 12576 persons (including in-house and industry stakeholders) were covered during 2024-25. During 2025-26 (till December-2025), against of the target of 10940 persons, 8133 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., Krishi Melas cum exhibitions, Farmers’ Field Days, Awareness programmes, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes/ Technology demonstrations, workshops/ seminar/ conference etc. During the year 2025-26, upto end of December-2025, a total of 577 ECPs were organized under sericulture sector and various technologies developed by the CSB R&D institutes were transferred effectively among 34,892 stakeholders, covering pre & post cocoon sectors. A total of 90,172 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)

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.

- **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 through PUSH and PULL SMS services. Mobile numbers received from DOS are updated and receiving SMS messages on daily basis.

- **CSB-GRAMS (Grievance Redress and Monitoring System):** CSB has launched single window Grievance Redressal and Monitoring portal viz. CSB-GRAMS (<https://csbgram.csb.gov.in>)
- exclusively for employees of CSB.



*Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles,
Shri. Pabitra Margherita addressing the
Silk Conference at Bharat Tex 2025*

“Mera Resham Mera Abhiman” – A Mission-Mode Technology Transfer Initiative

Launched on 19 June 2025 by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, *Mera Resham Mera Abhiman (MRMA)* is a focused technology transfer campaign of the Central Silk Board (CSB) designed to bridge the research–field gap in India's sericulture sector. Implemented under a District Adoption Model, MRMA enables direct engagement of CSB scientists with State Departments of Sericulture to ensure structured dissemination of improved silkworm breeds, scientific rearing practices, integrated pest and disease management, and digital monitoring systems. The initiative marks a shift from conventional extension approaches to a scientist-led, data-driven and outcome-oriented framework.

Rolled out in phases across major silk-producing regions, the programme seeks to enhance productivity, improve silk quality, strengthen farmer incomes, and build resilience within the sericulture value chain through real-time supervision and strengthened last-mile support. Since its launch, MRMA has demonstrated significant outreach and institutional coordination:

- **1,432 technology transfer programmes conducted**
- Across **129 districts** in all sericulture-practising States
- With the participation of **128 CSB scientists**
- Benefitting **74,473 farmers and stakeholders**

By institutionalising structured field engagement and accountability, MRMA is positioning India's sericulture sector towards higher efficiency, sustainability, and global competitiveness.



Union Textiles Minister, Shri. Giriraj Singh inaugurating the National Tasar Resham Krishi Mela at CSB-CTRTI, Ranchi

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 centres augment the States' efforts in supplying commercial silkworm seed to farmers. National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO) for mulberry, Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO) for Tasar, and Muga & Eri Silkworm Seed Organization (MESSO) for Muga and Eri have been established to produce and supply basic and commercial seed to the States through its network of basic and commercial seed production centres spread across the country.

The table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2024-25 & 2025-26 (till December 2025):

Particulars	2024-25		2025-26	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt.
				(till Dec-2025)
Mulberry	416.19	338.94	431.65	245.45
Tasar	33.44	36.25	53.12	41.65
Oak Tasar	0.0705	0.19	0.22	0.022
Muga	8.184	7.02	7.69	5.90
Eri	6.40	8.36	7.20	7.43
Total	464.285	390.76	499.88	300.45

Excerpts from Prime Minister Shri. Narendra Modi's address in the 123rd Episode of 'Mann Ki Baat' on 29.06.2025 on Ryndia Silk

My dear countrymen,

“Just as our India is known for its regional, linguistic and cultural diversity; in the same way, diversity of arts, crafts and skills is also a great quality of our country. Whichever area you visit, you will get to know about some local specialities of that place. We often talk about such unique products of the country in 'Mann Ki Baat'. One such product is Eri Silk of Meghalaya. It has received the GI Tag a few days ago. Eri Silk is like a heritage for Meghalaya. The tribes here, especially the people of the Khasi community, have preserved it for generations and have also enriched it with their skills. This silk has many specialities that make it different from other fabrics. Its most special feature is the way it is made. The silkworms that make this silk are not killed to obtain it, hence it is also called Ahimsa Silk.

Nowadays, the demand for such products is rising rapidly in the world, which do not involve violence and do not have any ill effect on nature, hence, Eri Silk of Meghalaya is a perfect product for the global market. Another special feature is that this silk keeps you warm in winters and cool in summers. This quality makes it suitable for most places. The women of Meghalaya are now taking this heritage forward on a larger scale through Self Help Groups. I congratulate the people of Meghalaya on Eri Silk getting the GI-Tag. I would also appeal to all of you to try out clothes made from Eri Silk... and yes, you must always remember Khadi, handloom handicraft, Vocal for Local. If customers buy only products made in India and traders sell only products made in India, the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' will be infused with new energy.”

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 31.12.2025) 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”, to ensure the 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 2024-25 & 2025-26 (till December-2025) is given below:

Particulars	2024-2025		2025-26	
	Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt. (till Dec-2025)
Total No. of new Members enrolled	400	515	500	475
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	45	43.45	50	41.04
Awareness Programmes/ Exhibition/ Fairs/ Workshop/ Road shows	850	750	1000	567

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 organized during 2025-26 are as follows:

Silk Mark Expo conducted by SMOI, New Delhi Chapter at Aga Khan Hall from 11th to 17th August 2025.

- Silk Mark Expo conducted by SMOI, New Delhi Chapter at Dehradun from 23rd to 28th September 2025
- Silk Mark Expo conducted by SMOI, Guwahati Chapter at Guwahati from 9th to 13th September 2025
- Silk Mark Expo conducted by SMOI, Bengaluru Chapter at Karnataka Chitrakala Parishath, Bengaluru from 4th to 9th December 2025



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 2024-25 and 2025-26 (till December-2025) are given below:

Sr. No.	Programmes of CSB	(Rs. in crore)			
		2024-25	2025-26	Allocation (RE Approved)	Expnd. (till Dec-2025)
	Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry)				
1.	Research, Development, Training & IT Initiatives	885.56 (*)	885.56 (*)	814.34 (\$)	583.79 (\$)
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	14.25
	TSP	35.00	35.00	35.00	26.25
	Grand Total	945.56	945.56	854.34	624.29

(*)-During 2024-25, the allocation & expenditure of Rs.945.56 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 500.00 crore

(\$)-For the financial year 2025-26, the allocation Rs. 854.34 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 486.00 crore & expenditure of Rs. 624.29 crore upto December 2025 includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs. 352.54 crore

4.3.8. Implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Silk Samagra Scheme 2025-26 (upto December 2025)

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 2025-26. Upto December-2025, Rs.14.25 Crores have been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu,

West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir 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 2025-26, 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-2025, Rs. 15.00 crores have been released to Assam, BTC, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim State under NET and Rs.11.25 crores have been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir under TSP for implementation of beneficiary-oriented components of Silk Samagra-2 scheme.

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 2024-25, under convergence programme states have submitted 8,144 projects, of which 8,102 projects worth Rs. 776.58 Crores were sanctioned and Rs. 437.25 Crores of funds were released to the state for sericulture sector. During the current year 2025-26, upto November-2025, 188 projects worth of Rs. 207.69 crore sanctioned and Rs. 69.35 crore were released to states.

Inauguration of EKTA Meghalaya and an Integrated Textile Tourism Centre (ITTC) at Nongpoh, Meghalaya - a landmark step for Meghalaya's textile future

Union Minister of Textiles, Shri Giriraj Singh, inaugurated EKTA Meghalaya (Exhibition-cum-Knowledge Sharing for Textiles Advantage) and the Integrated Textile Tourism Centre (ITTC) at Nongpoh, Meghalaya, marking a significant milestone for the State's textile sector. The event, attended by Shri Pabitra Margherita, Shri Metbah Lyngdoh and senior officials including Member Secretary, Central Silk Board, showcased a collaborative initiative between the Ministry of Textiles and the Government of Meghalaya. ITTC, conceived as an immersive cultural and skill hub, highlighted Meghalaya's rich textile heritage, particularly Eri silk, while EKTA Meghalaya brought together Silk, Handloom, Handicrafts, Jute and Technical Textiles on a unified platform for innovation, knowledge exchange and market linkages. The Ministers underscored the North-East's potential in Eri and Muga silk, artisan empowerment, value addition and technology-driven growth



Union Minister of Textiles, Shri. Giriraj Singh at the Inauguration of EKTA (Exhibition-cum-Knowledge Sharing for Textiles Advantage), Meghalaya

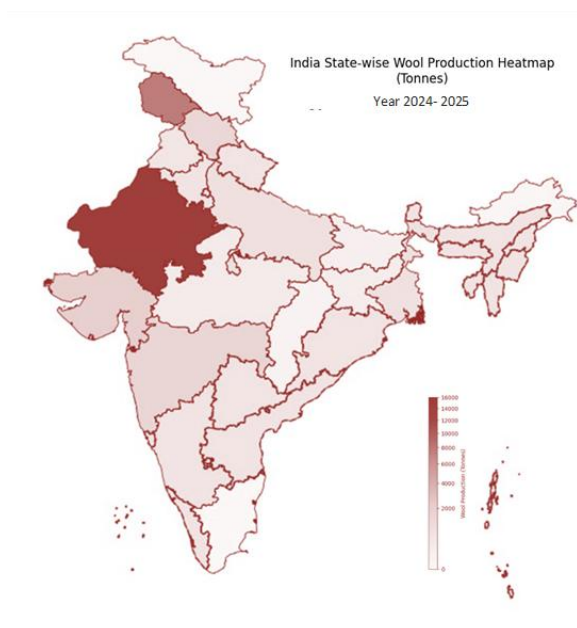


Seri-Eco Tourism Project Launched at Manasbal to Promote Silk Heritage and Rural Livelihoods

Union Textiles Secretary Smt. Neelam Shami Rao inaugurated India's first Seri-Eco Tourism project at the Central Silk Board's P4 Basic Seed Farm in Manasbal, Ganderbal, themed "Soil to Silk – A Journey into Heritage, Nature & Livelihood." The initiative transforms the scenic farm into an immersive agro-ecotourism destination showcasing the entire silk value chain, from mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing to cocoon reeling and weaving, while promoting sustainable development, heritage awareness, and rural livelihoods. Attended by senior officials from the Ministry of Textiles, Central Silk Board, and the J&K Government, the project aims to generate employment, empower local communities especially women and youth and provide artisans a platform to improve incomes. Envisioned as a national model for converting scientific institutions into self-sustaining tourism hubs, the site also houses India's only Temperate Mulberry Germplasm Bank, conserving 150 mulberry genotypes from 17 countries, making it both a tourist attraction and a knowledge centre for the silk sector.

4.4 Wool & Woollen Textiles

India State-wise wool production



4.4.1. Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

The Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, was constituted in July 1987, with its headquarters in Jodhpur, Rajasthan. The Board is registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1958. CWDB serves as the nodal agency of the Ministry of Textiles for implementing the wool sector scheme, namely the Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), in all wool-producing States during the 15th Finance Commission period.

4.4.2. Plan Budget

To develop the wool sector, the Ministry of Textiles approved the rationalisation and continuation of the Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) through an SFC Note for implementation during the 15th Finance Commission period (2021–22 to 2025–26), with a total outlay of ₹126 crore.

For FY 2025–26, a budget allocation of ₹25.80 crore was made, against which ₹11.90 crore has been incurred up to 31 December 2025 under implementation of the IWDP by the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB).

A. Details of Schemes under Implementation:

The Ministry of Textiles is implementing the Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), approved by the Standing Finance Committee on 15 June 2021 under the Central Sector Scheme, to strengthen the entire wool value chain through marketing support, processing infrastructure, human resource development, branding, research and development, and focused Pashmina sector interventions. The brief of IWDP schemes are as under-

i) Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS)

The Wool Marketing Scheme supports raw wool procurement through a Revolving Fund, an e-marketing portal, strengthened marketing infrastructure, formation of wool producer groups, and organization of woollen expos, ensuring remunerative prices and improved market access for wool growers and artisans. An amount of ₹70.29 lakh has been utilised under this component during FY 2025–26 (up to 31 December 2025).

ii) Wool Processing Scheme (WPS)

The Wool Processing Scheme supports the establishment of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) equipped with modern wool-processing machinery, wool-testing

facilities, bale-pressing units, and sheep-shearing machines to enhance quality, value addition, and domestic wool utilisation. An amount of ₹392.00 lakh has been utilised under this component during FY 2025–26 (up to 31 December 2025).

iii) Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities (HRD)

This component focuses on skill development, technology training, stakeholder consultations, R&D initiatives, branding of Indian wool products, and operation of key institutional facilities, including the Wool Testing Centre at Bikaner and the Training Centre at Kullu. An amount of ₹329.25 lakh has been utilised under this component during FY 2025–26 (up to 31 December 2025).

iv) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS)

The Pashmina Wool Development Scheme aims to improve the socio-economic conditions of Pashmina nomads through marketing support, infrastructure development, predator-proof shelters, processing facilities, branding and testing mechanisms, and promotion of value addition in Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir. An amount of ₹168.51 lakh has been utilised under this component during FY 2025–26 (up to 31 December 2025).

Under the scheme following major projects have been sanctioned to different implementing agencies in the UT of Ladakh-

- Facilities for identification of Pashmina products through DNA analysers have been established at Leh in the Union Territory of Ladakh and at Srinagar in the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir.
- A revolving fund of ₹400 lakh has been provided to the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir for the procurement of Pashmina wool from Ladakh.
- A grant of ₹200 lakh has been provided for the procurement and distribution of portable tents to Pashmina nomads.
- A grant of ₹300 lakh has been provided for the procurement and distribution of predator-proof corrals with LED lighting for nomads.
- Fodder lands have been developed at Upshi, Leh, Zaskar, and Kumbathang in the Kargil district of the Union Territory of Ladakh.
- The Board has sanctioned a Common Facility Centre (CFC) for Pashmina wool processing to the District Industries Centre (DIC), Leh, to strengthen local value addition and processing capacity.

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 2024-25 (April-24 to November -24) and 2025-26 up to 30th November 2025 is given below:

Products	2024-25 (April 24 to November -24) Rs. in Cr.	2025-26 (April 25 to November 25) Rs. in Cr.
RMG Wool	1020.80	1155.54
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups etc.	894.99	974.25
Carpet Handmade (Excluding Silk)	8272.20	8151.02
Total	10187.99	10314.81
Increase/Decrease	1.25% increased	

Waste Wool to High-Value Keratin – ICAR–NINFET, Kolkata

Nearly 10% of India’s wool production consists of coarse-grade fibre with limited textile use. Recognising that wool contains approximately 95% keratin – a valuable protein widely used in cosmetics and pharmaceuticals – ICAR–NINFET developed an eco-friendly microbial extraction process to convert waste wool into high-quality keratin.

The process was successfully scaled to a 100L pilot-scale bioreactor, enabling keratin extraction within 8–10 days while maintaining protein integrity. Unlike conventional chemical extraction methods, the microbial pathway minimises environmental pollution and enhances product quality.

The extracted keratin was formulated into a Keratin-Fortified Hair Nourishing Oil, validated against BIS standards. With an estimated production cost of approximately ₹1000 per kg of keratin, the technology demonstrates strong commercialisation potential and establishes a circular bio-economy model by converting low-value waste wool into high-value cosmetic ingredients.

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 five import markets are Australia, New Zealand, Turkey, Syria, China etc. The import of raw wool, woollen yarn, fabrics & made-ups and readymade garments during 2024-25 (April-24 to

November -24) and 2025-26 up to 30th November 2025 is given below:

Import of Raw Wool

2024-25 (April-24 to November -24)		2025-26 (April,25 to November 25)	
Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore	Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore
73.93	1225.32	74.03	1330.01

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups etc.

2024-25 (April-24 to November -24)	2025-26 (April,25 to November, 25)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
629.39	571.61

Import of RMG

2024-25 (April-24 to November -24)	2025-26 (April,25 to November, 25)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
211.86	151.74

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

4.4.3 Wool Related Initiatives

4.4.3.1. Institutional Strengthening and Project Approvals

The Project Committee approved 11 projects amounting to ₹153.35 lakh, while additional projects worth ₹344.76 lakh were recommended to the Technical Committee for consideration. In December 2025, the 14th Project Committee meeting approved further projects worth ₹251.24 lakh. These approvals significantly strengthened implementation momentum under the Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) and facilitated timely execution across states.

4.4.3.2. Expansion of Wool Marketing and Revolving Fund Mechanisms

Efforts were undertaken to strengthen organised wool marketing through revolving fund mechanisms and infrastructure support. Proposals for revolving funds for the procurement of sheep wool in Jammu & Kashmir were processed. Construction of grading and collection centres at Ranebennur and Hospet in Karnataka was approved to improve scientific grading, aggregation, and direct market linkage for wool growers.

4.4.3.3 Modernisation of Wool Processing Infrastructure

Common Facility Centres were approved for the production of nonwoven rolls from coarse wool at MSGDC, Pune, and for cost-effective organic agromulch at IJIRA, Kolkata. A nonwoven machine line was procured at CSWRI, Avikanagar, along with bale press machines and testing equipment at various institutions. These interventions are aimed at modernising processing infrastructure and enhancing domestic utilisation of indigenous wool.

4.4.3.4 Promotion of Machine Sheep Shearing and Quality Improvement

On 21 July 2025, 50 sheep shearing machines were distributed in Kutch, Gujarat, to promote mechanised shearing practices. Alongside this, Karnataka Sheep and Wool Development Corporation procured 13 additional shearing machines at a cost of ₹39 lakh. Training programmes on machine sheep shearing were conducted in August and November 2025 at Kargil, and in November 2025 at CSWRI, Avikanagar, thereby

improving fibre quality and enhancing returns to shepherds.

4.4.3.5 Skill Development and Artisan Support

Skill development initiatives were undertaken throughout the year to strengthen the decentralised wool sector. Short-term training programmes on woollen item manufacturing were conducted by the IICT, Srinagar, and the NINFET, Kolkata. Additional batches were completed in Srinagar, Murshidabad, and Kargil. On 9 September 2025, 100 carpet looms were distributed to weavers in Srinagar to enhance production capacity and income generation.

4.4.3.6 Branding, Certification and Industry Consultation

A stakeholder meeting on the development of the Pashmina Mark was held in Srinagar on 9 September 2025, while an industry consultation was held in Bikaner on 29 August 2025. Under the Kaleen Mark project, valued at ₹129.99 lakh, logo development was completed, and implementation of an RFID-enabled digital traceability system was initiated. These measures aim to ensure product authenticity, strengthen certification mechanisms, and enhance the global positioning of Indian wool products.



CWDB Pavilion at Bharat Tex 2025

4.4.3.7 Development of the Pashmina Sector in Ladakh

160 small tools were procured for distribution in the Union Territory of Ladakh, and support was extended for predator-proof corrals equipped with LED lighting. During the year, fodder land development progressed at Upshi, where solar-powered irrigation and micro-irrigation systems were installed, and at Khumbathang in Kargil, where 60 per cent of land preparation and irrigation channel work was completed. These interventions are designed to improve livestock productivity and the socio-economic conditions of Pashmina nomadic communities.

4.4.3.8 Research, Innovation and Laboratory Strengthening

Laboratory infrastructure was strengthened during the year through the procurement of a spectrophotometer, a drape meter, and humidifier equipment. In November 2025, NINFET successfully completed a research project on extracting keratin from coarse wool and developed value-added products, such as cream and hair oil, that meet BIS benchmarks. These initiatives promote innovation, quality assurance, and improved utilization of coarse indigenous wool.

4.4.3.9 Wool Village Pilot and Cluster-Based Development

In 2025, the Board initiated pilot “Wool Village” projects in Bikaner and Kutch through Memoranda of Understanding with implementing agencies. Financial assistance was released to support cluster-based value addition, skill development, and localised processing. This model seeks to integrate production, processing, and marketing at the grassroots level.

4.4.3.10 Market Development, Global Outreach and Financial Position

Provisions were incorporated for participation in international fairs under the Market Development and Global Positioning component to enhance export competitiveness. Sheep Melas were organized in December 2025 at Pithoragarh and Uttarkashi to strengthen outreach and stakeholder engagement. During the year, additional fund requirements were projected to complete ongoing infrastructure and capital projects, reflecting the expanding scope of interventions in the wool sector.

Chintan Shivir on Indian Wool Sector Charts Roadmap for Growth and Value Chain Strengthening

A one-day Chintan Shivir on “Challenges, Opportunities and Future Prospects of the Indian Wool Sector” was organised at Avikanagar, Rajasthan by the Central Wool Development Board in collaboration with ICAR–CSWRI, under the chairpersonship of Textiles Secretary Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, with Smt. Padmini Singla as Guest of Honour. The event saw broad participation from central and state governments, research bodies, industry, start-ups, and NGOs, with four technical sessions addressing key issues across sheep rearing, wool production, pre-processing, R&D, sustainability, value addition, CFCs, and marketing. Emphasis was placed on developing wool as an integrated value chain, promoting collectives and public-private initiatives, and addressing region-specific challenges. Major recommendations included strengthening pre-processing infrastructure, establishing Centres of Excellence for branding, creating economically viable CFCs, boosting R&D, and enhancing branding of Indian wool products. The programme also featured a technology exhibition displaying sheep breeds, wool products, technical textiles, and innovations, underscoring the sector’s potential for modernization and inclusive growth.



CHAPTER – V

Manufacturing in Textiles

5.1. 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 restructured and the Restructured TUF scheme (RTUFS) was implemented w.e.f. 28.04.2011 to 31.03.2012.

5.3 The Scheme was revised further as Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS) w.e.f.

01.04.2012 and implemented till 12January 2016.

5.4. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)

5.4.1. ATUFS was introduced on 13th January 2016 and was 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 entities with a view to ensure improving coverage of the scheme across MSME players. Additionally, higher rate of subsidy was 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 could be benefitted. Rates and ceilings 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	15% subject to an upper limit of Rs.30 crore

Sl. No.	Segment	Rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS)
	Garmenting and Technical Textiles category is more than 50% of the eligible project cost.	
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

5.4.2 The objectives of ATUFS are as 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.

5.4.3 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, 12925 subsidy applications/applicants, covering projected investment of Rs. 65603.2 crore and provisional subsidy value of Rs. 4724.85 crore have availed ATUFS benefit till date. No UID has been generated after 31.03.2022 and currently only committed liabilities are being cleared.

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

- Financial Power has been delegated to Textile Commissioner to release subsidy upto Rs.5.0 crore directly to the units
- To improve transparency, status of claims/ cases is made accessible from iTUFS portal to the claimants.

- c. A dedicated grievance module has also been created on iTUFS portal.
- d. Regular engagement with stakeholders through Technical Advisory cum Monitoring Committee (TAMC) as well as Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC)
- e. Special drives to expedite pace of clearance under ATUFS/TUFS by creating additional verticals in the Office of Textile Commissioner.
- f. Outreach camps have been arranged in regions with more pendency to increase the pace of clearance under ATUFS cases.
- g. Regular reviews have been held at Ministry level and resolution of grievances through daily VC with the units.

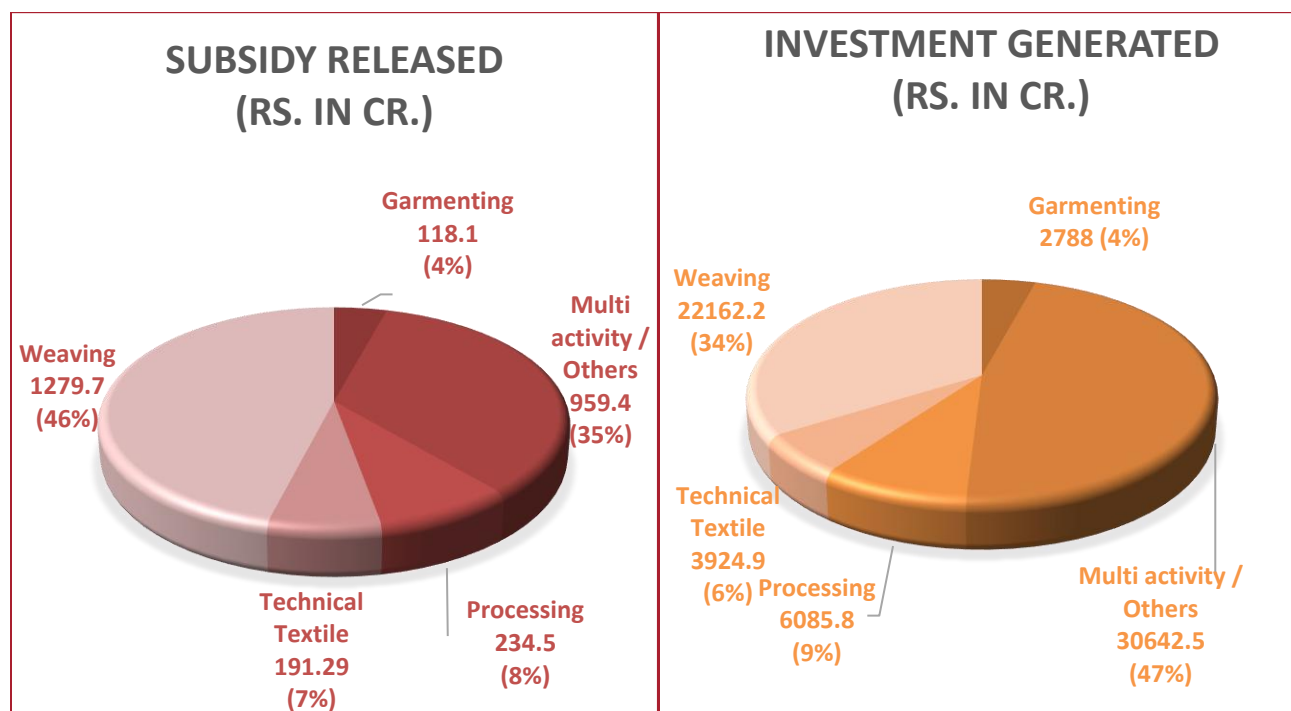
5.5 Outcomes and Achievements of ATUFS: As a result of the above steps, Ministry has settled almost all ATUFS cases in this Financial Year. Outcomes and achievements observed under ATUFS are as below:

Object	Outcome under ATUFS
No. of Application	12925
Investment catalyzed	₹66,000 crore
Subsidy disbursed	₹2,783 crore
Incentive-to-investment ratio	1:24

- a) Incentive-to-investment ratio from ATUFS, improved over earlier versions of TUFS, increasing significantly from the previous level of 1:16.
- b) ATUFS has catalyzed investment of about ₹66,000 crore against subsidy disbursement of ₹2,783 crore, improving the incentive-to-investment ratio to 1:24, as compared to 1:16 under earlier TUFS.
- c) Additional employment of ~3.4 lakh was generated, of which 33% are women and 10% belong to SC/ST categories.
- d) The scheme had a strong MSME focus, with MSME:Non-MSME ratio of 89:11.
- e) Sustainability gains were achieved by supporting over 1 lakh water-saving technology machines & adoption of oil and gas-fired boilers.
- f) Energy efficiency improved through installation of 1,117 energy-saving machines.
- g) NITI Aayog Impact Assessment (2021) highlighted cost reduction and improvement in product quality is attributable to ATUFS.
- h) Around 80% of total investment in the textile sector during the last 10 years emerged from TUFS/ATUFS support.
- i) Export performance improved for 75% of ATUFS beneficiaries with Technical Textiles segment showing the highest positive response (82%).
- j) The scheme led to significant overall improvements, with most units reporting safer workplaces due to upgraded and safer machineries, higher energy efficiency, improved

capacity utilization and enhanced backward and forward integration driven by expansion and process upgrades.

- I. As far as segment wise progress under ATUFS is concerned, investment generated from GoI support is depicted in pie chart given below:



5.5.1 Budget Allocation under TUFs:



5.6 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. Performance years commences from financial year 2024-25 to 2028-29. The incentive is provided to the companies under the scheme on achieving the threshold investment and threshold turnover and thereafter incremental turnover from 2nd year onwards.

The Scheme has been modified to include the following key revisions, vide notification dated 09.10.2025:

- a. Addition of 8 new HSN codes for MMF Apparel and 9 new HSN codes for MMF Fabrics in the list of eligible notified products under the Scheme.
- b. Relaxation in the condition of setting up new company to become eligible for availing benefit under the Scheme.
- c. Reduction in minimum threshold of investment from Rs.300 crore to Rs.150 crore in Part-1 and Rs.100 crore to Rs.50 crore in Part-2.
- d. Reduction in incremental turnover Criteria for incentive from earlier 25% to 10%.

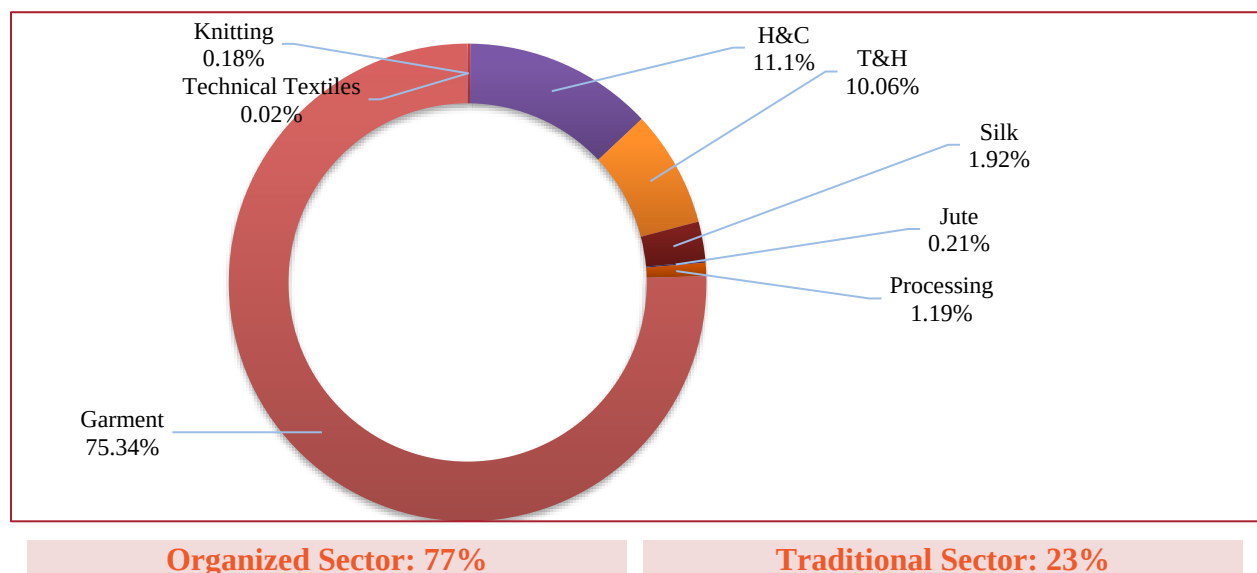
CHAPTER – VI

Human Resources Development and Capacity Building

6.1. Scheme for Training and Capacity Building (Samarth)

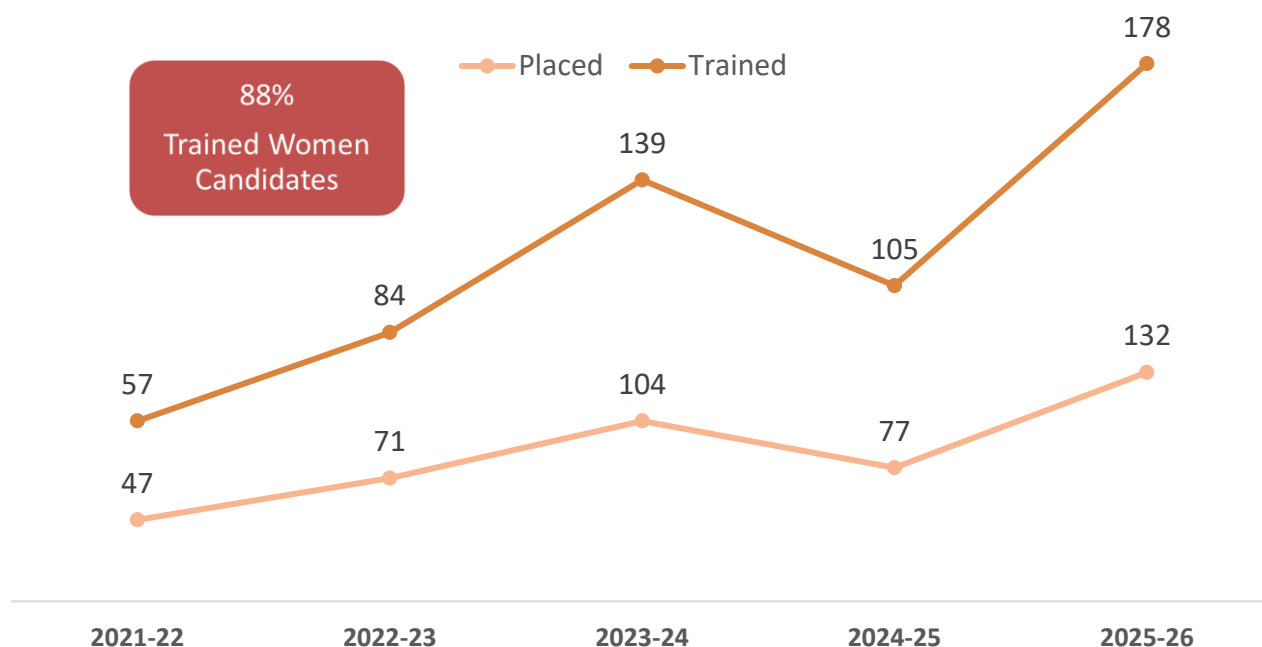
Ministry of Textiles is implementing demand driven and placement-oriented skilling programme called Samarth- Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector, for the entire value chain of the textiles sector (excluding spinning and weaving in organized sector which are being trained under Pradhan Mantri 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.

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.

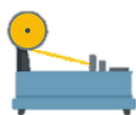


The Samarth Scheme ensures compassionate, nationwide coverage for skill development across the textile and apparel value chain, reaching urban centres as well as remote areas. At the district level more than 440 districts are covered with deliberately includes 66 Aspirational Districts, prioritizing communities with the greatest development needs by removing access barriers, converging resources, and delivering demand-driven, placement-oriented training so that every eligible individual regardless of location or background has a fair opportunity to build skills, secure dignified employment, and improve household livelihoods.

Year Wise Progress (in thousands)



Samarth has been implemented across 28 states and 7 UTs through 325 textile industry/Industry association, 28 central/state government agencies and 5 sectoral organization.



In the Samarth scheme, Implementing Partners are committed organisation that walks alongside trainees creating a safe, respectful learning environment, providing skilled trainers and necessary resources, gently guiding candidates through selection and assessment, and offering ongoing support so each person's dignity and potential are honoured. Implementing partners attend to individual needs, remove barriers to participation, and work tirelessly to turn skills into meaningful opportunities. The scheme's delivery is largely driven by industry and industrial associations, whose active involvement helps ensure training matches real job needs, offers hands-on exposure, and opens pathways to sustainable,

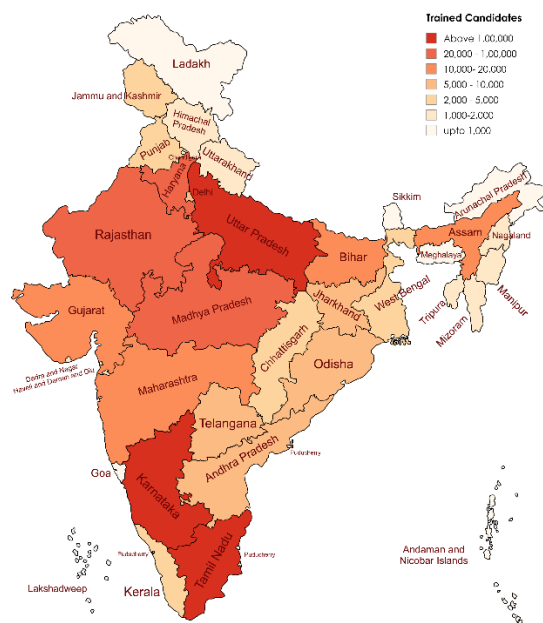
dignified employment together, implementing partners and industry strive to transform hope into lasting livelihoods for every trainee.

As on 31st December 2025, 5.75 lakh candidates have been trained, with 4.31 Lakh candidates (75%) secured employment. The scheme also emphasizes women's employment, with 88% of trained candidates being women. The Samarth Scheme has been extended until March 2026, ensuring continued skill development in the textile sector.

6.1.1 Traditional Sector

The Traditional Sector under the Samarth Scheme recognises and cherishes the skills of artisans and weavers, and training is delivered through recognised sectoral organisations such as Handloom, Handicraft,

Silk, Wool and Jute. Samarth Scheme actively safeguarding artisans' dignity and cultural heritage by working closely with sectoral organisations. The Scheme aims to revive traditional crafts, strengthen community resilience, and create sustainable, dignified employment opportunities for artisans and workers across traditional textile segments.



6.1.2 Progress of implementation of Samarth



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

6.1.1.2 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.

6.2.1.3 Further, the implementation framework had been reviewed and it was decided to implement the training programme only through State Government

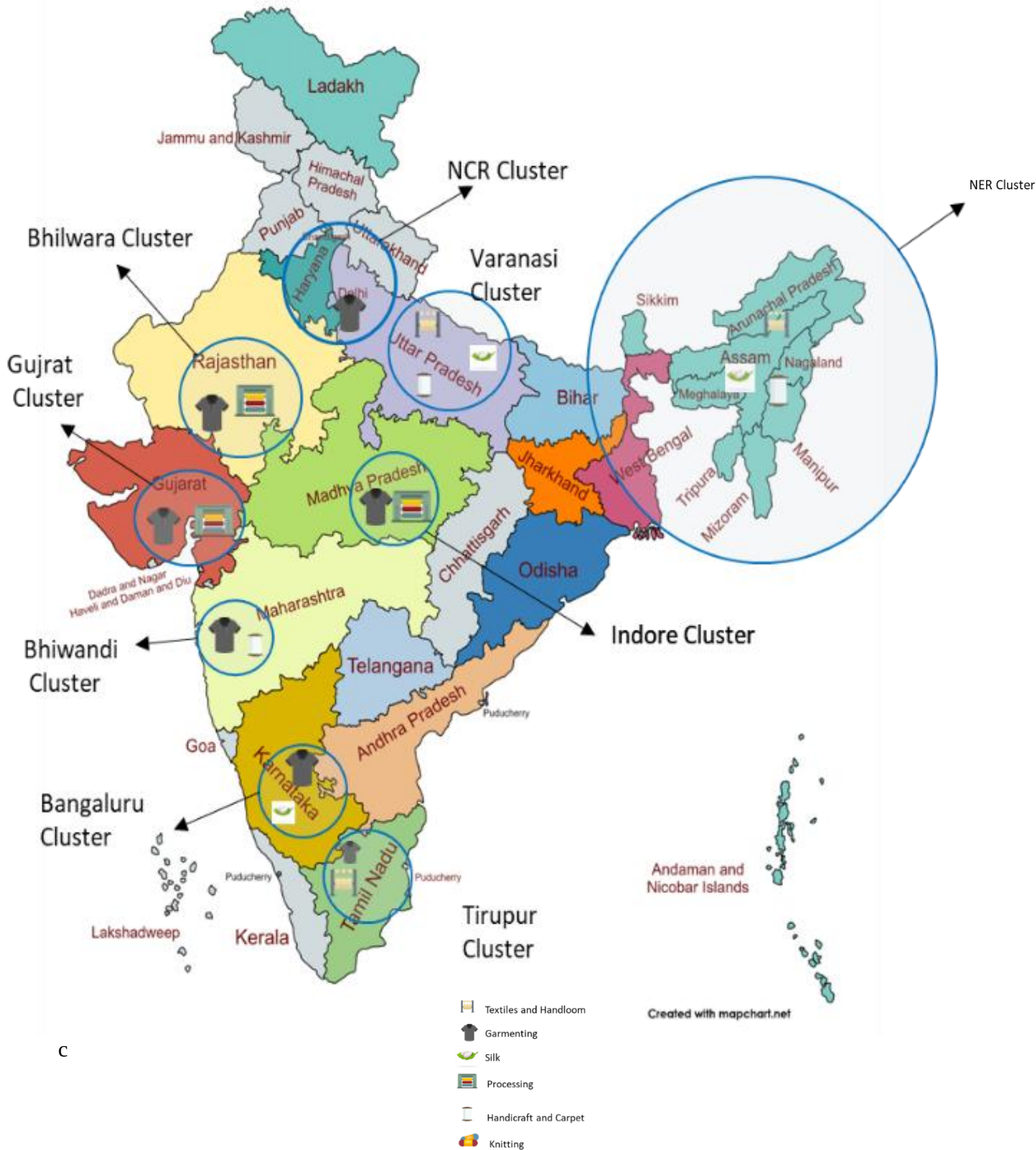


Agencies, Sectoral Organizations of Ministry of Textiles (MoT), Textile industry units and Industry associations. Also, it was decided that the implementing partners should own the requisite infrastructure for the respective courses for direct implementation of the training programme and no back to back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

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

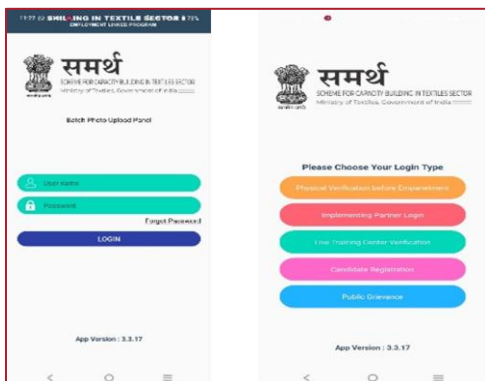
Training Centres proposed by the implementing partners are to be physically verified through dedicated Government agencies for ensuring adequacy of requisite infrastructure as per the protocol adopted for each course under the scheme. A total of 120 NSQF aligned courses implemented through textile industry /industries associations, State Government agencies and sectoral organizations of MoT.

Major Clusters



C

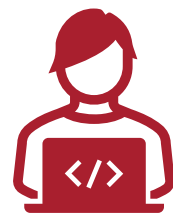
- An End-to-End Digitized process for empanelment and monitoring.
- Implementing partners with the mandatory placement of Trainees - 70% for entry level & 90% for Upskilling under mainstream sector, Self-employment for sectoral organizations.
- A mobile app for physical verification of the training centers 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 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 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.



- To broad base the panel, 162 new Implementing Partners were empaneled through RFP which was floated in the month of February 2023 and another in December 2024 for the empanelment of new

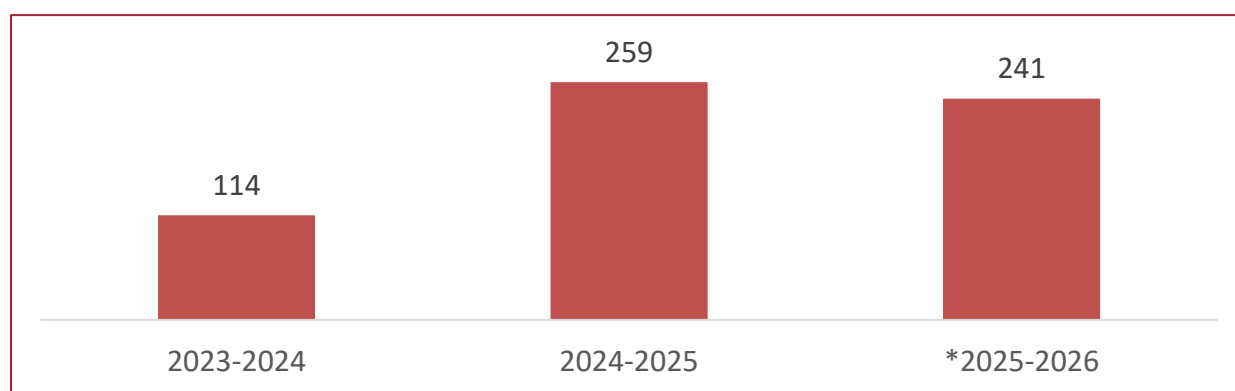
Implementing Partners from industry and industry associations and central/ state government agencies to conduct training under the Samarth Scheme

6.1.3 Status of Budget Utilization

Year-wise utilization of funds is as below:

As on 19th February 2026

(Rs. In crores)



*FY 2025-26 Rs.259 Cr. expected till 31st March 2026

6.1.4 Mid-Term Evaluation of SAMARTH scheme

The Ministry conducted the mid-term evaluation study of Samarth scheme in the year 2025 through Textile Committee and the major findings of this evaluation are as follows:

47% of implementing agencies are in urban areas, 43% in rural areas, and the rest in semi-urban areas

Infrastructural arrangements for persons with disabilities and lab for skill development are available in 88% of implementing agencies

Around 79% of entry level trainees' monthly earnings have increased significantly

Around 86% of entry level trainees believed that it helped in the growth of their self confidence

79.3% of the trainees think that it helped in gaining skill validation, 41.6% of trainees said it enhanced creditability, and 61% of trainees said it increased salary

All training centres follow the AEBAS attendance in their centres

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.

6.1.5 Dynamic Engagement & Monitoring Initiatives

The EKTA Exhibition-cum-Knowledge Sharing Event in Shimla, organized by the Government of Himachal, celebrated India's rich textile heritage. Director Samarth provided an insightful overview of the SAMARTH scheme, highlighting its extensive outreach and achievements in Himachal Pradesh by bridging skill gaps and driving sustainable growth. Industry partners emphasized the role of scheme in building a skilled workforce, generating employment, and developing technological innovation.

Events like Bharat Tex 2025 further exemplify how innovative training programmes under SAMARTH are creating transformative impacts in workforce skill enhancement, employment generation, and overall industry modernization.



Honorable Minister of Textile with Beneficiaries Interaction

Recently, an interactive session was convened with the Honorable Minister of Textiles, uniting key implementing partners and beneficiaries in a vibrant dialogue. This session served as an invaluable platform for stakeholders to share insights, reflect on the progress of the SAMARTH Scheme, and candidly discuss both challenges and emerging opportunities.



Honorable Minister of Textile with Industry Partners

During the session, industry representatives provided a comprehensive overview of the scheme's achievements, emphasizing its role in bridging skill gaps and driving sustainable growth. Their perspectives highlighted how the initiative is transforming the textile sector by nurturing a skilled workforce and stimulating employment.

Looking ahead, SAMARTH represents a milestone in our nation's journey toward a resilient and globally competitive textile sector. This visionary initiative, built on strong financial backing, modern technological frameworks, and unwavering quality standards, not only bridges critical skill gaps but also empowers diverse communities especially women to redefine their future. As a beacon of innovative training and inclusive growth, SAMARTH beautifully marries the rich heritage of traditional craftsmanship with the promise of modern excellence, paving the way for a vibrant, secure, and prosperous tomorrow

Success Story



Candidate Overview

Name- Ravindra	Name of IP- Pearl Apparels Pvt. Ltd.
Fathers Name- Shri Raju	TC Location- Sector 37, Gurgaon (PAPL-BSA-01)
Domicile District- Jhansi, UP	Trade of Training- Garment (SMO-TC GMT-06)
Contact No.- 6386194813	Period of Training – 20.02.2025 to 31.03.2025
Current Employer- Matrix Design I.P.L.	Batch ID- 27505
Current Income- Rs. 18,000/-	
Employment Location- Mohammadpur, Gurgaon	

Mr. Ravindra, a young man from Bundelkhand whose father worked as a daily wager, faced the hardship of leaving school early and migrating to Gurgaon in search of work; with gentle encouragement from a mobilizer at Pearl Apparels Training Centre he joined the Samarth programme and received placement-linked training as a Sewing Machine Operator. Supported by the centre, he moved from uncertainty to steady employment his wages increase from **Rs.13,000** to **Rs.18,000** per month, and with benefits and overtime he earned over **Rs.1,00,000** in seven months. He also encouraged his wife to train and join the same workplace, and together their family income now exceeds **Rs. 30,000** per month, bringing financial stability, improved housing, and renewed confidence. Ravindra’s journey not only restored dignity to his household but inspired many in his native area to pursue training, creating a wider ripple of hope and sustainable livelihoods.

Testimony

“Samarth Scheme of Ministry of Textiles has given me opportunity to get my first job easily, while getting proper knowledge and skills for various job roles. I also learnt many personality development aspects. I got job and placement support from my training center team. Today, I also helped my wife to take this training and get placed in same company. I am thankful to Ministry of Textiles and Pearl Apparels Team for ensuring double income for my family.”

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



Name of the IP: **RAHUL FASHIONS PRIVATE LIMITED** (Batch ID: 38794)
TC Name: **RAHUL FASHIONS B-4** (TC ID: 19811)



Name of the IP: **Central Silk Board** (Batch ID: 36367)
TC Name: **CSB-Poris Avaran Foundation, Titabor** (TC ID: 21445)

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 pan India presence through its 19 campuses and 01 extension centre. 20th campus will start functioning at Raipur from Academic Session 2026-27 commencing July 2026.

Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Daman
Delhi	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra
Kannur	Kolkata	Mumbai	Patna	Panchkula
Rarbareli	Shillong	Srinagar	Varansi	Nava Raipur

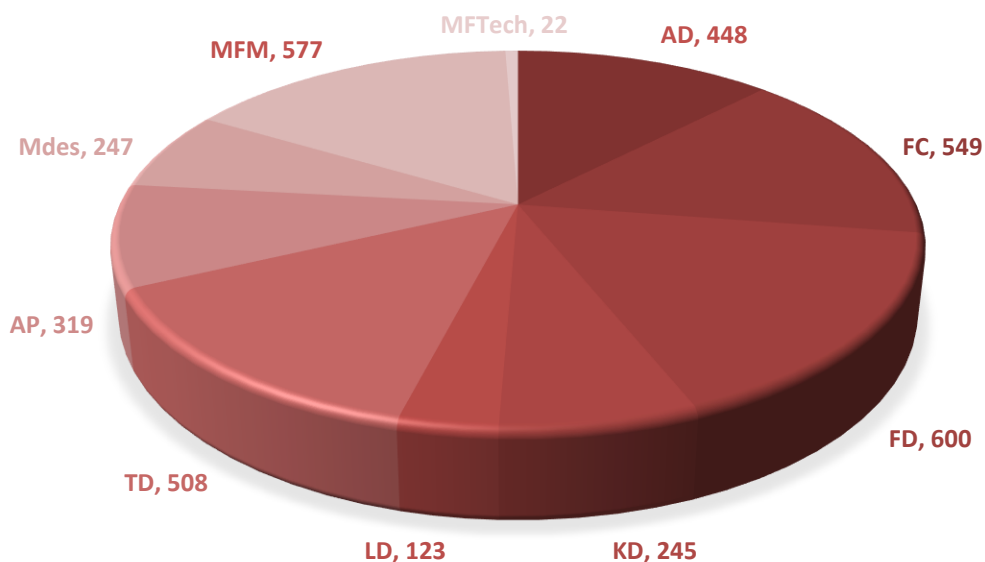
NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion and design education. The Institute's vision embraces challenges and provides the impetus in setting highest academic standards. Offering an Industry-Academia interface that provides a leading-edge learning experience for the students, helps in building 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 2025

Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the graduating students. In 2025, Convocation ceremonies were organized campus-wise to confer degrees to 3,638 UG and PG students. The Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees have been conferred to six scholars in 2025. The Campus wise and programme wise break up of students graduated in 2025 from NIFT is depicted below.

CONVOCATION 2025 - UG AND PG





6.2.2 Student Development Programme

The Student Development Programme at all NIFT campuses is designed to promote a well-rounded and enriching student experience that extends beyond the classroom. The programme encourages students to engage in a wide range of physical, academic, and artistic pursuits. These activities are not only complementary to the academic curriculum but are also essential for fostering creativity, building interpersonal skills, and promoting well-being.

Fashion Spectrum 2025

Fashion Spectrum is the flagship annual cultural festival celebrated with great enthusiasm across all NIFT campuses. As a vibrant showcase of student talent and creativity, Fashion Spectrum 2025 witnessed an eclectic mix of cultural, social, and literary activities, reflecting the diversity and dynamism of NIFT's student community. The 2025 festival featured design competitions, personality development

workshops, street plays, debates, and performances by renowned celebrities, DJs, and artists. Blood donation camps and various social awareness drives were also undertaken. The event brought together industry professionals, faculty, students from NIFT, and participants from other reputed institutions, creating a convergence of talent and ideas.

6.2.3 Converge 2025

Converge is NIFT's prestigious annual inter-campus cultural and sports meet, aimed at strengthening the spirit of camaraderie and unity among students from different campuses and reinforcing the concept of 'One NIFT, One Alma Mater'.



It is a celebration of talent, athleticism, and shared identity across the NIFT community allowing students to interact with peers from different campuses, learn from each other, and build long-lasting friendships.

In 2025, NIFT Kannur hosted Converge from 7th to 9th October, in which over 950 students (50 from each of the 19 campuses) participated in an array of sporting competitions, cultural performances, and interactive sessions.

6.2.4 Consultancy Projects undertaken by NIFT

NIFT undertakes consultancy projects with various Government and Non-Government organizations. These projects provide exposure to faculty and offer experiential learning opportunities to students. They benefit various stakeholders by upgrading technical skills and adding design value. Details of some major and high impact consultancy projects and valued at over Rs. 50 lakhs, currently being undertaken by NIFT, are provided below:

- **The ‘Center of Excellence for Khadi’** (CoEK 2.0) at NIFT has been approved by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), under the Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojna. The objective is to develop new Khadi products for high-end domestic and international markets and to strengthen the Khadi brand.

The Center has established using a ‘Hub and Spoke’ model, initially at five NIFT campuses: Delhi, Kolkata, Gandhinagar, Shillong, and Bengaluru with the three additional Spoke centers at NIFT Hyderabad, Panchkula, and Bhubaneswar.

Key areas of activity include creating benchmarked design processes of global standards for Khadi, developing new fabrics and products, disseminating quality standards for fabrics, and enhancing visual merchandising, packaging, branding, and publicity for Khadi. The project value of the newly assigned CoEK 2.0 is Rs. 25.17 crores.



Hon'ble Minister of Textiles enquiring about new khadi fabrics during his visit to CoEK at NIFT



Showcasing Khadi developments at Navyug Khadi Exhibition

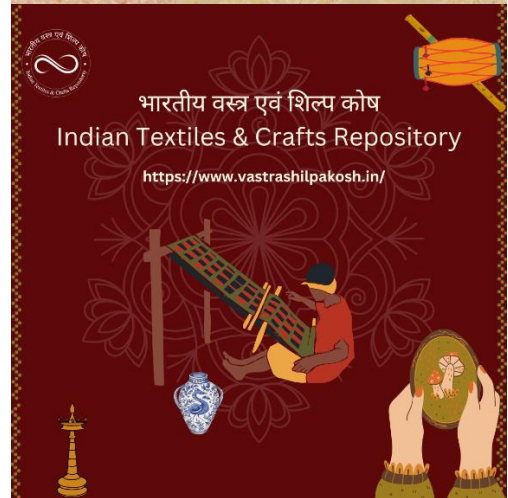


CoEK- Khadi India show at Moscow Fashion Week 2025



Capacity Building Program for Khadi Institutions

- **‘Restructuring and rebranding** of six Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) located at Varanasi, Salem, Guwahati, Jodhpur, Bargarh, and Fulia has been sanctioned by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms). The project value is ₹2.31 crores.
- The project, **‘Setting up Design Resource Centres in 10 Weavers Service Centres (WSCs)’** under Phase-II (Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Imphal, Indore, Kannur, Kolkata, Meerut, Nagpur, and Panipat), has been sanctioned by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The project facilitates the visual merchandising of WSC’s by creating a visual identity with regional flavor, showcasing the textile developments of each WSC, and developing an annual activity calendar for each centre. The project value is ₹9.44 crores.
- The project **“The Repository – Indian Textiles and Crafts”** has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, under the NIFT Cluster Initiative with funding support from the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and (Handicrafts). The project aims to provide a digital platform/portal—a virtual museum of textiles and apparel—including designer archives, a craft repository with detailed information on craftspeople, their communities, work processes, products, case studies, and research in the areas of crafts and textiles. The content is sourced from NIFT, the Crafts Museum, the Weaver Service Centres, and private collections. The project value was Rs. 15.57 crores. The first Phase of the Project has been successfully completed and the Proposal for 2nd Phase has also been submitted for approval.



- **ITPO**, NIFT has designed uniforms for the ushers/representatives at the India Pavilion at **World Expo 2025, held in Osaka, Japan**. This project was commissioned by the India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO).
- **Rashtrapati Bhawan Uniform Design for Household Staff**- Designing set of uniforms for different categories of the household staff of the Rashtrapati Bhawan. The uniforms to reflect the prestige of the institution, incorporating the country's cultural essence with a glimpse of Modern India, while simultaneously ensuring comfort and practicality of the usage.



New uniform alignment of household staff at Rashtrapati Bhawan on 26th January, 2026 on the occasion of High Tea reception hosted by President Droupadi Murmu at Rashtrapati Bhavan in New Delhi, in honour of European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen and European Council President António Costa during India's 77th Republic Day celebrations.

- **Coat Combat Uniform for Indian Army** - In line with the national vision of Viksit Bharat 2047 and the emphasis on promoting Swadeshi, the Indian Army has taken a significant step forward in its modernisation and indigenisation efforts. The newly developed Coat Combat has been conceptualized and designed by the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi, as a consultancy assignment under the Army Design Bureau. This three-layered garment utilizes advanced technical textiles and features an ergonomic design aimed at enhancing comfort, mobility, and operational performance across varied climatic and tactical environments. The development marks another key milestone in the Army's ongoing commitment to improving soldier efficiency and overall combat readiness.



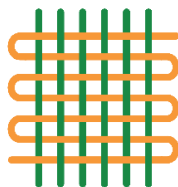
The design of the Coat Combat (Digital Print) has been officially registered with the Controller General of Patents, Designs and Trademarks, Kolkata, under Design Application No. 449667-001, dated 27 February 2025, and published in the Official Journal of the Patent Office on 07 October 2025.

- **NIFT's Strategic Impact for the Ministry of Textiles**

NIFT designed the official logo for the Swadeshi Campaign, symbolizing India's handloom heritage and the spirit of self-reliance. The green and saffron weave reflects national identity, craftsmanship, and the legacy of the Swadeshi Movement. Strengthening Domestic Demand for Textiles, through thoughtful design and storytelling, the Swadeshi logo and campaign visuals crafted by NIFT aim to reposition Indian textiles as symbols of pride, style, and heritage, especially

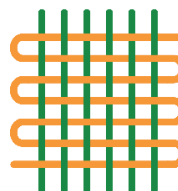
among youth and urban consumers, supporting the Ministry's goal of boosting domestic demand. NIFT Provides a creative direction for a national movement led by the Ministry of Textiles.

आत्मनिर्भर भारत



स्वदेशी कपड़ा, देश की शान,
यही है भारत की पहचान।

Atmanirbhar Bharat



Swadesi kapda, Desh ki Shaan,
Yahi hain Bharat ki Pehchan

6.2.5 Continuing Education Programmes

With the rapid pace of growth in the clothing sector, advancing skills of aspiring professionals in the industry is a vital need. The continuing Education Programmes (CEPs) of NIFT include Certificate Programmes (CPs) and Diploma Programmes (DPs) to meet the manpower training and knowledge upgradation in tandem with the needs of the industry. Certificate programmes (CPs) have been fulfilling a wide spectrum of educational needs of professionals and aspirants. Diploma Programmes (DPs) offer value-added programs to the local students from the concerned state. In 2025-26, NIFT's CEPs comprising of 81 CPs and 08 DPs targeting 2710 students have been offered across all the 19 NIFT campuses. NIFT also conducts Bridge Programmes (BPs) as a supplementary program to allow former NIFT Graduates to enhance their UG and PG Diploma certificate into UG and PG Degrees respectively. Industry-driven certificate and diploma programmes are kept aligned with national priorities such as Skill India, NEP 2020, and Make in India.

6.2.6 Craft Cluster



CHHAAP 2025



Craft Demonstration@Bengaluru

Craft Cluster Initiative of NIFT, in collaboration with the offices of DC Handlooms and DC Handicrafts emphasizes on extensive fieldwork and collaboration between students and artisans across India. Through research and design projects, students 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 2025-26, till now the initiative has covered over 272 crafts registered under Handicrafts and 215 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@ Shilparamam" from September 12th -17th, 2025. This event featured 104 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 ₹90 Lakhs, benefiting all stakeholders involved.



CHHAAP 2025

Craft Bazaar at Shillong Campus

6.2.7.1 Placements 2025

The NIFT Placement 2025 cycle demonstrated strong institutional performance through on-campus placements, pre-placement offers (PPOs), and off-campus opportunities. The highest CTC reached INR 23.6 lakh per annum, with several offers above INR 20 lakh per annum. Strategic efforts by the Young Professionals (YP) team expanded the recruiter base to 414 companies, including numerous first-time recruiters, achieving placements for 80% of active jobseekers. These outcomes reflect robust market demand and the effectiveness of NIFT's placement strategy.

The highest PPO of INR 23.55 lakh per annum was offered by Myntra. Leading recruiters including Myntra and ABFRL extended 30 PPOs combined, reflecting strong industry confidence in NIFT graduates.

The placement cycle followed a four-phase structure: PPOs, On-Campus Phase 1 (28 April–10 May 2025 across Delhi, Bengaluru, Mumbai), Phase 2 (13–16 May 2025 for specialized profiles).

The strengthened online component expanded access for remote recruiters and opened opportunities in emerging domains including digital product innovation, creative technology, design analytics, gaming design, and media-tech. Established verticals—fashion retail, manufacturing, luxury, ethnic wear, home décor, textile engineering, and design consulting—remained actively engaged. New interest emerged from start-ups in sustainability, circular fashion, D2C brands, AI-driven ventures, and content commerce, reinforcing NIFT's multi-disciplinary positioning. Leading recruiters including Jay Jay mills, TCS, Avant Incorporation, Myntra, 1309 Studios, Landmark Group, Reliance, Tata Trent, ABFRL, AJIO, Zivame, Nykaa Fashion, Decathlon, Shahi, Arvind, Raymond, Capgemini, and Titan demonstrated strong hiring intent across design, technology, manufacturing, merchandising, and brand functions. High-value offers from 1309 Studios and Myntra were secured through both PPOs and on-campus rounds, reflecting NIFT's ability to attract top-tier recruiters.

Key Placement Highlights 2025 (Overall)

Indicator	Detail
Highest CTC (overall)	INR 23.6 lakh per annum
Highest PPO	INR 23.55 lakh per annum (Myntra)
Total participating companies	414 companies
Placement rate (active jobseekers)	80% placed at time of reporting
PPO highlights	30 PPOs from Myntra and ABFRL combined
International Recruiters	Landmark Group, 1309 Studios, Avant Incorporation, and Jay Jay Mills Sri Lanka

Table 1: Key Placement Highlights 2025

6.2.7.2 Alumni Engagement and Industry Collaboration

Samvaad 3.0, held at Bharat Mandapam on 14 February 2025 during Bharat Tex 2025 as part of NIFT's 40-year celebrations, brought together over 400 alumni, senior industry leaders, and faculty as a flagship forum for thought leadership and cross-sector dialogue. Key highlights included "Tech10K"—a showcase of technological innovations by recent graduates—and the launch of "India Immersive Experience – Through NIFT's Lens", demonstrating capabilities in digital documentation and experiential storytelling. Interactive sessions facilitated exchanges on emerging design and market trends. The event recognised faculty achievements in patents and publications, and celebrated student winners of the NIFT Design Competition through awards presented by Mr. Sudhir Sekhri, Chairman, AEPC.



Structured orientation sessions featuring senior alumni from all departments familiarized incoming students with industry expectations and career pathways. Online and offline training programs focused on soft skills, professional etiquette, grooming, communication, and interview preparedness to enhance employability. Annual Alumni Reunions at NIFT campuses fostered networking, mentoring, and engagement between alumni and current students.



NIFT Alumni and Industry Advisory Board (NAIAB) brings together distinguished alumni and industry leaders to guide NIFT's academic and industry-integration agenda through periodic consultations and feedback. In 2025, 14 meetings across campuses generated actionable inputs on

industry trends, skills requirements, and emerging opportunities. NAIAB's recommendations have strengthened academia-industry linkages and directly influenced curriculum enhancements and industry collaborations.



6.2.7.3 NIFT Alumni App

The NIFT Alumni App, launched to strengthen and nurture the institute's rapidly expanding alumni network, has witnessed significant growth, its user base has increased to over 12,000 users. The app serves as a dynamic platform enabling alumni and the institute to share job opportunities, post updates, exchange memories, highlight events, and engage in mentoring activities. By fostering continuous interaction and collaboration, the app has become a key enabler of a vibrant and connected NIFT alumni ecosystem.



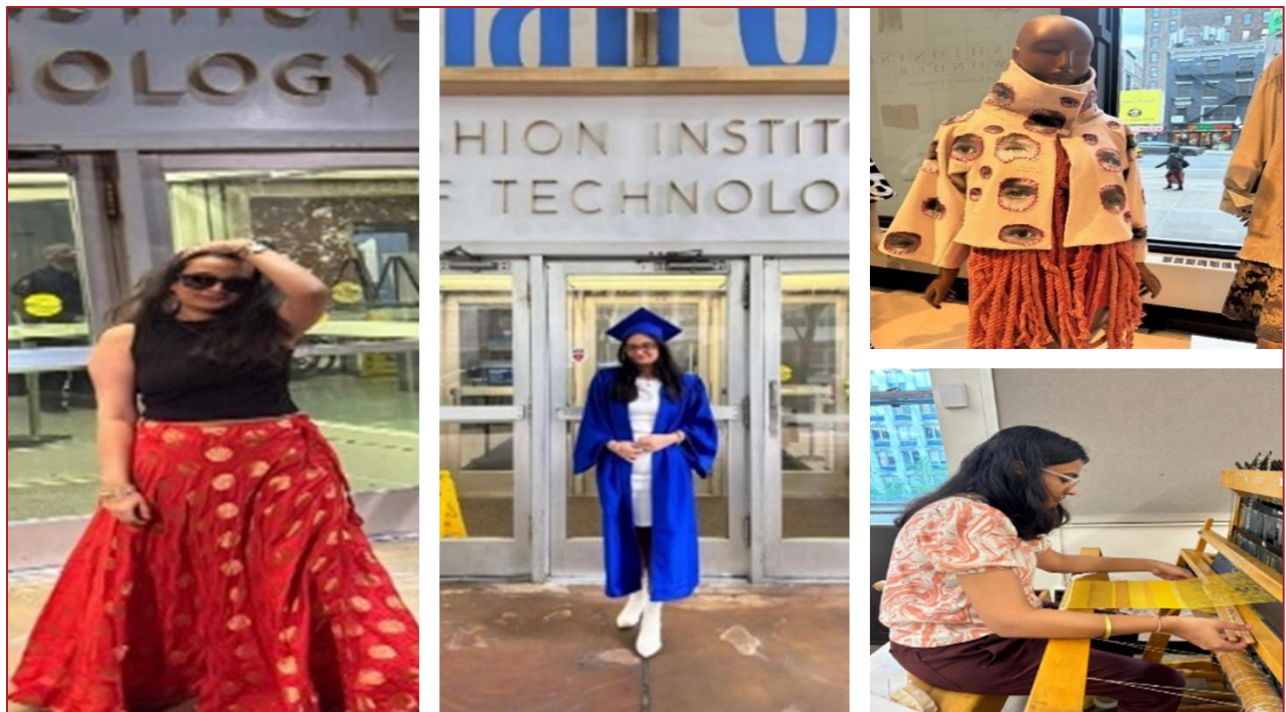
AlmaConnect

6.2.8 International Linkages

NIFT continued to expand its global partnerships, enabling 44 students to earn degrees in 2024-2025 from both NIFT and FIT, New York under Dual degree arrangement with FIT. Partnerships with institutions such as ENSAIT (France), NABA (Italy), KEA (Denmark), Saxion University (Netherlands), RMIT (Australia), PDM (Italy), Enamoma (Paris), STF (Switzerland), and QUT (Australia) have facilitated student exchange programmes and strengthened academic collaboration.

FIT New York

NIFT Students at FIT New York. Students attended and successfully completed their 1-year AAS program. These are images of a student working in the Textile Lab of FIT, students at India Day celebration, student at the closing ceremony of the course and the display of the ensemble created by NIFT student



ENSAIT (France)

The visuals below are NIFT Students at ENSAIT France. The students attended and successfully completed their semester exchange program. These are images of their batch of students, the visit conducted by the institute and the work being done in their technology department.



RMIT (Australia)

The visuals below are NIFT Students at RMIT Australia. The students attended and successfully completed their semester exchange program. These are images of their batch of students attending a lecture, student working backstage for a fashion show and a student at the main entrance of the institute.



PDM (Italy)

The visuals below are NIFT Students at PDM Italy. The students attended and successfully completed their semester exchange program. These are images of their batch of students for a class group photograph, student on the first day at the entrance of the institute and NIFT students presenting their assignment to the audience at PDM.



STF (Switzerland)

The visuals below are NIFT Students at STF Switzerland. The students attended and successfully completed a summer program that is conducted in June/July annually. These are images of their batch of students for a class group photograph, students attending a lecture at STF.



Saxion (Netherlands)

The visuals below are NIFT Students at Saxion University, Netherlands. The students attended and successfully completed the semester exchange program. These are images of students at the campus, students attending a show and students going for their lectures at Saxion University.



QUT (Australia)

The visuals below are NIFT Students at QUT, Australia. The students attended and successfully completed the semester exchange program. These are images of students at the campus as a class group photo, students attending an exhibition at QUT.



6.2.9 Faculty Orientation Training Development

In 2025–2026, NIFT's Faculty Orientation Training & Development (FOTD) Unit held 18 training sessions covering topics such as CLO software, Sustainable value addition in fashion, AI, Data & Fashion Trend Analysis (ADFTA) and Communication and presentation skills. This also featured a training by an international expert in "AI in Fashion". 60 faculty members across NIFT campuses received support of Professional Development Allowance to participate in research and industrial attachments.



Interactive learning during a TOT session

6.2.10 PHD, Research & IPR

NIFT's PhD programme continued its growth trajectory in the Academic Year 2025–26, with 60 scholars engaged in doctoral research—12 Full-Time and 48 Part-Time. During the year, five doctoral candidates successfully defended their theses, further strengthening NIFT's contribution to academic and industry-driven knowledge. The research portfolio spanned design, management, and technology, reinforcing NIFT's role as a multidisciplinary research institution that advances innovation in fashion, textiles, and allied sectors.

Seven NIFT innovators were felicitated during Bharat Tex 2025 for securing patents for their novel creations. These patented works demonstrate the institute's emphasis on problem-solving and technology-led design, and encompass a diverse spectrum of advancements, including:

- Electronic Table Loom
- Protective Wear for Welders
- Multi-Impeller Agitator Vessel for Fibre Extraction from Sugarcane Bagasse

- Hexapedal Robot Manager for the Hospitality Industry
- Laboratory Stirrer with Digital Indicator
- Automatic Machine for Removal of Loose Threads from Knit and Delicate Garments
- Process for Preparing Mosquito-Repellent Fabric Using Herbal Formulation and Composition thereof.

These achievements highlight NIFT's expanding footprint in research and intellectual property creation, positioning the institute as a key driver of innovation in the fashion and textile ecosystem

6.2.11 Publication

NIFT Publication Unit is an in-house, interdisciplinary platform with research-centered approach to highlight the intellectual acumen of the faculty across NIFT campuses as well as scholars and educators globally. 'NIFT Journal of Fashion' (NJF), an annual research journal, having wide-ranging significance on different aspects of fashion, is a peer-

reviewed and open access journal. NJF publishes original research articles from academicians, scholars and fashion professionals worldwide encompassing different domains of fashion. With both the print ISSN and the online ISSN in place, NJF has a dedicated webpage, <https://www.nift.ac.in/journaloffashion> for online version of the journal volumes.

In 2025, NJF has been indexed on DELNET, JGate, EbscoHOST, and Google Scholar enhancing the journal's visibility and reach among a wider academic and research community and will also pave the way for further accreditations and international indexing opportunities. The fourth volume of the journal on the theme 'Fashion in Transition: The Confluence of Handmade and Technology' has been released on 15th December 2025.



The Evolving
Landscape of
Fashion
Education:
Innovation and
Adaptation

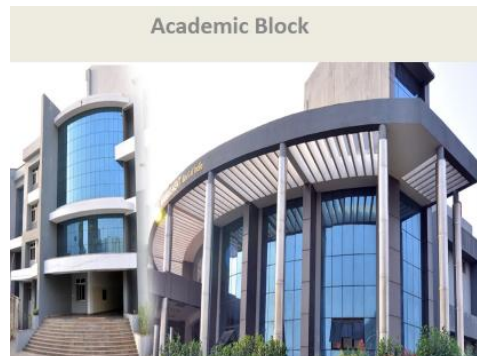


Fashion in
Transition: The
Confluence of
Handmade and
Technology

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

Background and Vision:

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



Infrastructure

The institute is situated in Coimbatore, Tamilnadu spread over 6.21 acres of land. It has facilities like Laboratories, Library, Auditorium, Seminar Hall, Girls Hostels, playground & cafeteria etc.



Programmes offered

The Institute offers five MBA programmes duly approved by AICTE (duration: two years) and four BSc/BBA programmes (duration: three years) in collaboration with the Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN). Total nine programmes with annual intake capacity of 440 students are offered by the institute as follows:



- SVPISTM has secured the **7th rank among government B-Schools** in the South Zone in the India's Best B-School Survey 2024 conducted by India Today, reflecting its dedication to excellence in management education. Among approximately 125 government B-Schools in the South Zone and 3,200 management institutes across India, this accomplishment highlights SVPISTM as a premier institution for textiles and management studies.

- 100% placement** record

MoUs to promote industry-relevant education



Achievements:

- The institute is **NAAC accredited** since 2022 with a CGPA of 2.75 out of 4 at B+ grade on a seven-point scale, valid for a period of five years.

SVPISTM and LEAD College of Management formally signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on 02.07.2025. This collaboration reflects a shared vision to enhance academic excellence, promote industry-relevant education, and nurture leadership in the fields of textile management and business administration. SVPISTM and LEAD College of Management reaffirm their commitment to creating impactful educational opportunities.

National Level Workshops:

A workshop on 'Hands-on Training on Dashboard Development using Tableau and Power BI' was organised on 15.09.2025 for students of BBA and MBA Textile Business Analytics at the CAD Laboratory, Institute Premises. In order to upgrade the knowledge about recent trends in Technical Textile Research and Development, seminar on the topics like Carbon Fibre in Automobile Industry, Taxation in India and Its impacts, Hacked by AI: How Algorithms, Avatars, Generative AI and Data are Rewriting Life and Careers, Data Visualization, Microplastics in Environment, Artificial Intelligence in Asset Management, Artificial Ligaments Made from Silk Protein and Laponite Hybrid Fibers, Cyber Security in the age of Digitalization, Chiengora Fiber, Shape-Shifting Textiles: Fibe Robo etc. were presented.

International collaboration:

SVPISTM, in collaboration with **GIZ, German Corporation for International Cooperation**, Germany successfully implemented the project titled "Knowledge, Values, and Education for Sustainable Development in Textiles", promoting sustainability and skill development across the textile value chain. The project trained 370 beneficiaries, including farmers, ginners, spinners, garment manufacturers, weavers, dyers, rural women, and SVPISTM students.

The initiative successfully fostered sustainability, empowered rural communities, and prepared students for industry demands. The project was completed during March 2025.



Training program on 'Basic Textile Training and Capacity Building Programme for Colombo Craftsmen'

A training programme on "Basic Textile Training and Capacity Building for Handloom and Powerloom Sector Craftsmen of Colombo" was conducted. The initiative marked the beginning of a key international collaboration aimed at strengthening textile knowledge exchange between India and Sri Lanka. The programme was designed to improve the technical skills and managerial capabilities of textile craftsmen through interactive sessions on

modern textile processes, fabric design, and capacity enhancement. It sought to integrate traditional weaving practices with contemporary technological advancements to promote sustainable development in the textile sector.



Research Activities:

- Research project *"Development of Vegetable Leather for Efficient Thermal Insulation Using Coarse Wool & Edible Waste to Target Export Markets"* was assigned to SVPISTM by the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB).
- Research project titled *"Development of Herbal Finished Adult Sanitary Pads and*

Baby Diapers and a Study on its Antimicrobial Effect" aimed at developing herbal-treated sanitary pads and baby diapers using natural fibers, with a focus on enhancing antimicrobial efficacy was conducted.

Visit of Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles:

The Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles visited the Institute in June 2025, highlighting key government initiatives to foster innovation, entrepreneurship, and global competitiveness in the textile sector. He inspired students with the message: **"Dream Big, Think Differently, Think Right"**. The visit included a vibrant cultural programme, a ceremonial tree plantation symbolising environmental commitment, and an interactive session where the Minister expressed confidence in the Institute's role in shaping the future of India's textile industry.



6.4 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) program, a unique degree Program of its kind, with 20 intake which has been raised subsequently to 60.

Four Pillars of the IICT and its achievements

1. Human Resource Development (HRD)

(i) B. Tech Programme in Carpet & Textile Technology:

Total **201** students are studying in B. Tech PROGRAM in FY 2025-26. 880 Students till now serving the trade which includes higher studies in premier institutes like IITs, NITIE, ISM, IIM, NIFT etc. Current intake for B. Tech. programme is 60 (+ Extra 03 seats EWS & 03 seats TFW). The admission is done through JoSAA / CSAB/ UPTAC.

(ii) **Training through Govt. Projects:** 1138 artisans have been trained through Integrated Skill Development Scheme. 3500 trainees have been trained under Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS). 90 number of artisans are undertaking the training under GSHPP (NHDP). Industry driven Short Term Training Programmes runs time to time.

(iii) **Short term courses:** Eleven (11) Tailor made Industry driven Short Term Training programs are running in the Campus which includes following:

- (a) Carpet and Textile Design with CAD
- (b) Carpet Yarn Dyeing
- (c) Eco-friendly yarn Dyeing and Carpet Printing
- (d) Carpet Inspection and Quality Control
- (e) Application of Computer in Carpet Sector
- (f) Carpet Based Product Development
- (g) Entrepreneurship in Carpet Sector
- (h) Management in Carpet Sector
- (i) Garment Cutting & stitching
- (j) Mathematical Art & Carpet Design
- (k) Carpet Yarn Technology

2. Design Creation and Development (DCD):

Developing innovative carpet and textile designs aligned with market trends and export demands. Supporting artisans and exporters through Computer Aided Design (CAD) in Carpet and Textile Design and color trend forecasting. Conducting design development projects for clusters and exporters under DC (Handicrafts) schemes.

Design Bank has been created with more than 20000 designs with 144 designs have created under design bank during the year 2025-26. Around 4622 designs have been utilized by industry for commercial purpose. The variety of Design Bank includes Traditional INDIAN Motifs (Like: Harappa, Ajanta, Mughal, Rangoli, Jaipuri, Fulkari, Kantha, Paithani, Kalamkari, Banarasi, Jamewar etc.), modern motifs etc. as per trend.

3. Research and Development (R&D)

IICT undertakes applied and industry-oriented research projects aimed at process innovation, product diversification, and technology upgradation, in collaboration with academic

institutions, research organizations, and industry associations. Key product and process development activities include are as follows:

- (a) Design and manufacture of coir-based carpets, silk carpets, eri-silk carpets, modacrylic-based carpets, handmade astro-turf-type carpets, natural-fibre carpets,
- (b) Developed natural-dyeing processes and substitutes for polyester shaggy, utilization of bujbun, vertical blinds, coir paper and coir silk, PPE coveralls (body suits and shoe covers),
- (c) Recycling and reuse of fibrous waste from the carpet industry, fabrication and evaluation of heating pads from waste carpet,
- (d) Application of jute materials in handmade carpets,
- (e) Concept of an ergonomic and flexible tufting frame, and
- (f) Cross-bar horizontal looms (CBHL) – both wooden and metallic – for hand-knotted, Tibetan, shaggy, and soumak carpets.

IICT has also developed several proprietary innovations, including the **India Knot** for semi-knotting on looms, the **Snehabha Carpet Backing System**, a lightweight and washable polymer backing technology, and a cost-effective **terry leno carpet structure**. Under sponsorship from the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), IICT has implemented the **Indian Kaleen Mark project**, focusing on branding of Indian carpets, development of the Woollen Kaleen Mark, and analysis of constructional parameters for wool-blended hand-knotted carpets. The Institute has further introduced a digital traceability and

authentication system under the project BIS to prevent fake or unauthorized products. Additionally, one Ph.D. thesis in Mathematics is scheduled for submission to AKTU, Lucknow, in the year 2025-26.

4. Technical Support to the Industry (TSI)

IICT has been providing continuous technical support to the carpet industry through its specialized laboratories, including the CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical and Chemical Testing Laboratories, and Carpet Testing Lab. These facilities enable carpet exporters to meet international quality requirements and enhance their competitiveness in the global market. The laboratories are NABL accredited.

During FY 2024–25, IICT conducted 2,071 commercial tests for the carpet industry, covering physical parameters, chemical parameters, and select eco-testing requirements. The Institute houses an exclusive carpet flammability testing facility compliant with European (ISO 9239-1), US (16CFR1630/1631), and British (BS 4790) standards. Recently, IICT upgraded its infrastructure with a Critical Floor Radiant Panel Test facility, which is essential for carpets supplied to hotels and hospitality projects.

In response to increasing export demands, IICT is in the process of upgrading the Eco-Testing Laboratory to meet European environmental compliance requirements. Additionally, the Industry–Institute interface forum, “**KALEEN BANDHU**,” continues to remain active through regular interactive programmes, facilitating effective engagement and knowledge exchange between IICT and the carpet industry.

6.5 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT)

The first Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) was established in 1956 at Varanasi, followed by the second at Salem in 1960 under the All-India Handloom Board. In 1975, these Institutes were brought under the aegis of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms). At present, the six Central IIHTs (Varanasi, Salem, Bargarh, Fulia, Guwahati, Jodhpur) uphold academic excellence in handloom and textile education through three-year Diploma and four-year B. Tech programs, while also extending academic guidance to five State IIHTs.

With a steadfast emphasis on skill development, research, and innovation, the Institutes cultivate proficient technocrats who advance the sustainability and technological progress of the handloom sector. Their industry-oriented

curriculum, formulated in consultation with key stakeholders, fosters a strong academia–industry synergy and delivers a comprehensive, practice-driven learning experience. Through the “Do It Yourself (DIY)” initiative, more than 5,000 school students have been hands on experience in the craft of handloom weaving.

Proactive placement efforts ensure that a majority of graduates secure gainful employment, thereby contributing to the growth of the handloom and textile industry. The Institutes’ research and development initiatives aim to alleviate the drudgery faced by handloom weavers, while short-term programmes such as “Weave to Win” impart not only weaving expertise but also essential competencies in soft skills, accounting, online marketing, and GST awareness. Collectively, the Central and State IIHTs play a pivotal role in fortifying the handloom ecosystem through sustained training, innovation, and research endeavors.

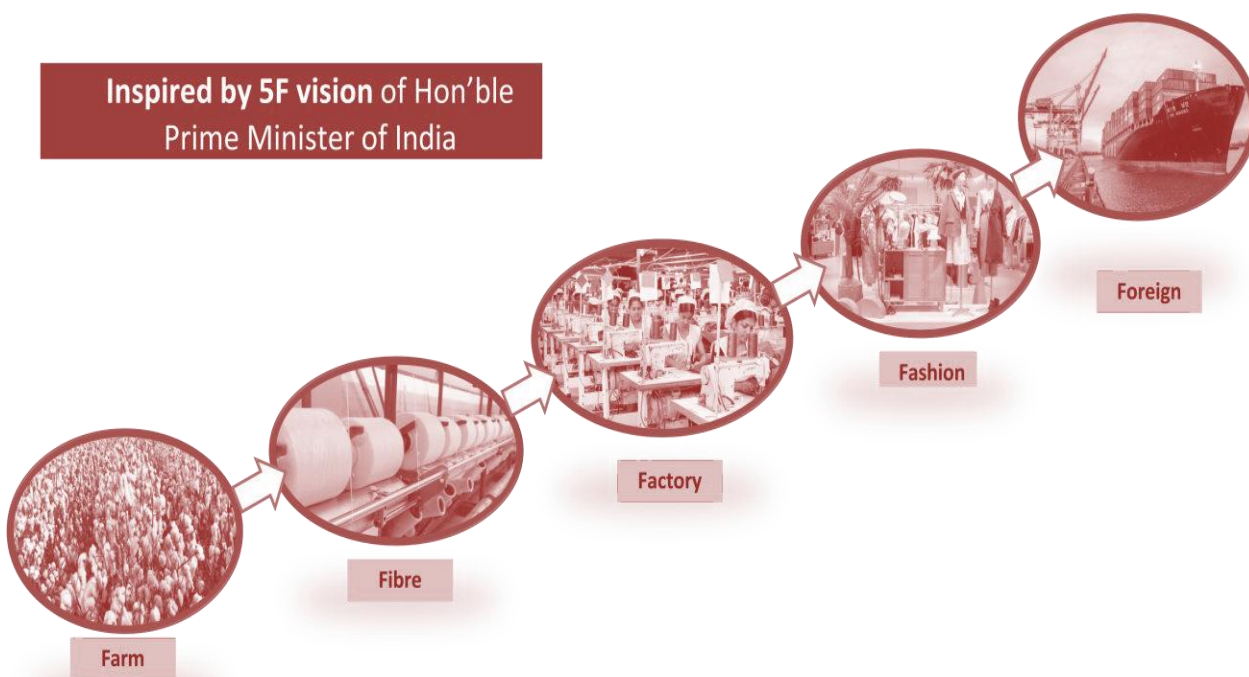


CHAPTER – VII

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.



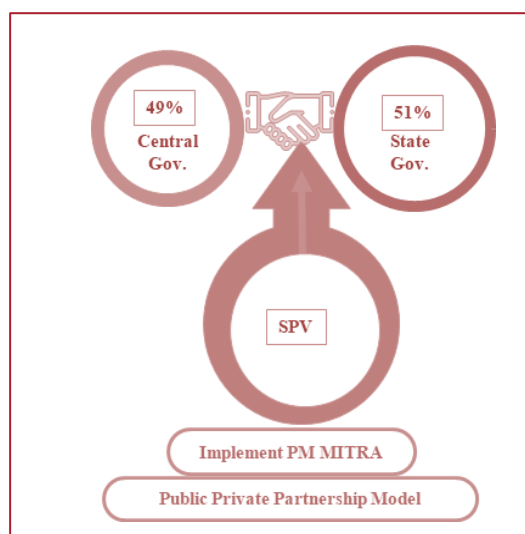
Objective: PM-MITRA Parks is envisaged to help India in achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 9 (“Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation”). The scheme is to develop integrated large scale and modern industrial infrastructure facility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

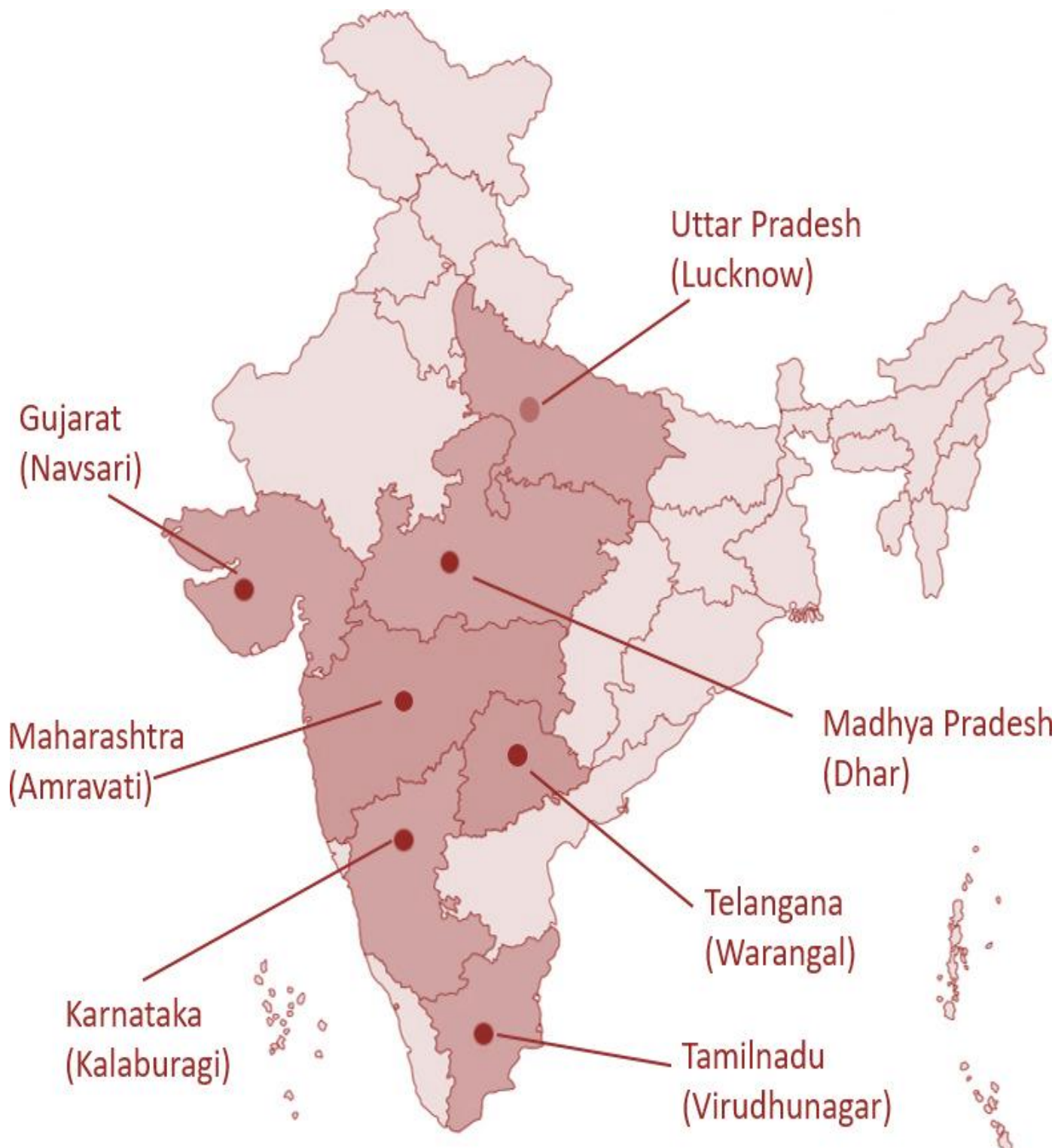
For Greenfield Parks - The project will be led and owned by a Special Purpose Vehicle created for this purpose with a paid-up capital of ₹10 Crore. It will be registered under the Companies Act 2013. Government of India will contribute 49% equity and participating State Government will contribute 51% 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 (Virudhnagar) 2. Gujarat (Navsari) 3. Karnataka (Kalaburagi) 4. Madhya Pradesh (Dhar) 5. Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow)	1. Telangana (Warangal) 2. Maharashtra (Amravati)



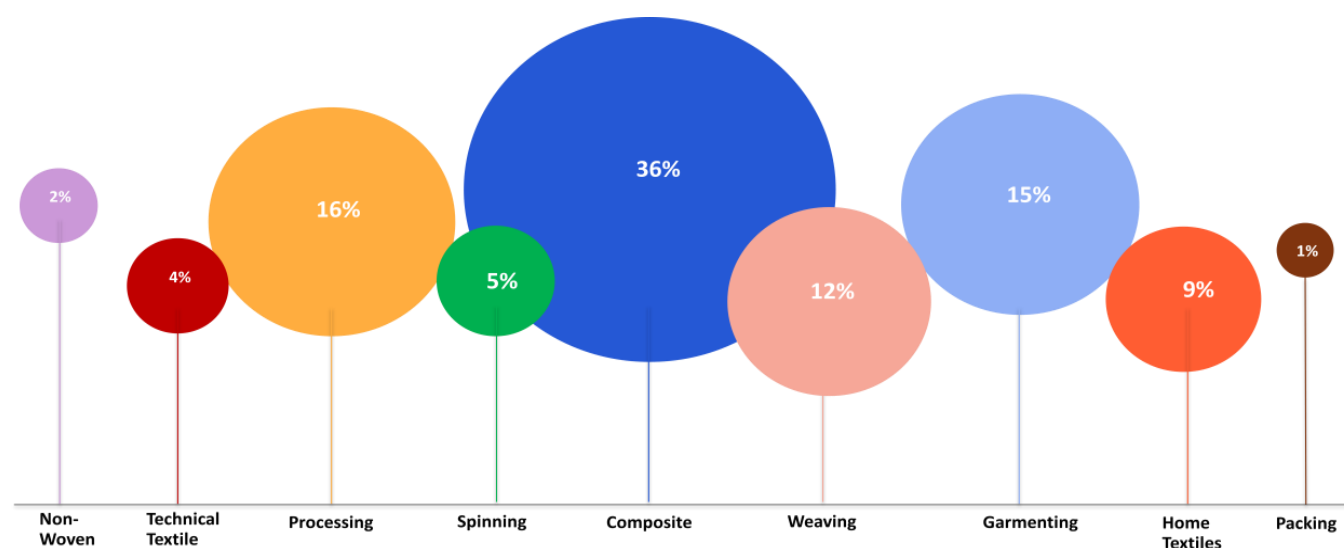
Significant achievements under PM MITRA Scheme:



PM MITRA Parks- Progress so far

Park	Project Area (in Acres)	Investment Interest received/ Mous signed (In Rs. Cr.)	Infrastructure works in progress (External and Internal works both Included) (In Rs. Cr.)
Madhya Pradesh	2,158	24,176	817
Tamil Nadu	1,052	2,076	578
Gujarat	1,142	13,084	496
Karnataka	1,000	1,700	394
Uttar Pradesh	1,000	5,355	991
Maharashtra	1,020	12,925	772
Telangana	1,327	3,862	760
Total	8,699	63,177	4,808

Value Chain mapping in PM MITRA Parks



- MoU signed with all PM MITRA States
- SPVs Incorporated in all 5 green field sites; JV agreements signed
- Environmental Clearance obtained for all Parks.
- 100% land acquisition completed land in transferred in name of SPV
- DPRs total worth Rs. 13,292 Cr. are finalized for all PM MITRA States.
- 1851.19 acres of land allotted in PM MITRA Parks
- Commercial production started in PM MITRA Park Telangana



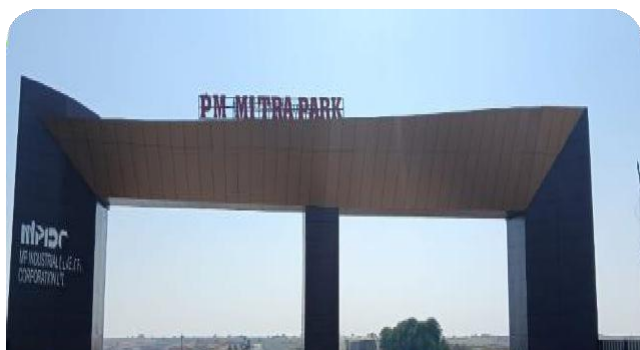
PM MITRA Parks Chintan Shivir, Mahabali Puram, Tamil Nadu



Administrative Building Tamil Nadu



Skill Development Center Maharashtra



Administrative Building Tamil Nadu



Water Treatment plant



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 crores 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).

Parks Status	No. Of parks	Employment Generated	Investment mobilized (Rs. Cr.)
Completed	32	1.07 lakhs	11,183
Ongoing	18	0.15 lakhs	3444
Total	50	1.22 lakhs	14,628



Status of Implementation: Under the scheme, 50 projects have been sanctioned. Out of which, 33 projects have been completed as per scheme guidelines and 17 projects are under implementation. Under the scheme, so far Rs. 1536 crore of GoI share has been released, investment to the tune of Rs. 14950 crore has been attracted. A total 2172 units are currently operational with employment of 1.24 lakh persons.

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



Components of PowerTex India Scheme

1) 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.

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) 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.

5) 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. 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.

Gujarat Eco Textile Park CETP under IPDS Scheme

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. 213 crore has been released. Under this scheme, 3 projects are at completion stage and 3 projects are at different stages of implementation.



Gujarat Eco Textile Park CETP under IPDS Scheme

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:



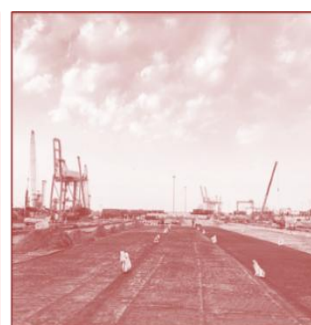
AGROTECH
(Shade-nets, Crop-covers)



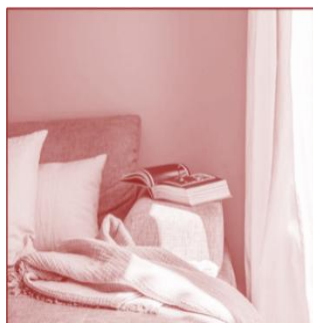
BUILDTECH
(Canopies, Awnings)



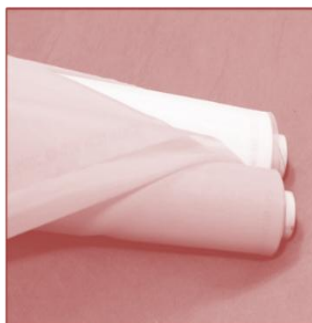
CLOTHTECH
(Umbrella Cloth, Interlinings)



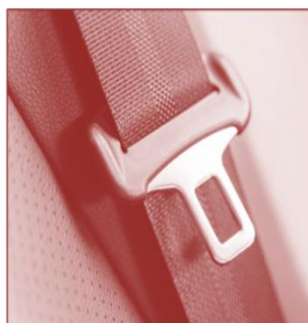
GEOTECH
(Geo-grids, Geo-membranes)



HOMETECH
(FR Curtains, Blinds)



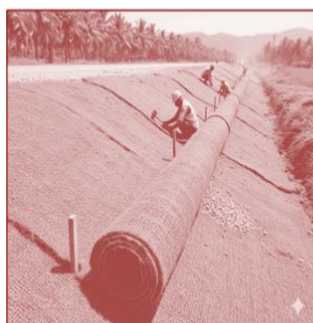
INDUTECH
(Filters, Conveyor Belts)



MOBILTECH
(Tyre Cords, Airbags)



MEDITECH
(PPEs, Diapers)



OEKOTECH
(Environmental Protection)



PACKTECH
(FIBC Bags, Wrapping Fabric)



PROTECH
(FR Clothing)



SPORTTECH
(Tents, Parachute, Artificial Turf)

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 10 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 has been closed.

8.2.3 Scheme for ‘Promoting usage of Agrotextiles’ in NER:

Launched in FY 2012-13 with an outlay of Rs. 55 crore. Under this scheme, 44 Demonstration Centers were set up to promote agro textiles in India, benefiting 5,012 farmers. It led to 30-45% water conservation, doubled farm productivity, and

increased farmers' income by 60%. The scheme has been closed.

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).

A total of 119 R&D projects were undertaken by TRAs/Research Agencies and implemented through offices of Textile Commissioner/ Jute Commissioner. The scheme has been closed.

Figure 1: Demo Centre, Thadlaskein, Meghalaya



The scheme led to 172 research publications, 34 granted and 24 commercialized patents; ~20% of the projects resulted in practical, commercial outcomes.

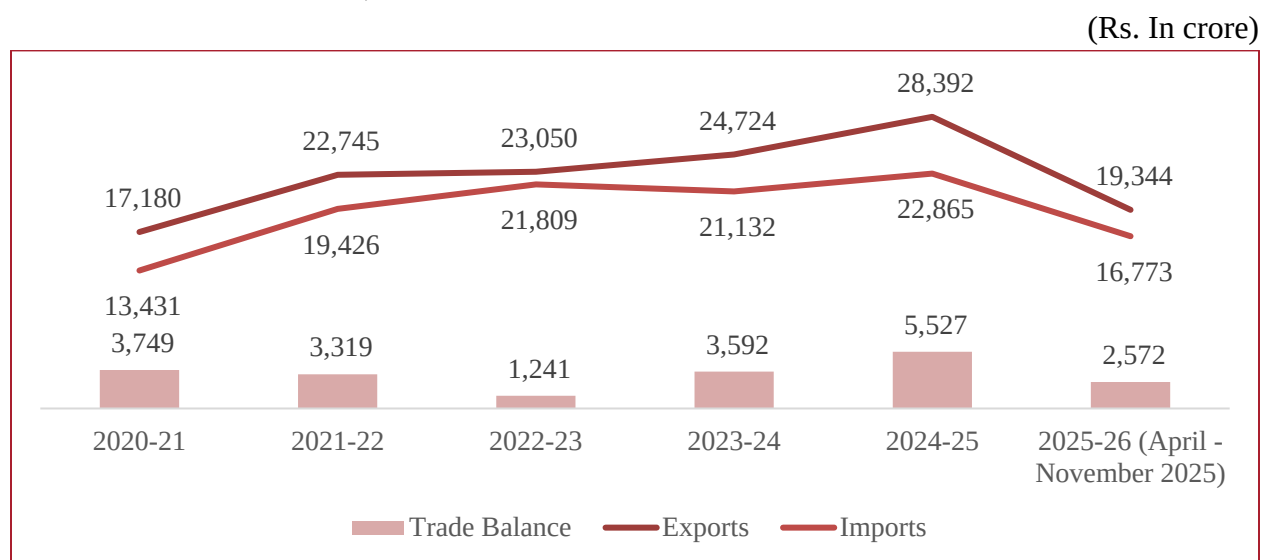
8.3.1 Notification of HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) Codes:

HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) code is a global 2-4-6 digit number used to classify traded goods for customs, tax, and shipping. Created by the World Customs Organization, it helps countries to apply consistent duties and taxes.

A separate chapter for Technical Textiles has been added to the Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) Code by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade to ensure that they are correctly classified under the Trade Policy. Accordingly, 272 HSN codes have been identified for Technical Textiles to help the industry to easily recognize these products and correctly categorize them for import and export.

8.3.2 Trade statistics for 272 Technical Textiles items:

The export of Technical Textiles from the country has shown a significant growth of 13.4% CAGR between FY 2020-21 to FY 2024-25. During the same period export surplus has also improved and reached a value of Rs.5,527 crore in FY 2024-25.



8.3.3 Promoting usage of Technical Textiles: A total of 116 Technical Textiles products have been identified for mandatory use across 10 Central Ministries/ Departments to derive the benefits of technical textiles in various fields of applications, of which mandatory use notifications have been issued for 68 products.

Some mandated products include BIS certified Fire Fighters Suits & Gloves used by Central Armed Police Forces, Medical Textiles products mandated by M/o Health & Family Welfare, Technical Textiles used for Water resources works prescribed by M/o Jal Shakti.

8.3.4 Skill Development: Highly skilled workforce is a driving force for the growth of technical textiles. With dynamic advancement of technology, skilling/ upskilling /reskilling/ multi-skilling has become key requirement of the industry. Accordingly, based on industry consultation, Ministry of Textiles has included 15 (fifteen) courses for technical textiles in its Skill Development Programme –SAMARTH.

Courses for Junior Supervisor in Narrow Loom, Junior Supervisor Shade Net Fabric Machine, Machine Operators in Textile Coating, Needle Punch, Nonwoven &

Thermal Bonded Nonwoven are some of the courses undertaken under the programme.

8.3.5 Technical Textiles investments through PLI Scheme for Textiles:

Under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles, the Technical Textiles segment has emerged as the leading investment destination, attracting 52 companies with the actual investment of Rs. 5,597 crore generated a turnover of Rs. 6,438 crore with 12,195 jobs. The initiative underscores the sector's strong growth prospects, significant value addition, and the Government's strategic emphasis on advancing high-performance textile manufacturing to enhance India's global competitiveness.

8.4 National Technical Textiles Mission

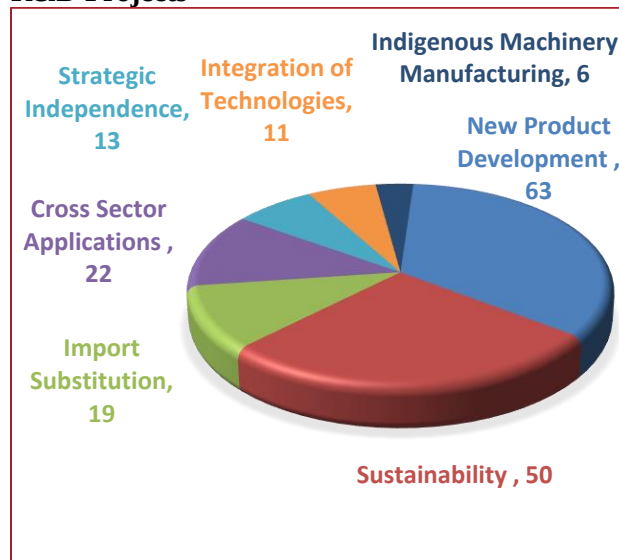
National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) is implemented since 2020-21 with an objective to strengthen India's Technical Textiles ecosystem through focused interventions in research & innovation, market development, promotion, education and skill development. The interventions are designed to support indigenous development of technology, raw materials, novel processes and value-added products across 12 segments of Technical Textiles. The Mission has four broad components:

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

(a) 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. 1,000 crore. A total of 184 research projects with cumulative cost of Rs. 564

crores spread across 7 thematic areas have been sanctioned under this component.

Figure 2: Thematic Area-wise Bifurcation of R&D Projects



The Mission has collaborated with premier Public Research and Educational Institutes including IITs, IISc, NITs, CSIR Laboratories etc. for the research programme. The major research includes niche applications of Technical Textiles, Specialty Fibres, Composites, Machinery development etc.

Key research initiatives under the component include the indigenous development of cut-resistant protective fabrics for human wear; strong, fireproof, antibacterial and water-repellent household fabrics; thermoregulatory textiles using Phase Change Materials (PCM); and eco-friendly supercritical dyeing processes for Technical Textiles.

The cut-slash-impact resistant fabric developed under NTTM has application across multiple industries including Construction, Glass, Agriculture, Meat Processing, Medical, Automobile & Defence

Figure 3: Cut-resistant protective fabrics for human wear



Advanced innovations such as graphene-based 3D fabrics for soft body armour, cost-effective flame-retardant materials and specialized firefighter suits, and thermoacoustic insulation textiles for automotive applications have also been supported.

Aluminized firefighter suit indigenously developed under NTTM, costing 30–40% less than imported alternatives while meeting EU Standard EN 1486.

Figure 4: Indigenously developed Firefighting Suit



The programme has facilitated development of high-denier circular weaving machine, extreme cold climate clothing using milkweed fibre, and technologies for recycling and valorization of high-performance fibres, thereby contributing to technological self-reliance and sustainability in the Technical Textiles sector.

Figure 5: High-denier Circular Weaving Machine



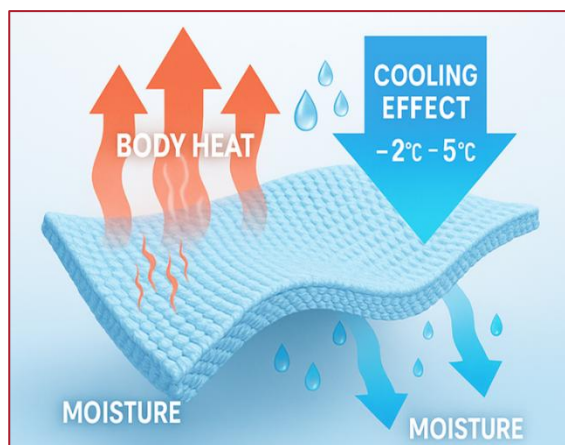
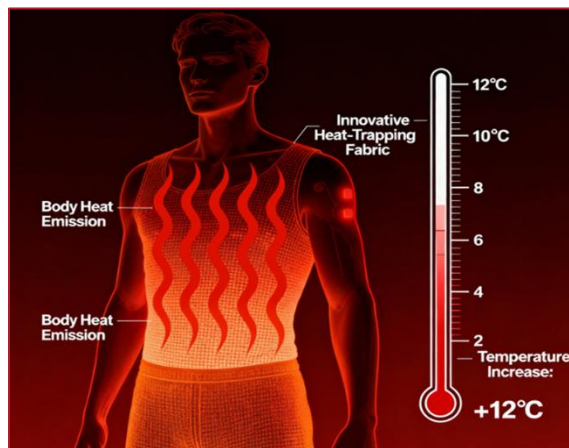
(b) A separate guideline to support indigenous development of high-end Machinery, equipment, tools and testing equipment for technical textiles in India and establish indigenous platform for domestic design, development and manufacturing has also been prescribed under the component. This guideline permits grant to both Public and Private entities. A total of 06 projects valuing Rs. 28.56 crore have been approved under these guidelines. Indigenized heat testing equipment (conductive, convective and radiant) and Wide Format Printing Machine for Builtech application etc. are some of the major outputs of the intervention.

(c) NTTM encourages young innovators, scientists/technologists, and startup ventures in the field of Technical Textiles through “Grant for Research and Entrepreneurship across Aspiring Innovators in Technical Textiles (GREAT)” Guidelines. Support for start-ups in this niche area up to Rs.50 lakh is envisaged under the guidelines. A total of 31 startups have been approved under NTTM. Some of the notable innovations undertaken by these start-ups include development of high-performance warming and cooling textiles; energy-generating smart textiles;

sustainable dyeing processes for Technical Textiles using plasma technology; algae-based leather alternatives; self-sanitizing medical apparel; zero solid discharge (ZLD) processes for the textile industry; smart textile patches for health monitoring; flushable sanitary pads; biomaterial-based wound dressings; and spider silk-based materials for high-strength applications etc.

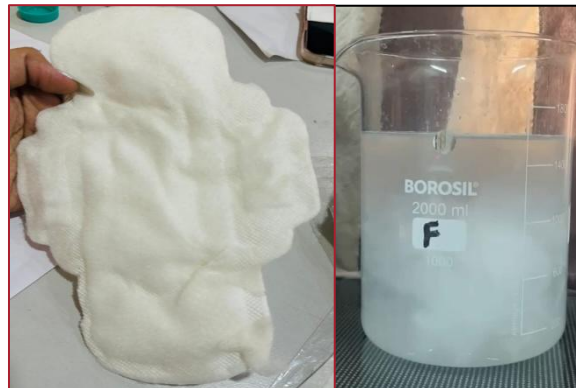
Start up venture supported under NTTM successfully developed high performance Warming & Cooling textiles. Trial orders delivered to Ministry of Defence. The innovator has signed MoU with Govt. of UP for plug& play facility in PM-MITRA Park at Lucknow for scaling up the venture.

Figure 6: Warming (+8.5 °C to 12°C) and Cooling (-2 °C to -5 °C) Textiles



Start up venture supported under NTTM successfully developed a plant based sanitary napkin which is dissolvable in nature. The innovator has branded the product as 'Flawsome'

Figure 7: Flushable Sanitary Pads



8.4.2 Component –II (Promotion and Market Development):

The component provides support towards organizing National / International conferences / events / workshops to create awareness and demand for promotion & market development of Technical Textiles. A total of 38 National/International events have been supported since inception of NTTM, of which 10 events have been held in 2025.

A Climate Smart Agrotexile Demonstration Centre at Navsari Agricultural University, Gujarat with The Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, spread over 15,000 sq. metres, has been set-up to demonstrate advantages of Agrotetxtils. The objectives of the Centre are to promote climate-smart agro-textiles through live demonstrations, training for farmers, and awareness programmes to enhance productivity, reduce costs, improve climate resilience, and encourage sustainable practices.

Figure 8: Climate Smart Agro Demonstration at Navsari, Gujarat



745 farmers have been trained in the Smart Agro Center at Navsari

Another Demo Centre has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4.8 crore, to be set up by SASMIRA at Pusa, Bihar.

8.4.3 Component – III (Export Promotion):

The Man Made and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL), an existing Export Promotion Council (EPC), was assigned the additional task of promoting exports of Technical Textiles. A one-time operational grant to the tune of Rs 1 crore has been provided to MATEXIL.

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

The component is specifically designed to enhance the level of education of prospective Engineers in Technical Textiles towards ensuring adequate volume of talent is developed in the segment.

- (a) **General Guidelines for Enabling of Academic Institutes in Technical Textiles- for Private & Public Institutes** 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, upgradation of lab facilities and training of faculty towards developing eco-system in Technical Textiles. The component has been designed to cater to the highly skilled human resource requirement in the sector. 47 projects have been sanctioned to Public and Private Institutes across the country with a total cost of Rs. 216.50 crore for up-gradation of lab facilities and training of faculty towards developing eco-system in Technical Textiles.

Figure 9: Lab Facility for Laser Cutting Machine setup under NTTM at Banasthali Vidyapith, Rajasthan



34 Technical Textiles courses at UG/PG level and 01 comprehensive Technical Textiles B. Tech Degree Programme launched by the beneficiary Institutes.

1,500 students have been enrolled by the Institutes in various courses supported under NTTM.

(b) General Guidelines for Grant for Internship Support in Technical Textiles (GIST) have been approved

NTTM envisages providing on-the-job training exposure 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 ensure adequate volume of talent is developed in Technical Textiles sector.

Under the GIST guidelines, incentive up to Rs. 20,000 per student per month is given to Bachelors and Masters students as interns through empanelled companies. 21 companies/TRAs have been empanelled for providing Internships and so far, around 200 students have undergone internship through this programme.

(c) General Guidelines for Skill Development and Training of candidates in Technical Textiles have been approved

The Skill Development guidelines aim to train undergraduates, unskilled workers, professionals, and personnel in various application areas. A total of 12 implementing agencies, including 08 Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and CSIR-CRRI etc. have been empanelled under the programme. 24 specialized courses across various segments and application areas of Technical Textiles have been developed under the programme.

Figure 7: NTTM Sponsored Skilling Programme at ATIRA



850 persons benefitted through the skill component of NTTM in acquiring various skill sets in Technical Textile courses.

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 requirements, and the wealth of its tradition.

The handloom sector enjoys a unique place in our economy for providing large scale employment to women and weaker sections. 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 Categories.

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. However, the adoption of modern techniques & formalization of handloom sector is mitigating the challenges posed by the powerloom 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 and 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 Self-help Groups/Producer Companies etc. towards design inputs, technology upgradation, marketing support through exhibitions, create infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats, marketing complexes, etc. Main Components of the scheme are as follows:

Small Cluster Development Programme

Handloom Marketing Assistance

Concessional Credit/Weaver MUDRA

Handloom Weavers' Welfare

Mega Cluster Development Programme

Need based Special Infrastructure Projects

i. Small Cluster Development

Programme: Small Cluster Development Programme is a key component of NHDP that provides for need based financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 Crore per small cluster is provided for various interventions like upgraded looms & accessories, solar lighting units, workshed, design and product development, marketing etc. The proposals are recommended by the State Government. In addition to the above, financial assistance for components such as upgraded looms and accessories, lighting units, construction of individual worksheds, engagement of textile designers, product development, etc., is provided on a need basis in areas/handloom pockets for projects other than assisted clusters.

Sl. No.	Year	No. of clusters sanctioned	Amount released (Rs.in Cr.)
1.	2021-22	104	74.35
2	2022-23	161	84.85
3.	2023-24	156	107.71
4.	2024-25	157	85.99
5.	2025-26 (upto 31.12.2025)	18	94.00

During the year 2025-26 (upto 31.12.2025), an amount of Rs.94 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions in Small Cluster Development Programmes.

The key interventions include distribution of individual worksheds, looms & accessories and electronic jacquards.

Impact of Workshed Construction on Income and Productivity

Workshed construction under the Cluster Development Programme (CDP) has had a measurable and positive impact on the income and productivity of handloom beneficiaries by addressing a critical infrastructure gap at the cluster level. Access to dedicated, weather-

protected workspaces has directly improved production efficiency, consistency, and working conditions. Post-intervention analysis indicates a 53% increase in average daily production, rising from 1.7 metres to 2.6 metres, demonstrating that improved workspace infrastructure enables weavers to produce higher output with greater regularity. This productivity gain is closely linked to better working conditions, uninterrupted loom operations, and reduced dependency on seasonal or climatic factors.

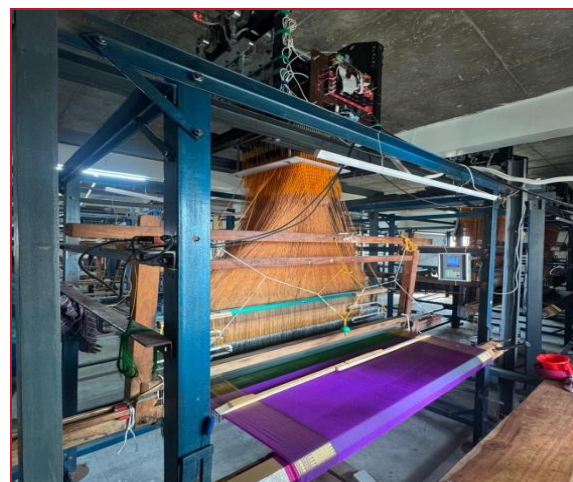
The intervention has also resulted in improved labour utilisation and income outcomes without compromising livelihood sustainability. Average daily working hours increased from 5 to 8 hours (60% growth), while average monthly working days rose from 18 to 23 days (28% growth), indicating enhanced engagement and continuity of work. Importantly, these gains translated into a 42% increase in average daily earnings, from ₹328 to ₹465, reflecting more stable and reliable income generation. Overall, workshed construction has strengthened the operational capacity of beneficiaries, enabled higher productivity within reasonable working hours, and contributed to improved economic security and living standards, thereby reinforcing the effectiveness of CDP interventions in promoting sustainable handloom livelihoods.



Electronic Jacquard – Key Impact

The introduction of Electronic Jacquard systems under the Cluster Development Programme (CDP) has significantly enhanced productivity and income outcomes for handloom weavers through targeted technological upgradation.

The intervention resulted in a 55% increase in average daily production, with output rising from 2.06 metres to 3.20 metres per weaver, primarily due to faster weaving speeds, elimination of manual punch cards, and improved design execution. Consequently, 96% of beneficiaries reported measurable productivity gains, underscoring the effectiveness of Electronic Jacquard in modernising traditional handloom processes. These productivity improvements translated into substantial income gains. Average daily wages increased by 56%, from ₹360 to ₹560, while average monthly income rose from ₹9,600 to ₹15,000, reflecting improved earning stability. Beneficiaries also reported reduced physical strain and significant time savings, particularly in design setting and pattern changes, enabling more efficient use of working hours. Total of 280 electronic jacquards have been sanctioned and distributed to weavers till date.



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 4 years & current year are as follow:

Year	Events Organised	Amount released (Rs. in Cr.)
2021-22	211	32.30
2022-23	210	28.64
2023-24	155	40.19
2024-25	161	28.31
2025-26 (upto 31.12.2025)	127	32.07

(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 4 years are given below:

Year	Achievement	
	Rs. In Crores	InUS\$
2022-23	1445.53	180.47
2023-24	1146.33	138.45
2024-25	1178.93	139.38
2025-26(upto Sept 2025)	672.63	77.86



(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 31.12.2025, a total no. of 28,305 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 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.



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Sant Kabir Handloom Award:

Category	Sub-Categories	No. of Awards under Category/ Sub Category	No. of Award (2024–2025)
Weaving	Weaving	03	03
	Exclusively for Women Weavers (Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay Sant Kabir Handloom Award)	01	01
	Languishing Weaves	01	01
	Tribal Weaves	01	01
Total		06	06

National Handloom Award:

S. No	Category	Sub-Categories	No. of Awards under Category/Sub Category	No. of Awards (2024 – 2025)
1	Weaving	Weaving	08	08
		Exclusively for Women Weavers (Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay National Handloom Award)	02	02
		Young Weavers (Not more than 30 years of age)	01	01
		Divyang Weavers	01	01
		Languishing Weaves	01	01
		Tribal Weaves	01	01
2	Design Development		02	02
3	Marketing of Handloom Products		02	02
4	Start-up Ventures/Producer Company		01	01
Total			19	19

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 106 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 weaver entrepreneur @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 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 5 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	9,211	69.84
2025-26 (as no 31.12.2025)	4,898	35.58

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.2.00lakh is payable on beneficiary's death due to any cause. The share of annual premium of Rs. 436/- under PMJJBY is as under:

GoI 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.

The enrolment of weavers/workers under PMJJBY and PMSBY from last 5 policy years and current policy year is as follows:

Policy Year	Weavers enrolled
2021-22	1,11,957
2022-23	69,909
2023-24	1,34,762

Policy Year	Weavers enrolled
2024-25	2,17,534
2025-26 (upto 31.12.2025)	1,06,264

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 31.12.2025, 693 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 2children) for study in 3/4 years Diploma/Undergraduate/Post Graduate courses of Central/State Govt. recognized, Central/ State Govt. funded Textiles Institutions. As on 31.12.2025, 397 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, 6 Mega Handloom Clusters are completed & functional in 6 States i.e. Assam (Sivasagar), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi), West Bengal (Murshidabad), Jharkhand (Godda & neighboring Distts.), Andhra Pradesh (Prakasam & Guntur Distt.) & Bihar (Bhagalpur) and 6 Mega Handloom Clusters are under implementation in 5 States i.e. Assam (Sualkuchi), Tamil Nadu (Virudhunagar and Trichy), West Bengal (Purba Bardhaman), Manipur (East Imphal) & Andhra Pradesh (Dharmavaram).

vi. Need Based Special Infrastructure Projects

Need based financial assistance up to Rs. 12.00 crore (GoI 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 & functional. Also, 03 Craft Handloom Villages at Rampur (Bihar), Maheshwar (Madhya Pradesh) & Kunbi (Sanguem Taluka, Goa) are under progress. Further, two special projects one for 'Restructuring & Rebranding of IIHT' in Collaboration with NIFT and one marketing complex at Kisama, Nagaland are completed. Two special projects i.e. one Handloom Park at Poma, Arunachal Pradesh & one Handloom Silk Park at Arni, Tamil Nadu are under implementation.

The Craft Village initiative is a focused intervention of the Ministry of Textiles aimed at developing handloom and handicraft clusters as integrated production and livelihood centres, while simultaneously linking them with tourism, infrastructure, and market access. Under this approach, villages with a strong concentration of traditional artisans are developed through common facilities, skill upgradation, design support, and improved visibility, enabling artisans to sustain livelihoods while preserving heritage crafts. As per Ministry of Textiles programme frameworks, over 100 craft villages have been approved across various States, covering diverse handloom and craft traditions and serving as nodes of cluster-based development.

The Craft Village at Kanihama (District Budgam), Srinagar represents a prominent

example of this model. Implemented through the District Development Commissioner, Budgam, the village is located near major tourist destinations such as Srinagar and Gulmarg, enhancing its potential for craft-based tourism and direct market engagement. The village focuses on Pashmina (GI), Kani Shawl (GI), and Crewel/Sozni hand embroidery, covering 250 weavers. With a total financial outlay of ₹329.44 lakh, of which ₹296.02 lakh has been released, the project stands completed and inaugurated. The Craft Village model at Kanihama demonstrates how targeted infrastructure investment and cluster-based planning can strengthen traditional crafts, improve artisan incomes, and integrate handloom heritage with regional economic development.

Craft Village at Kanihama (District Budgam), Srinagar



Special Infrastructure Interventions:

Arni Handloom Silk Park at Melsheshmangalam village, Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu

Objective:

- (i) To relocate & establish/enhance the existing industries and ease the congestion in the city limits.
- (ii) To enhance the competitive edge of micro units.
- (ii) To provide common infrastructure facilities thereby reducing the cost of service.
- (iii) To boost up the economic activities of the area.
- (iv) To provide more employment opportunities to the local people
- (v) To create a B2B, B2C setup for enhancing the GI promoted Arni Silk products.

Beneficiaries: 4500 nos. (1500 directly and 3000 indirectly).

Land details: Land measuring 11.406 acres is currently in-possession of State Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

Location: Project to be developed in Melsheshamangalam village, about 7 KMs from Arani town. Nearest airport is Anna International Airport, Chennai which is 115 KMs from the Park. Proposed site is 190 KM from Chennai and 210 KM from Trichy.

Interventions:

- A. Silk Weaving units (13 nos.)
- B. Twisting units (04 nos.)
- C. Common Infrastructure & Facility (Boundary wall, Strom water, Drain, Road, Water, Electricity, Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), Street Light, R&D Centre, Display Centre, Training Centre).



Weaver weaving Arni Handloom SilkSaree at Tiruvannamalai district, Tamil Nadu

2. Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) has been formulated for implementation during period from 2021-22to2025-26. 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:

<i>(% of value of yarn supplied)</i>					
Area	Silk Yarn	Freight Jute/Coir Yarn	Other than Silk and Jute/ Coir Yarn	Depot operating charges	Service Charge to Implementing Agencies
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)
2021-22	235.80	98.60	89.53
2022-23	304.72	125.41	139.70
2023-24	339.98	132.75	159.71
2024-25	323.85	117.24	172.16
2025-26 (upto 31.12.2025)	276.03	107.51	181.11

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 30.11.2025) 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 given in table 1.2.

Table 1.1

(in numbers)

Sl.No.	Physical Progress	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto 30.11.2025)
1.	No. of FIRs Lodged	98	57	33
2.	Convictions	52	51	28

Table 1.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Physical Progress	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (upto 30.11.2025)
1	Andhra Pradesh	39.01	50.86	-
2	West Bengal	19.18	39.64	10.33
3	Gujarat	56.73	60.25	28.42
4	Rajasthan	-	52.98	17.66
5	Madhya Pradesh	5.98	11.16	-
6	Haryana	-	-	-
7	Tamil Nadu	216.57	168.79	85.83
8	Uttar Pradesh	253.56	171.18	44.91
9	Telangana	31.85	65.95	-
10	Assam		52.41	
	Total	622.68	673.22	187.15

Capacity Building through Karmayogi:

Under the Rashtriya Karmayogi Large Scale Jan Seva Program 02 lead trainers were given 07 days training and 20 master trainers were given 03 days training by the above lead trainers. These master trainers imparted 1 day training to all the Officers/Officials of DCHL Hqrs./WSCs/IIHTs/Enf. Wing ensuring 100%

employee coverage. In addition, a list of appropriate courses made mandatory and integrated with APAR for comprehensive assessment. Further, organization specific courses are being developed as a systematic training program for all categories of officers.



Research & Development Interventions:

Carbon Footprint Assessment in the Indian Handloom Sector: Methods and Case Studies

Office of DC(Handlooms) has prepared a report/book titled "Carbon Footprint Assessment in the Indian Handloom Sector: Methods and Case Studies" jointly with IIT, Delhi. This landmark document (available on public domain) strengthens the Government of India's commitment to environmental conscious handloom production and sustainable development by providing clear, practical methodologies to measure and reduce the carbon footprint of the handloom

industry—a vital socio-economic sector and a symbol of India's rich cultural heritage.

The report/book comprises of simple steps to measure Carbon Footprint through real-world case studies across India, including products viz. cotton bedsheets, floor mats, Ikat sarees, Banarasi sarees, and other iconic handloom items. It also includes methodologies for low-cost data collection and emission measurement methods designed specifically for the handloom sector to enhance eco-friendly production. Further, the book integrates global climate reporting standards while adapting them to India's unique operational context, thereby empowering the sector to achieve sustainable growth.

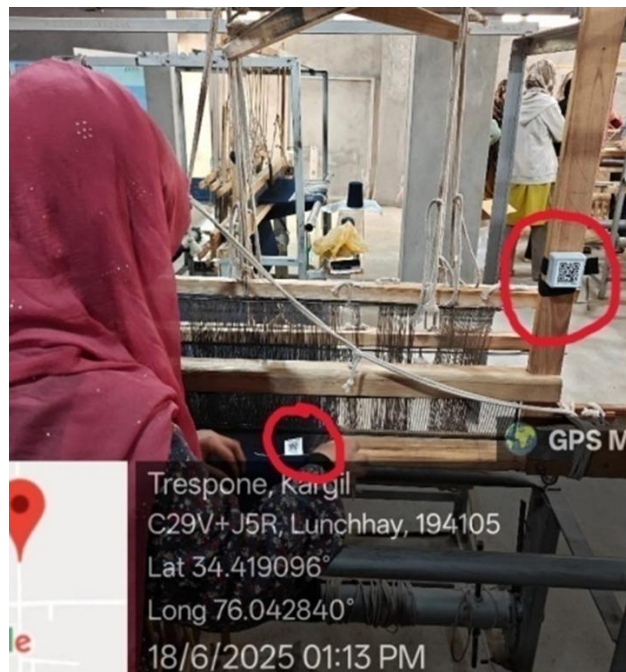


IoT based handloom traceability, digitization, authentication and QR-based implementation using Blockchain Technology

This office has recently sanctioned a project for the traceability, digitization & authentication of Handloom products using blockchain technology in which the IoT device will be mounted on the loom and will capture the loom movement signals during loom operation. The web & mobile application are also developed which will collect all relevant information related to traceability and authenticity of the products. The application will be hosted on cloud for easy access to every citizen. The implementing agency will also impart training to the trainers who will ultimately develop IT skills amongst weavers/artisans through various capacity development programs.

Objectives: Digitally register 10,000 weavers and their looms across selected handloom clusters and cooperatives PAN India.

- Install IoT-enabled sensors on 10,000 handlooms and integrate with an enhanced blockchain infrastructure to enable real-time



production tracking, secure digital traceability, and product-level authentication through 1 million tamper-proof QR-coded taffeta tags.

- Train weavers in the use of digital tools including mobile apps, IoT dashboards, and QR systems.
- Engage designers graduated from institutes of repute to support documentation and storytelling efforts.
- Promote traceable products through digital storytelling, brand positioning, and e-commerce integration.
- Align handloom products with India Handloom Brand (IHB), GI, and ODOP initiatives for premium outreach.
- Build consumer trust through transparent, verifiable product journeys accessible via QR scan.
- Establish a scalable digital traceability framework replicable across other artisan sectors in India.

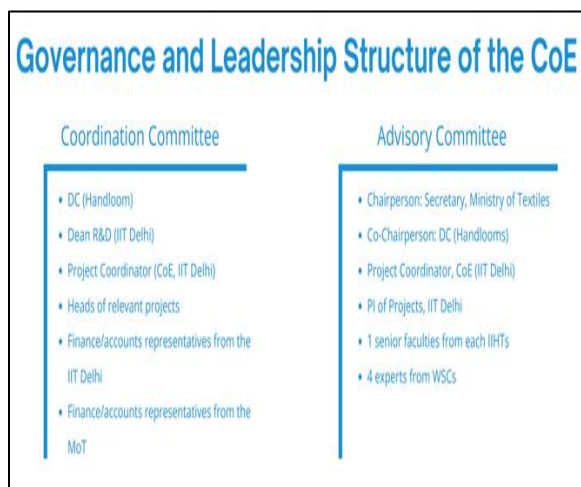


Centre for Excellence (CoE) for Handloom Technology at IIT Delhi

This office has recently sanctioned a Centre of Excellence (CoE) at IIT Delhi with project cost of Rs 11.99 cr with duration of 5 years.

The key objectives of the project are:

- Research & Innovation, knowledge transfer and scale up support for Handloom weavers.
- The research will broadly focus on the subjects viz. Natural Dyes & Processing,



National Handloom Day: Run up to the main event

Launch of the The Quest for the Sacred Cloth Graphic Novel

O/o Dc (Handlooms) and NHDC launched the graphic novel The Quest for the Sacred Cloth. It is a groundbreaking graphic novel designed to engage younger generations with India's handloom heritage. Authored by fashion expert Prasad Bidapa and illustrated by Nagendra Prasad, the story follows five

Loom Development and Ergonomics, Water footprint optimization, functionalisation of Handloom products etc

- IIT Delhi will collaborate with WSCs for capacity building, IIHTs, NIFT, NIT, SVPISTM, etc for research, Industry partners for Start up& Commercialisation.
- During project currency, problem statements will be identified every year & taken up for research and development of innovative and practical solutions.



children—the "Keepers of the Sacred Weave"—on a mission to recover six mystical fabrics.

Guided by the spirits of textile icons like Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, the protagonists battle the Synthetic Yarn Syndicate, a villainous cartel representing the threat of mass-produced fast fashion. Beyond its vibrant action, the comic serves as an educational tool, introducing concepts like Geographical Indication (GI) tags and the India Handloom Brand.



Handloom Hackathon:

Handloom Hackathon was a strategic initiative envisaged by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) as a run up to the Handloom Day 2025. The event helped in representing a modern bridge between India's ancient weaving traditions and the fast-paced world of technological innovation. The primary goal of the event was to address long-standing challenges in the handloom sector by inviting students, startups, and tech enthusiasts to develop creative, scalable solutions. The Core Objectives of the Hackathon were:

- **Design Innovation:** Developing new CAD (Computer-Aided Design) tools to help weavers create intricate patterns more quickly.
- **Technological Upgradation:** Improving the ergonomics of the traditional loom to reduce physical strain on weavers without losing the "hand-made" essence.
- **Supply Chain Transparency:** Implementing Blockchain or IoT solutions to track the authenticity of handloom products and ensure fair wages.
- **Market Reach:** Building digital platforms that connect rural artisans directly to global consumers, cutting out the middleman.

The winners were identified in three categories viz; Innovation in Design & Operations, Market Access & Digital Integration and Sustainability & Environmental Impact. The hackathon ideas of the winners are being given further support and handholding by the O/o DC (Handlooms).



Weave The Future 2.0:

The "Weave the Future 2.0: The Regenerative Edition" was a flagship exhibition organized by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms (Ministry of Textiles) to celebrate the 11th National Handloom Day in August 2025. Curated by the Material Library of India, the event served as a bridge between traditional craftsmanship and modern sustainability goals.

The vent was held from August 7 – 17, 2025 at National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. The event was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Textiles, Shri Giriraj Singh.

Major Themes & Objectives Regenerative Practices: Moving beyond simple

"sustainability" or upcycling, the 2.0 edition focused on the entire lifecycle of textiles—from soil and seed to the final stitch.

Indigenous Cotton Revival: A major highlight was the spotlight on native Indian cotton varieties such as Kala, Punasa, Jayadhar, and Karunganni.

Circular Economy: The exhibition explored how handlooms, which require zero electricity, act as a primary driver for a circular and low-impact textile economy.

Stakeholder Engagement: It brought together 30+ participating brands and initiatives, including farmers, master artisans, designers (like Eka and 11.11, etc.), and storytellers.



11th National Handloom Day:

On the 11th National Handloom Day, Union Minister of Textiles Shri Giriraj Singh honored the excellence of India's handloom weaving tradition in New Delhi, highlighting

the sector's cultural and economic importance. The event celebrated master weavers from across the country, presenting the prestigious Sant Kabir and National Handloom Awards to 24 outstanding artisans, including women weavers and a Divyang

artisan, in recognition of their contribution to preserving and innovating India's weaving heritage. the vision of Aatmanirbhar Bharat, stressing the need for entrepreneurship and product diversification among handloom artisans, including newer fibres like ramie and linen, and urging increased participation from young designers and weavers.

Addressing the gathering, the Minister noted that the textile sector has become the second-largest employment-generating sector in India, reaffirming its role in sustainable livelihoods and cultural identity. He reiterated

The Minister also outlined efforts to safeguard indigenous designs using technologies like AI and blockchain, to protect intellectual property rights of weavers. He encouraged citizens to wear handloom at least once a week. The celebrations included a fashion show titled “Vastra Veda – The Handloom Heritage of India,” a coffee table book launch by NIFT Mumbai, handloom exhibits, scheme facilitation desks, and specially curated films on handlooms.

This year's event reaffirmed handloom's role as both a living cultural tradition and a driver of inclusive economic growth.





International Certificate Programme on “Heritage and Indigenous Textiles” by ITEC:

The two-week International Certificate Programme on “Heritage and Indigenous Textiles” was organised by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme, and was hosted at the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT), Varanasi, from 18th to 29th August 2025. This programme marked a significant milestone, as it was the first formal collaboration between the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of External Affairs under ITEC, reflecting India’s intent to position handlooms and indigenous textiles as instruments of cultural diplomacy and global knowledge exchange. The programme was attended by 26 participants from 16 countries, including policymakers, textile professionals, and practitioners, offering

them structured exposure to India’s rich textile heritage, institutional frameworks, and production ecosystems. The inaugural session, held on 18th August 2025, was graced by Dr. M. Beena, Development Commissioner (Handlooms), who underscored that the study of Indian textiles is intrinsically linked to the study of India’s cultural heritage, with every weave representing a distinct narrative of tradition, region, and community.

During her address, Dr. Beena emphasised the inherent sustainability of the handloom sector, highlighting findings from the Carbon Credit study conducted by IIT Delhi, which validated handlooms as an environmentally responsible mode of production. She noted that adopting handlooms is not a return to the past but a conscious move towards a greener and more sustainable future, rooted in indigenous knowledge systems. The programme was designed as an immersive academic and experiential journey, combining classroom sessions with field

visits to handloom clusters and key institutions engaged in preservation, innovation, and promotion of Indian textiles. Participants were introduced to traditional techniques, design philosophies, market linkages, and the role of handlooms in global textile trade. The ITEC Programme, instituted in 1964, is one of India's oldest and most respected capacity-building platforms

and has trained over 2,00,000 officials from more than 160 countries. By integrating handloom education into this global framework, the programme strengthened India's soft-power outreach while reinforcing the handloom sector's relevance in contemporary global discourse on sustainability, heritage preservation, and inclusive economic development.



National Conference for Handloom & Handicrafts

The National Conference on Handlooms and Handicrafts, 2025 was held on 31st October and 1st November 2025, organised by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) as part of the broader consultation process for the formulation of the National Handloom Mission (NHLM). The conference followed an extensive series of expert group, task force, and working group consultations conducted between April and June 2025, and brought together a diverse range of stakeholders including central and state government ministries, designers,

exporters, industry bodies, NGOs, academic institutions, and artisan representatives. The objective of the conference was to consolidate insights from these consultations and deliberate on the structural, institutional, and market-related challenges facing the handloom and handicrafts sectors.

Deliberations during the two-day conference focused on key thematic areas such as marketing and e-commerce, skills and entrepreneurship development, cluster and infrastructure strengthening, and welfare of weavers and artisans. Participants emphasised the need to move beyond fragmented, scheme-driven interventions towards a mission-mode,

ecosystem-based approach anchored in institutional convergence, technology-enabled scale, and long-term sustainability. The discussions highlighted the importance of repositioning handlooms and handicrafts as integral components of India's creative economy, cultural heritage, and employment

generation strategy. The recommendations emerging from the conference are intended to inform a forward-looking, inclusive, and globally competitive framework for the handloom sector under the National Handloom Mission.



HEPC – Major International Events during 2025-26:

1. INTERFILIERE/ WHO's NEXT, Porte De Versailles, Paris. France, during 6-8 Sept. 2025:

INTERFILIERE/ WHO's NEXT, a bi-annual event in Paris mainly focusses on fashion accessories products. HEPC organised the

participation of 21 exhibitors from across India under financial assistance from National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. Since the event was primarily a B2B event, spot sales to the tune of Rs.2.73 crores and enquiries to the tune of Rs.7.30 crores were generated by HEPC member participants from 331 visitors who visited their booths.



2. International Apparel & Textile Fair, Dubai World Trade Center, Dubai during 17-19, November 2025

The International Apparel & Textile Fair (IATF) is recognized as the Gulf region's leading bi-annual B2B fashion and textile

sourcing platform, strategically positioned in Dubai, one of the world's most dynamic global trade and re-export hubs. Since its inception in 2014, the event has evolved into a premier international sourcing destination, consistently attracting over 450 exhibitors from more than 30 countries and 5,000+ trade buyers during each edition. HEPC organised the participation of 20 exhibitors from across



3. Global Sourcing Expo, Melbourne, Australia during 18-20 Nov. 2025

Global Sourcing Expo Australia is Australia's dedicated industry leading sourcing marketplace in the region, that connects international manufacturers and industry associations with manufacturers, wholesalers, retail chain stores and institutional buyers from Australia and New Zealand. HEPC



4. AF-L'Artigiano in Fiera, Fiera Milano, Milan (Italy), 6-14 December 2025

India under financial assistance from National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. Since the event was primarily a B2B event, spot sales to the tune of Rs.1.03 crores and enquiries to the tune of Rs.7.29 crores were generated by HEPC member participants from 308 visitors who visited their booths.



organised the participation of 19 exhibitors from across India under financial assistance from National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. Since the event was primarily a B2B event, spot sales to the tune of Rs.1.61 crores and enquiries to the tune of Rs.8.13 crores were generated by HEPC member participants from 336 visitors who visited their booths.



In order to publicise Indian handwoven products through direct reach out to the end-user, the participation in AF-L'Artigiano in

Fiera 2025 – a B2C event, HEPC organised the participation of 20 exhibitors from across India, for the 2nd time in succession. More than 10,00,000 visitors, 2,800 craftsmen from 90 countries, 400 businesses with active Online Showcase & Store, 12,000 products for sale online, 30,00,000 Unique users on the

website & 110,00,000 page views online. Since the event was primarily a B2C event, spot sales to the tune of Rs.1.30 crore and enquiries to the tune of Rs.1.13 crore were generated by HEPC member participants from 11040 visitors who visited their booths.

Name of Weaver Artisan	Name of the Company	Place
Waseem Ahmad	Sahiba Silk Saree Co-Operative Society Ltd	Varanasi
G Vijay Rajendra Varma	Sriven Gadwal Handloom Organic & Handicrafts Producer Company Ltd.	Jogulamba
Ashok Jegadeesan	Yaazh Naturals Private Ltd.	Salem
Siju Damji Premji	Individual	Kachchh
Rajendra Sudarshan Ankam	Sri Gajanan Overseas	Solapur



5. Spring Fair, 1-4 February 2026, Birmingham, UK

The participation in Spring fair held at Birmingham, UK during 1-4 February 2026 was organised by the Handloom Export Promotion Council. This premier wholesale event unites leading brands across home & gift sectors—bringing together nearly 1,500 exhibitors and attracting 42,000+ high-quality trade buyers. Dr. M Beena, IAS, Development Commissioner for Handlooms along with Shri Aman Bansal, Consul (Commerce) & HOC, Consulate General of India, Birmingham & Shri Nipun Pande, Additional Development

Commissioner for Handlooms, participated in the event. On the sidelines of HEPC's participation in Spring 2026 held from 1-4 February 2026 at Birmingham, UK, Council organized a Theme Pavilion of Handloom products along with a live demonstration of Indian Handloom by Shri Chilkuri Srinivasulu, a hereditary handloom weaver and National Merit certificate holder. As per the feedback from the exhibitors, they had a total of 381 trade visitors and spot order worth Rs.1.07 crore and business enquiries worth Rs.3.51 crore were generated, with overall business turnover of Rs.4.58 crore.



Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT)

The first Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) was established in 1956 at Varanasi, followed by the second at Salem in 1960 under the All-India Handloom Board. In 1975, these Institutes were brought under the aegis of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms). At present, the six Central IIHTs (Varanasi, Salem, Bargarh, Fulia, Guwahati, Jodhpur) uphold academic excellence in handloom and textile education through three-year Diploma and four-year B. Tech programs, while also extending academic guidance to five State IIHTs.

With a steadfast emphasis on skill development, research, and innovation, the Institutes cultivate proficient technocrats who advance the sustainability and technological progress of the handloom sector. Their industry-oriented curriculum, formulated in



consultation with key stakeholders, fosters a strong academia–industry synergy and delivers a comprehensive, practice-driven learning experience. Through the “Do It Yourself (DIY)” initiative, more than 5,000 school students have been hands on experience in the craft of handloom weaving. Proactive placement efforts ensure that a majority of graduates secure gainful employment, thereby contributing to the growth of the handloom and textile industry. The Institutes’ research and development initiatives aim to alleviate the drudgery faced by handloom weavers, while short-term programmes such as “Weave to Win” impart not only weaving expertise but also essential competencies in soft skills, accounting, online marketing, and GST awareness. Collectively, the Central and State IIHTs play a pivotal role in fortifying the handloom ecosystem through sustained training, innovation, and research endeavors.



Success Stories:

Johargram, Jharkhand Success Story

Johargram stands as a compelling success story in the contemporary revival and repositioning of the tribal handloom traditions of Jharkhand. Founded by NIFT Gandhinagar alumnus Ashish Satyavrat Sahu, the initiative draws directly from the indigenous weaving heritage of the state and works in close partnership with tribal weaver communities. Johargram follows a direct-from-the-loom model, eliminating intermediaries and ensuring fair remuneration, continuity of work, and dignity of livelihood for handloom artisans. Traditional looms, local cotton, and indigenous techniques form the foundation of production, which are thoughtfully translated into contemporary, market-relevant designs without diluting cultural authenticity.

From a handloom development perspective, Johargram demonstrates how design-led interventions can add economic and aesthetic value to traditional textiles while remaining rooted in community knowledge systems. In collaboration with the Weavers Service Centre (WSC) and the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), the initiative has facilitated skill upgradation, improved finishing standards, design refinement, and access to national-level marketing platforms. Live loom demonstrations, cluster-based production systems, and sustained engagement with weavers have strengthened both production capacity and artisan confidence at the grassroots level.

Johargram has also played a significant role in enhancing the visibility of Jharkhand's tribal handlooms on national platforms, including curated showcases aligned with National

Handloom Day and State-supported indigenous fashion presentations. Its growing recognition within fashion and design circles, combined with its strong artisan-centric approach, illustrates how handloom-led enterprises can successfully integrate heritage



Ashish Satyavrat Sahu, NIIFT Alum & Founder of Johargram

Mauna Dhwani – Revival of the Santhali Saree

The revival of the Santhali saree through the Mauna Dhwani initiative represents a significant achievement in inclusive, heritage-led handloom development. Implemented in partnership with the Weavers Service Centre (WSC), Bhubaneswar, the initiative has successfully revitalised a traditional tribal textile that was at risk of decline due to limited market access and diminishing livelihood opportunities. Rooted in the cultural identity of the Santhal community, the Santhali saree has been restored through a structured, design-led, and community-centric approach.

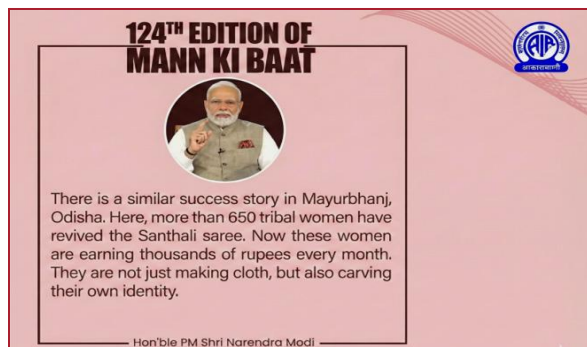
Since 2017, Mauna Dhwani has worked extensively in Mayurbhanj district, Odisha, adopting a comprehensive value-chain model that integrates natural fibre cultivation, hand-spinning, traditional weaving, natural dyeing, embroidery, and contemporary design development. Technical support, design revival, and skill upgradation were facilitated by WSC Bhubaneswar, while Mauna Dhwani ensured sustained community mobilisation and production management. The initiative

preservation, livelihood generation, and contemporary market positioning. Today, Johargram represents a scalable and replicable model for inclusive handloom development rooted in culture, community, and design innovation.



has organised over 850 tribal women artisans across 92 villages, establishing village-level production and training centres that enable regular income generation and skill enhancement.

The Santhali saree has been repositioned as a culturally authentic yet market-relevant product, aligned with quality and finishing standards required for wider outreach. Artisans associated with the initiative now earn dignified and stable livelihoods, reinforcing economic independence and social empowerment. The impact of this work has received national recognition, including mention in the Hon'ble Prime Minister's Mann Ki Baat and presentation of the Santhali saree to the Hon'ble President of India. Mauna Dhwani stands as a scalable model demonstrating how institutional support, design innovation, and community ownership can together ensure sustainable revival of tribal handloom traditions.



Innovation - Silk Saree made with yarn upcycled from waste sil cocoons in Assam:

An innovative fine count spun muga saree (2/140 Nm) was developed during the **Samarth training programme** in Assam using yarn produced from waste cocoons supplied by the Central Silk Board. The yarn was spun by M/s Kasare, Raipur, demonstrating effective utilisation of cocoon waste for value-added textile production. The finished saree, including blouse material, measures 6.5 metres and weighs approximately 700 grams. Despite the use of waste cocoons, the saree exhibits good lustre and overall appearance, indicating strong potential for acceptance in the premium market segment. Additional variants are being developed for test marketing to further assess commercial viability.



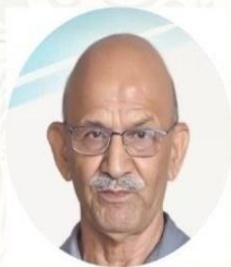
Padma Shri Handloom Awardees



Name	Category	State
Shri Jyotish Debnath	Weaving	West Bengal
Shri Jyotish Debnath, a master weaver from Kalna, West Bengal, received the Padma Shri (2026) for his lifelong dedication to preserving the rare Muslin Jamdani tradition. Born into a weaving family in 1958, he has spent over five decades sustaining this intricate craft, recognised by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage in 2013. He established 110 looms in Kalna, supporting over 70 weavers and training women and youth to strengthen livelihoods. His earlier honours include the National Award for Handloom Excellence (2010) and the Sant Kabir Award (2018).		



Shri Sarat Kumar Patra	Weaving	Odisha
Shri Sarat Kumar Patra, a master weaver from Odisha's Tigiria-Maniabandha region, has been awarded the Padma Shri (2026) for his outstanding contribution to Bandha Kala (Odisha Ikat). Born into a traditional weaving family, he mastered the intricate tie-and-dye technique and innovated within tradition by developing over 50 natural dye shades while reviving age-old dyeing practices. His most remarkable work is a 52-metre Ikat fabric of the Geeta Govinda, featuring all 900 slokas and completed over seven years, along with the famed 'Dasha Avatar' Ikat panel. He earlier received the National Award for Handloom (1993).		



Shri Khemraj Sundariyal	Weaving	Haryana
Shri Khemraj Sundariyal has been awarded the Padma Shri (2026) for his transformative role in developing Panipat, Haryana, into a globally recognised handloom hub. Born in Uttarakhand's Garhwal region, he built a strong technical foundation through formal training in weaving and dyeing before modernising Panipat's handloom sector while preserving traditional techniques. His leadership improved quality, design innovation, and global market reach for Panipat's durries, blankets, and furnishings. His journey reflects visionary leadership that elevated an entire weaving cluster to national and international prominence.		

Sant Kabir Handloom Awardees



Name	Category	State
Shri Arindra Meher	Weaving	Odisha



Mr. Lakka Srinivasulu	Weaving	Andhra Pradesh
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Shri Rajendra Sudarshan Ankam	Weaving	Maharashtra
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Mr. Mohammad Hanif Ansari,	Endangered Weaves under the Weaving Category	Uttar Pradesh
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Mrs. Anuradha Kuli	Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay Award in Weaving category	Assam
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National Handloom Awardees

Name	Category	State
 Mrs. Geetanjali Meher	Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay Award in the Weaving Category	Odisha

 Mrs. Angom Anita Devi	Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay Award in the Weaving Category	Manipur
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 Mr. G. Rajasekhar	Weaving	Tamil Nadu
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 Mr. Golekha Meher	Weaving	Odisha
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 Mr. Kamlesh Kumar	Weaving	Bihar
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Name	Category	State
 Sri Karnati Murali	Weaving	Andhra Pradesh

 Mr. Akash Kumar Dewangan	Weaving	Chhattisgarh
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 Shri Dungar Ram	Weaving	Rajasthan
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 Shri Bashir Ahmad Ganai	Weaving	Jammu & Kashmir
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 Smt. Dinaben Ramesh Kharet	Weaving	Gujarat
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 Mr. Guda Pawan	Weaving (Young Weaver)	Telangana
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 Shri Jujare Nagaraju	Design Development	Andhra Pradesh
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 Shri Samat Tejsingh Harijan	Weaving (Languishing)	Gujarat
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 Ms. Gunjan Jain	Design Development	Odisha
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 Ms. Simla Debbarma	Weaving (Tribal Weaves)	Tripura
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 M/s Amuni Handloom Ventures Pvt. Ltd	Startup Ventures / Producer Company	Gujarat
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 M/s Narendra Handlooms	Marketing of Handloom Products	Telangana
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 M/s The Chennimalai Industrial Weavers Co-Op P S Society Ltd	Marketing of Handloom Products	Tamil Nadu
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 Shri Dhoria Bhojraj Damji	Weaving (Divyang Weavers)	Gujarat
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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.

The sector has experienced significant growth in terms of exports, propelled by increased domestic and international engagement among artisans facilitated by various subcomponent of the schemes administered by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles. The export of handicrafts excluding carpets during the year 2025-26 [Upto November 2025] is ₹ 22032.39 crores and export of handicrafts carpets during the year 2025-26 [Upto October 2025] is ₹ 10084.19 crores.

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:

1. National Handicraft Development Program (NHDP)

Scheme's Components:

Marketing Support & Services
Skill Development in Handicrafts Sector
Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
Direct Benefit to Artisans
Infrastructure and Technology Support
Research and Development

(i) Marketing Support & Services

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.

Domestic marketing events:

During the year 2025-26 [Upto December 2025], 226 domestic marketing (Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Hiring of Stalls, fashion Show Thematic Exhibitions, Bhartiya kala Mahotsav, Master Creation, crafted for the future, Kashi Tamil Sangam, CHHAP, Craft Katha, Special Marketing Events etc.) events organized across India benefiting 9347 artisans.



Secretary (Textiles) interacting with artisans at Dilli Haat, INA



Display of Artificial Jewellery at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi

International marketing events:

31 International marketing events in France, Greece, Hongkong, Japan, Russia, Saudi Arab, UAE, UK, Kenya, UAE IHGF, UPITS, Hind Tax and J&K benefitting 554 artisans, 240 buyers and 177 Exports. ₹46.85 crores have been sanctioned for the international marketing events.



Indian Pavilion at Paris Event, Paris (France)



Crafts Demonstration cum Awareness Programmes (CDAP)

In addition to above 511 Crafts Demonstration cum Awareness Programmes (CDAP) organised in academic institutes with 1 Lakh+ students covering 400+ uncovered districts.



CDAP (The Kunj, New Delhi)



CDAP (Varanasi)



CDAP (New Delhi)



CDAP (Assam)

E-commerce initiatives:

Indiahandmade

(<https://www.indiahandmade.com>) is a national e-commerce platform developed by Digital India Corporation under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. Launched on 22 April 2023, the portal aims to digitally empower India's handloom and handicraft ecosystem by providing a direct-to-consumer online marketplace, eliminating intermediaries, ensuring fair remuneration, and expanding market access at a national level. The platform is fully operational and delivers an end-to-end, transparent, and secure digital ecosystem for sellers and buyers, while preserving the authenticity and cultural heritage of Indian handloom and handicraft products.

- **Beneficiaries Onboarded:** 3,444+ weavers, artisans, SHGs, cooperatives, producer entities, and organizations
- **Products Listed:** 22,000+ handloom and handicraft products
- **Training Sessions Conducted:** 100+ (online and offline)
- **Product Categories Covered:** Apparel, Furnishings, Home Décor, Furniture, Art, Jewellery, Accessories, Toys, Paintings, Sculptures, etc.

India Carpet Expo 2025, Bhadohi (Uttar Pradesh):

- The Indian Carpet Expo, 2025 was inaugurated by the **Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, Shri Yogi Adityanath**. **Mrs. Neelam Shami Rao**, Secretary (Textiles), Government of India, along with **Mrs. Amrit Raj**, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), performed the ceremonial lamp lighting and released the Fair Directory.
- **Global Participation:** Despite a complex international trade environment and tariff challenges, the fair hosted **215 overseas buyers from 42 countries**. Notable increases were seen in attendees from **Australia** and the **United Kingdom**, reflecting the impact of recent **Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)** and market diversification efforts.
- **Business Impact:** Exporters reported high satisfaction, with the event generating between **1,400 and 1,600 business inquiries**. This translates to an estimated business potential of **₹200–240 crore** in export orders.

- **Industry Resilience:** While global trade uncertainties slightly lowered the number of exhibitors this year (approx. 225), the overwhelming response from buyers

across nations—including the USA, Japan, Germany, and Brazil—underscored the enduring global relevance of Indian handmade carpets



Indian Carpet Expo 2025, Bhadohi, Uttar Pradesh

Textile Pavilion

The Textile Pavilion at the 44th IITF was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Shri Giriraj Singh, with Secretary (Textiles) Smt. Neelam Shami Rao as Guest of Honour. Around 100 artisans, including 7 **Shilp Didis**, showcased the rich diversity of Indian Handicrafts (50 different crafts) from across India (representing 29 states & Union Territories). IITF embraces the theme "Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat," a visionary initiative by the Hon'ble Prime Minister that celebrates India's vibrant cultural mosaic and fosters national unity through meaningful exchange. Centered on collaborative growth and self-reliance, the event will spotlight indigenous innovation, sustainable practices, and stakeholder cooperation as key drivers of a stronger, more integrated Bharat. In every edition, DC (Handicrafts) along with DC (Handloom) participates in the IITF

representing the Ministry of Textiles. 100 artisans and 100 weavers participate in the IITF showcasing the rich heritage of Indian craftsmanship.

Participation in Bhartiya Kala Mahotsav 2025

Inaugurated by the Hon'ble President of India on 21st November 2025 at Rashtrapati Nilayam, Secunderabad. The event featured participation from the Ministry of Textiles, Tourism, and Culture. Artisans from Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Goa, Gujarat, and the UT of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli showcased their traditional handicrafts. A Live Demo Pavilion provided visitors with engaging experience through on-spot demonstrations of diverse crafts.

(ii) Skill Development in Handicraft Sector

Handicrafts are known for their aesthetics, associated traditional values, uniqueness, quality and craftsmanship. 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:



DTDW in Dolls Craft at Bishnupur District, Manipur



DTDW in Embroidery Craft Baranbanki, Uttar Pradesh

During the year 2025-26 [Upto December 2025], 164 Design and Technology Development Workshop, 180 Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program & 17 Comprehensive Skill Upgradation Program benefiting 13350, covering all states and 342 districts across the country. ₹47.19 crores have been sanctioned for the above programs.

Improved Toolkit Distribution Program (ITDP)

Tools and skilled hands are the two jewels of handicraft sector that are critical for productivity enhancement. They assist the handicraft artisans in production of uniform quality products at larger scale. Scale-up of production and uniformity of quality are key ingredients for survival in the highly competitive international handicrafts market. The provision of toolkit distribution has been introduced to fulfill above requirements. Maximum financial assistance per toolkit Rs.10,000/-

and furnaces/looms is Rs. 20,000/- or actuals whichever is less. 51 toolkit distribution programmes sanctioned which benefiting 2550.



Artisans have been provided modern toolkits under Improved Toolkits Distribution Programme

Training: 20 training interventions in Mask craft i.e. 18 Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program, one Design Development Workshop, one Improved Tool Kit program has been conducted in 10 states, covering 18 districts benefitting 540 artisans.



Prototype developed by artisans undergoing training



Training imparted to artisans in Mask Making Craft

(iii) 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

cooperation. The thrust of the scheme is on a project based, need based integrated approach for sustainable development of handicrafts through participation of craftsperson, leading to their empowerment. The components of the sub-scheme are as under:

- (1) Baseline Survey of craft cluster and mobilization of artisans.
- (2) Processing Pehchan Cards for the identified cluster artisans.
- (3) Formation of Producer Company (PC) in clusters.
- (4) End to End interventions, support to PCs.

During the year 2025-26 [Upto December 2025], 719 different interventions like Design workshops, Toolkits distributions, Exhibition, Seminars, Entrepreneurship Development Program, Craft Demonstration & Awareness Program, Brand Promotion & Publicity etc. have been sanctioned to the tune of ₹31.83 crores have been sanctioned for 165 PCs and Clusters across the country covering 179 districts in 28 States/ UTs. 15701 artisans mobilized and benefitted



(iv) 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:

under Cluster Development Programs in the FY 2025-26.

Formation of Handicrafts Producer Companies: 39 new producer companies have been formed in 18 different craft categories which covers 15 States/ UTs in the FY 2025-26.

New Green Field cluster: Water Hyacinth Project at Begusarai for the development of Green Field Cluster, benefitted 210 artisans. This innovative initiative aimed at addressing an environmental challenge by converting invasive water hyacinths into valuable handicraft products. The project envisions community empowerment through sustainable livelihood creation, especially for women artisans.



- (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 database
- (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
- (5) Awareness Camp/ Chaupal/ Shivar
- (6) Handicraft Awards

During the year 2025-26 [Upto December 2025], 224 Chaupals have been organized across the country covering 113 districts, 723 indigent circumstances awardee artisans getting Financial Assistance, 2276 Mudra Loan applications forwarded to Banks and an

amount of Rs.66.37 lakhs loan sanctioned to artisans. 83,426 artisans issued Pahchan Cards. ₹11.61 crores have been sanctioned for the welfare of handicraft artisans.

Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu, conferred the Shilp Guru Awards and National Handicraft Awards for the year 2023 and 2024 in a special ceremony held at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 09/12/2025. A total of 48 awards were presented, including 12 Shilp Guru awards 36 National Awards & 2 Design & Innovation Awards.



Group Photo of awardee artisans with Hon'ble President of India

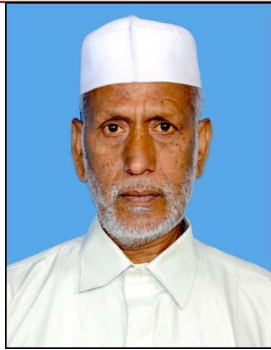
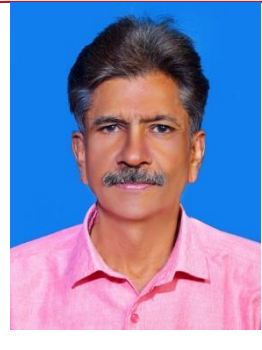


Lamp Lighting by Hon'ble President of India at Award Ceremony, New Delhi

Shilp Guru Awardee 2024

			
Ms. Kamlesh Sharma, (Wood Craft)	Subhash Arora, (Metal Craft)	Shaheen Anjum (Wood Craft)	Mohammad Dilshad (Wood Carving)
			
Tarit Paul (Clay Modelling)	Shobharani Poddar (Jute Craft)		

National Awardee Selected 2024

			
Moti Lalwani, (Metal Ware)	Chandrashekhar Y Shilpi (Wood Work)	Ranjit Das (Cane & Bamboo)	T Baskaran, (Stone Ware)
			
Jayan V K, Vadakkemuriparambil (Pottery, Ceramic & Terracotta)	Rupban Chitrakar (Painting)	Chongtham Loyalakpi Chanu (Jewellery & semi- precious gemstone)	R. Mohandas (Paper Machie Crafts & Paper Crafts)
			
Khawaja Nazir Ali (Artistic Textiles)	Manzoor Ahmed Khan (Handmade carpets)	Gorsa Santosh, (Toys and dolls, puppet, games & kites)	Sulaiman Kutty K (Miscellaneous crafts)

			
Gayatri Rani, (Exclusively for Women)	Sumit Kumar Sanjaybhai Chitra (Mata Ni Pachhedi)	Anil Kumar Prajapat (Terracotta)	Bapukan Payeng (Endangered Craft)
			
Baldev Baghmare (Brass Metal Craft)	Arrouju Ashok (MCP) (Silver Filigree Craft)	Anandbabu Manohar (Designer)	

National Handicraft Week 2025 (8-14 December) highlighted India's master artisans, sustainable craft enterprises, and policy initiatives. Key events included Master Creation at Dilli Haat showcasing 110 awardee artisans, and the National Handicrafts Award Ceremony, where 48 awards were conferred. Heritage Week at The Kunj promoted interactive craft learning, while Craft Katha at Handloom Haat supported artisans adopting the Craft Mark. The Secretary (Textiles) launched Chaupal, a five-year initiative for awareness and entrepreneurship in 100 handicraft districts. Crafted for the Future featured sustainable craft enterprises, concluding with a session on the future of Indian crafts led by Padma Bhushan Rajeev Sethi.

(v) Infrastructure and Technology Support.

The sub-scheme ensures availability of required infrastructure 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:

Urban Haat	Emporia
Marketing and Sourcing Hubs	Craft Based Resource Centre
Common Facility Center	Raw Material Depot
Technology Upgradation Assistance to Exporters / Entrepreneurs	Testing Laboratories
Crafts Village	Construction of other need-based projects etc.

During the year 2025-26 [Upto December 2025], 31 numbers of projects sanctioned viz. Emporia (12), Craft Based resource Centre

(4), Testing labs (4), Craft villages at J&K (Budgam), Bihar (Madhubani) and Madhya Pradesh (Dhar) (3), Technical Upgradation (6) and (1) raw material depot covering 12 states, 20 districts. ₹ 27.09 crores have been sanctioned for the above programs benefiting 2600 artisans.

Inauguration of Shilp Bhawan: Union Minister of Textiles Shri Giriraj Singh inaugurated “Shilp Bhawan” & “The Kunj” as Chief Guest, with Sh. Pabitra Margherita, Hon’ble Minister of State for External Affairs & Textiles, as Guest of Honor, in the august presence of Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, Secretary (Textiles).



“Shilp Bhawan” The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has relocated to a new premises at **Shilp Bhawan**, Plot No. 8, Nelson Mandela Marg, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi 110070 in August 2025, moving from its former address at West Block No. VII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi 110066.

(vi) 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 2025-26 [Upto December 2025], a total of 95 seminars were conducted covering 80 districts across the country. In addition, 27 craft-based studies were undertaken and are currently ongoing in the states of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Odisha, Bihar, Kerala, Karnataka, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, and Uttar Pradesh. A study on craft village to knowledge hub center is also sanctioned. These initiatives collectively aim to strengthen craft development, enhance sectoral knowledge, and support capacity-building efforts at the national level. ₹11.53 crores have been sanctioned for the above programmes.

- **Chintan Shivir:** A Chintan Shivir was held on 26.06.2025 at Shilp Bhawan, Vasant Kunj with 5 Committee members and 10 officers of O/o DC (Handicrafts) to discuss the initiative “*Reimagining Craft Education.*” The seminar reviewed ways to introduce handicraft education from

primary to professional levels and to create structured pathways for skills, apprenticeships, and formal qualifications in the sector.

- **Cross-Functional Convergence Meeting:** 1st Meeting held on 08.09.2025 at Deen Dayal Hastkala Sankul, Varanasi under the Chairpersonship of Regional Director (CR) to strengthen inter-agency coordination and awareness of different offices of organizations of Ministry of Textiles. 20 Sr. Officers from state Government Organizations and Officers of Ministry of Textiles participated in the said meeting.
- **Evaluation study for undergoing schemes:** A third-party evaluation by M/s Academy of Management Studies (AMS), Lucknow, surveyed 2,250 stakeholders, implementing agencies, export councils and others—across 50 clusters in 6 regions, 18 states and 50 districts, reflecting the density of artisan populations. It covered 8 major craft categories, broken into 34 sub-categories. The study highlighted achievements of current schemes, offering findings, recommendations and observations to guide the design of the next intervention phase and the 2026-2031 scheme framework.
- **National Conference:** National Conference on Handlooms & Handicrafts held at Bhubaneswar, Odisha on 31st Oct-1st November 2025 for the discussion of new schemes (Covered 26 States and 46 representatives) and 80+ delegates. The Conference aims to provide a common

platform for dialogue, collaboration, and policy convergence among stakeholders.

- The active participation of State officials will be crucial in shaping a robust

governance framework and ensuring effective delivery of benefits to artisans and weavers across the country.



Inauguration of National Conference on Handlooms & Handicrafts by Sh. Manoj Ahuja, Chief Secretary, Govt. of Odisha, organised in Bhubaneswar

- **Studies conducted :** Over the past three years, partners like the Asian Heritage Foundation, NIFT, EPCH, IIT-ISM, and IICT have run a series of craft-plus-sustainability R&D projects: a sea-shell craft study, turning water hyacinth into eco-products, sponsoring 14 student grad projects, developing plant-based wool-carpet dyes, and creating sound-insulating carpet tiles from fibrous waste—advancing green practices while preserving and promoting traditional crafts, and supporting designed innovation.
- **Note on Crafts of India** This is a six-month project to properly collect and organize all craft-related videos available at the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). At present, many videos have been made under

different projects, but they are kept in different places and are not being fully used. Under this project, all videos will be gathered in one place and checked for content and quality. Videos that are unclear, incomplete, or of poor sound and picture quality will be removed. The good-quality videos will be edited and arranged in a proper format. They will be classified based on craft type, region, material, and usage.

Each selected video will have a one-page description and a QR code for easy reference. Finally, all materials will be uploaded to the official website in a separate gallery section and linked through cloud storage so people can easily access them on any device.

2. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

CHCDS 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 2025-26 [Upto December 2025], ₹56.00 crores have been sanctioned for ongoing handicrafts mega cluster projects in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Ladakh distributing 2154 improved tool kits. 3830 artisans trained through conducting Design Development Workshop and Guru Shishya Hashtshilp Prashikshan Program.



Common Facility Centre Development under CHCDS project for Embroidery Craft



Training imparted to handicrafts artisans under CHCDS project

The Kunj: Celebrating India's Handcrafted Legacy - *"A living confluence of craft, culture, and contemporary design."*

The Kunj is a flagship initiative of the Office of the Development Commissioner

(Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, conceived as a landmark craft destination in the National Capital. Envisioned as both a cultural beacon and a dynamic commercial hub, it has been established to strengthen the market

ecosystem for India's handicrafts and handlooms while celebrating the country's rich artisanal heritage. The initiative responds to the need for a contemporary, world-class institutional platform that connects traditional craftsmanship with modern markets, enhances artisan visibility, and creates sustainable livelihood opportunities through direct engagement with consumers, designers, and cultural stakeholders.

Strategically located in Vasant Kunj, New Delhi, The Kunj has been developed as an integrated experiential space that combines curated retail, thematic exhibitions, live craft demonstrations, workshops, cultural performances, lecture series, and culinary programming. Within a short span, it has evolved into a vibrant ecosystem where artisans, entrepreneurs, educational institutions, and visitors converge—enabling collaboration, knowledge exchange, and market access under a cohesive framework.

Since its inception, The Kunj has demonstrated strong commercial performance, reflecting robust consumer confidence in artisan-led products. Revenue is being generated from paid workshops with structured participation formats supporting both outreach and financial sustainability. Curated events such as *Shilp aur Shringar*, *Conscious Souk*, and the musical series have further contributed to revenues, underscoring the viability of experience-driven craft programming.

A comprehensive marketing strategy has ensured sustained visibility and audience engagement. Digital outreach efforts, including consistent social media

engagement with **over 20,000 followers** and a monthly reach of approximately **1.4 million**, have strengthened brand presence. Complementing this, outdoor and mass media campaigns—comprising promotional installations, airport digital displays, radio campaigns, and Delhi Metro advertising—have expanded public awareness. The interactive Digital Diya installation alone has recorded over **5500+ visitor engagements**, reflecting meaningful experiential participation.

Between August 2025 and February 2026, The Kunj hosted a diverse portfolio of exhibitions in collaboration with institutions, brands, and independent curators. The Craft Demonstration cum Awareness Programme further amplified impact by **engaging 50 master artisans** representing GI-recognised and regionally significant crafts, alongside more than **80 workshops and talks** that fostered skill awareness, intergenerational learning, and market exposure.

Signature initiatives such as Handicrafts Week, Heritage Pāṭhshāla Week, curated culinary experiences, and partnerships with national platforms including the Fashion Design Council of India generated public participation, media visibility, and institutional engagement. Kunj has also hosted numerous **educational institutions**, reinforcing its role as a knowledge and cultural resource.

From concept to implementation, “The Kunj” has successfully emerged as a **functioning national platform integrating commerce, culture, education, and outreach**. By creating direct market linkages, enhancing artisan recognition, and institutionalising experiential programming, it presents a

replicable and sustainable model for craft promotion. As it continues to expand its partnerships and programming, The Kunj stands poised to become India's foremost urban craft destination, advancing the



The Kunj - outside view

mandate of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) in preserving, promoting, and modernising the nation's rich handicraft heritage.



The Kunj – Inside view

Capacity building for employees (Rashtriya Karmayogi):

Under the Rashtriya Karmayogi Large Scale Jan Seva Program 02 lead trainers were given 07 days training, 32 master trainers given 03 days training and all the remaining officials imparted 1 day training ensuring 100% employees coverage at six regional level and

one Head Quarter level. In addition, a list of appropriate courses was made mandatory and integrated with APAR for comprehensive assessment. Further, organization specific courses are being developed as a systematic training program for all categories of officers.



Group Photos of Trainees of Rashtriya Karmayogi Programmes organised at Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi

Organisations under Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts):

1. National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy

The National Crafts Museum and Hastkala Academy (NCM&HKA) 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 as follows:

- a) To increase public awareness about India's ancient traditions of handicrafts and handlooms.
- b) Provide an interactive forum for crafts persons, designers, exporters, scholars and the public.
- c) To help crafts persons find a platform for marketing without middlemen.
- d) 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 traditions 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, 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 the programmes. 132 Craftsmen/ Weavers and 9 Performer Groups have participated in the CDP of the Crafts Museum from April 2025 to December 2025.

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. 2283 readers visited the library during this period and approximately 1006 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 91 objects to conserve and preserve from deteriorating, preservation of twelve metal objects, twenty-five textiles, thirty-five wooden objects, twelve paper machie, one terracotta and six 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 -7th August 2025 on the occasion of National Handloom Day which witnessed significant footfall with around 4712 individuals, including students, teachers and the public.



- (b) The NCM&HKA witnessed the grand inauguration of Fabrica Exhibition organized by the Andrea Anastasio, Italian Craft Foundation collaboration with NCM&HKA from 10th April to 31st May 2025. A public talk on Fabrica by Dr. Paola Manfredi, along with a session on contemporary embroidery and knitting practices by curator Ms. Anushka Rajendran and Mr. Andrea Anastasio, Director, IIC (Embassy of Italy), was organized as part of the Fabrica Exhibition.

- (c) A Summer Educational Workshop for Children was organized at the NCM&HKA. The workshop received an enthusiastic response, with approximately 50 students participating and engaging with master artisans to gain practical exposure to India’s rich craft heritage.
- (d) The NCM&HKA observed the 11th International Yoga Day on 21st June 2025 with an organized yoga session for staff of Ministry of Textiles. The event

was graced by the Secretary (Textiles) as the Guest of Honour, whose presence added significance to the celebration. Participants actively engaged in the session, promoting wellness and reinforcing the importance of yoga in daily life.

- (e) The “Weaves the Future – Regenerative Edition” exhibition for handloom weavers was organized. The exhibition showcased innovative, sustainable, and regenerative design practices in the handloom sector, providing a platform for weavers to exhibit their work, explore contemporary design interventions, and engage with industry experts.



- (f) An exhibition of Jamdani sarees was organized by the Bangladesh High Commission in collaboration with NCM&HKA at the Yoga Hall. The exhibition showcased exquisite Jamdani weaving traditions of Bangladesh, highlighting the craftsmanship, motifs, and cultural significance of this UNESCO-recognized heritage textile.

- (g) The exhibition “Mask of Asia: A Map in Cultural Syntheses of Asia” was organized from 12th to 23rd July 2025 by the Purvasha Folk and Tribal Art Museum and the Odi Art Centre, Odisha, in collaboration with the NCM&HKA. The exhibition presented a diverse collection of traditional masks from across Asia.



Glimpses of Mask of Asia

- (h) The Exhibition “Crafted for Future” An exhibition organized from 12th December 2025 to 21st Decmeber,2025 for celebrating during the Handicrafts Week an inaugurated by Hon’ble Minister of Textiles Shri @girirajsinghbjp, and a curated exhibition celebrating sustainability through craft at the National Crafts Museum, New Delhi on 13th December 2025.

Museum Visitors: From April to December 2026, approximately 1,14,897 (Foreigners 2,847 Students-31,085 & 7,72,056 General Public) visitors visited the NCM&HKA.

Financial Progress: Rs. 11.22 crores have been allotted to NCM&HKA against BE for the FY 2025-26 out of which ₹8.70 crores have been spent till 31st December,2025.

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) program, a unique degree Program of its kind, with 20 intake which has been raised subsequently to 60.

Four Pillars of the IICT and its achievements

1. Human Resource Development (HRD)

- i. **B. Tech Programme in Carpet & Textile Technology:** Total **201** students are studying in B. Tech PROGRAM in FY 2025-26. 880 Students till now serving the trade which includes higher studies in premier institutes like IITs, NITIE, ISM, IIM, NIFT etc. Current intake for B. Tech. programme is 60 (+ Extra 03 seats EWS & 03 seats TFW). The admission is done through JoSAA / CSAB/ UPTAC.
- ii. **Training through Govt. Projects:** 1138 artisans have been trained through Integrated Skill Development Scheme. 3500 trainees have been trained under Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS). 90 number of artisans are undertaking the training under GSHPP (NHDP). Industry driven Short Term Training Programmes runs time to time.
- iii. **Short term courses:** Eleven (11) Tailor made Industry driven Short Term Training programs are running in the Campus which includes following:
 - (l) Carpet and Textile Design with CAD
 - (m) Carpet Yarn Dyeing
 - (n) Eco-friendly yarn Dyeing and Carpet Printing
 - (o) Carpet Inspection and Quality Control
 - (p) Application of Computer in Carpet Sector
 - (q) Carpet Based Product Development
 - (r) Entrepreneurship in Carpet Sector

- (s) Management in Carpet Sector
- (t) Garment Cutting & stitching
- (u) Mathematical Art & Carpet Design
- (v) Carpet Yarn Technology

2. Design Creation and Development (DCD):

Developing innovative carpet and textile designs aligned with market trends and export demands. Supporting artisans and exporters through Computer Aided Design (CAD) in Carpet and Textile Design and color trend forecasting. Conducting design development projects for clusters and exporters under DC (Handicrafts) schemes.

Design Bank has been created with more than 20000 designs with 144 designs have created under design bank during the year 2025-26. Around 4622 designs have been utilized by industry for commercial purpose. The variety of Design Bank includes Traditional INDIAN Motifs (Like: Harappa, Ajanta, Mughal, Rangoli, Jaipuri, Fulkari, Kantha, Paithani, Kalamkari, Banarasi, Jamewar etc.), modern motifs etc. as per trend.

3. Research and Development (R&D)

IICT undertakes applied and industry-oriented research projects aimed at process innovation, product diversification, and technology upgradation, in collaboration with academic institutions, research organizations, and industry associations. Key product and process development activities include are as follows:

- (a) Design and manufacture of coir-based carpets, silk carpets, eri-silk carpets, modacrylic-based carpets, handmade

- astro-turf-type carpets, natural-fibre carpets,
- (b) Developed natural-dyeing processes and substitutes for polyester shaggy, utilization of bujbun, vertical blinds, coir paper and coir silk, PPE coveralls (body suits and shoe covers)
- (c) Recycling and reuse of fibrous waste from the carpet industry, fabrication and evaluation of heating pads from waste carpet,
- (d) Application of jute materials in handmade carpets,
- (e) Concept of an ergonomic and flexible tufting frame, and
- (f) Cross-bar horizontal looms (CBHL) – both wooden and metallic – for hand-knotted, Tibetan, shaggy, and soumak carpets.

IICT has also developed several proprietary innovations, including the **India Knot** for semi-knotting on looms, the **Snehabha Carpet Backing System**, a lightweight and washable polymer backing technology, and a cost-effective **terry leno carpet structure**. Under sponsorship from the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), IICT has implemented the **Indian Kaleen Mark project**, focusing on branding of Indian carpets, development of the Woollen Kaleen Mark, and analysis of constructional parameters for wool-blended hand-knotted carpets. The Institute has further introduced a digital traceability and authentication system under the project BIS to prevent fake or unauthorized products. Additionally, one Ph.D. thesis in Mathematics is scheduled for submission to AKTU, Lucknow, in the year 2025-26.

4. Technical Support to the Industry (TSI)

IICT has been providing continuous technical support to the carpet industry through its specialized laboratories, including the CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical and Chemical Testing Laboratories, and Carpet Testing Lab. These facilities enable carpet exporters to meet international quality requirements and enhance their competitiveness in the global market. The laboratories are NABL accredited.

During FY 2024–25, IICT conducted 2,071 commercial tests for the carpet industry, covering physical parameters, chemical parameters, and select eco-testing requirements. The Institute houses an

exclusive carpet flammability testing facility compliant with European (ISO 9239-1), US (16CFR1630/1631), and British (BS 4790) standards. Recently, IICT upgraded its infrastructure with a Critical Floor Radiant Panel Test facility, which is essential for carpets supplied to hotels and hospitality projects.

In response to increasing export demands, IICT is in the process of upgrading the Eco-Testing Laboratory to meet European environmental compliance requirements. Additionally, the Industry–Institute interface forum, “**KALEEN BANDHU**,” continues to remain active through regular interactive programmes, facilitating effective engagement and knowledge exchange between IICT and the carpet industry.



Ms. Neelam Shami Rao, Secretary (Textiles), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India & Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Chairperson, IICT visited IICT, Bhadohi on 11.10.2025

5. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC)

The Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC), Moradabad, is a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. It was established in March 1983 with financial

and technical assistance of UNDP and Government of Uttar Pradesh and funds under the administrative control of Development Commissioner (Handicraft), Ministry of Textiles.

MHSC was established to support the art metal ware industry of Moradabad and aims to address challenges in the metal handicrafts sector, such as the absence of modern design, finishing, testing, and packaging facilities. Its main objectives include:

- (i) Quality Improvement in production of Art- Metal Wares and to enhance their export worthiness
- (ii) Offer Training facilities for up-gradation of skills of craft persons and technicians engaged in the Metal Ware industry
- (iii) Set up a Common Facility Centre (CFC) which will help exporters improve the finishing of the handicraft products
- (iv) Offer Testing facilities to meet international standards of quality with the help of the NABL accredited RTC Laboratory
- (v) Provide continuous R&D in the field of Metal Finishing and allied activities

The institute has been providing technical services to handicrafts exporters /manufacturers/artisans through following means:

- (a) Metal Finishing Services – Powder Coating, Phosphating, Lacquering, Electroplating–Copper (Cu), Nickel (Ni), Tin (Sn), Silver (Ag), Gold (Au) & Brass.
- (b) Etching & Cutting
- (c) Testing , Inspection & Certification through Research, Testing and Calibration Laboratory (RTC Laboratory) It's a NABL Accredited Laboratory [826 Tests Accredited] & United State – Consumer Protection

Safety Commission (US-CPSC) Approved Laboratory.

- (d) Expert Opinion – Consultancy Solution for all technical problems faced by the Exporters, manufacturers & Artisans
- (e) Training to the Artisans under One District One Product (ODOP) & under other Schemes of Skill Development.

MHSC is conducting training programme as per the demand of Metal Industry. MHSC is providing training in metal processing, quality control and inspection of finished products as per international guidelines/standards. Training programmes of MHSC are NSQF compliance. The NSQF (National Skill Qualification Framework) compliance are as (i) Electroplating and Effluent Treatment (ii) Lacquering and Painting (iii) Basic Art of Engraving (iv) Packaging (v) Powder Coating (vi) Quality Control (vii) Welding and Soldering & Computer Aided Design.

Handicraft's exporters have leveraged the institute's testing facilities to ensure compliance with quality standards required by both international and national buyers. The test certificate issued by the RTC Laboratory is recognized by several Foreign Buyers of various countries, Buying Houses, Export Houses, and Govt. Departments like Trade Tax etc. A total of 2,476 samples have been tested to date and approximately 2400 artisans, 2250 exporters and 1500 manufacturers have been benefited.

Major Achievements:

- (i) NABL Accreditation (Enhanced Testing Capabilities): The Research

Testing & Calibration Laboratory (RTC Laboratory) at MHSC achieved renewed and enhanced NABL accreditation, aligning its testing capabilities with international standards based on ISO / IEC:17025:2017. The RTC lab is also recognized under "Government Conformity Assessment Body" category and is one of the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) accepted laboratories worldwide.

- (ii) Calibration facilities for maintaining International Quality: Sophisticated Calibration Facilities for Thermal, Pressure, Electrical & Dimension has been established for Handicrafts Trade under Smart City Mission.
- (iii) Skill Development and Capacity Building Initiatives: MHSC has trained

400 Artisans of Moradabad & 200 Artisans of Mirzapur under ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT Scheme of Govt. of U.P.

- (iv) Design & Development Achievements: MHSC's developed and supplied 20 replicas of the New Parliament Building in Brass with premium wooden packaging, showcasing the Centre's excellence in craftsmanship and design precision.
- (v) Institutional Collaborations and Academic Linkages: Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) signed with the National Council for Handloom & Handicrafts Development (NCHHD) and Guru Jambheshwar University (Government of Uttar Pradesh University) to promote collaborative initiatives in design and technology.

CHAPTER X

Sustainability Initiatives in Textiles

10.1 Ministry of Textiles is the first Ministry to establish an ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) Task Force and a dedicated Sustainability Section. The Task Force is a government-led, multi-stakeholder platform created to embed environmental, social, and governance principles into one of the world's largest integrated textile supply chains. Its focus is not only compliance, but long-term competitiveness through sustainability, circularity, and responsible production. Five meetings of the ESG Task including the development of a policy framework and schematic interventions for sustainability and circularity Force have been held so far, to discuss various issues concerning the industry.

10.2 The Ministry has also undertaken several targeted initiatives and pilot projects with bilateral and multilateral partners on key themes such as Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), technological mapping, resource efficiency and circular economy; along with inter-ministerial convergence on schemes such as Performance, Achieve & Trade (PAT), Carbon Credit Trading Scheme (CCTS), Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP), and EcoMark.

10.3 Some of the key initiatives and ongoing programmes:

- Eliminating Hazardous Chemicals from the Textile Fashion Supply Chain in India project with focus on promoting resource efficiency, cleaner production, pollution prevention, etc. across eight textile

clusters and 4 fashion houses is being implemented. The project addresses key



levers such as financial incentives, policy frameworks, innovation strategies, & multi-stakeholder collaborations across various stages of the supply chain to promote sustainable practices and circular economy principles.

- Development of a Roadmap towards Inclusive and Green Transformation of Manufacturing in the Indian Textile Sector is being undertaken to co-create a technology and innovation roadmap for the Indian textile sector within the framework of sustainable technology and innovation for the textile and apparel sector, with a vision up to 2047.
- InTex India Project focuses on 'Accelerating the Transition of the Indian Textile Sector towards Circularity' by assessing product environment footprint, scaling circular business models, addressing overconsumption and overproduction, and eliminating hazardous chemicals.

- Mainstreaming Resource Efficiency and Circular Economy in the Indian Textile Sector project is aimed at developing scalable and inclusive circular economy-related solutions for management of textile waste and policies.
- Facilitation of a non-financial Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) among the Textiles Committee (TC), Government e-Marketplace (GeM), and the Standing Conference of Public Enterprises (SCOPE), to onboard upcycled textile products on the GeM catalogue and promote their procurement in regular government practices. A digitised platform - <https://upcycle.trace-textiles.gov.in/> was launched to support the upcycling ecosystem. The platform features the 38 registered upcyclers, of which, many are showcasing their products on the GeM catalogue.
- Implementation of a pilot project by the Textiles Committee to develop an innovative and replicable textile waste management model in Navi Mumbai, as a template for managing post-consumer textiles and apparel.
- In addition, a comprehensive pathway for a sustainable textile ecosystem, supported by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), is currently under preparation, informed by ongoing stakeholder consultations.

Sustainability as a core pillar across all activities in the Ministry

Sustainability has emerged as a horizontal pillar across several activities undertaken by the Ministry. Whether in schemes or studies, it has become central to maintaining competitiveness. Some key existing schemes include:

- The PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks Scheme (PM MITRA) is being implemented to establish seven world-class, integrated textile parks with large-scale, modern industrial infrastructure spanning the entire textile value chain, from spinning and weaving to processing and garmenting. The parks incorporate plug-and-play facilities and integrated utilities, thereby promoting resource efficiency, reducing logistics costs, enabling sustainable industrialisation aligned with SDG 9, and strengthening the global competitiveness of Indian textiles.
- The Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) is being implemented across the country to facilitate the textile industry in meeting environmental standards by supporting the establishment of new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and the upgradation of existing CETPs in processing clusters as well as new processing parks.

10.4 Major achievements in Sustainability:

The Integrated Programme for Textiles, announced in the Union Budget 2026, introduced the Tex-Eco Initiative to promote globally competitive and sustainable textiles and apparel, alongside the Textile Expansion and Employment Scheme (TEEM) to modernise traditional clusters and support technology upgradation, machinery, and skill development. Both initiatives are designed to complement each other to achieve sustainable and competitive growth.



- Several platforms for cluster-level cooperation were convened, including Circular Samvaad in New Delhi, Circular Conclave in Chennai, and the launch of a Cluster Exchange Mechanism (CEM) in collaboration with UNEP, aimed at knowledge exchange as well as strengthening circularity adoption and competitiveness across textile clusters.

- A report titled '**Mapping of Textile Waste Value Chain in India: A Comprehensive Look at India's Textile Waste Ecosystem**', showcasing evidence-based insights to inform policy interventions, was launched to strengthen India's position as a global hub for sustainable and circular textiles and garments.
- A book titled '**Carbon Footprint Assessment in the Indian Handloom Sector: Methods and Case Studies**', jointly prepared by the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms and IIT Delhi was launched in August 2025, providing practical methodologies and real-world case studies to measure and reduce the carbon footprint of the handloom sector, integrating global climate reporting standards while adapting them to India's operational context.
- A Sustainability & Innovation Pavilion titled '**Vastra Katha**' was curated for Bharat Tex 2025, highlighting India's historical commitment to sustainability and showcasing modern circularity initiatives via interactive digital tools to measure environmental and social footprints, with a strong focus on enhancing MSME competitiveness in global markets.
- India's upcycling and sustainable textile innovations were showcased at the 12th High-Level Regional 3R and Circular Economy Forum in Asia and the Pacific in March 2025, organised by MoHUA, emphasising the country's leadership in circular textile practices.



CHAPTER – XI

Research & Development & Innovation

11.1 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:

Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)

Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)

South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)

Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)

Man-Made Textile Research Association (MANTRA)

Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)

Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)

Wool Research Association (WRA)

11.2 About Textile Research Associations (TRAs):

(i) Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad:

Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA) is an internationally renowned textile research institute for the textile allied industry. Established in 1947 by the textile mills of Ahmedabad as autonomous non-profit R&D institution the activities of the institution cover all aspects from Fiber to finished fabrics in traditional textiles as well as Technical Textiles in the arena of Geo-textiles, Nano – web technology and Composites. With extensive and comprehensive infrastructure on NABL approved cotton, yarn and fabric testing laboratories, state- of- the-art Geotextile laboratories, modern composite material testing labs, calibration lab, environmental engineering lab, Workshops and Pilot mill for prototype developments, ATIRA is having 8 Science Technology Divisions, 11 Laboratories, three Powerloom Service Centers and a Regional Center at Indore, Madhya Pradesh. It has 150 staff both technical and supporting staff.

(ii) Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai

BTRA is a research institute over the 70+ years of presence in the area of research in textiles, was established in 1954 by Govt. of India along with the industry association to boost research, conducting testing, consultancy and certification in the field of textile, polymers, fibers and other materials. Specialized Testing Facilities at BTRA with

Pilot Plant Facility for woven, nonwoven processing trial melt and electro spinning. BTRA known as Centre of Excellence for GEOTECH and Research works in modern technology-like Plasma, Conductive, Electro spinning, E-Beam, etc. BTRA doing testing of 25000 and more samples every year and having more than 5000 active customers and most sought-after Lab in India and neighboring country as far as technical textile is concerned.

(iii) South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore

The South India Textile Research Association was established in the year 1956, is governed by a Council of Administration consisting of member representatives from the Industry, Government and Scientists. SITRA is within easy access of a large number of textile mills. With a floor space of about 15,000 sq. m., SITRA houses its well equipped testing, electronics and calibration laboratories, pilot mills, library, etc. SITRA has a full range of sophisticated textile testing instruments and modern machines SITRA, with significant work in the field of textiles, has focused its attention to enrich its activities with regard to R&D, Testing, consultancy, training, etc. SITRA CoE for Medical textiles has established itself as a go-to destination for active dissemination of information in the field of medical textiles, standards development, new products/process developments and incubation services benefitting entrepreneurs.

(iv) Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad

Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA) is one of the prime textile research institutes in the country. The textile industry

and Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India jointly established NITRA in 1974 for conducting applied scientific research and providing support services to Indian textile industry. The organization is situated in a 50-acre land at NCR Ghaziabad, near national capital New Delhi. NITRA's prime activities include research & development, technical consultancy, quality evaluation of materials, manpower training, third party inspection and publishing technical books and papers. NITRA also provides facilitating services to the decentralized power loom sector through its eight centres NITRA has established one of the renowned full-fledged testing facilities for protective and automotive textiles and has a dedicated Focus Incubation Centre. Most of the developments, at NITRA, are commercialized and technologies are transferred to big textile business houses.

(v) Man-Made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat

MANTRA (The Man-Made Textiles Research Association), established in 1981, is one of the Textiles Research Associations (TRAs), MANTRA is registered under Bombay Public Trust Act, 1950 and Society Registration Act, 1860. MANTRA was involved to carry out research and development activities as well as to provide testing and technical service facilities to the man-made fiber textiles industry and other allied industries in South Gujarat. They have extensively conducted R&D and developed many products, technology of which has been transferred to many textile association and industrial units in decentralized sector. Having established one of the renowned full-fledged testing facilities for textiles including technical textiles and has a dedicated Centre of excellence in technical textiles.

(vi) Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai

The Synthetic & Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), a co-operative endeavour in textile research, has become a reality through joint efforts of numerous institutions and dedicated individuals in the year 1950. At that period the pioneers of silk and art silk industry, composed of large number of small units with a rare foresight mooted the proposal for creating a co-operative research organization. SASMIRA is an approved body to the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India SASMIRA is the third oldest Textile Research Association, R&D, Testing & Technical Services, Publication and Training Programs are its core areas. There is no. of breakthrough developments, benefited Textile Industry and society in general like development of Nylon 66 filament spinning in the country, develop recycling technology for PET bottles, waterless dyeing system, COE-Agrotech is working tirelessly to actively contribute to the national goal by pushing Agro textile products in the Agricultural Community.

(vii) Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata

IJIRA was established in year 1948 with the purpose of bringing about improvements in the jute industry through the application of science and technology Towards this goal, the Association has a team of highly trained scientific staff, well-equipped research laboratories, an ultra-modern Pilot Mill In addition to research works, the Association offers its members industrial consultancy in a variety of subjects, extensive testing services, the supply of certain instruments and materials, the servicing of instruments, the free training of laboratory technicians and the facilities of a specialized library on jute technology IJIRA has grown into a premier research organization on jute that aims to be transformed into a world class-in size and sophistication, in reach and resources, in capabilities and commitment. The major

R&D contribution made by IJIRA in recent years is – IJIRA SUBHRA – an innovative and farmer friendly jute plant retting technology, Rice Bran Oil (RBO) technology for food-grade jute product. Twill jute bags which are now being procured the Govt. of India under JPM Act. Bluetooth enabled digital moisture meter for jute for remote monitoring, Sanitary napkins from jute, Jute geotextiles & Jute based green composites.

(viii) Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane

The Wool Research Association, Thane, an autonomous co-operative Research organization under Society's Act and linked to Ministry of Textiles, GOI, was established in the year 1963 by the Woollen Textile Industry in close association with the union government of India. WRA as an organization is committed to providing technological and scientific solutions to the woollen sector in particular and the textiles industry in general, besides meeting the superordinate goals of scientific and technological advancements set by the industry leaders and policymakers in India. In this pursuit, the organization has imprinted its own standards to obtain the accreditation of international status as an R&D institution apart from providing solutions to various technical and techno-economic problems faced by the industry in a very cost-effective mechanism and with quick response time. WRA has been designated as a Center of Excellence (CoE) for Sportech by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India

11.3 Constitution of Coordination Committee of Textile Research Associations (TRAs)

Ministry of Textiles has constituted the Coordination Committee of Textile Research Associations (TRAs) under the Chairpersonship of Secretary (Textiles).

The objectives of the Committee are as under:

- i. Guide thematic priorities and R&D strategies across TRAs.
- ii. Ensure systemic coordination and standardization among TRAs.
- iii. Foster measurable impact, **commercialization**, and capacity-building.
- iv. Serve as the primary interface between TRAs and the Ministry for policy feedback, funding oversight, and institutional strengthening.

11.4 The Functions of the Committee is as under:

- i. **Strategic Alignment & Sectoral Prioritization:**
 - a. Guiding a future-ready Research & Innovation agenda by aligning TRA initiatives with national priorities.
 - b. Evolving industry needs through targeted, high-impact programme identification.
- ii. **Programme Evaluation & Impact Assessment:**
 - a. Review and rationalize ongoing programmes for effectiveness, relevance, and measurable outcomes through KPI-based dashboards and structured peer reviews.
 - b. Conduct periodic assessments & evaluations to ensure institutional performance aligns with sectoral priorities.
- iii. **Systemic Coordination & Institutional Convergence:**
 - a. Foster seamless collaboration among TRAs by standardizing processes,

enabling shared infrastructure, and adopting unified governance frameworks.

- b. Promote global outlook and sectoral synergies to enhance institutional coherence and cross-learning.
- iv. **Research Commercialization & IP Management:**
 - a. Enable the translation of research into scalable, market-ready solutions through joint IP frameworks, technology transfer pathways, and industry-academia partnerships.
 - b. Institutionalize research programme design and funding mechanisms to ensure efficiency, alignment, and impact.
- v. **MoT Schematic Integration & Resource Optimization:**
 - a. Steer and synchronize TRA contributions across key Ministry schemes by aligning efforts on skilling, standardization, testing infrastructure, and market development.
 - b. Optimize resource deployment and eliminate duplication through cross-scheme integration, unified reporting, and shared institutional platform.
- vi. **Capacity Building & Knowledge Ecosystem:**
 - a. Champion cross-institutional learning through exchange programmes, curated learning platforms, and sectoral knowledge-sharing tools.

- b. Drive continuous staff development and amplify visibility of innovations via an annual compendium and collaborative best practice network

vii. Advisory & Policy Interface:

- a. Act as a think-and-do tank for the Ministry by providing evidence-based insights on institutional reforms, public funding architecture,

and frontier areas of textile research policy.

- b. Facilitate agile decision-making by bridging policy intent with ground-level implementation intelligence.

viii. Consider all other matters concerned with the effective functioning of the Research Associations/Organization.

11.5 The first meeting of the Coordination Committee of Textile Research Associations was held on 20th December 2025 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, in the gracious presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles and under the chairpersonship of Secretary (Textiles). The meeting was attended by the members of the Coordination Committee and representatives from CITI, CMAI, Export Promotion Councils (EPCs), SIMA, SGCCI, Knitwear sector, ITTA, and academia.

C



11.6 About Digital dashboard for TRAs

A Digital Dashboard for Textiles Research Associations (TRAs) was conceptualized to address long-standing challenges in performance monitoring and policy oversight. There is no unified reporting system to monitor the activities of TRAs. Therefore, Ministry has decided to develop a unified digital dashboard to monitor the performance and activities of the TRAs on the basis of common Key Performance Indicators to enable comparability, limited visibility on commercialization outcomes and impacts.

The task of development of digital dashboard assigned to Textiles Committee. Once operational, the digital dashboard will enable quarterly performance reviews, identification of high-performing and at-risk TRAs, evidence-based funding decisions, timely corrective interventions, and stronger

alignment and synergy among TRAs with national priorities such as innovation, sustainability, and MSME development.

11.7 Status of the Patents of Textile Research Associations:

There are numerous Patents has been applied by TRAs in the field of Technical Textiles, new age fibres, Textiles equipment and machinery. A brief of Patents applied, awarded and commercialized by TRAs are as under-

S. No	Name of the TRA	Status of the Patents		
		No. of Patents Applied	No. of Patents Awarded	No. of Patent Commercialised
1	ATIRA	8	6	-
2	BTRA	16	8	4
3	SITRA	3	3	-
4	NITRA	19	7	7
5	MANTRA	5	2	-
6	SASMIRA	12	10	6
7	IJIRA	18	1	-
8	WRA	7	2	2
	Total	88	39	19

11.8 Milkweed product developments by NITRA



Dr. M.S.Parmar, Director General, NITRA explains the technicalities of NITRA Project on Milkweed to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Sh. Narendra Modi at Bharat-Tex 2025



11.9 Review visit of Secretary (Textiles) at SASMIRA& NITRA



11.10 Visit of Economic Advisor, Ministry of Textiles at SASMIRA, BTRA and WRA



CHAPTER – XII

Data Monitoring, Evaluation and ICT Initiatives

12.1 Tex-RAMPS (Textiles focused Research, Assessment, Monitoring, Planning and Start-Up) Scheme

12.1.1 The Government of India has approved the Textiles Focused Research, Assessment, Monitoring, Planning and Start-up (Tex-RAMPS) Scheme, with a total outlay of ₹305 crore for the period FY 2025-26 to FY 2030-31, to strengthen research, innovation and competitiveness in Textiles Sector and modernize the textile statistical system.

12.1.2 The scheme comprises five major components:

Research & Dissemination

Assessment & Evaluation Studies

Monitoring & Statistical System

Planning & Capacity Development

Start-up & Innovation

12.1.3 The key objectives of the scheme:

- i. Drive Research and Innovation: Facilitate sector-specific research and foster innovation to inform policy and promote technological advancement.
- ii. Enable Data-Driven Planning: Conduct

comprehensive sectoral diagnostics, including studies like India-Size, employment trend analysis, and supply chain mapping, to enable evidence-based planning.

- iii. Establish an Integrated Data System: Develop a centralized system for real-time data collection, performance tracking, and advanced analytics for informed decision-making.
- iv. Enhance Sectoral Capabilities: Improve knowledge sharing, facilitate collaboration with States/UTs and stakeholders, and organize impactful sectoral events.
- v. Promote Start-ups and High-Value Manufacturing: Support start-ups, encourage product innovation, and foster high-value manufacturing to boost domestic growth and exports.
- vi. Foster Collaboration: Enable effective collaboration between academia, industry, and government stakeholders.

12.2 State/UTs MoUs: Under the Tex-RAMPS scheme the Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) have been signed with **15 States/UTs** to improve the quality and credibility of textile research and data.



Further, under this scheme and as part of the MoU, District-Specific Action Plan is to be developed in alignment towards District-Led Textiles Transformation (DLTT). DLTT initiative aims to transform strong districts into global export champions and enable weaker districts to become self-reliant textile hubs, while improving livelihoods, promoting entrepreneurship, and

strengthening the entire textile value chain. DLTT has been envisioned by scientifically assessing all 777 districts using objective indicators exports, MSME units, and workforce data. This was then designed into two-pronged strategy where districts were categorized into Champion Districts and Aspirational Districts.

12.3 Statistical Strengthening

The DMED has been working towards strengthening its statistical and administrative architecture to ensure high-level sectoral data governance -

- **Task Force for Strengthening the Statistical System of the Textiles Sector:**

Task force was constituted by the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) under the Chair of Shri P.K. Gera (IAS Retd.), to propose a vision and

structure for developing a robust and responsive data ecosystem. The final taskforce report integrates the findings and recommendations from 5 Sub-Group reports, presenting a unified blueprint for the transformation of the textiles sector's statistical system. It aims to provide clear, actionable advice to the Ministry of Textiles leadership and other concerned government and industry stakeholders, enabling a future

where data empowers growth and innovation in the sector.

- **Establishment of the Textile Statistics Coordination Committee (TSCC):** Functioning under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008, the TSCC serves as the nodal body for strategic statistical planning and inter-agency alignment. It held its first meeting recently to resolve existing data gaps and standardize statistical frameworks.

- The Textile Commissioner (TxC) is designated as the Statistical Officer under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 for all types of data collection, namely TSRS, power-loom, textiles value-chain etc., for the Ministry of Textiles.
- The Textile Committee shall function as the Ministry's designated arm for conducting survey, studies, censuses, etc,

12.4 India's Textile Atlas: State Compendium – 2025: The "India's Textile Atlas: State Compendium – 2025" was launched during the inaugural session of the National Textiles Ministers' Conference, themed "India's Textiles: Weaving Growth, Heritage & Innovation," held in Guwahati, Assam. The report aims to provide a data-driven roadmap identifying the unique competitive strengths of every State and UT. It serves as a comprehensive, granular, and data-driven roadmap designed to align state-level textile ecosystems with the national vision of achieving a US\$ 350 billion industry, including US\$ 100 billion in exports by 2030. The report has utilized export data to identify the unique competitive edges of every State and Union Territory.



12.5 Performance Benchmarking and Monitoring

To foster transparency and data accountability, the Ministry has prioritized robust monitoring frameworks.

- **Estate Monitoring Cell and Dashboard:** A dedicated cell has been established to centralize data on all physical assets and land under the Ministry's jurisdiction. This is supported by a real-time digital dashboard to provide a unified view for better asset management.

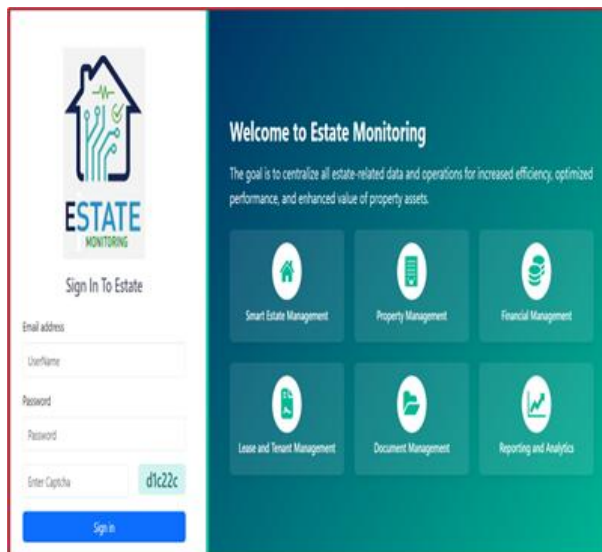


Fig 4: Estate Monitoring Dashboard

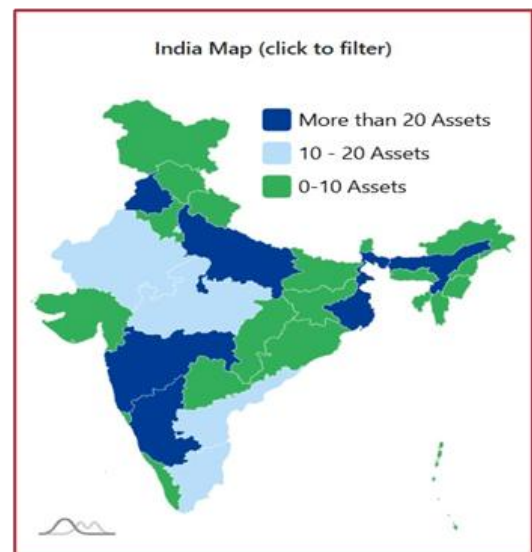


Fig 5: Glimpse of the Dashboard

- **PM Gati Shakti:** The Ministry has finalized the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) to align textile infrastructure with the National Master Plan, integrating clusters with multimodal transport networks. Ministry of Textiles currently has 5 layers:

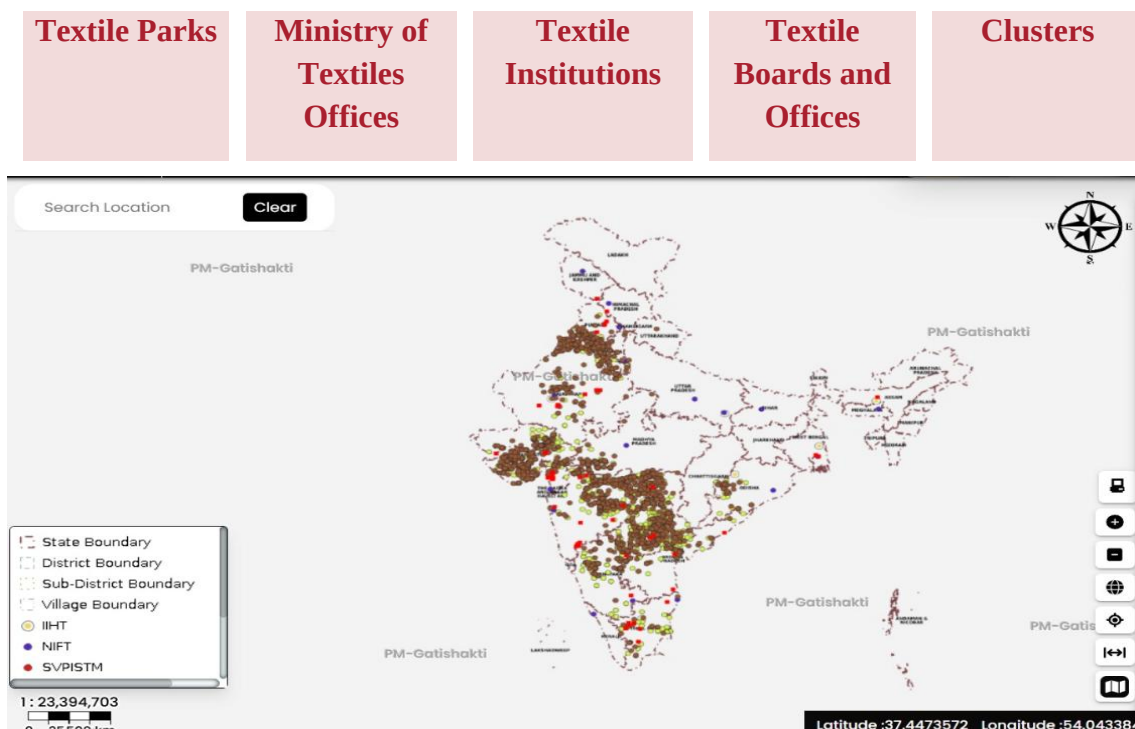


Fig 6: Glimpse of Layers in PM Gati Shakti (National Master Plan) portal (Ginning & Pressing factories)

- **Space Technology (ISRO):** The Ministry of Textiles is leveraging Earth Observation (EO) data and geospatial tools to support raw material production, particularly for cotton, jute, and silk through real-time acreage estimation, yield forecasting, cyclone damage assessment, and climate vulnerability mapping. Some of the projects are listed below –
 - Acreage and production estimation of cotton was carried out under FASAL program.
 - NRSC in collaboration with JCIL, and NJB undertaken in-season jute crop mapping in the major jute growing states.
 - NESAC in collaboration with CSB has implemented a number of projects in Muberry and non-mulberry sector.
 - Jute Crop Information System (JCIS)
 - Sericulture planning and monitoring through Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System (SILKS)
 - Mobile apps - e.g., Bhuvan Jump (for jute) and Bhuvan Rui (for cotton) and SILKS for Sericulture
- **Data Governance Quality Index (DGQI):** The Ministry is streamlining data submission across all schemes to improve its DGQI score through systematic information updates and improve the data maturity. DGQI focuses on three core pillars - Data Strategy, Data Systems, and Data-driven Outcomes. The last round score for the Ministry stood at 3.3 (out of total 5).
- **Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework (OOMF):** The OOMF framework for all CS/CSS schemes is prepared annually, in consultation with

DMEO, NITI Aayog. Annual and quarterly monitoring of outcome and output indicators are carried out on periodic basis. This framework enables to track the outcomes and outputs of the schemes.

12.6 Digital Readiness in Ministry of Textiles

The Ministry of Textiles has been actively promoting the Digital India initiatives of the Government of India with the objective of ensuring that government services are transparent, efficient and easily accessible to citizens. In this regard, the IT Division of the Ministry continues to strengthen network infrastructure and enable IT application systems over high-speed broadband connectivity, in alignment with the *Broadband Highways* pillar of Digital India.

Most of the Ministry's IT applications are hosted on the National Governance Cloud (NGC) / National Cloud Services (MeghRaj), ensuring scalability, reliability and secure access, thereby supporting the *e-Governance* and *e-Kranti* pillars. A majority of the schemes and services of the Ministry and its organizations are available to citizens on a 24x7 basis, enabling access anytime and anywhere.

To realize the vision and mission of the Government, the Ministry has undertaken several initiatives to enhance e-Governance service delivery. Key G2G, G2B and G2E applications, including the e-Office suite and e-Procurement systems, have been implemented to promote process re-engineering, improve internal efficiency and enhance transparency and ease of doing business, in line with the *Reforming Government through Technology* pillar.

The Ministry and its organizations are extensively utilizing Video Conferencing (VC) facilities for regular interactions with State Governments and other departments. Additionally, desktop-based Video Conferencing facilities have been established for senior officers of the Ministry, contributing to improved coordination and timely decision-making under the *Early Harvest Programmes* pillar.

During the year, training programmes were organized for officers of the Ministry and its attached offices on various IT applications and digital platforms to enhance digital skills and ensure effective utilization of e-Governance systems, supporting the *IT for Jobs* and capacity-building objectives of Digital India

12.7 Website Management

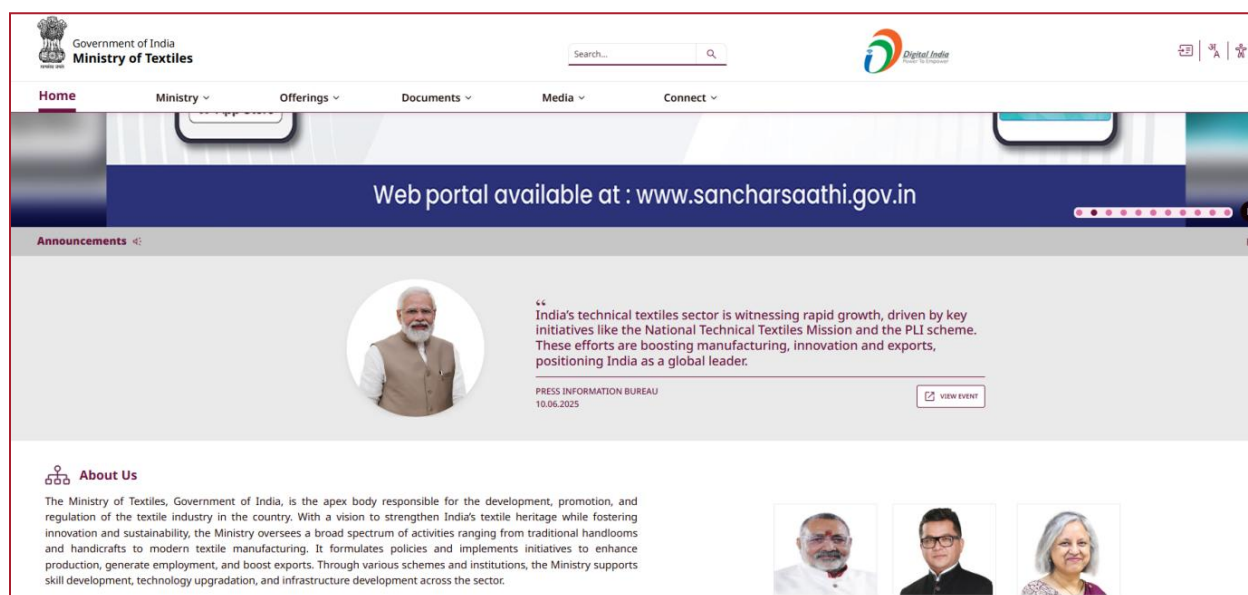
Revamping of Ministry Website (DBIM Compliance)

The Ministry of Textiles has successfully launched its newly revamped official website (<https://texmin.gov.in>) in compliance with the Digital Brand Identity Manual (DBIM) of the Government of India. This initiative represents an important step in strengthening the Ministry's digital presence and aligning it with the Government's broader digital transformation objectives.

The Digital Brand Identity Manual aims to establish a unified, consistent and trustworthy

digital identity across all Government of India digital platforms. It standardizes visual elements such as colour schemes, typography and iconography, while also enhancing user experience across websites, mobile applications and social media platforms. The adoption of DBIM guidelines helps build citizen trust, improve accessibility and ensure seamless delivery of information and services.

The Ministry's website has been developed on a Content Management Framework (CMF) and is supported by a Content Management System (CMS) to facilitate timely updates. Concerned officials and divisions regularly update the content to ensure accuracy and relevance. Periodic reviews of website content are undertaken to keep information current and aligned with policy developments, thereby ensuring effective communication and improved citizen engagement.



12.8 ICT Infrastructure up gradations

The Ministry's **IT infrastructure**, comprising hardware and software supporting **LAN, WAN, and end-user computing systems**, is reviewed periodically. Necessary upgrades and enhancements are undertaken by the **NIC Network Division** to ensure optimal

performance, availability, and scalability of ICT resources in support of e-Governance applications. Cyber security remains a key focus area in the Ministry's digital ecosystem.

The cyber security posture of the Ministry is continuously monitored and assessed in accordance with the advisories, guidelines and best practices issued by CERT-In and the

Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) from time to time. Appropriate technical and administrative security controls are implemented, including the deployment of manageable and secure network equipment, periodic review and updation of firewall rules and strengthening of network perimeter security. These measures are aimed at safeguarding information assets, mitigating cyber threats and ensuring the confidentiality, integrity and availability of data and information systems.

12.9 e-Governance

To strengthen in-house workflows and promote a paperless office environment, the Ministry has upgraded its web-based e-Office suite with new and enhanced features. Digitization of records and files has been completed, enabling efficient electronic file management, faster processing and improved record retrieval.

The e-Office system has been implemented across the Ministry and its attached offices, including the offices of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Jute Commissioner, Textiles Commissioner, Central Silk Board, National Jute Board, Textile Committee and Central Wool Development Board, among others. Regular hands-on training programmes on e-Office are organized for officers at various levels in the Ministry and its attached offices to ensure effective adoption and optimal utilization of the system.

The system has also been implemented in subordinate offices, including the offices of the Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai and Jute Commissioner, Kolkata. Further efforts have been initiated for the rollout of e-Office in the offices of the Central Silk Board (CSB), Bengaluru, Textile Committee, Mumbai and the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB).

To facilitate secure remote access, Web-based Virtual Private Networks (VPNs) have been provisioned for officers, enabling them to work from home and while on tour. Additionally, the use of Digital Signature Certificates (DSC) / e-Sign has been implemented and is being successfully utilized by concerned officers for electronic file creation, movement and approval, thereby enhancing efficiency, transparency and accountability in official processes.

In addition, the Ministry leverages a wide range of **digital platforms** to strengthen e-Governance. Compliance and monitoring are being carried out through various portals like RTI, e-Samiksha, HLC Sameeksha, PRAGATI, PMG, DISHA and PRAYAS etc. Grievance redressal mechanisms such as CPGRAMS/PG Portal ensure transparent and time-bound disposal of public grievances.

Collectively, these initiatives promote **process automation, real-time monitoring, transparency, accountability and citizen-centric service delivery, thereby reinforcing efficient and effective e-Governance** in the Ministry of Textiles.

12.10 New initiatives

PLI Portal for Ministry of Textiles - Integrated with the Prayas portal through APIs for data visualization. - Quarterly Review Report (QRR) module active for applicants/participating companies. - Portal URL: https://plitextiles.ificild.com/	Dashboard of Ministry of Textiles - Developed using the Darpan Framework of NIC. - Training provided to concerned users; Project Administrators assigned for scheme/project data management. - Dashboard is available in the public domain for transparency and monitoring. - Portal URL: https://texmin.dashboard.d.nic.in	MyHandicrafts Portal - Comprehensive platform for end-to-end digitization of all schemes under the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). - Facilitates streamlined service delivery and improved accessibility for beneficiaries. - Portal URL: https://indian.handicrafts.gov.in	National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) Portal - Dedicated portal is there to facilitate the users and provide centralized access to scheme information, project monitoring, and reporting for stakeholders. - Portal URL: https://nttm.texmin.gov.in	Estate Monitoring System (In-house development) - Web-based system to manage and monitor government estate assets and properties under the Ministry. - Ensures efficient tracking, maintenance, and utilization of office and residential properties. - Portal URL: https://estate.texmin.gov.in
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CHAPTER – XIII

Progressive Use of official Language Hindi

13.1 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.

13.2 Compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963

All documents such as notifications, resolutions, general orders, rules etc., under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and all 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.

13.3 Monitoring and Inspection

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union, monitoring is being done through reviewing the quarterly progress reports received from various offices/PSUs/Boards under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles and they are being monitored by inspections 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.

13.4 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.

13.5 Hindi Fortnight and Prize Distribution Ceremony

On the occasion of Hindi Divas, Hindi Fortnight was celebrated this year in the Ministry from 01st to 15th September 2025. On the occasion, 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, Hindi typing competitions and Picture Description Competition, in order to promote the use of Hindi in official work and

to encourage and motivate all officials/employees of the Ministry. The appeals of Honorable Minister of Textiles, the Honorable Minister of State for Textiles, and the Secretary (Textiles) were circulated on the occasions of Hindi Divas to motivate the officials of the ministry and its subordinate offices including public undertakings under the ministry. 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 certificate of appreciation by Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, Secretary; Sh. Akhilesh Kumar, DDG and In-charge official Language and Sh. Surendra Patel at award distribution ceremony to the winning participants on 30th October, 2025 at Ministry of Textiles, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Besides, the officials associated with the Official language from the Ministry and its subordinate offices participated in 5th All India Official Language Conference organized by the Department of Official Language during 14th and 15th September 2025 at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.



During Hindi Fortnight 2025, The Secretary (Textiles) presenting awards to the winning participants.

13.6 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 DDG 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.

13.7 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.

13.8 Hindi Workshop

Hindi workshop is organized regularly in the ministry. Subject expert /guest lecturer is invited in these workshops. 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.

Apart from this, a special technical workshop on Hindi typing was organized on 08th July 2025 in which the officers/employees of the Ministry participated enthusiastically

13.9 Special Meeting

The Ministry of Textiles organized a special meeting on the implementation of the Official Language on July 4, 2025, at the Ministry of Textiles, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. Official Language Heads/In-Charges and Official Language Officers/Translators from all offices under the Ministry's administrative control participated in this special meeting. The meeting discussed in detail the various targets set in the annual program issued by the Department of Official Language and the methods to achieve them. During the meeting, the officials present also shared the problems faced in implementing the official language Hindi in their offices, and these were resolved through mutual discussion.



Apart from this, in the second session of the special meeting, a lecture was given by the guest speaker on the topic 'Implementation of Official Language Hindi and the formalities required during the inspection of the Parliamentary Official Language Committee'.

13.10 Translation Training

In a landmark initiative, the Ministry of Textiles, Official Language Section, organized a 5-day short outreach translation training programme at its office premises from September 22 to 26, 2025, courtesy the Central Translation Bureau, Department of Official Language. Twenty-nine officers/staff successfully participated in this training programme.



Guest speaker briefing participants at the Translation Training organised by the Ministry on September 22, 2025

13.11 Hindi Advisory Committee meeting

The 27th meeting of the "Hindi Salahkar Samiti" was successfully held on 22.12.2025 at Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi, under the Chairmanship of the Honourable Minister of Textiles, Shri Giriraj Singh. The meeting was attended by the Secretary (Textiles) and the non-official members of the Committee, including Honourable Members of Parliament from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, subject experts and scholars in Hindi, as well as senior officials of the Ministry, Heads of Offices and Official Language Officers of the offices under the administrative control of the Ministry. In the meeting, meaningful discussions were held on various important topics related to strengthening the promotion of the official language of the Union, Hindi.



Secretary (Textiles) welcomes Hon'ble Textiles Minister at the Hindi Advisory Committee meeting



Hon'ble Textiles Minister discussing with the members of the Hindi Advisory Committee of the Ministry in its meeting.

On this occasion, the Honorable Textiles Minister also released the inaugural issue of the in-house magazine "Sutradhar." This magazine includes the best wishes of the

Honorable Textiles Minister, the Honorable Minister of State for Textiles, and the Secretary, as well as articles written by officers and employees of the Ministry and

offices under its administrative control on various subjects. These articles elaborate on various aspects of textiles and the various schemes implemented by the Ministry. Some poems speak of dreams, while others express thoughts about the rhythm of life. Furthermore, the magazine highlights the

goals set by the Department of Official Language, official language inspections, Parliamentary Committee inspections, and various schemes implemented by the Ministry. The Ministry's annual progress report is also an integral part of the magazine.



Ministry's in-house magazine 'Sutradhar' released by Hon'ble Textiles Minister in the meeting of Hindi Advisory Committee

CHAPTER – XIV

Vigilance Activities

14.1 The Vigilance Wing of the Ministry of Textiles is headed by an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary in the Ministry who also works as part-time Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) for the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission and is assisted by a Director, an Under Secretary and staffs of vigilance section. 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

- 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 Officer of Doubtful integrity.

14.2 As of now, there are three sanctioned full-time posts of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in the following organizations functioning under the Ministry of Textiles:



Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI Ltd.)



National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)



Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (CCIC & NHDC.)

Apart from the above, there are four part-time Chief Vigilance Officers appointed with the concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in the Attached/ Sub-ordinate offices and organizations functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry.

14.3 During 2025-26, **102** complaint cases (till 14.01.2026) have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, CVC Portal and through individuals. Appropriate action on the complaints has been initiated.

In accordance with the directives of the Central Vigilance Commission, a **Complaint Handling Policy**, to ensure uniform practices and procedures for handling and processing of Vigilance complaints within the organization, has already been formulated by Jute Corporation of India (JCI), Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI), Central Silk Board (CSB), Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), O/o Textile Commissioner, National Textile Corporation Ltd (NTC)., National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd (CCIC), DC(HC) & DC(HL).

14.4 Vigilance Awareness Week-2025 was observed from 27th October 2025 to 2nd November 2025 which commenced with the pledge taking ceremony administered by the Secretary, Ministry of Textiles on 27.10.2025 to the officers /officials of the Ministry of Textiles



14.5 Essay writing competition and Debate competition were organized on 28.10.2025 and 31.10.2025 respectively. These 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 “Integrity – A way of Life” and that of

Debate competition was “Eternal Vigilance is the price liberty”. There was overwhelming response for both the events. The valedictory function was held on 02.12.2025 and was chaired by the Chief Vigilance Officer, Ministry of Textiles. 14 Officers/ Officials were awarded prize in various categories. All the events were organized successfully.



14.6 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.

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.

14.7 A workshop on "Preventive Vigilance" was organized on 15.01.2026 for which Expert (Ex-Faculty, ISTM) was invited to give his expert insights on the topics. The event was inaugurated by the Chief Vigilance Officer, Ministry of Textiles. All employees and officers of the Ministry actively participated in the event.



CHAPTER – XV

Welfare Measures for SC/ST, Women and Persons with Disability

15.1 Silk Sector:

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Under Silk Samagra Scheme during 2025-26 upto December 2025:

15.1.1. 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 2025-26. Upto December-2025, Rs.14.25 Crores have been released to

Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir for implementation of beneficiary-oriented components under SCSP of Silk Samagra-2 scheme

15.1.2. Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

During 2025-26, 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-2025, Rs. 15.00 crores have been released to Assam, BTC, Mizoram,

Arunachal Pradesh & Sikkim State under NET and Rs.11.25 crores have been released to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Uttar Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir under TSP for implementation of beneficiary-oriented components of Silk Samagra-2 scheme.

15.1.3. 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	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
1	Ministry of Textiles	50	0	94	3	52	1	0	0
2	Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	40	--	398	02	1383	07	--	--
3	Central Silk Board	576	12	1010	09	523	12	--	--
4	Office of DC Handlooms (Headquarters) & WSCs/IIHTs	94	0	279	3	696	12	--	--
5	Textiles Committee	80	02	156	01	280	01	--	--

Sr. No.	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
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 Textile Commissioner	61	01	37	00	Group-B (Non-Gazetted)		Group-C (Non-Gazetted)	
						205	04	339	03

SS: Sanctioned Strength

PWD: Persons with Disability

15.2 Handicrafts Sector

Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP)

The office of development commissioner (Handicrafts) has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 27.28 Crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan under the Handicrafts Scheme for the year 2025-26. The 23.13 crores funds utilized upto 15th November 2025 for implementation of beneficiary components throughout the country.

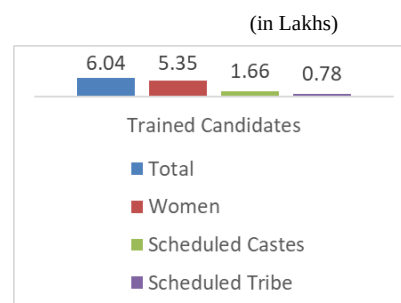
Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan (STSP)

The Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 9.09 Crores towards implementation of Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan under the Handicrafts Scheme for the year 2025-26. The 7.45 crores funds utilized upto 15th November 2025 for implementation of beneficiary components throughout the country.

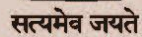
On an average of 60% women artisans are benefited through the schemes of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).

15.3 Welfare through Samarth Scheme

The Samarth Scheme reaffirms the Ministry of Textiles' commitment to inclusive skill development by reaching historically marginalized groups and prioritizing women's empowerment, thereby enhancing livelihood opportunities and advancing equitable socio-economic development across communities.



Under the Samarth Scheme, 6.04 lakh candidates have been trained, of whom 5.35 lakh (88%) are women; 1.66 lakh (27%) belong to Scheduled Castes and 0.78 lakh (13%) to Scheduled Tribes, reflecting targeted outreach and support to the marginal sections of society.



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