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MINISTRY OF
TEXTILES
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Task Force Report for

Strengthening the Statistical System of the Textiles Sector

August 2025

FOREWORD

The Indian textile sector, a vital pillar of the nation's economy and a significant source of employment is on the cusp of a new era of growth. To realize its full potential, including the ambitious USD 100 billion export target, the sector requires a robust, responsive, and integrated statistical foundation. It is with this objective that the Ministry of Textiles constituted the Task Force for Strengthening the Statistical System of the Textile Sector.

This report is the culmination of extensive deliberations, detailed studies, and collaborative efforts of the Task Force members and the five dedicated Sub-Groups.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the members of the Task Force: Dr. M. Beena, Dr. G.C. Manna, Mr. V.K. Singh, and Ms. Usha Pol and all Sub-Groups for their in-depth analysis and invaluable insights. My special thanks also go to the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and other government agencies for their active cooperation and input.

I would also like to acknowledge the invaluable support of the Member Secretary, Mr. Akhilesh Kumar, DDG, and another member, Mr. Ravinder Singh, for their dedicated service to the Task Force. The significant contributions of several senior officers within the Ministry of Textiles who assisted in our work are also gratefully recognized.

The central message of this report is the urgent need for a unified and integrated statistical system. Our findings reveal that the existing data landscape is fragmented, inconsistent, & often lacks the granularity needed for agile policymaking. To address this, we have presented a strategic blueprint for an Integrated Textiles Statistical System (ITSS), which leverages

modern technology, fosters inter-ministerial collaboration, and meticulously captures data from the vast informal sector.

A key recommendation of this report is the implementation of the Textiles focussed Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up (Tex-RAMPS) scheme. This will create a dedicated Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) within the Ministry of Textiles to ensure effective oversight and execution of these vital reforms.

I am confident that the recommendations outlined in this report will serve as a clear roadmap for building a statistical system that is truly responsive to the dynamic needs of India's textile sector. The successful implementation of this blueprint will not only enable smarter policies but also enhance the sector's competitiveness and propel it toward its national and global objectives.

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List of Abbreviations

AEPC	Apparel Export Promotion Council
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ASI	Annual Survey of Industries
ASUSE	Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises
BISAG-N	Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics
CBIC	Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
CCI	Cotton Corporation of India
CEPA	Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement
CHCDS	Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme
CITI	Confederation of Indian Textile Industry
CMAI	Clothing Manufacturers Association of India
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CSB	Central Silk Board
DDG	Deputy Director General
DGCI&S	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics
DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
DISH	Digital Initiative for Skill Hubs
DMED	Data Management and Economic Division (MoT)
DPIIT	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
EPFO	Employees' Provident Fund Organization
ESIC	Employees' State Insurance Corporation
ESI	Export Similarity Index
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GI	Geographical Indication

GLN	Global Location Number
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GSTN	Goods and Services Tax Network
HSN	Harmonized System of Nomenclature
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
IEM	Industrial Entrepreneur Memorandum
IIHT	Indian Institute of Handloom Technology
IIP	Index of Industrial Production
IJMA	Indian Jute Mills Association
IMARC	Industrial Market Research and Consulting
IMTS	International Merchandise Trade Statistics
IPs	Implementing Partners
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISS	Indian Statistical Service
ITF	Indian Texpreneurs Federation
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITCHS	Indian Trade Clarification based on Harmonized System
ITSS	Integrated Textiles Statistical System
JCI	Jute Corporation of India
JDP	Jute Diversified Products
KLEMS	Capital, Labour, Energy, Materials, Services (Database)
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KVIC	Khadi and Village Industries Commission
LFPR	Labour Force Participation Rate
MCA	Ministry of Corporate Affairs
MEG	Mono Ethylene Glycol
MIS	Management Information System
MIT	Market Intelligence in Textiles

MMF	Man-Made Fibres
MoLE	Ministry of Labour & Employment
MoSPI	Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation
MoT	Ministry of Textiles
MSFTI	Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade in India
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTC	Market for Textiles & Clothing
NAS	National Accounts Statistics
NCO	National Classification of Occupations
NHDP	National Handloom Development Programme
NHDC	National Handloom Development Corporation
NIC	National Industrial Classification
NIFT	National Institute of Fashion Technology
NINFET	National Institute of Natural Fibre Engineering and Technology
NJB	National Jute Board
NJDP	National Jute Development Programme
NPCMS	National Product Classification for Manufacturing Sector
NSSO	National Sample Survey Office
NSSTA	National Statistical System Training Academy
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
NTTM	National Technical Textile Mission
OM	Office Memorandum
OTEXA	Office of Textiles and Apparel (U.S. Department of Commerce)
OTxC	Office of the Textile Commissioner
PF	Provident Fund
PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
PLI	Production Linked Incentive
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit

PTA	Purified Terephthalic Acid
QCO	Quality Control Order
RAMPS	Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RCA	Revealed Comparative Advantage
RMG	Ready-Made Garments
RMSS	Raw Material Supply Scheme
RSE	Relative Standard Error
RTA	Regional Trade Agreement
TBR	Textiles Business Register
SHG	Self Help Group
SIMA	Southern India Mills' Association
SRTEPC	Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council
SSS	Subordinate Statistical Service
T&A	Textiles and Apparel
TA/DA	Travel Allowance/Dearness Allowance
TANGEDCO	Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation Limited
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TC	Textiles Committee
TEXPROCIL	Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council
TF	Task Force
TII	Trade Intensity Index
ToR	Terms of Reference
TRCB	Trade Related Capacity Building
TRAs	Textile Research Associations
Tex-RAMPS	Textiles Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up
TSRS	Textile Statistical Reporting System

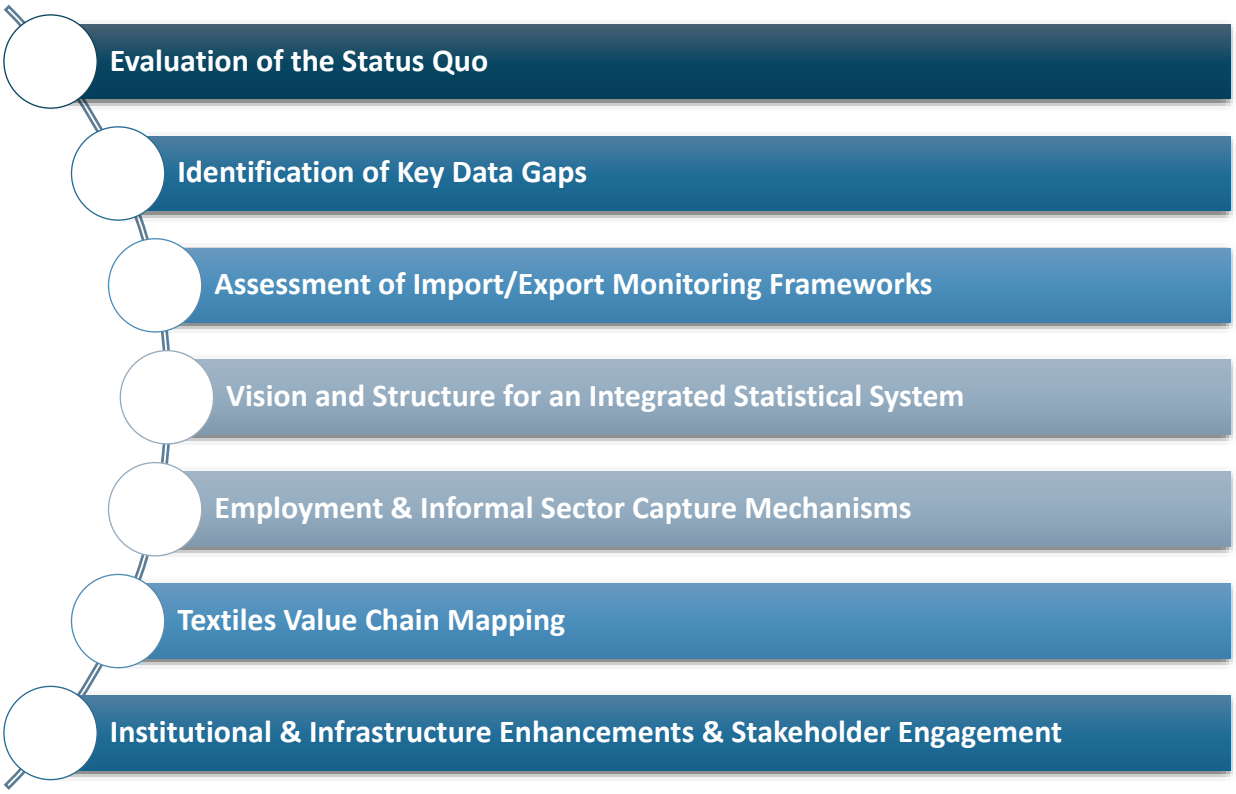
TUFS	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme
TVC	Textiles Value Chain
UFS	Urban Frame Survey
UIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
UR	Unemployment Rate
UWs	Unorganized Workers
UVR	Unit Value Realization
VC	Video Conferencing
VSF	Viscose Staple Fibre
WPI	Wholesale Price Index
WPR	Worker Population Ratio
WTO	World Trade Organization
WSC	Weavers Service Centre

List of Annexure

I	**Conceptual Annexures**
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I.(b)	Office Memorandum for Co-option of members in Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textiles Sector
I.(c)	Office Memorandum for Constitution of Sub-Group Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textiles Sector
I.(d)	Final Authoritative Minutes of the First Meeting of the Task Force
I.(e)	Approved Minutes of the Second Meeting of the Task Force
I.(f)	Minutes of the State-Specific Deliberations (Third Meeting)
I.(g)	Minutes of the Consultations with MoSPI
I.(h)	Minutes of the Meeting of the Fourth Meeting of Task Force
II	**Subgroup A-** Report to Recommend Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancement
III	**Sub-group B-** Report on Data needs and gaps across Textile Value-chain in India
IV	**Sub-Group C-** Report on Identifying Key Data Gaps & Suggestions for an Integrated Statistical System of the Textile Sector
V	**Sub-Groups D–**Report on 'Evaluate the Status Quo'
VI	**Sub-Group-E-** Report on Employment & informal sector mechanism & import/export monitoring framework

Executive Summary

The Indian textiles sector, a cornerstone of the national economy and a significant employer, operates within a fragmented and often inconsistent statistical landscape. This Task Force, constituted by the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) vide Office Memorandum dated May 2, 2025, was mandated to address these critical data gaps and propose a blueprint for a robust, responsive, and integrated statistical system. The specific Terms of Reference (ToR) for this Task Force were as under:



This report consolidates the extensive deliberations of the Task Force, including three plenary meetings and the in-depth analyses conducted by five dedicated Sub-Groups (A, B, C, D, and E)[1]. It identifies systemic issues such as data silos, limited visibility into the informal sector, absence of real-time metrics, and challenges in data harmonization and validation across various government and private sources.

The central overarching message of this report is the urgent need for a **comprehensive and integrated transformation of the Ministry of Textiles' fragmented statistical system.** This

[1]Sub-Group A : ToR viii; Sub-Group B: ToR vi &vii, Sub-Group C: ToR ii & iv; Sub-Group D:ToR i, Sub-Group E: ToR iii & v

transformation is essential to enable data-driven policymaking, enhance sector competitiveness, and ensure transparent and effective resource allocation across the entire textiles value chain.

Key recommendations include:

1. **Establishment of a Unified Digital Platform:** A centralized, interoperable system leveraging modern technologies (AI, geospatial tools, blockchain) for seamless data collection, analysis, and dissemination.

2. **Strengthening Data Capture Mechanisms:** Developing innovative approaches for the informal and unorganized sectors, revamping existing reporting systems (like Textile Statistical Reporting System (TSRS)), and standardizing data protocols.

3. **Enhancing Inter-Ministerial and State-Level Collaboration:** Formalizing data-sharing agreements and fostering joint initiatives with ministries like Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Finance, Labour & Employment, Corporate Affairs and the state governments to fill up the data gaps existing in the official surveys and administrative databases.

4. **Institutional Reforms and Capacity Building:** Creating dedicated statistical units, allocating necessary resources, and implementing comprehensive training programs for officials.

5. **Dynamic Monitoring of Value Chains and Trade:** Implementing systems for real-time tracking of production, consumption, inventory, and import/export dynamics.

6. **Implementation of Tex-RAMPS:** Introducing the **Textiles Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up (Tex-RAMPS)** scheme to establish a dedicated Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) within the MoT, ensuring focused oversight and coordination for statistical strengthening.

7. **Key Reports and Publications:** Strengthening of the Statistical system to empower the Ministry to bring out a host of publications, some of which have been identified and recommended.

The successful implementation of these recommendations will empower the Ministry of Textiles with accurate, timely, and granular data, fostering evidence-based policies that propel the Indian textiles sector towards its growth targets, including the ambitious USD 100 billion export target.

1. Introduction

The Ministry of Textiles plays a pivotal role in fostering the growth and competitiveness of the Indian textiles ecosystem, encompassing the entire raw material-to-market value chain across natural and man-made fibres. A robust, accurate, and timely statistical foundation is paramount for effective data-driven policymaking, targeted interventions, and strategic planning.

However, as highlighted in the Ministry's Office Memorandum constituting this Task Force, the existing statistical framework suffers from fragmentation, inconsistencies, and limited granularity. Critical issues include a lack of integration between various data sources, limited visibility into the informal sector, and inadequate tracking of key indicators such as employment generation, productivity, innovation trends, sustainability benchmarks, and import/export dynamics.

In response to these challenges, the Ministry constituted this Task Force on Statistical Strengthening, under the Chair of Shri P.K. Gera (IAS Retd.), to propose a vision and structure for developing a robust and responsive data ecosystem. This report serves as the comprehensive output of the Task Force's deliberations, which included three plenary meetings (May 5, May 19-20, and June 5, 2025) and detailed studies by five specialised Sub-Groups.

This document integrates the findings and recommendations from all 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.

2. Evaluation of the Status Quo and Identification of Key Data Gaps
(ToR i & ii)

The Task Force's first assessment revealed a complex and often disparate data landscape within the Indian textiles sector. Dr M. Beena who chaired Sub-Group D, in its report, "Evaluate the Status Quo," provided a detailed overview of existing mechanisms across various organisations within the Ministry of Textiles, including the O/o Development Commissioner for Handlooms, O/o Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Samarth Scheme, Textiles Committee, National Jute Board, National Technical Textiles Mission, and Central Silk Board. Dr. G.C. Manna who chaired Sub-Group C in its report, "Identifying Key Data Gaps & Suggestions for an Integrated Statistical System," further elaborated on the missing links and inconsistencies.

2.1. Fragmentation and Inconsistencies:

Data collection mechanisms are highly fragmented across different organisations and divisions within the Ministry, with varying reporting systems and no standardised formats (Sub-Group D). This leads to:

2.1.1. **Inconsistent Definitions:** Different agencies may use conflicting definitions for common terms (e.g., "textiles unit," "export value," "small enterprise"), hindering data comparability (Mr. P.K. Gera who chaired Sub-Group A reported this in its report on "Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancements).

2.1.2. **Diverse Formats and Frequencies:** Data is stored in various physical and digital formats (paper, Excel, databases) and collected at irregular frequencies (e.g., monthly, quarterly, ad hoc), making aggregation challenging (Sub-Group C).

2.1.3. **Data Silos:** Information stays isolated within specific departments (e.g., GSTN, MCA, Udyam, EPFO, ESIC, MoSPI surveys), preventing a holistic view of the textiles value chain (Sub-Group C).

2.1.4. **Data Limitations:** Many essential items of information are missing in the official databases (surveys & administrative data), hindering a comprehensive analysis of the textiles sector (Section 5 of Sub-Group C)

2.2. Limited Visibility into Informal and Unorganized Sectors:

A sizeable portion of the textiles sector, particularly handlooms, handicrafts, powerloom, and small-scale garmenting units, works informally and is largely under-reported (Sub-Group D).

2.2.1. **Handloom Census Limitations:** While the 4th Handloom Census (2019-20) provides baseline data, it lacks dynamic updates, leading to outdated records of weavers and allied workers (Sub-Group D).

2.2.2. **Powerloom Sector:** A large number of powerloom units are unregistered, and there is no mechanism to verify production data of these informal units (Mr. V.K. Singh who chaired Sub-Group B reported this in its report "Textiles value Chain Mapping and stakeholder Engagement")

2.2.3. **E-Shram Portal:** While promising for unorganized workers, its voluntary registration limits comprehensive coverage (Ms Usha Pol who chaired Sub-Group E reported this in

its report “Employment and Informal Sector Capture Mechanism and Import/Export Framework”).

2.2.4. MSME Data: The Udyam Portal, though valuable, only covers registered enterprises and lacks granular economic parameters beyond turnover and investment (Sub-Group C).

2.3. Lack of Real-time and Granular Data:

The existing system suffers from considerable time lags, preventing real-time insights crucial for agile policy interventions and market responsiveness (Sub-Group D).

2.3.1. Production and Consumption Data: Despite some data available for raw materials (cotton, MMF) and yarn production, detailed, real-time data for downstream segments like fabric manufacturing (especially powerloom and handloom), garment production, and specific product categories (e.g., technical textiles by application) is largely missing (Sub-Group B, Table 2, Table 5).

2.3.2. Price Data: While the Office of Textile Commissioner collects some price reports, a dynamic, real-time mechanism for prices across the entire value chain is absent, leading to potential exploitation of smaller players (Sub-Group E).

2.3.3. Value Addition and Conversion Ratios: The current conversion ratios used for estimating fabric and ready-made garment production are outdated (from 1990), and a dynamic mechanism to derive these based on contemporary productivity is lacking (Sub-Group E).

2.3.4. International Trade Data: DGCI&S provides aggregated export-import granular data however, real-time insights for specific textiles products and their domestic consumption are limited (Sub-Group E).

2.4. Capacity and Infrastructure Deficiencies:

2.4.1. Manual Processes: A significant reliance on manual compilation and paper-based records at field levels contributes to time lags and errors (Sub-Group D).

2.4.2. Digital Literacy: Low digital literacy among many artisans and small enterprises hinders adoption of digital platforms for data sharing (Sub-Group D).

2.4.3. IT Infrastructure: The existing Textile Statistical Reporting System (TSRS) faces limitations due to server capacity and a lengthy questionnaire, leading to low industry compliance (Sub-Group D).

2.5. Limited Inter-Agency Data Sharing:

Despite collecting unique data points, various central ministries/departments (MoSPI, EPFO, ESIC, MCA, GSTN) often do not share data in a consistent or integrated manner with the Ministry of Textiles. Similarly, states exhibit varied levels of structured data maintenance and sharing with the Centre (Sub-Group C). This results in:

2.5.1. Absence of Unique Identifiers: A lack of common identifiers (like PAN, Aadhaar) across all databases prevents the creation of a comprehensive directory of textiles units (Sub-Group C).

2.5.2. Duplication of Efforts: Multiple agencies collecting similar data points without a unified framework lead to inefficiencies (Sub-Group A).

In summary, while several data sources exist, they collectively present a fragmented, inconsistent, and often outdated picture, severely limiting the Ministry's ability to formulate agile, evidence-based policies for the dynamic textiles sector.

Recommendations

1. Dedicated Centre for Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT): Strengthen the Textiles Committee's existing mechanism or create a dedicated MIT Centre (akin to the Centre for WTO Studies) to prepare and maintain sectoral databases, undertake research on TVC, trade and competitiveness analysis, and address issues related to WTO, FTAs, IPRs, and GIs. This centre would provide research-based feedback and real-time data for policy decisions and export enhancement (Sub-Group D).

2. Conduct Periodic Baseline and Sector-Specific Studies: Regular sector-specific baseline studies or censuses should be organized for key segments of the Textiles Value Chain (e.g., Ginning & Pressing, Spinning, Handlooms, Technical Textiles) to capture dynamic industry parameters like production, employment, and technology.

3. Integrate Textiles Statistics into National Surveys: Handloom and handicraft statistics, among others, should be integrated into important national surveys to capture comprehensive data on employment, production, and income.

4. Establish Common Data Fields/Identifiers: Introduce common data fields (like PAN, Aadhaar, mobile, email, and complete address) into central databases (Udyam, EPFO, ESIC, ASI, ASUSE, MCA, GSTN) to facilitate the development of an integrated directory of textiles units.

5. Introduce Essential Auxiliary Variables: MoT to engage with concerned Ministries/Departments (viz., MoSPI, MSME, GSTN, MoLE) to introduce essential auxiliary variables such as NIC 3-digit (preferably 5-digit) code of the main activity, number of workers, and annual turnover into their databases.

6. Standardize Data Sharing: Standardize the format for data maintenance at the state level to ensure consistency and utility. The Task force has examined and recommended the Dataset Template for Udyam, GSTN and Industry datasets (templates as mentioned in Sub-group C report).

7. Enhance Official Surveys: Pursue with MoSPI to include missing items of information in major official surveys like ASI, ASUSE, and PLFS. The details of items of interest missing in the Official Sources including the pan-India Surveys like ASI, ASUSE &PLFS.

8. Conduct Focused National Textiles Surveys:

8.1 Conduct a focused, periodic national survey on the textiles sector (e.g., every five years) to gather exhaustive and reliable data, as general-purpose surveys may not be sufficient.

8.2 Strengthen the Market Consumption Survey carried out by the Textiles Committee to obtain the robust estimate.

8.3 An indicative list of surveys/studies is mentioned under “Recommendation” section (para 12)

8.4 The methodology and questionnaire for the Market Consumption Survey conducted by the Textiles Committee have been reviewed, and the following recommendations are proposed:

8.4.1. The survey's reliability can be enhanced by adopting a more representative sample size to accurately reflect the market.

8.4.2. Consistent and dedicated support should be provided to ensure the regular conduct of the National Household Survey on 'Market for Textiles & Clothing,' making it a reliable source for strategic planning and policymaking.

9. M/o Textiles may roll out rolling calendar programme to undertake different surveys to bridge data gaps.

3. Employment & Informal Sector Capture Mechanisms and Textiles Value Chain Mapping *(ToR v & vi)*

Addressing the critical need for a deeper understanding of employment trends, particularly within the informal sector, and robust mapping of the textiles value chain was a core mandate for the Task Force. Sub-Group E extensively reviewed employment capture mechanisms, while Sub-Group B focused on detailed value chain mapping.

3.1. Employment & Informal Sector Capture Mechanisms:

The existing data sources for employment statistics in the textiles sector are a mix of administrative and survey-based data, each with limitations:

3.1.1. Administrative Sources: EPFO and ESIC primarily cover the formal sector with limited informal worker coverage. The E-Shram Portal is promising but relies on voluntary registration, which has its limitations (Sub-Group E). MoT's own schemes (e.g., SAMARTH) and MSME Udyam also provide some employment data but are fragmented.

3.1.2. Survey-Based Sources (MoSPI):

3.1.2.1. PLFS (Periodic Labour Force Survey): Identified as the most comprehensive source, covering both formal and informal employment across all industries (NIC codes) and providing disaggregated data (gender, rural/urban, education, age). Its revamped design allows for district-level and quarterly estimates (Sub-Group E).

3.1.2.2. ASUSE (Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises): Provides data on unincorporated non-agricultural establishments, including employment, but excludes the primary sector (Sub-Group E).

3.1.2.3. ASI (Annual Survey of Industries): Covers registered manufacturing units and provides comprehensive data on employment but excludes the unincorporated sector and primary/tertiary activities (Sub-Group E).

3.1.2.4. Economic Census: Conducted quinquennially, captures data on turnover and investment (occasionally), and workers, with MoT's requirements (separate fields for handloom, handicraft, powerloom) now being incorporated into the 8th Economic Census pilot (MoSPI Consultation Minutes).

Recommendations for Employment & Informal Sector Capture:

1. **Leverage PLFS as Primary Source:** Utilize PLFS data from MoSPI as the primary and comprehensive source for estimating employment in the textiles sector, given its wide coverage and disaggregated data capabilities (Sub-Group E).

2. **Dynamic Textiles Business Register (TBR):** Initiate a study to develop a dynamic TBR for the textiles industry. This TBR would integrate data from various administrative sources (Economic Census, Udyam, IEM, KVIC/Handloom/Handicraft Boards, MCA21, GST, EPFO, ESIC, State-level registrations, E-Shram) to create a comprehensive and updated frame for both formal and informal sectors (Sub-Group C, Sub-Group E).

3. **Mobile-App-Based Data Collection:** Develop a dedicated mobile application for field agencies to collect and update ground-level data, especially from the unorganized sector, integrating with the PM-Gati Shakti platform for real-time insights and validation checks (Sub-Group E).

4. **Revamp Textile Statistics Reporting System (TSRS):** Simplify TSRS questionnaires and upgrade its IT infrastructure to encourage higher compliance from industry, particularly MSMEs. Integrate the revamped TSRS with the proposed Integrated Textiles Statistical System (ITSS) (Sub-Group D&E).

5. **Capacity Building:** Provide regular training to officials in MoT and its attached/subordinate offices (OTxC, DC Handloom, DC Handicrafts, etc.) on advanced data collection methodologies, statistical software, and digital tools, potentially through collaboration with MoSPI's NSSTA (Sub-Group E, MoSPI Consultation Minutes).

3.2. Textiles Value Chain Mapping:

India's textiles value chain is a complex, multi-stage ecosystem (Figure 1, Sub-Group B), but it suffers from significant data gaps, especially in the downstream segments and across various fibre types:

3.2.1. Cotton Value Chain: Data is available for production and initial processing (ginning, spinning), but visibility is limited beyond mill consumption into fabric manufacturing (powerlooms, handlooms) and the highly unorganised garment sector (Sub-Group B, Table 2). The long-distance transportation of cotton from growing regions to spinning mills adds to logistics costs.

3.2.2. Jute Value Chain: While data on raw jute production and twill bags is available, granular data on mill-level processing, inventory, and diversified jute products is lacking. The production data for other products beyond packaging is not captured (Sub-Group B, Table 3.a, 3.b).

3.2.3. Silk Value Chain: Central Silk Board captures raw silk production and trade, but there are significant data gaps on conversion into yarn, fabric, finished garments, value addition at each stage, and domestic consumption patterns (Sub-Group B, Table 4).

3.2.4. Man-Made Fibre (MMF) Value Chain: Production data is available at initial stages (petrochemical/chemical industries, spinning mills), but downstream consumption, end-use by clusters, and waste management data are often missing (Sub-Group B, Table 5).

3.2.5. Conversion Ratios: The current use of outdated conversion ratios to estimate fabric and RMG production due to the unorganized nature of the sector highlights a critical need for dynamic, updated ratios (Sub-Group E).

Recommendations for Textiles Value Chain Mapping:

1. Digital Integration & Geospatial Visualization

1.1. Leveraging Gati Shakti & BISAG-N: The Ministry of Textiles should actively collaborate with BISAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics) to integrate available data onto the Gati Shakti Portal.

1.1.1. Geospatial Presentation: BISAG-N may be approached to develop a geo-spatial visualization tool for the complex textiles value chain, offering a visual and intuitive understanding of production hubs, logistics, and resource distribution.

1.1.2. Field-Level Data Capture & Validation App: BISAG-N can develop a dedicated mobile application for field agencies of the Ministry of Textiles (or their representatives) to upload additional ground-level data or validate existing information, ensuring real-time and accurate insights.

1.1.3. GSTN Data Integration:

1.1.3.1. Production Volume & Value: Capture precise production volumes and values of various textiles products by leveraging GSTN data (Goods and Services Tax Network), as invoices are generated based on HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) codes.

1.1.3.2. Commodity Movement**:** Utilize GSTN E-Way Bill data to track the movement of textiles commodities both within and across the country, providing insights into supply chain logistics and bottlenecks.

2. **End-to-End Traceability (Blockchain Exploration):** Explore implementing blockchain technology across the entire textiles value chain (farm to retail). Assign unique digital IDs to each bale/lot, updated at every stage (ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, garmenting, retail) to ensure transparency, authenticity, and ethical sourcing (Sub-Group B).

3. **Real-time Inventory Management:** Establish systems to track inventory levels at key points (gins, spinning mills, weaving units, warehouses) to optimize stock management, reduce costs, and facilitate smoother material flow (Sub-Group B).

4. **Dynamic Conversion Ratios:** Conduct quinquennial studies to estimate conversion ratios. Alternatively, leverage ASI data annually to derive dynamic conversion ratios based on input and output quantities for finished products. A technical committee from MoSPI and MoTis recommended for this (Sub-Group E).

5. **Demand-Supply Analysis:** Strengthen the existing mechanism for domestic demand estimation (e.g., Textiles Committee's National Household Survey) and enhance capabilities for international market demand-supply analysis (Sub-Group D).

4. Assessment of Import/Export Monitoring Frameworks

(ToR iii)

The Task Force reviewed the current systems for monitoring import and export dynamics within the textiles sector, recognizing its critical role in trade policy and competitiveness. Sub-Group E specifically addressed this Term of Reference.

4.1. Existing Mechanisms:

4.1.1. DGCI&S (Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics): Compiles and releases data on merchandise goods, including quick estimates, principal commodity data, and detailed ITC HS Code level data (within 45 days). It also provides daily data and weekly trade alerts to DGFT and specific data on trade-sensitive commodities upon requisition (Sub-Group E).

4.1.2. DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade): Handles specific trade policies and procedures.

4.1.3. Limitations of the existing mechanism: While aggregated data is available, there are limitations in real-time tracking, granular insights for trade-sensitive commodities, and the ability to link import data to final domestic consumption.

4.2. Recommendations for Import/Export Monitoring:

- **Enhanced Granularity:** Emphasize the need for more granular, item-wise, and destination-export trends, as well as origin-wise import data, for strategic policymaking (Sub-Group E).
- **MoT Dashboard Integration:** Request DGFT to facilitate the display of item-wise destination-export trends on a dedicated MoT dashboard (Sub-Group E).
- **GST Data for Import Tracking:** Leverage GST data (GSTR-1, 12, and registration forms) to track the internal movement of imported goods. This can ascertain their final domestic consumption, providing a clearer picture of market dynamics (Sub-Group E).
- **MSME Export Flags:** Introduce specific flags to monitor MSME contribution to exports, allowing for targeted support and policy interventions (Sub-Group E).
- **Industry Engagement:** Continue industry engagement for feedback on data usability and relevance for trade and competitiveness (Sub-Group E).
- **Dynamic Price Data:** Utilize GST data (GSTR-1) to capture HSN-wise transaction values and quantities, enabling the calculation of real-time per-unit prices across different centres. This data can be integrated with PM-Gati Shakti for public display on a MoT/OTxC dashboard to promote transparency and prevent exploitation of small players (Sub-Group E).

5. Vision and Structure for an Integrated Statistical System
(ToR iv)

A core vision of the Task Force is to move beyond fragmented data systems towards a centralized, digital, and interoperable Textiles Statistical Platform. Sub-Group C's report provides a foundational framework, with inputs from other sub-groups further refining this vision.

5.1. Proposed Vision:

The vision is to create a robust, responsive, and unified data ecosystem for the textiles sector that consolidates multiple data sources, enables predictive analytics, and supports evidence-based decision-making for effective planning, export competitiveness, and domestic capacity building. This system should foster a collaborative environment where agencies operate as interconnected nodes rather than isolated silos (Sub-Group A).

5.2. Structure of the Integrated Statistical System (ITSS):

5.2.1. Unified Digital Platform: Develop a centralized, multilingual, cloud-based platform (**Integrated Textiles Statistical System - ITSS**) where various agencies can upload, access, and analyse shared datasets (production, exports, employment, etc.). This platform should be capable of integrating legacy data and facilitating dynamic updates (Sub-Group D).

5.2.2. API Integration: Use Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to seamlessly integrate data from critical government systems like GSTN (tax data), DGFT (export data), MSME Ministry databases (Udyam), EPFO, ESIC, and MoSPI surveys (ASI, ASUSE, PLFS) (Sub-Group A, C).

5.2.3. Geospatial Visualisation (PM Gati Shakti & BISAG-N): Actively collaborate with BISAG-N to integrate available data onto the PM Gati Shakti Portal. BISAG-N should develop a geo-spatial visualisation tool for the complex textiles value chain, offering intuitive understanding of production hubs, logistics, and resource distribution (Sub-Group B, C). This will enable cross-ministerial data layer convergence for sectoral planning and visual analytics.

5.2.4. Real-time Dashboards: Develop need-based, real-time dashboards for policymakers, agencies, and industry to monitor key trends (e.g., raw material shortages, export demand, prices) (Sub-Group A, E).

5.2.5. Data Standardisation and Harmonization: The system must enforce uniform definitions, common data formats (e.g., XML/JSON schemas), harmonized reporting frequencies, and mandatory compliance protocols across all stakeholders. This includes addressing inconsistencies between NIC-NCO, NPCMS-HSN, and other classification systems (Sub-Group A, C, MoSPI Consultation Minutes). Automated validation checks should be embedded (Sub-Group A).

5.2.6. Central Data Bank: The ITSS will serve as a consolidated national data bank on textiles, reducing data fragmentation and improving reliability (Sub-Group D).

6. Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancements and Stakeholder Engagement *(ToR viii & vii)*

The success of a transformed statistical system hinges on robust institutional reforms, adequate infrastructure, and effective engagement with all stakeholders. Sub-Group A specifically focused on institutional and infrastructure enhancements, while Sub-Group B and various meeting minutes highlighted the importance of stakeholder engagement.

6.1. Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancements:

6.1.1. Dedicated Statistical Unit/PMU (Implementation of Tex-RAMPS Scheme): The Task Force recommends the expeditious establishment and implementation of the **Textiles focused Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up (Tex-RAMPS)** scheme as a critical measure to create a dedicated "**Textiles Statistics Unit**" or "**Project Monitoring Unit (PMU)**" within the Ministry of Textiles. This PMU, operating under an **Apex Steering Committee** led by the Secretary, MoT, would supervise studies, coordinate data collection, harmonise methodologies, and eliminate duplication of efforts across all MoT offices (Handloom, Handicraft, Textile Commissioner, Jute, Silk Board, NIFT, Textiles Committee, etc.). Similar State Level Apex Committee may be formed to provide overall strategic direction. Tex-RAMPS is designed to address fundamental challenges such as data deficiency, weak R&D, limited innovation, poor coordination with State Governments, lack of an evaluation framework, and restricted outreach to stakeholders (Sub-Group A). This scheme specifically replaces the earlier proposed RAMPS scheme to prevent confusion with the Ministry of MSME's existing RAMP scheme.

6.1.2. Establish a Textile Statistics Coordination Cell (TSCC) as the nodal governance body under AS, MoT. TSCC may include the representatives from MoSPI, Ministry of Labour& Employment, Ministry of Finance, and DGCI&S (Sub-group A& B)

6.1.3. Textile Commissioner as Statistical Officer under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008 for all types of data collection, namely TSRS, powerloom, textiles value-chain etc for the Ministry of Textile. DDG, M/o Textiles may be designated as the appellate authority under Collection of Statistics Act 2008. (Sub-group A & E)

6.1.4. Ministry of Textiles may engage the Textiles Committee to undertake surveys, censuses, studies etc. (Sub-group A)

6.1.5. Legal and Structural Changes:

- **Review of Acts:** Overhaul existing laws like the Textiles Committee Act 1963 to align with modern needs (Sub-Group A).

- **Mandatory Data Sharing:** Enact suitable legislation or policy requiring central and state agencies to share non-sensitive data, clarifying data ownership, privacy rules, and protocols (Sub-Group A).

- **Structural Reorganisation:** Reorganise relevant offices of the Ministry to support an integrated framework for data collection, reducing repetitive data requests (Sub-Group A).

6.1.6. Resource Allocation: Assess the needs of all MoT offices for strengthening their statistical systems and collate funding requirements for technology and tools. Create a dedicated budget head for this purpose (Sub-Group D). And create dedicated statistical units and allocate necessary resources for all attached offices, sub-ordinate offices and Boards of Ministry of Textiles for seamless exchange of data and standardization. In-charge of all attached/subordinate offices should be designated as statistical officers with DDG, MoT as Appellate Authority under the Collection of Statistical Act

6.1.7. Technical Committee: Form a technical committee within the PMU, comprising statisticians, textiles experts, IT specialists, and industry representatives, to draft protocols and benchmark against global standards (Sub-Group A).

6.1.8. Pilot Projects: Test protocols in high-compliance regions/sectors (e.g., Gujarat's textiles clusters) or high-potential hubs (e.g., Tirupur for apparel, Surat for synthetics) to refine rules and automate compliance (Sub-Group A).

6.2. Stakeholder Engagement:

6.2.1. Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee: TSCC may include representatives from MoSPI (PLFS, ASUSE, ASI, Economic Census), Ministry of Labour & Employment (E-Shram), Ministry of Finance (GST), and DGCI&S. This committee will deliberate on methodologies and ensure coordination for data integration (Sub-Group E). MoSPI has already nominated a JS-level officer for the Task Force (MoSPI Consultation Minutes).

6.2.2. State Consultations: Continue and formalize state-wise consultations to ensure regional data mapping and integration. States have shown high willingness to integrate with a

centralized national data system despite current limitations (Sub-Group C, Minutes of Third Meeting).

6.2.3. Industry Engagement: Maintain continuous engagement with industry associations (e.g., SIMA, CMAI, Wazir, Gherzi, CITI, AEPC, SRTEPC, TEXPROCIL, ITF, IJMA) to gather feedback on data usability and ensure proposed solutions meet industry needs. This also includes awareness campaigns for MSMEs (Minutes of First & Second Meetings).

6.2.4. Capacity Building and Training (TCB):

- **Cross-Agency Training:** Conduct workshops to familiarize officials with each agency's roles and data systems (Sub-Group A). MoSPI has agreed to facilitate training through NSSTA and Zonal Offices for MoT officials (MoSPI Consultation Minutes).
- **Digital Literacy Campaigns:** Implement campaigns for artisans, weavers, and cooperative members to improve their digital literacy and adoption of mobile apps and online tools (Sub-Group D).

6.2.5. Incentivize Collaboration: Explore funding mechanisms for collaborative projects (e.g., MoT and MoSPI jointly digitizing handloom data) and recognition systems (e.g., an annual "Textiles Data Synergy Award") for agencies demonstrating successful collaboration (Sub-Group A).

6.2.6. The report also specifies a list of reports and publications the Ministry of Textiles should regularly publish to improve data dissemination and transparency. These are categorized into Performance and Financial Reports, Statistical Publications, and Knowledge and Evaluation Compilations. The successful implementation of these recommendations, including the dissemination of these reports, is seen as crucial for empowering the Ministry with the necessary data for evidence-based policymaking and strategic planning.

7. Key Reports and Publications to be Published

To achieve a comprehensive transformation toward data-driven policymaking, the Ministry of Textiles should regularly publish various reports and publications categorized to cover performance, financial analysis, statistical compilations, and knowledge sharing. A recommended list is given below.

Performance and Financial Reports

This category includes reports and scorecards aimed at monitoring the performance and financial health of the sector and its various schemes.

	Overall Performance Reporting	• **Output-Outcome Monitoring Framework** (OOMF) **Performance Report** • **Scheme-Specific Reporting:** Scheme-wise Performance Reports/Appraisal and Scheme Scorecards • **Financial & Budgetary Analysis:** Union Budget Analysis Reports
	States' Report	States' performance report on Textiles
	Statistical Publications	These publications are designed to provide a robust statistical foundation for strategic planning. • Annual Compilations: • Statistical Yearbook • National Compendiums, such as the Textiles Statistical Handbook or Cotton Yearbook
	Specialized Reports	• Textiles Sector Statistical Reports • Fiber Balance Sheets
	Knowledge and Evaluation Compilations	This category focuses on knowledge sharing, building capacity, and standardizing practices across different agencies and stakeholders. • Evaluation Compendiums • Best Practice Digests • M&E (Monitoring & Evaluation) Handbook
	Handbooks and Toolkits	• These are meant to ensure that data collection and analysis are consistent and effective. • Statistical Toolkits

8. Conclusion

The Indian textiles sector stands at a critical juncture, poised for significant growth and global leadership. However, realizing this potential is contingent upon a fundamental transformation of its statistical ecosystem. This Task Force, through its comprehensive deliberations and detailed sub-group analyses, has identified the core challenges of fragmentation, inconsistency, and limited granularity that currently impede data-driven policymaking.

The recommendations outlined in this report collectively form a strategic blueprint for an **Integrated Textiles Statistical System (ITSS).** This vision centres on leveraging modern technology, fostering unparalleled inter-ministerial and state-level collaboration, meticulously capturing data from the vast informal sector, and instituting robust institutional reforms alongside targeted capacity building initiatives. The explicit recommendation to implement **Tex-RAMPS** will provide the much-needed dedicated unit for effective oversight and execution of these vital reforms.

By moving towards a centralized, digital, and interoperable platform, the Ministry of Textiles will gain access to accurate, timely, and granular data on production, consumption, employment, trade, and value chain dynamics. This will not only enable smarter policy interventions, enhance export competitiveness, and optimize resource allocation but also ensure greater transparency and accountability across the sector.

The successful implementation of these recommendations requires sustained commitment, coordinated efforts from all stakeholders, and adequate resource allocation. This report serves as a vital first step, providing a clear roadmap for building a statistical system that is truly responsive to the dynamic needs of India's textiles sector, ultimately propelling it towards its ambitious national and global objectives.

9. Recommendations Summary

The following is a summary of the key recommendations of the Task Force:

1. **Establish an Integrated Textiles Statistical System (ITSS):** Develop a unified, centralized, multilingual, cloud-based digital platform for seamless data collection, analysis, and dissemination across the entire textiles value chain.

2. **Leverage Existing Digital Infrastructure:** Integrate data via APIs from critical government systems including GSTN, Udyam Portal, EPFO, ESIC, MCA, and MoSPI surveys (PLFS, ASI, ASUSE).

3. **Implement Geospatial Visualization:** Collaborate with BISAG-N to integrate textiles data onto the PM Gati Shakti Portal and develop geo-spatial tools for visual insights into production hubs and logistics.

4. **Prioritize PLFS for Employment Data:** Utilize MoSPI's Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) as the primary source for comprehensive and disaggregated employment statistics in the textiles sector.

5. **Develop a Textiles Business Register (TBR):** Conduct a study to create and maintain a dynamic TBR by integrating various administrative and survey data sources to map formal and informal textiles units.

6. **Revamp Textile Statistics Reporting System (TSRS):** Simplify TSRS questionnaires, upgrade IT infrastructure, and develop mobile-app-based data collection tools to improve industry compliance and data flow.

7. **Update Conversion Ratios:** Conduct periodic studies (or utilize ASI data annually) to derive dynamic conversion ratios for estimating finished goods production from raw material inputs.

8. **Implement Dynamic Price Data Collection:** Leverage GST data (GSTR-1) to capture HSN-wise transaction values and quantities, and display real-time, aggregated unit prices on MoT dashboards to enhance market transparency.

9. **Enhance Import/Export Monitoring:** Improve granularity of trade data (item-wise, destination/origin trends), display on MoT dashboards, and use GST data to track domestic consumption of imported goods. Introduce MSME export flags.

10. **Implement Tex-RAMPS Scheme, including aDedicated Statistical Unit/PMU:** Initiate the establishment and implementation of the **Textiles Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up (Tex-RAMPS)** scheme and create a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) within MoT to oversee statistical system strengthening across all MoT organizations.

11. **Institutional Framework:**

11.1. Establish a High-Level Governance Structure: Form an Apex Steering Committee (ASC), chaired by the Secretary of the Ministry of Textiles, to provide strategic direction for all data reforms. A similar committee should be established at the state level to ensure alignment and coordination.

11.2. Create a Nodal Coordination Body: The Textile Statistics Coordination Cell (TSCC) should be established as the nodal governance body under the Additional Secretary, Ministry of Textiles. It should include representatives from key ministries such as MoSPI, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Ministry of Finance, and DGCI&S to facilitate seamless inter-ministerial data flow.

11.3. Strengthen Statistical Units: Create dedicated statistical units within all attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of Textiles. Officers in charge of these offices should be designated as statistical officers, with the DDG, Ministry of Textiles, serving as the Appellate Authority under the Collection of Statistical Act to ensure compliance and standardization.

12. Data Refinement:

12.1. Conduct Pilot Field Studies: A pilot field study should be conducted to cross-validate the identifiability of sample units from national surveys (MoSPI) and administrative databases (MSME, ASI/ASUSE, etc.).

12.2. Ensure Code Concordance: The Ministry of Textiles should follow up with MoSPI to establish concordance between NCPMS and HSN codes, and with the Ministry of Labour & Employment for concordance between NIC and NCO codes.

12.3. Strengthen Market Consumption Surveys: The methodology and questionnaire of the Market Consumption Survey conducted by the Textiles Committee should be improved by using a more representative sample. Consistent support should be provided for the regular conduct of the National Household Survey on 'Market for Textiles & Clothing'.

12.4. Establish Common Identifiers and Data Fields: Integrate common data fields (e.g., PAN, Aadhaar, mobile, email, and full address) into central databases (Udyam, EPFO, ESIC, etc.) to facilitate the creation of a comprehensive directory of textiles units. The inclusion of additional essential data fields such as the number of workers and annual turnover should also be considered.

13. Review Legal Frameworks: Overhaul relevant laws (e.g., Textiles Committee Act 1963) to align with modern data needs and enact mandatory data sharing policies among government agencies.

14. Strengthen Inter-Ministerial Coordination: Form an Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (MoSPI, MoLE, MoT, MoF, MSME, DGCI&S) to harmonize methodologies, fill up the data gaps in the existing surveys / administrative data and ensure data flow.

15. **Conduct a Focused Survey:** Plan and conduct a focused pan-India survey on a periodic basis, say once in five years, to have exhaustive and more reliable data on the textiles sector by adopting an appropriate sampling design.

16. **Formalize State-Level Collaboration:** Develop a standardized framework for states to provide textiles value chain data regularly, leveraging high willingness for centralized integration.

17. **Invest in Capacity Building:** Implement cross-agency training programs for officials in MoT and its attached/subordinate offices on survey design, data quality, statistical software, and digital literacy.

18. **Establish a Centre for Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT):** Strengthen the Textiles Committee or establish a dedicated MIT Centre to conduct research, trade and competitiveness analysis, and manage databases related to the TVC, including IPRs and GIs.

19. **Allocate Dedicated Budget:** Create a specific budget head for strengthening the statistical system, supporting technology adoption, and capacity building.

20. **Key Reports and Publications to be Published:** Publish reports and publications to inform public, academia and policy makers of States about various aspects of Textiles.

10. Implementation Plan for Strengthening the Statistical System of the Textiles Sector

This document outlines a phased action plan for implementing the recommendations of the Task Force for the Strengthening of the Statistical System for the Ministry of Textiles. The plan is divided into three phases: Short-Term, Mid-Term, and Long-Term, with specific timelines and key actions for each.

A. Short-Term Actions (0 – 6 months)

1. **Establish a Textiles Statistics Coordination Cell (TSCC)**: A nodal governance body will be created under the Secretary / AS/ DDG of the Ministry of Textiles to facilitate inter-ministerial data flow and coordination.

2. **Form an Apex Steering Committee**: A high-level committee led by the Secretary of the Ministry of Textiles will provide strategic direction for data reforms at both central and state levels.
3. **Establish Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee**: This committee will include representatives from MoSPI (PLFS, ASUSE, ASI, Economic Census), Ministry of Labour &

Employment (MoLE) (E-Shram), Ministry of Finance (MoF) (GST), and DGCI&S, with a mandate to deliberate on methodology and work on coordination.

4. **Implement Tex-RAMPS Scheme and PMU**: Initiate the implementation of the Textiles Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up (Tex-RAMPS) scheme and create a dedicated Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) for overseeing the strengthening of the statistical system.

5. **Leverage Geospatial Visualization:** Collaborate with BISAG-N to integrate textiles data onto the PM Gati Shakti Portal and develop geo-spatial tools for visual insights into production hubs and logistics.

6. **Enhance and Pilot TSRS**: Simplify questionnaires and upgrade the IT infrastructure of the Textile Statistics Reporting System (TSRS) to increase industry compliance. A pilot program will be considered before a full-scale rollout.

7. **Encourage E-Shram Registration**: Take immediate steps to promote the E-Shram portal among informal textiles workers to improve data capture for the unorganized sector.

8. **Standardize Data Protocols**: The PMU will immediately work to establish a unified and consistent framework for data, including standardizing definitions, formats, units, and reporting frequencies across all stakeholders.
    i. **Establish Common Data Fields/Identifiers**: Introduce common data fields (like PAN, Aadhaar, mobile, email, and complete address) into central databases (Udyam, EPFO, ESIC, ASI, ASUSE, MCA, GSTN) to facilitate the development of an integrated directory of textiles units.
    ii. **Standardize State-Level Data Sharing:** Formalize a framework for states to regularly provide textiles value chain data to the central government.
    iii. **Data Sharing Agreements**: MoUs or other agreements may be signed with data sources/Ministries/Departments/offices to facilitate regular data sharing.

9. **Roll Out a Rolling Calendar Program**: The Ministry of Textiles may roll out a rolling calendar program to undertake different studies and surveys.

10. **Utilize PLFS Data**: Utilize PLFS data from MoSPI as the primary and comprehensive source for estimating employment in the textiles sector.

11. **Leverage Geospatial Visualization**: Collaborate with BISAG-N to integrate textiles data onto the PM Gati Shakti Portal and develop geo-spatial tools for visual insights into production hubs and logistics.

12. **Introduce Essential Auxiliary Variables**: Engage with concerned Ministries/Departments (viz., MoSPI, MSME, GSTN, MoLE) to introduce essential auxiliary variables such as NIC 3-digit (preferably 5-digit) code of the main activity, number of workers, and annual turnover into their databases.

13. **Demand-Supply Analysis**: Strengthen the existing mechanism for domestic demand estimation (e.g., Textiles Committee's National Household Survey) and enhance capabilities for international market demand-supply analysis.

14. **MSME Export Flags**: Introduce specific flags to monitor MSME contribution to exports, allowing for targeted support and policy interventions.

15. **Designate Appellate Authority**: DDG(ISS), MoT may be designated as Appellate Authority and Regional Heads of Office of Textile Commissioner may be designated as Statistical Officer for collection of data from the textiles units located in their jurisdiction under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008.

16. **Identification and Monitoring of KPIs**: Identify and monitor Key Performance Indicators (KPI) for each parameter for better policy decisions.

B. Mid-Term Actions (6 months – 1 year)

1. **Update Conversion Ratios**: Conduct periodic studies or utilize annual ASI data to derive dynamic conversion ratios for estimating finished goods production, replacing outdated figures.

2. **Establish an MIT Centre**: Strengthen the Textiles Committee's existing mechanism or establish a dedicated Centre for Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT) to conduct research and maintain sectoral databases.

3. Establish Code Concordance: Work with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) and other ministries to align codes like NCPMS with HSN, and NIC with NCO, to ensure data consistency.

4. Conduct a Pilot Field Study: A study to cross-validate the identities of sample units from national surveys against administrative databases like EPFO and GST.

5. **Overhaul Legal and Structural Frameworks**: Review and update existing laws, such as the Textiles Committee Act 1963, to align with modern data needs and enact policies for mandatory data sharing among government agencies.

6. **Conduct Capacity Building Programs**: Implement cross-agency training for officials on survey design, data quality, statistical software, and digital literacy, possibly with assistance from the National Statistical System Training Academy (NSSTA).

7. **Allocate Dedicated Budget**: Create a specific budget head for strengthening the statistical system, supporting technology adoption, and capacity building.

8. **Enhance Official Surveys**: Pursue with MoSPI to include missing items of information in major official surveys like ASI, ASUSE, and PLFS.

9. Create Dedicated Statistical Units: Establish these units within all offices under the Ministry of Textiles and designate in-charge officials as statistical officers to ensure data standardization and seamless exchange.

    i. Existing field data collections by Regional Offices of O/o TxC may continue for validation purposes. The Regional Offices and Statistical Units of the O/o TxC to be strengthened to do quality data collection

10. **Production Volume & Value**: Capture precise production volumes and values of various textiles products by leveraging GSTN data (Goods and Services Tax Network), as invoices are generated based on HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) codes.
    i. **GST Data for Import Tracking**: Leverage GST data (GSTR-1, 12, and registration forms) to track the internal movement of imported goods to ascertain their final domestic consumption.
    ii. **Import Monitoring System**: Implement an import monitoring system based on secondary data from DGCI&S / DGFT.
    iii. **Dynamic Price Data:** Utilize GST data (GSTR-1) to capture HSN-wise transaction values and quantities, enabling the calculation of real-time per-unit prices across different centres

11. **Collaboration with Centre of Excellence (EoC)**: Envision collaboration with Centre of Excellence (EoC), IITs, and other research institutes.

C. Long-Term Actions (1 year – 2 years)

1. **Conduct Periodic National Textiles Surveys**: Plan and execute a focused, periodic, pan-India survey (e.g., every five years) to gather exhaustive and reliable data on the textiles sector, supplementing general-purpose surveys, including the National Household Survey on 'Market for Textiles & Clothing'.

2. **Publish Key Reports and Publications**: Regularly publish a range of reports, including performance, financial, and statistical compilations, to improve data dissemination and transparency for policymakers, academia, and the public.

3. Implement the Integrated Textiles Statistical System (ITSS): Develop a unified, centralized, cloud-based digital platform for data collection, analysis, and dissemination across the textiles value chain.

    i. **MoT Dashboard Integration**: Request DGFT to facilitate the display of item-wise destination-export trends on a dedicated MoT dashboard.

    ii. **Mobile-App-Based Data Collection**: Develop a dedicated mobile application for field agencies to collect and update ground-level data, especially from the unorganized sector.

    iii. **Inter-State Data Sharing & Platform**: Develop a standardized framework and common data sharing model and platform for textiles value chain data, enabling states to provide data on a regular and consistent basis.

4. Develop a Textiles Business Register (TBR): Initiate a study to create a dynamic register that integrates data from various administrative and survey sources to map both formal and informal textiles units comprehensively.

5. **End-to-End Traceability (Blockchain Exploration):** Explore implementing blockchain technology across the entire textiles value chain (farm to retail) to ensure transparency, authenticity, and ethical sourcing.

Real-time Inventory Management: Establish systems to track inventory levels at key points (gins, spinning mills, weaving units, warehouses) to optimize stock management, reduce costs, and facilitate smoother material flow.

(V.K.Singh)
Member

(Dr. G.C.Manna)
Member

(Usha Pol)
Member

(Dr. M.Beena)
Member

(Ravinder Singh Chauhan)
Member

(Akhilesh Kumar)
Member Secretary

(P.K.Gera)
Chairman

Sept 4, 2025

Annexures

Annexure I: Conceptual

Annexure-I (a)

OM: Constitution of Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textiles Sector

File No. 05/01/2024-DMED-Part (3)
Government of India
Ministry of Textiles
DME Division

Udyog Bhawan
New Delhi-110119
Dated: 2nd May, 2025

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Constitution of Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textile Sector – reg.

The Ministry of Textiles plays a pivotal role in fostering the growth of the textile ecosystem, spanning the entire raw material-to-market value chain, across both natural and man-made fibres. A robust, accurate, and timely statistical foundation is vital for data-driven policymaking, targeted interventions, and strategic planning.

2. At present, the statistical framework supporting the sector suffers from fragmentation, inconsistencies, and limited granularity. There is a lack of integration between various data sources, limited visibility into the informal sector, and inadequate tracking of key indicators such as employment generation, productivity, innovation trends, sustainability benchmarks, and import/export dynamics.

3. In view of above challenges and with a vision to create a robust and responsive data ecosystem for the textiles sector, the Ministry has decided to constitute a Task Force on Statistical Strengthening with the following composition:

i. Sh. P.K. Gera, IAS retd. Ex- MD, GACL Vadodara, Govt. of Gujarat-	Chairman
ii. Sh. V.K. Singh, IAS retd. Ex- Special Chief Secretary, Govt. of Punjab-	Member
iii. Dr. G.C. Manna, Ex-DG, MoSPI-	Member
iv. Ms. Usha Pol, ex-ADG, DoRD-	Member
v. Smt. Roop Rashi, Textile Commissioner, Govt of India, MoT-	Member
vi. Sh. Ravinder Singh Chauhan, Senior Director (IT), MoT-	Member
vii. Sh. Akhilesh Kumar, DDG, MoT-	Member Secretary

4. The terms of reference (TORs) for the Task Force are as under:-

i. **Evaluate the Status Quo**

   a. Review the current statistical landscape of the textile sector, including ongoing surveys, datasets, data formats, sources (official and non-official), and reporting mechanisms.

   b. Identify redundancies, inconsistencies, and data gaps across the textile value chain—raw material production, processing, manufacturing, marketing, and trade.

ii. **Identify Key Data Gaps**

   a. Recommend datasets necessary for effective planning, export competitiveness, and domestic capacity building.

   b. Highlight under-reported or missing sectors such as the informal sector, small and micro units, traditional handloom and handicrafts clusters, and job work units.

iii. **Assess Import/Export Monitoring Frameworks**

   a. Examine the current system for import and export monitoring, particularly with respect to fibre, yarn, fabric, garments, and technical textiles.

   b. Propose frameworks to integrate real-time import data for trade-sensitive commodities, ensure timely alerts, and support anti-dumping and quality assurance mechanisms.

iv. **Propose Vision and Structure for an Integrated Statistical System:** Suggest a blueprint for a centralised, digital, and interoperable Textile Statistical Platform that consolidates multiple data sources, enables predictive analytics, and supports evidence-based decision-making.

v. **Recommend Employment & Informal Sector Capture Mechanisms:** Suggest innovative data-capturing approaches to track employment and livelihood trends, especially in informal/unorganised segments (e.g., mobile apps, Aadhaar-linked surveys, e-SHRAM integration).

vi. **Textiles value chain mapping**: Recommendation on mapping of the textile value chain at national as well as State level.

vii. **Stakeholder Engagement:** Engage with industry associations, academic/research institutions, state departments, and technology providers to ensure feasibility and alignment with ground realities.

viii. **Recommend Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancements:** Propose institutional reforms, capacity building, and technical infrastructure necessary to strengthen the textile data collection, analysis, and dissemination system.

5. The Task Force is authorized to co-opt additional Government officials or domain experts as members to assist in its deliberations as required.

6. The TA/DA for Non- official members of Task Force may be reimbursed as per Dept. of Expenditure OM No.19047/1/2016-E. IV, dated 14.09.2017

7. The Task Force to submit its report by 30th June, 2025.

AK Jaiswal

(Ashok Kumar Jaiswal
Director (Eco.&Stat.)
Ph-23063446

To

All Members of the Task Force

Copy to:

1. PPS to Secretary, M/o Textiles
2. Additional Secretary/JSs(MoT)/TA/TxC/DC(HL)/DC(HC)/CSB(S)/JC

Annexure-I (b)

OM: Co-option of members in Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textiles Sector

File No. 0510112024-DMED-Part (3)
Government of India
Ministry of Textiles
DME Division

Udyog Bhawan
New Delhi-l10119
Dated: 16th May,2025

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Constitution of Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textile Sector - reg.

Subsequent to the O.M. of even no. dated 02.05.2025 regarding constitution of Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textile Sector, the undersigned is directed to convey that following officers co-opted as a member to the Task Force:

1. Ms. Roop Rashi, Chief executive officer, KVIC
2. Ms. M Beena, Development Commissioner, Handlooms and Textiles Commissioner

2. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(Ashok Kumar Jaiswal)
Director (Eco.&Stat.)

To
1. Ms. Roop Rashi Chief executive officer, KVIC
2. Ms. M Beena, Development Commissioner, Handlooms and Textiles Commissioner

Copy to: for information
1. All Members of the Task Force
2. PPS to Secretary, M/o Textiles
3. Ps to Additional Secretary/JSs(MoT)/TA/TxC/DC(HC)/ CSB/JC

Annexure-I (c)

OM: Constitution of Sub-Group Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textiles Sector

File No. 0510112024-DMED-Part (3)
Government of India
Ministry of Textiles
DME Division

Udyog Bhawan
New Delhi-110119
Dated: 16th May,2025

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Constitution of Sub-Groups of Task Force for strengthening the Statistical System of the Textile Sector - reg.

The undersigned is directed to convey that a Task Force for strengthening the statistical system of the Ministry of Textiles has been constituted under the chairmanship of Shri P.K. Gera, IAS (Retd.), former Managing Director, GACL, Vadodara, Government of Gujarat

2. The first meeting of the Task Force was convened on 5th May 2025. Pursuant to the discussions held during the meeting, the following Sub-Groups have been constituted to undertake specific tasks, with the support of designated officials for operational assistance:

Group	Term of References	Member(s) Concerned	Supporting Officer(s)
A	1. Recommend Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancements	1. Sh. P. K. Gera (Chairman) 2. Sh. Ravinder Singh Chauhan (Member)	Ms. Seema Mishra, Director (Handicrafts)
B	1. Textile Value Chain Mapping 2. Stakeholder Engagement	Sh. V. K. Singh (Member)	Sh. Ashok Kumar Jaiswal, Director (DMED) and AD, DMED
C	1. Identify Key Data Gaps 2. Propose Vision and Structure for an Integrated Statistical System	Dr. G. C. Manna (Member)	Sh. Ashok Kumar Jaiswal, Director (DMED) and DD, (ED)
D	1. Evaluate the Status Quo	Dr. M. Beena (Member)	Ms. Swayamprava Pani, ADC (Handloom)
E	1. Recommend Employment & Informal Sector Capture Mechanism 2. Assess Import/ Export Monitoring Frameworks	Ms. Usha Pol (Member)	Shri Vijay Dhar Choubey, Directo (O/o TxC) and AD, TxC

3. The respective Sub-Groups are requested to complete the assigned tasks and submit their reports to the Task Force Secretariat by 15th June, 2025.

4. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.

(Ashok Kumar Jaiswal)
Director (Eco.&Stat.)

To

1. All Members of the Task Force
2. All Concerned Director/Deputy Director

Copy to:

PPS to Secretary, M/o Textiles

Annexure-1. (d)

Minutes of the First Meeting of the Task Force on Strengthening the Statistical System in the Textiles Sector held on 5.05.2025, in Textiles Room-162 under the chairmanship of Sh. P.K. Gera, IAS (Retd.), Former MD, GACL Vadodara in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Final Authoritative Minutes of the First Meeting of the Task Force on Strengthening the Statistical System in the Textile Sector
*(Issued Under the Chair's Authority | Supersedes All Prior Drafts) *

Chair's Note

As **Chair of the Task Force**, I hereby issue this **definitive version** of the minutes, consolidating inputs from members and exercising my authority under Para 5 of the OM dated ***02.05.2025*. All prior drafts stand superseded.** Members are earnestly requested to adhere strictly to this document for clarity, accountability, and alignment with the Terms of Reference (ToR).

Meeting Details

- **Date**: May 5, 2025
- **Venue**: Room No. 162, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
- **Chair**: Shri P.K. Gera, IAS (Retd.), Former MD, GACL Vadodara
- **Participants**: [Annexed List with Designations and Attendance Mode]

Opening Remarks
1. **Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, Secretary (Textiles):**
  - Highlighted critical gaps:
    - Fragmented datasets and structural limitations in existing systems.
    - Over-reliance on assumptions due to incomplete data.
  - Urged strict adherence to the **ToR**.

2. **Presentation by NIC, MSME (Shri Akshansh Tyagi)**:
  - Showcased textile-related data on the **Udyam Portal**.

Key Discussions
A. **Data Collection & Integration**

1. **TSRS Portal**: Poor compliance due to voluntary reporting; recommended mandatory mechanisms.
2. **Data Consolidation**: Integrate PLFS, ASI, EPFO, ESIC, and Udyam datasets.
3. **Code Harmonization**: Address NIC-NCO inconsistencies (MoSPI + DGFT).
4. **Udyam Portal Alignment**: Customize for textile-specific fields (e.g., employment, capacity).

B. **Stakeholder Engagement**

1. **Consultations**: Half-day meeting on **May 15–16, 2025** with SIMA, CMAI, Wazir, and Gherzi.

C. **Administrative Actions**

1. **Co-option of Officials** (Proposed by Shri V.K. Singh):
   - MoSPI, MSME, and MoT Joint Secretaries to ensure cross-ministerial coordination.
   - Deadline: May 12, 2025.
2. **Operational Support**:
   - Designate Director (OTxC), Director (ISS, Handloom), and Director (DMED).
   - Deadline: May 20, 2025.

Action Points

Action	Responsibility	Deadlines
Reassess Final Report deadline (Current: June 30, 2025)	**Chairperson**	**May 12, 2025**
Develop and Customize Udhyam – for MoT and strengthen Data Sharing mechanism	**NIC (MSME) + DMED**	**May 20, 2025**
Prepare comparative table of data sources (MoSPI, GST, ESIC, etc.)	Task Force Secretariat	June 1, 2025
Conduct pilot field study to validate MSME/ASI data |	DMED + NIC	May 30, 2025
Establish code concordance (NCPMS-HSN, NIC-NCO)	MoSPI + DGFT	June 10, 2025
Revise TSRS portal templates and outreach strategy	NIC (MoT)	June 5, 2025
Follow-up and analysis of Issued letters to States/UTs for textile data sharing	DMED	May 15, 2025
Co-opt Ms. Beena M (DC, Handloom) and Ms. Roop Rashi (KVIC)	Secretary (MoT)	May 10, 2025

Next Steps

1. **Revised OM**: Update Office Memorandum to reflect the **Handloom Commissioner** as interim member post-transfer of Smt. Roop Rashi (Textiles Commissioner).

2. **Stakeholder Meeting**: Confirm agenda and participants for May 15–16, 2025 consultations.
3. **Sub-Group Formation:** Assign members to sub-groups based on expertise (e.g., Data Integration, Stakeholder Engagement).

Annexure

1. **List of Participants** (Original + Co-opted Members).

    1. Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles
    2. Shri P.K. Gera, Chairman (Task Force)
    3. Shri V.K. Singh, Member (Task Force)
    4. Dr. G.C. Manna, Member (Task Force)
    5. Ms. Usha Pol, Member (Task Force)
    6. Ms. Roop Rashi, CEO, KVIC & Member (Task Force) *(via VC)*
    7. Shri Akhilesh Kumar, DDG, MoT & Member Secretary (Task Force)
    8. Shri Ravinder Singh Chauhan, HoD, NIC – MoT & Member (Task Force)
    9. Shri Akshansh Tyagi, Assistant Director (IT), NIC – MSME
    10. Shri Ashok Kumar Jaiswal, Director, Ministry of Textiles
    11. Dr. Janardhana Rao K., Deputy Director, Ministry of Textiles
    12. Shri Brijesh Kumar, Assistant Director, Ministry of Textiles

2. **Operational Support Team:**
   - Director, OTxC
   - Director (ISS), O/o DC (Handloom)
   - Director, DMED

Authority & Compliance

- **This document is final.** Earlier drafts shared by Shri Akhilesh Kumar or others are **invalid.**
- Non-compliance with deadlines or deviations from this version will be viewed as a breach of protocol.

Annexure-1. (e)

Minutes of the second meetings of the Task Force for the Strengthening Statistical System in Textiles Sector held on 19th–20th May, 2025, in Textiles Room-162 under the chairmanship of Sh. P.K. Gera, IAS (Retd.), Former MD, GACL Vadodara in Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Minutes of the second meetings of the Task Force for the Strengthening Statistical System in Textile Sector held on 19th–20th May, 2025.

Second meeting of the Task Force for the Strengthening Statistical System in Textile Sector was held under the chairpersonship of Shri P.K. Gera, IAS (Retd.) on 19-20th May, 2025 in the Room No. 162, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. The list of participants who attended the meeting is annexed.

1. Opening Remarks

Shri P.K. Gera, Chairman, welcomed the participants and requested the members to approve the modified Minutes of First meeting of the Task Force held on May 5, 2025, after incorporating the Record of Discussion of the meeting as prepared by Sh Akhilesh Kumar, Member Secretary of the Task Force. The Task Force approved the Minutes as proposed. He also emphasised the urgency of addressing data gaps in the textile sector. The meeting may aim to finalize strategies for consolidating data sources, leveraging technology, and enhancing collaboration.

2. A brief of Key Discussions and Decisions

2.1 Data Collection Challenges

Discussion:

- Shri B. Prakash (Wazir Advisors Pvt. Ltd.) highlighted fragmented data across the textile value chain, relying on GST, NSSO platforms (ASI, PLFS), and industry associations.
- Shri Phani Chandra (KPMG India) raised concerns about data discrepancies, authentication issues in third-party sources, and QCO barriers.
- Ms. Usha Pol (Member) noted that Udyam Portal's limited coverage of unorganized sectors and GST's manufacturer-centric data.
- Shri Akhilesh Kumar (DDG, MoT) flagged mismatches between production and export data.

Decisions:

- Prioritize compilation of production data into a uniform format.
- Advocate for government-led validation of third-party data.

Action Items:

- Shri V.K. Singh with support from Mr Akhilesh Kumar to compile production data (quantity-wise) into a standardized format.
- Ms. Usha Pol with support from Mr Akhilesh Kumar to identify textile-specific parameters in Udyam Portal for which he had a discussion with Dr Ishita G. Tripathy ADC MSME.

2.2 Technological Solutions

Discussion:

- Shri Vikas Sharma (Gherzi Textile Organization) proposed AI adoption for data collection, citing Bangladesh's efficient system.

- Shri V.K. Singh recommended developing a comprehensive app via BISAG for cluster-based data collection.
- Shri V.D. Choubey (TxC, Mumbai) stressed harmonizing product descriptions across enterprises.

Decisions:
- Mr Akhilesh Kumar to take up in MoT to develop a unified app for data collection, leveraging BISAG's expertise.

Action Items:
- TxC, Mumbai to collaborate with BISAG on app development.
- Shri Vikas Sharma to give a proposal on AI integration by June 5, 2025 that Mr Ravinder Chauhan may examine it and give a suitable recommendation to the Task Force.

2.3 Collaboration and Government Engagement
Discussion:
- Shri Akhilesh Kumar reported outreach to MoSPI, MSME, and states; requested DPIIT's involvement.
- Dr. G.C. Manna urged forming a core group with MoSPI for alignment.
- Ms. Roop Rashi (KVIC, via VC) emphasized analyzing variances between government and private-sector data.

Decisions:
- Invite DPIIT Director to the next meeting.

Action Items:
- Member Secretary (Shri Akhilesh Kumar) to coordinate with MoSPI and DPIIT.

2.4 Sub-Committees and Timelines
Discussion:
- Chairman mandated sub-committees to submit draft reports by June 30, 2025 so that the Task Force may finalize by August 30, 2025.
- A vision note outlining the Task Force's roadmap to be drafted.

Action Items:

- Member Secretary (Shri Akhilesh Kumar) to coordinate with Dr. G.C. Manna who had raised certain issues for meeting deadlines of his subgroup aligned with Task Force report.

- Sub-Committees to submit progress reports by June 30, 2025.
- Task Force Secretariat to prepare the vision note by July 10, 2025.

2.5 State and National Initiatives
Discussion:
- Chairman stressed the state consultations for regional data mapping.

- Shri Akhilesh Kumar highlighted plans for national value-chain mapping to identify gaps.

Action Items:

- Organize state-wise consultations on June 2 2025.
- Begin preliminary mapping of textile value chains by June 16 2025.

2.6 Resource Requirements

Discussion:

- Shri Akhilesh Kumar requested two Young Professionals to support the Task Force.

Decision:

- Recommend Secretary MoT recruitment of Young Professionals for assisting the Task Force

3. **Next Meeting**
   - Date to be circulated after consultation with members.

Meeting Concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Minutes Prepared and Circulated By: Prem Kumar Gera, Chair of the Task Force

Note: Action items must be completed by assigned deadlines. Updates to be reviewed in the next meeting.

Annexure - I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Shri. P. K. Gera, Chairperson, Taskforce
2. Shri. V. K. Singh, Member, Taskforce
3. Dr. G.C. Manna, Member, Taskforce
4. Ms. Usha Pol, Member, Taskforce
5. Shri. Ravinder Singh Chouhan, Senior Director, NIC, MoT
6. Ms. Roop Rashi, CEO, KVIC (Via VC)
7. Shri Akhilesh Kumar, Member Secretary, Taskforce
8. Shri V.D. Choubey, Director, TxC, Mumbai
9. Shri. Ashok Kumar Jaiswal, Director, MoT
10. Ms. Swyamprabha Pani, ADC, O/o DC Handloom
11. Ms. Seema Mishra, Director O/o DC Handicrafts
12. Dr. Janardhana Rao K., Deputy Director, MoT
13. Shri. Brijesh Kumar, Assistant Director, MoT
14. Shri. Selvaraju, SIMA (Via VC)
15. Shri. Ashish Gujrati, SGCCI (Via VC)
16. Shri. Rahul Mehta, CMAI (Via VC)
17. Shri. B. Prakash, Wazir Advisors Pvt. Ltd.
18. Shri Phani Chandra, KPMG India
19. Shri Vikas Sharma, Gherzi Textile Organization

Annexure-I (f)

Minutes of the State-Specific Deliberations in Third Meeting of the Task Force on Strengthening the Statistical System in the Textiles Sector held on 5.06.2025, under the chairmanship of Sh. P.K. Gera, IAS (Retd.), Former MD, GACL Vadodara, in Room-47 Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi.

Minutes of the State-Specific Deliberations in Third Meeting of the Task Force on Strengthening the Statistical System in the Textiles Sector

Date: June 5, 2025

Venue: Room No. 47, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

Participants: As listed in Annexure

1. **Opening and Secretary, MoT's Remarks**

Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, Secretary, MoT, made the following important observations:

Export Targets: Urgent action is needed to achieve the USD 100 billion export target (current: USD 40 billion).

Nationwide Participation: 500 districts contribute to textiles exports (DGCI&S data).

Data Frameworks: There is a need for agile systems for value chain mapping and state-level integration.

2. **Deliberations by Chairman, Task Force and its Members**

A. Shri P.K. Gera (Chairman, Task Force)

Data Collection: Clarify expenditure and standardize wages for state-level data collectors.

- **Technology**: Explore AI tools for data modeling.
- **Storage: Create a centralized repository for fragmented data.**
- **State Collaboration: Compile state recommendations into a draft framework.**
- **Capacity Building: Strengthen BISAG's role in analytics.**

B. Shri V.K. Singh (Member, Task Force)

Classification Alignment: Bridge the gap between NIC (activity-based) and HSN (product-based) codes and develop an integrated reporting portal.

Operational Challenges: Only 10% of installed looms are functional (industry data).

Policy Suggestions: Rename the RAMPS scheme to avoid confusion with MSME's RAMP, and states must align data with Ministry records.

Code Standardization: Decide between Udyam Registration, NIC, or HSN codes as the primary identifier.

C. **Ms. Usha Pol (Member, Task Force)**

Data Discrepancy: Handloom Census records 12 lakh weavers, but only 5 lakh are registered (e.g., Assam).

Action: Improve workforce registration accuracy.

D. **Shri Akhilesh Kumar (Member Secretary, Task Force DDG, MoT)**

- **State Coordination: Harmonize disparate state data modules.**
- **AI Partnerships: Engage Next Gen organization for AI solutions.**
- **Data Integrity: Use PAN as a unique identifier to detect 15% duplicate entries in** IEM/MSME data.

E. **Dr. G.C. Manna (Member, Task Force)**

Data Expansion: Extend the handloom census methodology to handicrafts & power-looms.

Inter-Ministerial Collaboration: Seek inputs from: Ministry of Corporate Affairs || ESIC/EPFO || GSTN Council and MSME Ministry

F. **Dr. M. Beena (Member, Task Force DC, Handlooms and TxCMoT)**

National Handloom Census: Field data lacks extrapolation standards; suggested methodology revision.

Proposal: Organize a Textiles Machinery Conclave.

G. **Shri Ravinder Singh Chauhan (Member, Task Force TD NIC-MoT)**

Cloud Storage: NIC to facilitate paid cloud solutions for sectoral data storage.

H. **Mr. Kartikya Dhanda and Dr. TK Raut (Textiles Committee)**

- **Trade & Competitiveness**: Focus on international trade analysis, capacity building, and design support for handlooms.
- **Sustainability**: Address circularity, power/water consumption, and IPR for innovation.
- **E-Commerce**: Estimate market size and enhance MSME linkages.
- **Demand Assessment**: Use consumption surveys (household, defense, exports) to boost domestic demand.
- **RAMPS Scheme**: Seek additional support for implementation.

3. **State-Specific Deliberations**

1. **Shri R. Lalitha, IAS (Director of Textiles, Tamil Nadu)**

Key Challenges:

Data Fragmentation: Overlapping datasets across agencies (TANGEDCO, TNCPB) and lack of standardized databases, with clubbed/unvalidated data (e.g., spinning sector).

Infrastructure Gaps: Manpower shortages, weak inter-departmental coordination, limited digital platforms, and SMEs lacking analytical capabilities.

Schemes & Policies: Need clarity on PM MITRA, PLI, SAMARTH, ATUFS implementation.

Requested support for state-level textiles policies aligned with national goals.

Proposals:

- Technology Integration: AI tools for data capture/analysis (cost-benefit analysis needed), and a Centralized MIS portal with GIS/geo-tagging (ongoing validation).
- Value Chain Mapping: Essential for RAMPS scheme functionality, and a Textiles Machinery Promotion Scheme to address park setup challenges.
- Capacity Building: SAMARTH scheme expansion for marginalized groups (SC/ST, women, PwDs), and investment promotion for FDI via integrated textiles parks ("Farm to Foreign").
- Sustainability: Support for circular economy practices (water/waste management).
- Requests to MoT:
  - Financial/technical aid for data modernization (power-loom/handloom sectors).
  - Inter-state comparisons for best product benchmarking.
  - Guidance on real-time monitoring and R&D-linked data sharing.

2. **Assam (Shri Dilip Kumar Borah, IAS)**

Initiatives and Issues:

- **Swanirbhar Naari Scheme**: Supports 5 lakh weavers annually through marketing activities; state/district data portal operational.

Challenges & Requests:

- **Data Collection**: Manpower shortages; exploring outsourcing solutions, and a need for digital infrastructure/literacy for informal weavers.
- **Technical Support**: Leverage MoT's expertise in mobile apps/MIS portals for standardized formats and integrating fragmented datasets.
- **Schemes**: Support for RAMPS Scheme and R&D in data modernization. Minimal expenditure currently incurred on data collection.

3. Gujarat (Shri Dharmendra Singh Jadeja)

Key Issues:

- **Unorganized Sector Data**: Reluctance in cluster data sharing; no door-to-door verification, and 15% duplicate entries in MSME/IEM data; proposed PAN as unique identifier.
- **System Integration**: Need for a single nodal agency for textiles value chain data and linkage with Udyam Registration, IEM, PM Gati Shakti.
- **Requests**: Joint Task Force (Centre-State) for data harmonization, digitalization at MSME/cluster level via RAMP scheme agencies, and TSRS support and handloom/handicraft inclusion in Udyam.
- **Progress**: 70% units registered in Gandhinagar project.

4. Uttar Pradesh (Shri P.C. Thakur)

Gaps Identified:

No integrated data system between states and Centre.

Proposals:

- **Digital Infrastructure**: Centralized MIS portal for real-time data collection.
- **Capacity Building**: Training for officials on data validation/analytics and standardized KPIs/methodologies.
- **Collaboration**: Awareness campaigns for MSMEs and financial grants for state-level data cells.
- **Schemes:** Support for TSRS, RAMPS, and joint roadmap development.
- Current Status: **Diversified raw data available**: requires extraction/modernization.

5. Jammu & Kashmir (Shri Tarsaim Kumar)

Key Requirements:

- **Digital Infrastructure**: Uniform real-time dashboard across states and Centre, digital mapping of all textiles units/artisans, and a state-level textiles data portal linked to national systems.
- **Capacity Building**: Training for officials on data collection/analysis, and funding for mobile-based surveys and digital census.
- **Sector-Specific Support**: Proposal for wool processing units in Jammu (submitted to Wool Development Board), raw material banks for wool, Pashmina, silk yarn under NHDP, and artisan training in modern techniques/market linkages.
- Schemes:
  - **Extension of Weavers Service Centre** (IICT Srinagar) to Jammu for carpet industry revival.
  - **Support for RAMPS Scheme and TSRS**.

6. Maharashtra (Representative)

Data Authentication: Utilize Caste Census data to validate weaver records and filter duplicates.

7. West Bengal (Representative)

Regional Collaboration: Proposed Eastern Region Handloom Conclave covering the entire value chain.

8. Uttarakhand (Dr. M. S. Sajwan)

System Modernization: Digital Data Management System and HR deployment for data collection.

Skill Development: Training programs for the textiles workforce.

Scheme Support: RAMPS and TSRS implementation.

9. Delhi (Smt. Sabima Avasthy)

Data Sharing: Requested MoT's textiles unit data for policy formulation.

R&D Focus: Modernization and RAMPS/TSRS support.

10. Tripura (Shri R Arun Kumar, IFS)

Key Challenges:

Systemic Gaps: Severe manpower shortages in data collection, lack of standardized information collection policies, and inadequate digital infrastructure at last-mile offices.

Requests to MoT:

- Immediate intervention to enhance Directorate's outreach capabilities.
- Support for RAMPS Scheme and TSRS implementation.
- Infrastructure development for data modernization and sharing.

11. Kerala (Shri Ajith S)

Priority Needs:

- Complete revamp of statistical systems in the handloom sector.
- Technical support for data modernization through R&D.
- Implementation assistance for RAMPS Scheme and TSRS.

12. Himachal Pradesh (Shri Ramesh Verma)

Capacity Building Requirements:

- Specialized training programs for data collection staff.
- Dedicated manpower deployment for statistical operations.
- Support for RAMPS Scheme, TSRS, and data modernization.

13. Arunachal Pradesh (Shri Mimum Tayeng)

Infrastructure Development: Handloom Parks, Marketing Complexes, Production Units, Modern Tools and Machinery, a dedicated WSC (Weavers' Service Centre), Craft Villages, Value Addition Centres, etc.

Skill Development and Capacity Building: Comprehensive Training Programs (Modern Weaving Techniques, Organic Dyeing, Finishing and Value Addition, Business, and Entrepreneurship), Trainer Development (ToT - Training of Trainers), and Youth Engagement Initiatives.

Marketing and Promotion: Market Linkages (Trade Fairs, Expos, Festivals, especially with the Hospitality and Gifting Sector).

Research and Development: Support for data research, sharing, and modernization.

14. Goa (Shri Amitesh A. Shirvoikar)

Support for RAMPS Scheme, TSRS, and data modernization

Online training/workshop may be organized on the textiles data landscape.

15. Andhra Pradesh (Smt. G. Rekha Rani)

- Capacity Building & Infrastructure Support.
- Data sharing mechanisms.
- Modernization of data through research and development.

16. Bihar (Shri Nikhil Dhanraj Nippanikar)

Support for RAMPS and TSRS for data sharing, its modernization.

Support for capacity-building initiatives from the Ministry of Textiles

Sanctioning of Textiles Parks: Assistance in approving proposed Textiles Parks at key locations including Motihari (Madhubani), Begusarai, Bhagalpur, Gaya, Kumarbagh (West Champaran), Kishanganj, and Bihta (Patna), to catalyze regional textiles development.

Infrastructure Development in Textiles Clusters: Support for the establishment and upgrading of common facilities and infrastructure in existing and emerging textiles clusters to enhance productivity and competitiveness.

Knowledge Sharing and Resource Support: Facilitation of knowledge exchange, best practices, and access to technical collaterals to build institutional and human resource capacity across the textiles value chain.

Establishment of a Trade Facilitation Centre: Setting up a dedicated Trade Facilitation Centre in Bihar to promote market linkages, export readiness, and ease of doing business for textiles entrepreneurs.

Promotion of Investments: Active collaboration in attracting major national and international investors to Bihar's textiles sector through roadshows, investor meets, and policy advocacy.

17. Haryana (Shri Dheeraj Chahal)

Support for RAMPS Scheme and TSRS data sharing with focus on Ease of Doing Business and modernization.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Annexure

List of Participants from the Ministry of Textiles:

1. Smt. Neelam Shami Rao, Secretary, Ministry of Textiles.
2. Shri. Prem K. Gera, Chairman (Taskforce)
3. Shri. V. K. Singh, Member (Taskforce)
4. Dr. G. C. Manna, Member (Taskforce)
5. Ms. Usha Pol, Member (Taskforce)
6. Dr. M. Beena, Development Commissioner, Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles.
7. Shri. Akhilesh Kumar, Deputy Director General, MoT& Member Secretary
8. (Taskforce)
9. Shri. Ravinder Singh Chauhan, HoD, NIC-MoT& Member (Taskforce)
10. Shri. B. D. Choubey, Director, TxC, Mumbai
11. Dr. Janardhana Rao K., Deputy Director, Ministry of Textiles.
12. Shri. Brijesh Kumar, Assistant Director, Ministry of Textiles.
13. Shri, Vaibhav Y. Mohare, Assistant Director, Ministry of Textiles.
14. Ms. Shubhi Chauhan, Assistant Director, Ministry of Textiles.
15. Ms. Bijeta Mohanty, Consultant, Ministry of Textiles.

List of Participants from State Governments:

1. Shri. Dilip Kumar Borah, IAS, Secretary, Handloom Textiles& Sericulture Department, Govt. of Assam

2. Smt. G. Rekha Rani, IAS, Commissioner of Handlooms and Textiles, Department of Handlooms and Textiles, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh.

3. Shri. Mr. Nikhil Dhanraj Nippanikar IAS, Director (Handloom and Sericulture), Department of Industries, Govt. of Bihar.

4. Smt. R. Lalitha, I.A.S., Director of Textiles, Department of Textiles, Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

5. Shri Sanjay Daine, IAS, Commissioner of Textiles, Govt. of Maharashtra.

6. Shri. Mahinderpal, IAS, Secretary, Industry & Commerce Dept, Govt. of Punjab

7. Dr. M. S. Sajwan, Deputy Director Industries, Department of Industries, Govt. of Uttarakhand

8. Shri. R Arun Kumar, IFS, Director, Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture, Govt. of Tripura

9. Shri. P.C. Thakur, Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement), Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh

10 Smt. Sabina Avasthy, Industries Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi

11 Shri. Ramesh Verma, Joint Director, Department of Industries, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh

12 Shri. MimumTayeng, Commissioner, Textiles and Handicrafts, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh

13 Shri. Dheeraj Chahal, Joint Director, MSME Department, Govt. of Haryana

14 Shri. Dharmendra Singh Jadeja, Joint Commissioner of Industries, Industries Commissioner Office, Govt. of Gujarat

15 Shri. Tarsaim Kumar Director Planning, Industries and Commerce Department, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir

16 Shri. Anil Shrivastava, Additional Director, Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Chhatisgarh. (through Video Conferencing)

17 Shri. Amitesh A Shirvoikar, Assistant Director (Training) Department of Handicrafts, Textile and Coir, Govt. of Goa. (through Video Conferencing)

18 Shri. Ajith S, Joint Director, Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles, Govt. of Kerala. (through Video Conferencing)

19 Shri. Sivakumar A.S, Managing Director,Puducherry Textile Corporation, Govt. of Puducherry. (through Video Conferencing)

20 Shri. Ashish Banerjee, Joint Director Handlooms, Govt. of West Bengal. (through Video Conferencing)

21 Smt. A G Sakthi Vijaylakshmi, Deputy Director Textiles, Govt. of Tamil Nadu.

22 Shri. C. S. Yogesh, Additional Director, Departmen of H&T Bangalore, Govt. of Karnataka.

23 Shri. N Venkateswarao, Joint Director, Department of Handloom and Textiles, Govt. of Telangana.

24 Shri. Gaurav Latha, Deputy Director, MSME Department, Govt. of Haryana

25 Shri. Sanjay Kumar, Deputy Director, MSME Department, Govt. of Haryana

26 Shri. Jamini Borgohain, Handloom & Textile, Govt. of Assam

27 Shri. Ashutosh Kanungo, Chief Engg (AK)-Infra, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

28 Shri. Anil Arora, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

29 Shri. Ganesh Vandkar, Assistant Commissioner Technical Textiles, Govt. of Maharashtra

30 Smt. Richa Shrama, Deputy Commissioner, Govt. of Rajasthan

31 Shri. Alexander V Chongthu, Additional RC, Govt. of Mizoram

1. Dr. M. S. Sajwan, Deputy Director Industries, Department of Industries Govt. of Uttarakhand.

2. Shri. R Arun Kumar, IFS, Director, Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture, Govt. of Tripura.

3. Shri. P.C. Thakur, Deputy Commissioner (Enforcement), Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.

4. Smt. Sabina Avasthy, Industries Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

5. Shri. Ramesh Verma, Joint Director, Department of Industries, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh.

6. Shri. MimumTayeng, Commissioner, Textiles and Handicrafts, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh.

7. Shri. Dheeraj Chahal, Joint Director, MSME Department, Govt. of Haryana.

8. Shri. Dharmendra Singh Jadeja, Joint Commissioner of Industries, Industries Commissioner Office, Govt. of Gujarat.

9. Shri. Tarsaim Kumar Director Planning, Industries and Commerce Department, Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir.

10. Shri. Anil Shrivastava, Additional Director, Directorate of Industries, Govt. of Chhatisgarh. (through Video Conferencing)

11. Shri. Amitesh A Shirvoikar, Assistant Director (Training) Department of Handicrafts, Textile and Coir, Govt. of Goa. (through Video Conferencing)

12. Shri. Ajith S, Joint Director, Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles, Govt. of Kerala. (through Video Conferencing)

13. Shri. Sivakumar A.S, Managing Director, Puducherry Textile Corporation, Govt. of Puducherry. (through Video Conferencing)

14. Shri. Ashish Banerjee, Joint Director Handlooms, Govt. of West Bengal. (through Video Conferencing)

Annexure-1. (g)

Minutes of the Consultations with MoSPI held on 05.06.2025

As part of its deliberations with concerned agencies/ministries, the **Task Force** held a meeting with **Dr. Saurabh Garg, Secretary, MoSPI**, and senior officials from the **Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation (MoSPI)**. The discussions focused on key issues pertaining to the textiles sector, as outlined in **Annex-I**. The list of participants is provided in **Annex-II**.

Key Outcomes of the Discussion

1. **Data Classification and Concordance**

I. **Review of NIC 2008 Classification**:

- MoSPI has constituted a **Committee** to review NIC 2008, where therequests from **M/o Textiles** for separate data classification on **handloom, handicraft, powerloom, and technical textiles are to be considered**.
- The Committee's recommendations will guide updates to activity classification (NIC), **by September 2025** and product classification (NPCMS and NPCSS) **by March 2026**.

II. **Concordance of NIC with NCOand HSN with NPCMS**:

- MoSPI will undertake concordance exercises between HSN, and NPCMS.
- Challenges in NIC-NCO Concordance: Given potential difficulties in aligning NIC with NCO, the Task Force may recommend MoT to engage with MoLE (Ministry of Labour &Employment) for further deliberation.

2. **Surveys/Census-Related Matters**

I. **Inclusion of M/o Textiles' Data Requirements in Economic Census**

- MoSPI and M/o Textiles have already conducted consultations.
- Key requirements (separate data fields for handloom, handicraft, powerloom units & looms) have been incorporated in the 8th Economic Census pilot.

[Action**:** MoSPI]

II. **Full-Fledged Textiles Sector Survey (2027**)

- A comprehensive survey on textiles to be conducted by MoSPI from July 2027.

[Action**:** MoSPI]

III. **Granular Data Stratification (NIC 3/4-Digit Level**)

- Challenges such as respondent availability were discussed.
- The matter will be further examined by a Technical Advisory Group for finalisation of the requirement.

[Action: MoSPI]

IV. **Data Retrieval from PLFS, ASI & ASUSE Surveys**

- MoSPI confirmed that unit-level data is publicly available; M/o Textiles may extract relevant datasets.
- MoSPI agreed to provide handholding support for data retrieval.

V. **ASI & TSRS Data Integration**

- As good number of textiles units are responding in ASI, MoSPI will explore incorporating M/o Textiles' data needs in ASI.
- TxC (Textiles Commissioner) will continue monthly TSRS data collection with streamlined fields with selected units. MoSPI&TxC agreed to have further discussions to finalise it.

[Action: MoSPI&TxC]

VI. **Quantity of Production in ASUSE & NPCMS Alignment**

- Collecting quantity data in ASUSE may pose challenges due to unincorporated sector dynamics.
- MoSPI will assess feasibility and explore NPCMS alignment.

[Action: MoSPI]

3. **Data Sharing: GVA & Output (NIC 3/4-Digit Level)**

- MoSPI will examine the request and respond accordingly.

4. **Support on GSTN, EPFO & ESIC Data Extraction**

- MoSPI is **developing a methodology** for GSTN data analysis and will assist M/o Textiles in extraction and analysis once finalized.

[Action: MoSPI]

5. **Capacity Building & Training**

- M/o Textiles requested **training programs** for field officers (TxC, TC, JB, CSB) on:
  - Survey design
  - Data quality protocols
  - Statistical software/tools
- MoSPI agreed to facilitate training through **NSSTA & Zonal Offices**.
- M/o Textiles to provide **specific training needs & competency assessments**.

[Action: M/o Textiles & MoSPI]

6. **Nomination of JS-Level Officer for Task Force**

- Dr. Pankaj K. P. Shreyaskar (DDG, MoSPI) nominated as representative.

7. **Feedback on RAMPS Scheme**

- M/o Textiles is developing a new scheme (RAMPS) for research, innovation, and data ecosystem strengthening.
- MoSPI will review the concept note and provide feedback.

[Action: MoSPI]

8. **Deployment of Survey Agencies**

- MoSPI has empaneledsome survey agencies; M/o Textiles may engage them for surveys.
- MoSPI's support requested for supervision.

[Action: M/o Textiles &MoSPI]

9. **Deployment of ISS/SSS Officials**

- M/o Textiles has already submitted a **formal request**for deployment of additional ISS and SSS officials in M/o Textiles to MoSPI. MoSPI to examine and take appropriate action.

[Action – MoSPI]

Annex-I: **Discussion Points with MoSPI**

1. **Data Classification and Concordance**

i. Need for harmonization across classification systems:

- NCO (used in e-Shram) vs NIC (used in PLFS, ASI, ASUSE)
- NPCMS (used in ASI) vs HSN (used in trade data)
- NIC with NPCMS

2. Surveys/Census related

i. Inclusion of M/o Textiles data requirement in Economic Census

ii. Conducting full fledge survey/census on textiles

iii. Existing Surveys may focus on textiles (development of Strata at NIC 3/4 digits)

a) Request for support in tabulations or cross-tabulations relevant to the textiles value chain from PLFS, ASI & ASUSE surveys etc.

b) Migration of ASI data to TSRS so as to avoid double returns by industries.

c) Inclusion of quantity of production in ASUSE and synchronization of items of ASUSE with NPCMS

3. Sharing of 4 digits NIC -wise GVA and output for the textiles sector (NAS, MoSPI)

4. MoSPI's support on format for textiles data collection from GSTN, EPFO and ESIC datasets.

5. Capacity Building and Training

i. Seek MoSPI's support in capacity-building workshops for MoT and allied agencies on: Survey design, Data quality protocols and use of statistical software/tools

6. Nomination of JS level officer for the Task Force

7. Comments on **RAMPS (Research Assessment Monitoring Planning & Startup) Scheme**

Annex-II: List of Participants

<u>List of Participants from the Ministry of Textiles</u>:

1. Shri. Prem K. Gera, Chairman (Taskforce)
2. Shri. V. K. Singh, Member (Taskforce)
3. Dr. G. C. Manna, Member (Taskforce)
4. Ms. Usha Pol, Member (Taskforce)

5. Shri. Akhilesh Kumar, DDG, MoT & Member Secretary (Taskforce)
6. Shri. V. D. Choubey, Director, TxC, Mumbai

List of Participants from the Ministry of Statistics & PI:

1. Dr. Saurabh Garg, Secretary, MoSPI
2. Ms. Geeta Singh Rathore, DG(NSS), MoSPI
3. Sh. Kishore Kumar, ADG, MoSPI
4. Dr. Pravin Shukla, ADG, MoSPI
5. Dr. Dalip Singh, ADG, MoSPI
6. Sh. M S Subramanya Rao, DDG, MoSPI
7. Dr. Jitendra Singh Tomar, DDG, NSSTA, MoSPI

Annexure 1. (h)

MINUTES OF THE FOURTH MEETING OF THE TASK FORCE FOR STRENGTHENING THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM IN THE TEXTILES SECTOR

Held on 1st July 2025

Venue: Room No. 267-B, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi

Chairperson: Shri P.K. Gera, IAS (Retd.)

1. **Opening Remarks**

Shri P.K. Gera, Chairperson, welcomed participants and commended members and officers of the Ministry of Textiles for completing subgroup reports within a tight schedule. He confirmed that:

- The first draft of the Task Force Report, incorporating subgroup findings, had been circulated.
- Discussions would focus on subgroup-wise validation to ensure all major recommendations were included.
- Members were invited to propose additional critical suggestions.
- The Member Secretary (DDG Akhilesh Kumar) may, in consultation with the Chairman and take into consideration the suggestions on the draft report by the Subgroups, finalize the report for submitting it to the Ministry after Task Force members' sign-off.

2.Discussion Points

The following key issues were deliberated:

2.1 Institutional Framework

- Designated statistical officers must be appointed across subordinate textiles offices/boards (e.g., Central Silk Board, Wool Board) to decentralize data collection.
- Formal designation of statistical officers and appellate authorities at all levels, with DDG proposed as Statistical Authority.

2.2 Legal & Governance Review

- Assess implications of the Collection of Statistics Act (Section 3), DPDP Act 2023, and NDSAP for establishing a ministry-level data system.
- Action: All data collection should leverage the Collection of Statistics Act as the primary legislative framework (deemed more suitable than DPDP Act).

2.3 Task Force Report Finalization

- Enhance readability and annex MoSPI meeting deliberations to structure the final report.
- Consolidate subgroup recommendations into categorized actions:
- Short-term (0–1 year)
- Medium-term (1–3 years)
- Long-term (3+ years)

Action: Submit revised report to Task Force after incorporating suggestions.

2.4 Stakeholder Engagement

- Include rotating state representation in the Apex Steering Committee (ASC).
- Link scheme fund disbursement to data-sharing incentives for industry partners (proposed by DC-Handlooms).

2.5 Data Sourcing & Utilization

- Explore GSTN data for price computation, import/export monitoring, and trend analysis.
- Adopt Ms. Usha Pol's PLFS data analysis as a model for systematic PLFS utilization.
- **Note:** PLFS data is suitable for aggregate employment estimates but inadequate for segment-level insights.
- Develop a common identifier to integrate data across platforms.

2.6 Textiles Committee Act

- DC-Handlooms noted the Act's misalignment with statistical functions but recommended enhancing its capabilities for National Household Surveys and international market analysis.

2.7 Data Sharing Protocol

- Discussed feasibility of MoSPI circulating guidelines on shareable/non-shareable data.

3. Next Meeting

- Date to be circulated after consultation with Task Force members.

4. Closure

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

ANNEXURE-I: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Shri P.K. Gera, IAS (Retd.), Chairperson

2. Shri V.K. Singh, Member

3. Dr. G.C. Manna, Member

4. Ms. Usha Pol, Member (Via VC)

5. Dr. M. Beena, Member (Via VC)

6. Shri Akhilesh Kumar, DDG (Stat), Member Secretary

7. Dr. Pankaj Shreyaskar, DDG, MoSPI

8. Shri V.D. Choubey, Director, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai

9. Shri Ashok Kumar Jaiswal, Director, Ministry of Textiles

10. Shri A.K. Bhal, Director, NIC

11. Ms. Seema Mishra, Director, O/o DC-Handicrafts

12. Dr. Janardhana Rao K., Deputy Director, Ministry of Textiles



Report to Recommend Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancement

SUB-GROUP A

Annexure II

Subgroup A

Report to Recommend Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancement

1. Background

1.0 Institutional reform are the foundation for transforming the Ministry of Textiles' (MoT) statistical system. They address systemic flaws that infrastructure or technology alone cannot fix. In context with the Task Force's Terms of Reference (ToR) it may involve systemic changes to the structures, norms, and processes of the Ministry and its organizations. This will help them to align the effectiveness and accountability of their Statistical system that meets the needs of the Ministry. These reforms aim to address root causes of the dysfunctions rather than superficial symptoms and often require reshaping incentives, legal frameworks, and stakeholder relationships. These reforms may be required in the Ministry, its attached offices and the subordinate offices which are listed below:

- Ministry of Textiles consists of its secretariat in Udyog Bhawan and

Attached Offices	1. Office of Handloom Commissioner 2. Office of Handicraft Commissioner
Subordinate Offices	1. Office of Textile Commissioner 2. Office of Jute Commissioner
Statutory/autonomous bodies like	1. Central Silk Board 2. Cottage Emporium 3. NIFT 4. Textiles Committee

Due to time constraints, the Task Force did not deem it fit to take over the task of studying and giving specific recommendation for each of these offices but has felt that Ministry may consider taking it up as a part of **Tex-RAMPS,** as explained in subsequent paragraphs.

1.1 Tex-RAMPS: An initiative under consideration

1.1.1. The current system, while having a foundational data collection mechanism in the Textile Statistical Returns System (TSRS) portal, faces significant challenges. These include persistently low compliance from textiles units, a fragmented approach to data analysis, and a need for enhanced human resource capacity. To address these shortcomings and build a future-ready statistical framework, the proposal for **Textiles focused Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up (Tex-RAMPS)** scheme envisions to bridge the existing gaps.

1.1.2. Further, Office of the Textile Commissioner, as the primary data collection agency, requires significant strengthening in terms of data advancement. This includes providing them with the necessary resources and training to effectively monitor and enforce data submission under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008. Thereby, the Secretariat of the Ministry in Udyog Bhawan needs an independent study to understand the specific needs for strengthening the Statistical capabilities of the Office. A good beginning would be if Ministry could establish a dedicated **Textiles Statistics Unit/ Project Monitoring Unit (PMU)** to supervise studies which will help to understand Infrastructure needs for coordinated data collection, harmonize methodologies, and avoid duplication across all its Offices listed above.

1.1.3. During discussions with MoT Officials, we reviewed a proposal titled **Textiles focused Research Assessment Monitoring Planning and Start-up** (**Tex-RAMPS**) scheme. This initiative aims to tackle key challenges such as data deficiency, weak R&D, limited innovation ecosystem, poor coordination with State Governments, lack of an evaluation framework, and restricted outreach to stakeholders. It suggests establishing a dedicated **Textiles Statistics Unit/ Project Management Unit (PMU)** under an **Apex Steering Committee (ASC)** led by the Secretary MoT for execution, monitoring, and coordination. The **PMU** will consider expanding MoT's existing setup to address these issues. Since we believe that Tex-RAMPS would be a major initiative to help MoT in strengthening its Statistical system, it would be in order to include a brief of the Scheme

1.2 Tex-RAMPS is a significant initiative under consideration by the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) for strengthening its statistical system and addressing broader challenges within the textiles sector. This report underscores Tex-RAMPS as a critical component for institutional and infrastructure enhancement within the MoT for building a modern and agile data ecosystem.

Here are the key details about **Tex-RAMPS:**

1.2.1 **Addressing Key Challenges: Tex-**RAMPS has been designed to tackle several critical issues facing the MoT and the textiles industry. These include:

a. **Data Deficiency**: The Task Force feels that there is a felt need for improved data collection, harmonization, and analysis across all offices of the MoT.

   i. As a very significant weaving industry in India is unorganized, it leads to significant infrastructure bottlenecks and making comprehensive data collection extremely difficult.
   ii. Overhaul the TSRS Portal: The TSRS portal needs a significant user-experience (UX) and user-interface (UI) overhaul to make it more intuitive and user-friendly. The portal should also be equipped with robust data validation checks at the entry point to minimize errors.

iii. Office of the Textile Commissioner, as the primary data collection agency, requires significant strengthening of its field offices. This includes providing them with the necessary resources and training to effectively monitor and enforce data submission under the Collection of Statistics Act, 2008.

b. **Weak R&D: Tex-RAMPS aims to bolster research and development efforts within the sector.**

c. **Limited Innovation Ecosystem**: There is a recognized need to foster a more robust innovation environment. The Indian textiles sector has been slow to adopt new technologies, with an overdependence on manual labour. There is an acknowledged need to replace older, conventional machinery with technologically advanced ones.

d. **Poor Coordination with State Governments**: Tex-RAMPS seeks to improve collaboration and data sharing with State-level entities. The disjointed nature of the textiles industry's supply chain, marked by a lack of coordination, in result hinders efficiency and competitiveness.

e. **Lack of an Evaluation Framework:** The scheme intends to establish mechanisms for assessing the effectiveness of various initiatives and programs.

f. **Restricted Outreach to Stakeholders: Tex**-RAMPS aims to enhance communication and engagement with all relevant parties within the textiles sector.

1.2.2 **Establishing a Dedicated Unit**: The existing Statistical Division within the Ministry should be elevated and empowered as the central nodal agency for all data-related activities. Additionally, the report strongly recommends the establishment of a **Textiles Statistics Unit/Project Monitoring Unit** (**PMU**) to oversee and execute the Tex-RAMPS scheme. This unit will:

a) Supervise Studies to understand infrastructure needs.
b) Coordinate data collection efforts.
c) Harmonize methodologies across different Offices.
d) Avoid duplication of effort.
e) Planning and conducting Workshops, Seminars, and Capacity Building.
f) Identify the areas wherein startups and innovation is needed.
g) Strengthen monitoring and evaluation (M&E) frameworks.
h) Strengthening Statistical System under Tex-RAMPS (e.g., Strengthening existing Textiles Statistical Return System)

1.2.3 **Apex Steering Committee (ASC):** The PMU is envisioned to operate under an Apex Steering Committee (ASC)led by the Secretary of the MoT, including representation from the State governments. This ASC will provide overall guidance, direction, and oversight for Tex-RAMPS implementation, monitoring, and coordination. Similar State Level Apex Committee may be formed to provide overall strategic direction.

1.2.4 **Wide Consultations***:* The Task Force explicitly advises the MoT to conduct extensive consultations with its constituents (such as the Textiles Committee) to finalize the Tex-RAMPS scheme. This will ensure that the scheme is comprehensive, inclusive, and addresses the diverse needs of the sector.

1.2.5 **Focus on Data Standardization**: A Core function of the PMU within the Tex-RAMPS framework is to standardize data protocols across all MoT offices and stakeholders. This includes:

a) Defining data collection and reporting standards.
b) Ensuring a unified and consistent framework for data management.
c) Addressing issues related to data definitions, formats, units, and reporting frequencies.

1.2.6 **Capacity Building***:* Tex-RAMPS is also envisioned to include substantial capacity building and skill development initiatives for officials working within the MoT and its various Offices. This will help improve data collection, analysis, and overall statistical capabilities.

1.2.7 **Resource Allocation***:* Tex-RAMPS will aid in identifying and collating funding needs for technology and tools required to strengthen the statistical system within the MoT. The PMU will highlight the importance of adequate investment in data infrastructure.

1.2.8 **Major Recommendation***:* The report makes it clear that Tex-RAMPS is a significant recommendation of the Subgroup for institutional and infrastructure enhancement. It is seen as a crucial step to transform the MoT's Statistical system and address systemic issues within the textiles sector.

2. Standardizing Data Protocols:

2.0 The **PMU**'s first task should be to assess the needs of all MoT Offices and develop a plan accordingly. We hope that the **PMU** would immediately ensure that there is a unified, consistent framework for how textiles sector data is **defined, collected, processed, and reported** across all stakeholders (government agencies, industry bodies, businesses, etc.). This eliminates confusion, ensures comparability, and reduces errors in data handling.

2.1 Why Standardization Matters?

Without standardized protocols, different agencies may use conflicting definitions (e.g., what constitutes a "textiles unit" or "export value"). The lack of common, unified data formats (e.g., Excel vs. CSV) or units (e.g., metric tons vs. kilograms) can make aggregation challenging. Additionally, inconsistent reporting timelines (e.g., monthly vs. quarterly) lead to fragmented insights, and duplication of efforts (e.g., two agencies collecting the same data differently) can result in inefficient use of resources. In consultation with industry associations, develop simplified and sector-specific data submission modules. This will reduce the reporting burden on smaller units and improve the quality of the data collected.

2.1.1 **Benefits of Standardization**: Data brings ease of comparability, allowing seamless comparison between Tamil Nadu's spinning mills and Punjab's. It boosts efficiency by eliminating time spent reconciling mismatched datasets. Consistent, credible data builds trust among policymakers, investors, and researchers. Additionally, scalable data easily integrates with national and international databases, like WTO trade statistics.

2.2 Key Components of Standardized Data Protocols

2.2.1 **Uniform Definitions**

a. **Sector Scope**: It is important to define the specific activities included in the "textiles sector" (e.g., spinning, weaving, apparel, technical textiles) to avoid confusion.
b. **Terminology**: Agreement on terms such as "MSME" or “Textiles MSME”, "export-ready," or "value-added product" is necessary for clarity. Discrepancies in definitions, such as one agency defining a "small enterprise" as having fewer than 50 employees and another as fewer than 100, can result in incomparable data.

2.2.2 **Common Data Formats**

a. **Digital Templates**: We may consider mandating standardized digital forms (e.g., XML/JSON schemas) for surveys, or records.
b. **Units & Metrics**: We need to fix units (e.g., square meters for fabric, USD for exports) and decimal precision rules.

Example: Export data may be submitted in INR by one agency and USD by another would require manual conversion, risking errors.

2.2.3 **Harmonized Reporting Frequency**: It is frequently necessary to establish fixed timelines, such as monthly production reports and quarterly employment surveys, in order to guarantee timely updates. Deadlines must be aligned with fiscal calendars or policy cycles, such as pre-budget data submissions, to ensure compliance and coordination.

2.2.4 **Mandatory Compliance**: All stakeholders must legally adhere to protocols, with penalties for non-compliance and suitable recognition which can be a reward for compliance. Textiles Sector Data Policy or a suitable law may require standardized reporting for all registered units.

2.2.5 **Data Validation Rules**: Incorporating automated checks into digital systems can be beneficial (e.g., identifying outliers such as a 500% increase in cotton use). Example: The **GSTN portal** automatically validates tax entries against predefined business logic.

3. Key Components of Institutional Reforms

3.1 Legal and Structural Changes:

3.1.1 **Legal Frameworks**: The Ministry needs to study and suggest overhauling laws to align with modern needs. For instance, there is a felt need to review the Textiles Committee Act 1963 and overhaul it to meet the current requirements of the Committee with its objectives.

3.1.2 **Mandatory Data Sharing***:* Many agencies of the Central and State Government are collecting data on MSME which includes Textiles units. There is a need to align to a suitable legislation or a policy under existing law requiring agencies to share non-sensitive data (e.g., India's National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy, Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act). This will give a clarity on data ownership, privacy rules, data anonymization and protocols for handling confidential business information.

3.1.3 **Structural Reorganization**: The data once captured must not be sought again. Current Statistical system seeks a lot of data repetitively. With setting up an integrated framework for collection of statistics, such issues would be easily managed, and suo-moto principles of data sharing may be adopted for enhancing transparency and accountability. This may require reorganization of many Offices of the Ministry.

3.2 Capacity Building/ Skill Development: All officials working in the Ministry or its offices mentioned above may need training in advanced analytics, governance, or sector-specific practices. A study to understand the gaps would throw the Training needs identified for every official of the Ministry. The above proposed Tex-RAMPS scheme has envisaged taking up Skill development in a big manner. During our consultation with MoSPI, the Secretary (MoSPI)had promised to provide all help and assistance for capacity building of MoT officials to strengthen the Statistical systems.

3.3 Resource Allocation: By assessing the needs of all MoT offices to strengthen their needs for Statistical system, the proposed Tex-RAMPS will help collating funding needs for technology and tools. The PMU's assessment may bring out the highlights of the consequences of underinvestment in data infrastructure.

4. Governance and Accountability

4.1 Transparency Mechanisms: By capturing right data, it will lead to Implement audits, public reporting, and citizen oversight. Increase in transparency will increase confidence of industry in Government schemes and reduce perception about Corruption in the Government.

4.2 Anti-Corruption Measures: With a strong foundation of authentic data collected and analysed, it may lead to adopting international accounting standards that would help to reduce any possibility of graft involved in implementing Government Schemes to support the Textiles Industry.

4.3. Implement a Data Governance Framework: A comprehensive data governance framework must be established to ensure data quality, security, privacy, and accessibility. This framework should define clear roles and responsibilities for data stewardship and management.

5. Stakeholder Engagement

5.1 Inclusive Processes: The proposed Tex-RAMPS focusses on making the processes inclusive as all details collected would be available to **society, private sector, and marginalized groups in policy design**. This will meet the need for devolving real power to local actors.

5.2 Public-Private Partnerships: The outcome of strengthened statistical system would encourage the private-sector innovations in various sectors or offices of the Ministry.

5.3. Move from Obligation to Partnership: Shift the narrative around data submission from a mere legal obligation to a collaborative partnership with the industry. Launch sustained awareness campaigns highlighting the benefits of accurate and timely data for policy formulation, market intelligence, and accessing government schemes.

6. Strategies for Effective Reforms

6.1. Form a Technical Committee: The **Textiles Statistics Unit** / PMU may become or set up a Technical Committee to implement such reforms that may include statisticians, textiles experts, IT specialists, and industry reps to draft protocols who may be represented on this Committee. They may set benchmarks against global standards (e.g., UN's International Recommendations for Industrial Statistics).

6.2. Publish a Manual: PMU may prepare and release a **Textiles Data Handbook** detailing definitions, formats, and workflows. They may distribute it digitally (e.g., MoT website) and train stakeholders via workshops.

6.3. Pilot Projects for Quick Wins: PMU may consider testing the protocols in a high-compliance region/sector (e.g., Gujarat's textiles clusters) to refine rules. It can also consider starting with high-potential textiles hubs (e.g., Tirupur for apparel, Surat for synthetics) to pilot integrated data systems. Ideally, they may initiate tech Integration by embedding protocols into digital tools (e.g., survey apps, ERP systems) to automate compliance. Success may be measured through measurable metrics like reduced reporting time or improved export forecasting accuracy.

6.4. Problem-Driven Approaches: The PMU may focus on localized solutions rather than importing "best practices".

6.5. Stakeholder Coalitions: It may build alliances between governments, civil society, and international partners to sustain momentum. It would benefit from forging inter-agency coordination's. Establish a formal, high-level coordination committee between the Ministry of Textiles' Statistical Division, Office of the Textile Commissioner, the National Informatics Centre (NIC), and the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) etc. It is recommended to establish a Textile Statistics Coordination Cell (TSCC) as the nodal governance body under DDG(MoT). TSCC may include the representatives from MoSPI, Ministry of Labour& Employment, Ministry of Finance, and DGCI&S.

6.6. Monitoring and Adaptation: To improve focus on the implementation, annual performance targets of all officials may be used to track progress and adjust strategies.

7. Challenges in Implementation:

7.1 Resistance to Change

All reforms face pushback from elites or current beneficiaries who benefit from the status quo. It can be overcome by involving Stakeholders in protocol design and offering transition support. All legacy systems must be phased out with introduction of integrated digital platforms.

7.2 Institutional Inertia

Please expect legacy systems and entrenched norms to hinder change. The envisaged statistical system, if not supported, may face decline due to insularity and outdated practices. Strengthening inter-agency collaboration is critical for eliminating data silos, reducing duplication, and ensuring a unified approach to managing textiles sector statistics. A structured framework may help in achieving effective collaboration.

7.3 Challenges & Mitigation

Challenge	Solution
Bureaucratic resistance	Top-down mandates from leadership + incentives (e.g., funding tied to collaboration).
Legacy IT systems	Phase-wise integration with APIs; prioritize low-cost open-source tools.
Confidentiality concerns	Adopt anonymization tools and role-based access controls.

8. Establish a Central Coordinating Body

8.1 Create a "Textiles Data Alliance"

Tex-RAMPS provides for an Apex Steering Committee, chaired by the Secretary, Ministry of Textiles. This is a permanent body with representatives from key agencies (e.g., National Statistical Office, Textile Commissioner's Office, GST Network, Export Promotion Councils, industry associations). There is **Textiles Statistics Unit /Program Management Unit (PMU)** could be headed by a Joint Secretary or DDG for the day-to-day execution, monitoring, and coordination of the scheme's components.

8.2 A Shared Digital Platform

Under the guidance the Apex Committee, establish a Centralized Data Warehouse. The Ministry, with the support of NIC, should establish a secure, cloud-based Centralized Data Warehouse. This will serve as a single source of truth for all textile-related data, integrating information from the TSRS portal, other government agencies, and industry sources, and analyse shared datasets (e.g., production, exports, employment). It may use APIs to integrate systems like GSTN (tax data), DGFT (export data), and MSME Ministry databases. There will be a need based Real-Time Dashboards for policymakers, agencies, and industry to monitor trends (e.g., raw material shortages, export demand).

8.3. Capacity Building for Collaboration

Cross-Agency Training: The diversity of staff in various offices of Ministry of Textiles having wide ranging skill sets requires the PMU to conduct workshops to familiarize them with each agency's roles, data systems, and challenges they face. On June 5, 2025 the Task Force met Dr Saurah Garg Secretary MOSPI and his senior colleagues in the Ministry. The Ministry has set up a Institute to train their own officials. They were ready to conduct training needs analysis of MoT including its offices and offer tailor made courses that will help the Ministry to strengthen its Statistical system. They agreed to organise capacity building for official of the Ministry of Textiles' offices listed above. PMU may like to take this forward.

8.4 Joint Task Forces:

PMU may consider forming temporary teams to tackle specific issues (e.g., a cotton supply-chain crisis team with MoT, Agriculture Ministry, and Cotton Corporation of India). Such collaborative efforts will help in ironing out differences in data often noticed.

8.5. Incentivize Collaboration

8.5.1 **Funding Mechanisms**: During the meeting with MoSPI, the Task Force was explained that their surveys were meant for meeting diverse audience and clients. While they expressed readiness to modify their frame to include some requirements of the MoT, but they suggested that for a more detailed survey they were ready for collaborative projects (e.g., MoT and MOSPI jointly undertaking projects to digitize handloom data for which MoT may provide the funds for such efforts.

8.5.2 **Recognition Systems**: PMU may consider announcing Awards for agencies for successful collaborations (e.g., an annual "Textiles Data Synergy Award"). Award brings recognition to the efforts put in by individuals and organizations that will long way to strengthen the Statistical system of the Ministry.

8.6. Address Common Pain Points

8.6.1 **Data Harmonization**: The Task Force during the above-mentioned meeting with MoSPI brought to the notice at the highest level many such issues including some listed below:

a. NCO (e-Shram) vs. NIC (PLFS, ASI, ASUSE)
b. NPCMS (ASI) vs. HSN (trade data)
c. NIC vs. NPCMS alignment

MoSPI agreed to look at these. But this is a big task. The PMU may have to coordinate with other Ministries like MSME, Finance etc.

8.6.2 **Adopt international standards**: Wherever possible attempt may be to adopt international standards (e.g., UN's International Standard Industrial Classification for sector coding).

8.7 Leverage Technology

8.7.1 Blockchain for Traceability: Blockchain offers a robust solution for traceability across various industries, including supply chain management. It helps in immutable record keeping by assigning unique identifiers to each product item or unit. Using distributed ledgers can help to track cotton from farm to factory, involving Agriculture Ministry, MoT, and Customs.

8.7.2 AI-Driven Insights: It is time that MoT may deploy machine learning tools to merge and analyse datasets (e.g., linking GST records with export data to identify tax evasion). The Ministry should explore the wider application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) for demand forecasting, trend analysis, and predictive modelling for various textiles segments.

8.8 Monitor and Iterate

8.8.1 Track Progress: What is not monitored often misses the targets. Key Performance Indicators of all officials must have measurable targets like

a. **Data Consistency Rate**: % of datasets aligned across agencies or
b. **Time-to-Share**: Average days taken to fulfil data requests between agencies.

8.8.2 Feedback Loops:

The PMU may hold quarterly reviews with stakeholders to refine workflows and address bottlenecks.

9.0 Successful Case Studies

Case studies like that of Eurostat may be looked at to learn from. There it may be noticed that the National statistical agencies shared their data via a centralized hub, with strict protocols for harmonization and validation. It resulted in seamless EU-wide industrial and trade statistics. As we go ahead, the PMU may record all details of Success and failure to lean on to understand and learn from them for future endeavours.

9.1 Outcome: A collaborative ecosystem where agencies operate as interconnected nodes rather than isolated silos, enabling faster, evidence-based policymaking for the textiles sector.

10. Conclusion

Institutional reforms are complex but critical for addressing systemic inefficiencies and fostering equitable development. Success hinges on contextualized strategies, stakeholder engagement, and sustained political will. As seen from worldwide experiences incremental, problem-focused reforms often yield better outcomes than top-down mandates. However, challenges like political resistance and resource gaps require innovative solutions and collaborative approaches.

11. Recommendations

Based on the findings in this report, the following recommendations are proposed for Institutional and Infrastructure Enhancement:

11.1 **Establish a High-Level Governance Structure (Tex-RAMPS)**: Implement the Tex-RAMPS scheme to create a dedicated Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) under an Apex Steering Committee (ASC) led by the Secretary, Ministry of Textiles. This PMU will be responsible for institutional and infrastructure reforms, including the coordination and oversight of all statistical activities across MoT offices.

11.2 **Standardize Data Protocols**: The PMU should immediately work to establish a unified and consistent framework for data, including standardizing definitions, formats, units, and reporting frequencies across all stakeholders. This will ensure data comparability and reduce duplication.

11.3 **Enhance Capacity Building:** Implement the Tex-RAMPS scheme to provide training and skill development for MoT officials in advanced data analytics and governance. This is crucial for strengthening the statistical capabilities of the Ministry and its various offices.

11.4 **Strengthen Legal and Structural Frameworks**: Review and overhaul outdated laws, such as the Textiles Committee Act of 1963, to align with modern data needs. This includes enacting a clear policy or legislation to mandate the sharing of non-sensitive data among government agencies.

11.5 **Improve Inter-Agency Collaboration**: Form a Textiles Statistics Coordination Cell (TSCC) with representatives from key ministries like MoSPI, MoLE, and DGCI&S to harmonize methodologies and ensure seamless data flow.

11.6 **Leverage Technology and Resources**: Invest in and develop a Centralized Data Warehouse to serve as a single source of truth. This platform should use APIs to integrate data from various systems (e.g., GSTN, DGFT) and utilize technologies like Blockchain and AI for enhanced traceability and predictive analysis.

11.7 **Conduct Pilot Projects**: Initiate pilot projects in high-potential textile hubs to test new data collection protocols and integrated systems, allowing for refinement before a full-scale rollout.

11.8 **Foster a Culture of Data Accountability**: Implement a comprehensive data governance framework with clear roles and responsibilities. Introduce mechanisms like performance targets and recognition systems (e.g., annual awards) to incentivize collaboration and compliance among agencies.

(P.K. Gera)
In-charge Sub-Group A



Report on Data needs and gaps across Textiles Value-chain in India

SUB-GROUP B

Annexure-III

Sub-group B

Report on Data needs and gaps across Textiles Value-chain in India

Background

India's textiles value chain is a complex, multi-stage ecosystem that transforms raw materials into finished products for both domestic and global consumption. The value chain can be segmented into several key stages i.e., Yarn formation, Fabric formation, Processing and Garmenting (apparel manufacturing) as shown in figure 1.

Segmentation of India's Textiles Value Chain

1. **Upstream (Raw Material Production)**
   - Natural Fibres: India produces and uses cotton (cultivated by millions of farmers across various states like Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat, MP, Maharashtra, Telangana), silk (primary production data captured by Central Silk Board), and jute (starts from farmers, processed by jute mills). Other specialty natural fibres like bamboo and banana are also emerging areas.
   - Man-Made Fibres (MMF): These originate from the petrochemical industry (for polyester and acrylic) and the chemical industry (for viscose).
   - Technical Fibres: such as carbon and aramid.

2. **Midstream (Conversion into Yarn and Fabric)**
   - Yarn Spinning: This involves converting raw fibres into yarn. India's spinning sector is highly consolidated and technically advanced, with 92% of yarn produced by the organized sector. It handles both natural and MMF blends. Data is generally captured from spinning mills, though compliance with submitting returns can be an issue.
   - Fabric Production: This stage involves weaving,

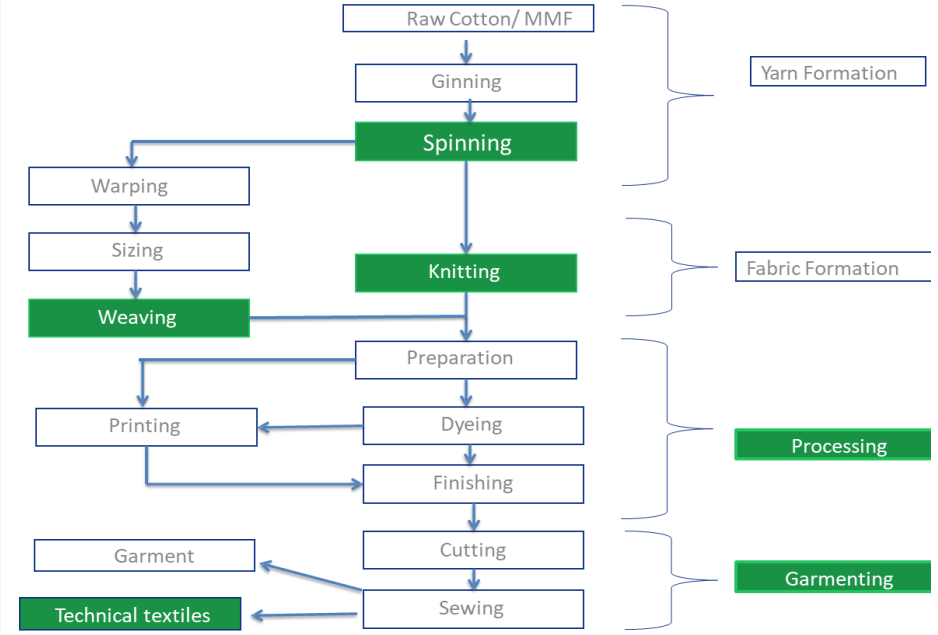


Figure 1: Textile value chain

knitting, and non-woven technologies.

- Weaving: Predominantly done by the powerloom sector (contributing 83% of fabric production) and handlooms (11.4%), with a smaller portion from mills (3%)[2]. India holds the highest weaving capacity globally in both shuttle-looms and handlooms. Yarn travels from spinning mills to different weaving centers like Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi (Maharashtra), Surat, and Ahmedabad (Gujarat).
- Knitting: The process of knitting is also a significant part of fabric production where loops of yarn are interlocked to create fabric.
- Non-wovens: A technology used in fabric production by bonding or interlocking fibres through mechanical, chemical, thermal, or solvent means.
- Processing: After fabric production, grey fabric is transported to processing centers for dyeing, printing, and finishing. This is often the wet processing phase.

3. **Downstream (Manufacturing of Finished Products)**:
    - Apparel/Garment Manufacturing: This is a very important segment for India due to its employment generation potential, especially for women (70% of the workforce in garmenting are women). It's characterized by a large number of independent small firms and is highly unorganized and decentralized, lacking clear data aggregation.
    - Home Textiles: Includes items like home furnishings e.g. bed linens, pillow covers, curtains, sofa upholstery, etc.
    - Technical Textiles: A high-growth segment used in industries like medical, automotive, construction, and sports, etc.

4. **Ancillary Services**:
    - Dyeing and Printing: These are integral parts of the processing stage.
    - Logistics: Crucial for the movement of raw materials, intermediate products (yarn, fabric), and finished goods across the fragmented value chain.
    - Retail: The final stage for product distribution to consumer

India is largely self-sufficient across its entire textiles manufacturing supply chain; for textiles manufacturing, encompassing diverse segments from hand-spun/hand-woven to capital-intensive mill operations. It holds the largest share in global capacity for looms, both shuttle-looms and handlooms[3]. While most other countries in the region (apart from China) have to rely on imports for things like fabric and yarn, focusing only on the finished product, India's integrated value chain is a huge strategic advantage for the country, especially with large textiles players spread across the country.

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[2]Kabir, M., Singh, S. and Ferrantino, M.J., 2019. The textile-clothing value chain in India and Bangladesh: How appropriate policies can promote (or inhibit) trade and investment. *World Bank policy research working paper*, (8731).

[3]Kabir, M., Singh, S. and Ferrantino, M.J., 2019. The textile-clothing value chain in India and Bangladesh: How appropriate policies can promote (or inhibit) trade and investment. *World Bank policy research working paper*, (8731).

However, the world has been facing various challenges since the pandemic, causing disruptions in trade. As per World Investment Report (2023) of UNCTAD, it has been proposed that countries might benefit by focusing more on regional supply chains to strengthen trade and exports. Thus, a smooth and efficient supply chain is crucial where raw materials flow seamlessly, processing is effective, and products reach manufacturers and customers on time. In present context and complexity, we need to use data to manage supply chains effectively i.e., from where we source materials to how we manufacture and distribute, a data-driven approach gives us a complete picture, helping us control the flow of information, products, and services from start to finish.

Key Stakeholders of Textiles Value-chain

The textiles value chain involves a broad network of activities and stakeholders that provide or receive value throughout a textiles product's lifecycle, from design and raw material extraction to distribution, consumption, and end-of-life management. It is considered a whole system that goes beyond just the supply chain and product life cycle.

Value Chain Stage	Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Relevant data	Impact on Value Chain
Upstream / Fiber Production	**A. Natural Fibers**			
	Cotton Farmers	Farmers, farmer producer organizations (FPOs)	Yield, price realization, input costs, sustainable practices etc.	Quality & quantity of raw cotton supply
	Jute Farmers	Farmers, FPOs	Yield, price realization, retting water access, input costs etc	Quantity & quality of raw jute supply
	Silk Farmers (Sericulturists)	Farmers, FPOs, rearers	Cocoon yield & quality, mulberry leaf quality, disease control, cocoon price etc	Quantity & quality of cocoons
	Wool/Other Animal Fiber Producers	Sheep/Goat herders, rearers	Fiber yield & quality, animal health, market access etc	Niche fiber supply, regional specialty

Value Chain Stage	Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Relevant data	Impact on Value Chain
	B. Man-Made Fibers (MMF)			
	Petrochemical Companies (Upstream)	Reliance Industries, Indian Oil, etc.	Supply of feedstock (PTA, MEG, Caprolactam)	Availability & cost of raw materials for MMF production
	MMF Manufacturers	Reliance, Indo Rama, Grasim (for VSF), JBF Industries, etc.	Production efficiency, product innovation, market share	Supply of MMFs (PSF, PFY, VSF, Nylon) to spinners/weavers
Midstream Processing/Manufacturing	**a. Primary Processing**			
	1. Fiber Preparation			
	Cotton Ginners	Ginning units	Efficient lint separation, quality preservation, seed value etc	Lint cotton supply to spinning mills, cottonseed oil/cake supply
	Jute Mills (Primary Processors)	Jute mills	Fiber processing, basic yarn/fabric production (sacking, hessian) etc	Raw jute processing, basic jute product supply
	Silk Reelers & Twisters	Cottage basin reelers, multi-end reelers, twisting units	Raw silk extraction & quality, yarn twisting etc	Raw silk yarn supply to weavers
	b. Secondary Processing / Manufacturing			

Value Chain Stage	Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Relevant data	Impact on Value Chain
	1. Yarn Production-\Spinning Mills	Large mills (Arvind, Vardhman), MSME units	Yarn production (cotton, MMF, blended), quality consistency, cost efficiency	Yarn supply to weaving/knitting units
	2. Fabric Production-Weavers (Powerloom, Handloom, Mill-based)	Powerloom clusters (Bhiwandi, Surat), Handloom weavers, integrated mills	Fabric production (woven, knitted), design, quality, cost efficiency	Fabric supply to garment manufacturers, home textiles producers
	3. Processing (Dyeing, Printing, Finishing)	Standalone units, integrated mills	Fabric processing (dyeing, printing, finishing), meeting quality/color standards, sustainability	Finished fabric supply to garmenters/retailers
	4. Garment Manufacturing	Large exporters (Shahi Exports), MSME units, domestic brands	Apparel production, design, quality, timely delivery, cost efficiency	Finished garment supply to domestic & international markets
Downstream / Demand & Market	Traders & Wholesalers	Textiles traders, yarn/fabric wholesalers	Market access, price negotiation, inventory management, distribution logistics	Connecting manufacturers to retailers/smaller buyers
	Domestic Retailers	MBOs (Multi-Brand Outlets), EBOs (Exclusive	Product availability, consumer	Final sale to consumers,

Value Chain Stage	Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Relevant data	Impact on Value Chain
		Brand Outlets), supermarkets, e-commerce	experience, sales, branding	market feedback loop
	Exporters (Merchant Exporters)	Large export houses, smaller merchant exporters	Access to international markets, compliance with global standards, competitive pricing	Facilitating global reach for Indian textiles
	E-commerce Platforms	Myntra, Amazon, Flipkart, Ajio	Online sales channel, wider reach, logistics, data analytics	Direct sales to consumers, market insights
Cross-Cutting & Enabling Factors	1. Government & Policy Bodies			
	Ministry of Textiles (MoT)	MoT, Textiles Commissioner, DC Handlooms, National Jute Board, Central Silk Board	Policy formulation, schemes, promotion, regulation, data collection	Shaping the industry's direction, providing financial/technical support
	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	DGCI&S, DGFT	Trade policy, export promotion, import regulation	Influencing international competitiveness & market access
	Ministry of Finance	Customs, GSTN	Taxation, duty structures, financial regulations	Influencing cost structure, trade flows

Value Chain Stage	Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Relevant data	Impact on Value Chain
	Skill Development Ministry	NSDC, Skill India	Skill development, vocational training	Addressing labor skill gaps across the value chain
	2. Financial Institutions	Banks, NBFCs, Exim Bank	Lending, credit facilities, export finance	Providing capital for investment, working capital
	3. Research &Development (R&D)	Textiles Research Associations (TRAs), Universities, NIFT, IITs	Research in new fibers, textiles, processes, sustainability, design	Innovation, technological advancement, skill development
	4. Infrastructure & Logistics	Ports, Railways, Roadways, Logistics companies, Textiles Parks	Efficient movement of goods, reduced transit times & costs	Overall supply chain efficiency, cost competitiveness
	5. Industry Associations	CITI, SIMA, ITMF, AEPC, Texprocil, CCI, Silk Mark Organisation	Advocacy, policy recommendations, market intelligence, member services	Collective voice for the industry, facilitating collaboration
	6. Technology Providers	Machinery manufacturers (domestic & international), software companies	Supply of advanced machinery, software for design, ERP, supply chain management	Modernization, efficiency, data management
	7. Consumers	Domestic Consumers,	Demand for textiles products, price sensitivity,	Driving demand, influencing

Value Chain Stage	Stakeholder Category	Stakeholders	Relevant data	Impact on Value Chain
		International Buyers/Brands	quality expectations, sustainability preferences	trends, creating brand value
	8. Certification & Compliance Bodies	Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) , BCI, and other certification and quality control bodies,	Setting and monitoring standards (quality, environmental, social), auditing	Ensuring product quality, sustainability, ethical practices, market access

Table 1: Stakeholders mapping

Textiles value-chain distribution

Cotton:

The most important value chain for India is that of cotton. India's domestic cotton value chain is complex and fragmented, with cotton often needing to travel long distances from growing regions like Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan to spinning mills, predominantly in Tamil Nadu

The production data is estimated by the Agriculture Departments in states. Subsequently some of the produce is purchased by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI). The data regarding that stock is available as it is maintained by CCI. But large chunk of stock is purchased by private spinning mills through ginners and Ministry of Textiles gets this data captured from spinning mills through the Textiles Commissioner Statistical System where spinning mills are supposed to submit periodical returns. The Textiles Commissioner office along with CCI and spinning mills are preparing an annual cotton balance sheet. This is a good system, with the only problem that most of the spinning mills are not submitting the return on time now.

Data acquisition problem starts after the spinning is done, as for fabric manufacturing yarn after spinning goes to handlooms, power looms and organized fabric manufacturers with modern looms e.g. waterjet looms and air jet looms. Similarly, the further downstream product of Cotton Value Chain which is garment manufacturing is also highly unorganized and lacks data aggregation. Apart from having some idea of garment manufacturing in known textiles cluster e.g. NCR, Bengaluru, Tirupur, Ludhiana and Surat etc., there is no clarity about the apparel industry in India which is highly decentralized.

The whole process of making a garment, from growing cotton to making a finished shirt, is distributed and disconnected. This makes things less efficient and more expensive. For instance,

cotton is grown in states like Gujarat and Maharashtra, but nearly half of the spinning mills are located all the way in Tamil Nadu. That means cotton has to travel long distances by road just to become yarn. Then, some of that yarn goes to other places like Ichalkaranji or Surat to be woven into fabric. This fabric then journeys again to processing centers and finally to garment factories in cities like Bengaluru[4]. This complex multi-stage downstream and upstream value-chain for fibers, yarns, and fabrics adds a lot to logistics costs, making Indian textiles costlier and less competitive in the global market. This challenge affects everything from the clothes we wear to the home textiles we use.

The cotton balance sheet for the last 3 years is mentioned in Table 2 which highlights the data gaps across the downstream value-chain. There is limited visibility beyond mill consumption into the actual garment or finished product manufacturing, distribution, and retail. For the end-product consumption data that is beyond manufacturing data, there is a need to collect data on what type of garments/textiles are being produced (e.g., denim, home textiles, knitwear, medical textiles).

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24 (P)*	2024-25 (P)*
	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	*(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)*	*(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)*
SUPPLY			
Opening Stock	39.48	61.16	47.10
Crop	336.60	325.22	294.25
Import	14.60	15.20	25.00
TOTAL SUPPLY	**390.68**	**401.58**	**366.35**
DEMAND			
Non-MSME Consumption	197.80	214.83	210.00
MSME Consumption	99.83	95.29	92.00
Non-Textiles Consumption	16.00	16.00	16.00

[4] Industry Insights - https://textileinsights.in/an-efficient-supply-chain-to-drive-growth-in-the-textile-value-chain/

Particulars	2022-23	2023-24 (P)*	2024-25 (P)*
	(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)	*(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)*	*(In lakh bales of 170 kg. Each)*
Export	15.89	28.36	18.00
TOTAL DEMAND	**329.52**	**354.48**	**336.00**
Closing Stock.	**61.16**	**47.10**	**30.35**

Table 2: Cotton Balance sheet; Source: As per Meeting of the Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCPC) held on 24.06.2024. P-Provisional

Jute

For Jute, the value chain starts from farmers, where production data is estimated by the state governments. Then the jute mills prepare yarn and mostly use the yarn for manufacturing Twill Bags as per the requirement under Jute Packaging Order. Some portion of Yarn is used for making Jute fabric and other handicrafts. Jute Commissioner, Office of Ministry of Textiles has information regarding the production of Twill bags used for foodgrain packaging. Data regarding other products is not captured and only estimated.

The Jute balance sheet is mentioned in Table 3.a and the downstream product types for domestic consumption are mentioned in Table 3.b. However, this lacks granular data in terms of Mill Level (Secondary Processing & Manufacturing) data points such as raw jute procurement sources and prices, inventory levels, production volumes by product type (sacking, hessian, diversified products), energy consumption, labor costs, waste generation, quality control parameters and finished product prices.

	(April/ March)	*Opening Stock*	*Production*	*Import*	*Total Supply*	*Domestic Consumption*	*Export*	*Mill Consumption*	*Total Demand*	*Closing Stock*
1	2024-25 (Estimated)	30	74	5	109	12	2	70	84	25

	(April/ March)	Opening Stock	Production	Import	Total Supply	Domestic Consumption	Export	Mill Consumption	Total Demand	Closing Stock
2	2023-24	23	90	6	119	15	2	72	89	30
3	2022-23	19	91	6	116	15	2	76	93	23
4	2021-22	5	90	4	99	12	2	66	80	19
5	2020-21	18	60	2	80	8	5	62	75	5
6	2019-20	18.4	68	4	90.4	10	--	54	64	26.04
7	2018-19	22.4	72	3	97.4	10	--	69	79	18.4
8	2017-18	22	76	3.4	101.4	10	--	69	79	22.4
9	2016-17	6	92	4	102	10	--	70	80	22
10	2015-16	14	65	6	85	9	--	70	79	6
11	2014-15	24	72	1	97	12	--	70	82	15

Table 3.a: Jute Balance Sheet, Quantity: in lakh bales of 180 kg each; source O/o Jute Commissioner

Sl.	(APRIL/MARCH)	HESSIAN	SACKING	CBC	OTHERS	TOTAL
1	2024-25	83.0	854.4	0.0	50.7	988.1
2	2023-24	85.9	1033.8	0.0	63.1	1182.8
3	2022-23	89.2	1012.9	0.0	68.5	1170.6
4	2021-22	93.1	834.5	0.0	72.5	1000.1
5	2020-21	96.0	738.2	0.0	84.1	918.3

Table 3.b. Domestic Consumption of Jute Goods; source O/o Jute Commissioner

Silk Value Chain

India is the second largest producer of silk and also the largest consumer of silk in the world. For silk, the primary sector production data is captured by Central Silk Board as the Silk Board is also involved in preparation of silkworm egg and distribution to the farmers. After the production of silk yarn, the production of fabric is again distributed, and Silk Board estimates the production of silk fabric. The production and value addition data for apparel is not available as it is not captured by any agency of Ministry of Textiles.

The sericultural statistics is shown in Table 4 below. The statistics focuses primarily on raw silk production, exports, and imports. There is a data gap on how much of this raw silk is converted into yarn, fabric, and finished garments, and the value addition at each stage.

SERICULTURAL STATISTICS IN INDIA - A GLANCE									
Particulars	**Unit**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**	**2023-24**	**2024-25 (April-December) (P)**
Mulberry Plantation	ha.	223926	235001	239967	237578	242277	253182	263352	261329
Mulberry Silk Production									
Bivoltine	MT	5874	6987	7009	6783	7941	8904	9675	7409
Multivoltine	MT	16192	18357	18230	17113	17877	18750	20217	15722
Total	**MT**	**22066**	**25344**	**25239**	**23896**	**25818**	**27654**	**29892**	**23131**
Vanya Silk									
Tasar Silk Yarn	MT	2988	2981	3136	2689	1466	1318	1586	1079
Eri Spun Yarn	MT	6661	6910	7204	6946	7364	7349	7183	6217
Muga Raw Silk	MT	192	233	241	239	255	261	252	187
Total Vanya Silk Production	**MT**	**9840**	**10124**	**10581**	**9874**	**9085**	**8928**	**9021**	**7483**
Total Raw Silk Production	**MT**	**31906**	**35468**	**35820**	**33770**	**34903**	**36582**	**38913**	**30614**
Exports	Crore Rs.	1649	2032	1746	1467	1849	1773	2028	1804
	Mn. US$	256	291	247	198	249	221	244	215
Import of Raw Silk									
Quantity	MT	3712	2785	3315	1804	1978	3874	2650	1561
Value	Crore Rs.	1218	1041	1149	571	820	1714	1255	770
	Mn. US$	189	148	162	77	110	214	152	92
Employment	Lakh Person	86.04	91.78	94.30	87.3	87.8	92.2	94.8	

Table 4: Sericultural Statistics; Source: Central Silk Board, Bengaluru

Further, the data doesn't detail how the domestic raw silk is consumed (e.g., by traditional weavers, power loom sector, specific garment segments). There is a need for real-time tracking of raw silk, yarn, and fabric inventory levels, waste management and movement across the value chain.

Man Made Fiber Value Chain

Similarly, the value chain of man-made fibre starts from petro-chemical industry for Polyester and Acrylic and from Chemical industry for viscose. The production data can be captured at this stage as this happens in large scale industries which are few in number and also at manufacturing of yarn stage in spinning mills. Subsequently, this value chain gets integrated with handloom, power loom and modern weaving industry which is common with cotton value chain and faces same challenges. Businesses usually choose one activity amongst the several required for textiles and apparel production to perform, and they buy their inputs from some other business and sell their final products to some other business as inputs to them. Some of them use blended yarn where both cotton and man-made fibre are used.

The MMF production data as published currently is shown in Table 5 below. The current data gaps highlight the lack of availability of information on yarn production(mid-stream) volumes of MMF yarns by count (e.g., 30s, 40s), blends (e.g., Poly-cotton, Poly-viscose), and specific applications (e.g., for weaving, knitting, industrial use) and downstream consumption & end-use i.e., consumption of MMF yarns and fabrics by weaving, knitting, and garmenting clusters and waste management.

Estimated Production of man-made fibre, filament yarn, spun yarn (Figures in Million Kg.)

Period	Man-made fibre (Kg)	Man-made filament yarn (Kg)	Cotton yarn (Kg)	Blended & 100% non-cotton yarn (Kg)	Total Spun Yarn (Kg)
2019-20	1898	1688	3962	1702	5664
2020-21	1610	1326	3625	1521	5146
2021-22	2160	2016	4075	1758	5833
2022-23	2152	1904	3438	1746	5184
2023-24 (P)	1987	1702	3756	1725	5481
2024-25 (April-Sept.) (P)	1021	904	1868	884	2752
2023-24 (April-Sept.) (P)	989	844	1889	868	2757
% Variation (Apr-Sept.) 2024-25 (P) over (Apr-Sept.) 2023-24	3.26	7.2	-1.15	1.91	-0.19

P = Provisions

Table 5: MMF Production data; Source: O/o Textile Commissioner

Challenges across the textiles value-chain

There is a need to keep track of data of production and sales of various products in the complex value chain to formulate appropriate policy for development of this important sector. At present, some sort of data is available for some value chain e.g. estimated quantity of Cotton production, Production of MMF, Yarn Production of different categories. But for downstream segments, production is very distributed, and credible data is not available to guide appropriate policy formulation as mentioned in the previous sections. Weaving, knitting and garment production are happening at both organized and informal level. Cloth is made in mills, in power loom clusters, in knitting clusters and at village and home level on Handlooms. The value chain becomes more complex as several intermediate products are imported and exported. There is a need to create a robust statistical system to record the real situation.

Textiles Commissioner's Office did create a Textiles Statistical System, but it has some limitations. The first impediment is that the industry is either reluctant to spend time and resource for uploading the required data. Only a handful of producers that too from large industry are providing data on that platform on regular basis. The key challenges are summarized below regarding data challenges across the textiles value-chain -

- **Fragmentation and Lack of Data Aggregation:** The textiles industry in India is highly fragmented and largely unorganized, comprising mostly Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). For e.g. this fragmentation is evident in the domestic cotton value chain, where cotton is grown in several states, but 45% of spindles are installed in Tamil Nadu alone, leading to extensive transportation. A brief stakeholder mapping was shown in Table 1.
- **Low Digital Maturity:** The digital maturity level in the textiles sector is generally very low, dominated by manual processes, making data exchange difficult. Additionally, there is a lack of harmonized and standardized data definitions and formats, making consistent data collection challenging.
- **Significant data acquisition problems** exist, particularly in downstream segments like fabric manufacturing (yarn going to handlooms, power looms) and garment manufacturing, which are highly unorganized and lack clarity due to decentralization.
- **Critical data gaps** impede resource allocation, export targeting, and inclusive growth strategies. For example, approx. 40% of powerloom output is unregistered (Neilsen Survey 2012-13), and there is no mechanism to verify production data from over 650,000 informal units.
- **Data silos** exist across multiple government systems (GSTN, MCA, Udyam, Textiles Statistical System), and the existing Textiles Statistical System faces limitations as industry players are reluctant to regularly upload data. This statistical invisibility of 65% of

weaving/knitting units leads to suboptimal subsidy allocation and inability to track sustainability compliance.

- **Traceability Challenges**: Traceability and transparency are difficult due to long, complex supply chains, where data is often lost, inaccurate, or incompletely shared. It is especially hard to obtain reliable and accurate data from earlier stages like fibre cultivation or yarn manufacturing and the waste handling at the lower end of the value chain.

Considering requirement for ease of doing business, Ministry of Textiles cannot burden the industry to keep uploading data on their platform as the industry is already uploading data on the platform of MSME, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GSTN etc. In addition, the MoSPI also collects data by the Annual Census or survey exercise. So, there is a need to integrate the information already available in Government system and the industry may be requested to provide few very important missing data that too with easily operable application.

Way forward towards addressing data gaps in textiles value-chain

To gain a holistic and accurate understanding of India's textiles value chain, a robust data collection, integration, and analysis framework is essential. The way-forward strategy proposed below leverages existing government portals, modern technologies, and inter-agency collaboration. By taking these actions, we may be able to create a robust and credible data source in due course for use of Government and Industry.

(i.) Data Consolidation & Validation

- **Integrated Production Data Hub:** Establish a foundational dataset by combining existing information:
    - MSME Production: Utilize the Udyam Portal as the primary source for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) production data.
    - Large-Scale Industry: Incorporate production figures from major textiles manufacturers.
    - Informal & Handloom Sectors: Integrate crucial data from informal powerloom clusters (through the Textiles Commissioner) and Handloom data (from DC Handlooms).
- **Cross-Validation with National Statistics:** Validate this comprehensive dataset against established national statistical sources, such as the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) data, Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), or Annual Survey of

Unorganized Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) data. This step ensures data accuracy and reliability.

(ii.) Digital Integration & Geospatial Visualization

- **Leveraging Gati Shakti & BISAG-N:** The Ministry of Textiles should actively collaborate with BISAG-N (Bhaskaracharya National Institute for Space Applications and Geo-informatics) to integrate available data onto the Gati Shakti Portal.
    - Geospatial Presentation: BISAG-N may be approached to develop a geo-spatial visualization tool for the complex textiles value chain, offering a visual and intuitive understanding of production hubs, logistics, and resource distribution.
    - GSTN Data Integration:
        - *Production Volume & Value:* Capture precise production volumes and values of various textiles products by leveraging GSTN data (Goods and Services Tax Network), as invoices are generated based on HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) codes.
        - *Commodity Movement***:** Utilize GSTN E-Way Bill data to track the movement of textiles commodities both within and across the country, providing insights into supply chain logistics and bottlenecks.
    - **Field-Level Data Capture & Validation App:** BISAG-N can develop a dedicated mobile application for field agencies of the Ministry of Textiles (or their representatives) to upload additional ground-level data or validate existing information, ensuring real-time and accurate insights.

(iii.) Enhanced Operational Transparency & Efficiency

- **End-to-End Traceability via Blockchain[5]:**Ministry may look into exploring the option of implementing blockchain technology across the entire textiles value chain, from the farm (for natural fibres) or initial production stage (for MMF) to retail. Each bale/lot should be

[5] E.g- 1.) Birla Cellulose's GreenTrack Platform: Birla Cellulose, a leading producer of Man-Made Cellulosic Fibers (MMCF), has developed GreenTrack, a pioneering blockchain-based traceability platform. This platform allows end consumers and brand owners to track the entire journey of a product "from forest to garment" by scanning a QR code
2.) NICDC Logistics Data Services Limited applying radio frequency identification (RFID) tags to containers for end-to-end supply chain tracking

assigned a unique digital ID, which is updated at every subsequent stage (ginning, spinning, weaving, dyeing, garmenting, and retail). This ensures transparency, authenticity, and ethical sourcing.

- **Real-time Inventory Management:** Establish systems to track inventory levels in real-time at all key points: gins, spinning mills, weaving units, and warehouses. This will optimize stock management, reduce holding costs, prevent shortages, and facilitate smoother material flow.

(iv.) Institutional & Collaborative Framework

- **Dedicated Working Group:** Given the extensive nature and resource requirements of this initiative, a dedicated Statistical Coordination Cell should be established within the Ministry of Textiles, led by the Additional Secretary of the Ministry of Textiles. This group will oversee the entire project, ensuring coordinated efforts and timely execution.
- **Inter-State Data Sharing & Platform:** Develop a standardized framework for textiles value chain data, enabling states to provide data on a regular and consistent basis. A common data sharing model and platform should be developed to facilitate seamless information exchange across all relevant state and central government bodies, including leveraging existing schemes data sets.
- **Leveraging Existing Digital Infrastructure:** Maximize the utilization of existing digital infrastructure such as **BISAG-N, UDYAM Portal, and various scheme-specific datasets** to avoid duplication of efforts and build upon established platforms.

(V.K.Singh)
In-charge Sub-Group B

Report on Identifying Key Data Gaps and Suggestions for an Integrated Statistical System of the Textiles Sector

SUB-GROUP C



Annexure IV

Sub-Group C

Report on Identifying Key Data Gaps & Suggestions for an Integrated Statistical System of the Textiles Sector

Background

Subgroup C was constituted under the chairmanship of Dr. G. C. Manna, Member of the Task Force to:

1. identify key data gaps relating to the textiles sector and
2. propose a vision and structure for developing an Integrated Statistical System.

The Sub-Group has analysed the data landscape in details, reviewed the existing data of MoT and other Ministries and also did some literature reviews.

1. The Existing Data Landscape

This section of the report gives an indicative summary of the database available from the existing sources. The tabular summary of the databases has been placed in **Annexure-IV. a**

a. Production and Raw Material Statistics:

The primary sources for data in this segment are government bodies that monitor agricultural output and commodity markets.

- **Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare:** The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, under this ministry, is the source for data on the production of key natural fibres.
  Key information provided: estimates on the area, production, and yield of cotton and jute.

- **Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles:** It releases regular reports and data on the production of cotton, man-made fibres, yarn, and fabrics.
  Key information provided: monthly production statistics and annual reports with an overview of the upstream segments of the textiles value chain.

- **Commodity Boards**: For specific fibres, dedicated boards under the Ministry of Textiles are the authoritative sources:
    - **Cotton Corporation of India (CCI):** Provides data on cotton, including procurement, sales, and market prices.
    - **Jute Corporation of India (JCI):** Similar to the CCI, the JCI is the primary source for statistics related to raw jute production, procurement, and pricing.
    - **Central Silk Board (CSB):** It publishes data on silkworm cocoon production, raw silk production, and prices, segmented by various types of silk.
    - **Central Wool Development Board:** Data related to wool production and the woollen industry.

O/o Jute Commissioner: Focuses specifically on the jute industry, providing detailed statistics related to jute production, trade, and industry performance.

b. Manufacturing and Industrial Statistics

- **Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI):**
  - **Index of Industrial Production (IIP):** This is a monthly indicator that measures the short-term changes in the volume of industrial production.
    Key Information provided: The IIP provides specific indices for key textile-related sectors, including 'Manufacture of Textiles' (NIC Division 13) and 'Manufacture of Wearing Apparel' (NIC Division 14).

  - **Annual Survey of Industries (ASI):** The ASI is a principal source of industrial statistics for the organized manufacturing sector.
    Key Information provided: detailed data on the number of factories, employment, capital, and output for the textiles and apparel industries, categorized by the National Industrial Classification (NIC) codes.

  - **Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE):** This survey captures details of relatively smaller units in the unincorporated sector. The survey provides insights into employment, production, and economic activity of the establishments belonging to manufacturing, trade and other services categories.
    Key information provided: Economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, including power looms, handlooms, and small-scale garmenting units.

  - **Economic Census (EC):** The sixth EC (2023-14) conducted by the MoSPI provides the village and census enumeration block (CEB) level information on number of establishments (other than those engaged in crop production and plantation) and workers in various industries as per NIC (National Industrial Classification), 2008. A directory of establishments having 10 or more workers is also available from the sixth EC. The database as per the EC is a useful source which can be used as the sampling frame for conducting establishment surveys.

  - **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS):** The PLFS is a household-based survey providing, inter-alia, information on number of workers working in different industries including those working in the textiles sector as per the National Industrial Classification (NIC: 2008).
    Key information provided: number of workers engaged in different industries as per the 'usual status' and 'subsidiary status' approaches, their industry (NIC Code), ownership status of the establishment in which the worker is employed, and remuneration/earnings of the workers.

  - **National Accounts Statistics (NAS):** Provides comprehensive economic data that can be used to understand the textiles sector's contribution to GDP.

- **Ministry of Textiles:**
  - Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms): This office specifically focuses on the handloom sector and keeps various data of different interventions under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS).
  - Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts): Collects data related to the production, sales, and export of Indian handicrafts, which often include textile-based items.
  - National Technical Textiles Mission: While primarily a policy initiative, the mission generates data related to investment, production, and adoption of technical textiles in India.
  - Scheme-divisions: Different scheme divisions within the Ministry of Textiles (e.g., for TUFS, Samarth, PLI) would have data on scheme implementation, beneficiaries, and disbursed funds, which indirectly reflect investment and growth in specific segments.
  - Textiles Committee: This statutory body plays a significant role in conducting primary market research. It provides data on consumer preferences, market size, and the techno-economic aspects of the textiles industry.

c. Trade and Commercial Statistics:

- **Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S):** For businesses engaged in international trade, the DGCI&S captures export-import data.
  Key information provided: It provides detailed monthly and annual data on the export and import of all textiles and apparel products, categorized by Harmonized System (HS) codes.

- **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT):**
  - Office of Economic Adviser: Publishes economic indicators and analyses, some of which may include data relevant to industrial production and trade in textiles.
  - DGFT (Directorate General of Foreign Trade): While DGCI&S provides aggregated trade data, DGFT handles specific trade policies, export-import procedures.

d. Retail and Market Intelligence

- **National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), MoSPI:** While not exclusively focused on textiles, the NSSO's surveys on household consumer expenditure provide data on the consumption of clothing by the households.

- **Industry Associations:** These associations are a rich source of data and reports, often based on member surveys and industry analysis.
  - **Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI):** As a leading industry chamber, CITI publishes regular reports, newsletters, and compendiums that cover the entire textiles value chain, including production, manufacturing, and trade statistics.

- **Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC):** For the apparel sector, the AEPC is a key source of data on export performance, market analysis, and trends in the global apparel trade.

- **Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL):** This council focuses on the man-made fibre segment and provides export data and market intelligence specific to these products.

- **Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL):** Specializes in cotton textiles exports.

- **Indian Texpreneurs Federation (ITF):** A prominent industry body, especially for the spinning and weaving sectors in South India, often shares insights and data.

- **National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC**): NHDC is a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles, O/o DC(Handlooms). NHDC supports the handloom sector by providing raw materials, marketing assistance, implementing government schemes, and promoting handloom products through fairs and expos).

- **Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA):** Provides statistics and insights specific to the jute mill sector.

- **Private Market Research Firms:** A growing number of private research and consulting firms specialized in the Indian textiles and retail market, carry out in-depth analysis and forecasts.

  - **Wazir Advisors:** Wazir Advisors publishes reports and indices that provide insights into market trends, investment opportunities, and the performance of leading textiles companies.

  - **Technopak Advisors:** This management consulting firm offers research and advisory services for the retail and consumer goods sectors, including textiles. Their reports cover market size, consumer behaviour, and retail strategy.

  - **IMARC Group:** This market research company provides detailed reports on the Indian textiles market, covering market size, growth, trends, and forecasts for various segments, from fibres to finished garments.

  - **Gherzi:** Provides reports on the Indian textiles retail market, offering valuable data on market share, and trade insights and forecasts.

e. Financial and Economic Indicators:

- **Reserve Bank of India (RBI):** The RBI does provide some useful information about the financial and economic indicators.

- **KLEMS database:** While not solely textile-focused, this database (Capital, Labour, Energy, Materials, Services) provides detailed input-output data for various industries, including manufacturing.

- **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI):** Provides data regarding corporate insolvency resolution processes.

f. Employment

- **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS),** National Statistical Office (NSO), MoSPI: The PLFS is the primary official source for comprehensive employment and unemployment indicators.
  *Key information provided***:** It provides data on the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR). This data is disaggregated by industry according to the National Industrial Classification (NIC 2008) codes, allowing for a detailed analysis of employment trends in different industries including the textiles (NIC Division 13) and apparel manufacturing (NIC Division 14) sectors. It provides estimates for both the formal and informal workforce.

- **Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO),** Ministry of Labour& Employment: EPFO releases monthly payroll data, reporting on the net new subscribers who have joined the EPF scheme.
  Key information provided: This serves as a high-frequency indicator of employment formalization and job creation in the organized sector. While not a complete count of all formal workers, it provides a valuable trend-line for formal job growth in industries.

- **Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC),** Ministry of Labour& Employment: Similar to EPFO, ESIC provides payroll data for the formal sector. It covers employees with monthly wages up to ₹21,000.
  *Key information provided***:** This data can be used to track the number of insured persons and new formal jobs being created in the lower-wage brackets.

- **E-shram Portal,** Ministry of Labour& Employment: This is a national database of unorganized workers. Workers self-register and provide details including their occupation.
  *Key information provided***:** provides aggregated data on the number of registered workers, broken down by state, age, gender, and, by occupation (based on the National Classification of Occupations). This resource is helpful in estimating the size and demographic profile of the unorganized workforce in textile-related occupations like weavers, spinners, tailors, and dye workers.

- **UDYAM Registration Portal,** Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME): The UDYAM portal is the central registration system for MSMEs in India. When an enterprise registers, it declares its primary economic activity (using NIC codes) and the number of employees.

Key information provided: provides insights into the number of MSMEs and the scale of employment within them, segmented by industry.

g. International Sources (Relevant for India's Global Position)

- **Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO:** Provides comprehensive data and reports on global trade, including textiles and apparel.
- **International Trade Centre (ITC):** A joint agency of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations (UNCTAD), ITC provides detailed trade statistics (Trade Map, Market Access Map) for products and countries.
- **UN Comtrade:** A global database of official international trade statistics, offering detailed data on textiles and apparel trade flows by product and partner country.
- **Textile Exchange:** Publishes annual reports and data on global fibre production and consumption, including organic cotton, recycled fibres, and other sustainable materials, relevant for India's increasing focus on sustainable textiles.
- **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):** Provides agricultural statistics, including data on cotton production.
- **Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA), U.S. Department of Commerce:** While a U.S. government body, OTEXA provides valuable data on U.S. imports of textiles and apparel by country of origin.

A summary table of the different sources is mentioned in the **Annexure-IV. a**

2. Industrial Activities (NIC Codes)

The National Industrial Classification (NIC) is a standard system used in India to classify economic activities. Developed by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), it provides a systematic framework for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data related to various sectors of the economy.
Some of the activity codes relevant for Ministry of Textiles are mentioned below and the detailed list is mentioned in the **Annexure- IV. b**

- Raw Material Production (Agriculture and Allied Activities - NIC Division 01)
- Textiles Manufacturing (NIC Division 13)
- Manufacture of Wearing Apparel (NIC Division 14)
- Supporting Manufacturing (NIC Division 28)
- Retail Trade (NIC Division 47)

Additionally, based on meeting with Sub-Committee II under the Expert Committee for Revision of Economic Classifications certain inputs on economic classification for textiles sector have been proposed by various divisions across the Ministry of Textiles. The inputs highlight the need for greater granularity and specificity within the NIC system to accurately represent the diverse activities and product types within the textiles and related handicraft industries such as:

- To clearly distinguish between handloom and powerloom production, which are distinct in their methods, scale, and economic impact.
- Improve the classification of activities unique to the silk industry, from raw material production to finished goods.
- To provide a clearer understanding of production and sales trends by distinguishing different grades of wool and types of wool products, including blends.
- To formally recognize and classify the diverse manufacturing activities within the handicraft sector, which often involves unique materials and traditional techniques.
  The Office of the Textile Commissioner provided a list of existing NIC codes and their corresponding descriptions, highlighting their current relevance for further granular additions.

The proposed revisions aim to provide a more precise and comprehensive National Industrial Classification system for the textiles sector. This enhanced granularity is expected to facilitate better data collection, analysis, and policy formulation by reflecting the diverse activities, production methods (handloom vs. powerloom), raw materials (pure vs. blended), and specific product types (e.g., different grades of wool, various handicraft categories) within this significant economic sector.
The detailed inputs by the respective divisions are placed at **Annexure-IV. c**

3. Existing Data Landscape at State level

The current landscape of state data availability on the textiles and apparel sector is fragmented. Based on responses of 15 states to the questionnaire circulated, the analysis reveals that there is a disproportion in the extent and types of structured data maintained by different states regarding their textiles and apparel sectors. While some states have decent data collection mechanisms, many either lack comprehensive data or do not maintain structured information. The states like Uttar Pradesh are making significant progress in comprehensive data collection, while many others lack the structured information necessary for effective sector planning, policy formulation, and performance monitoring. There is a clear emphasis on handloom and traditional crafts across several states.

Based on questionnaire circulated with states on how various Indian states maintain structured data on the textiles and apparel sectors, there were 8 out of 15 states which have responded to maintaining structured data. A summary table is mentioned below as Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of responses received from the States

State	Does your State currently maintain structured data on textiles and apparel production, employment, and sectoral activities? If Yes, please specify
Assam	The Directorate of Handlooms & Textiles, Assam has developed a portal to collect Handloom weavers' information by registering them in a dedicated portal. **Basic information of the weavers, possessions of looms, product profiles are collected.**
Bihar	The Directorate of Handloom & Sericulture manually maintains **district-wise data on handloom and powerloom registrations, active units, employment generation, and the number of weavers** involved. For larger **investments registered** with the State Investment Promotion Board, data is retrieved through the Single Window System.
Gujarat	Only units which are registered for incentives
Kerala	Handloom, Powerloom
Tamil Nadu	MSMEs
Tripura	There are 65 handloom clusters in the state of Tripura under administrative control of Directorate of Handloom, Handicrafts & Sericulture, Govt. of Tripura. Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies are functional in the clusters and **production and employment related data** within these societies are maintained. The data on **training programmes** conducted by the Directorate of HHS are also maintained.
Uttar Pradesh	Handloom Sector: Data is collected through various schemes implemented by the Directorate of Handloom & Textiles, which **track production, beneficiaries, and unit activities.** Powerloom Sector: **Geo-tagging of powerloom** units is conducted by the Directorate of Handloom & Textiles to ensure location-based tracking and monitoring. MSMEs: **Udyam Registration** is issued to all MSME units by the Directorate of Industries, enabling systematic data collection on enterprise activities. Exports: **Units involved in exports** are registered with the Uttar Pradesh Export Promotion Bureau, which maintains records on export performance and product categories.
Jammu & Kashmir	No, However, the department is maintaining data on monthly basis regarding **production of textiles with respect to products like shawls, blankets, curtains, bed sheets, paintings et**c. prepared through the application of hand-operated looms (Handlooms) and other soft tools which are labour intensive. • Data regarding **training of the artisans and weavers** is also maintained

State	Does your State currently maintain structured data on textiles and apparel production, employment, and sectoral activities? If Yes, please specify
	on monthly basis. • With regard to working with Ministry of MSME, the department ***contemplated*** to collaborate with Ministry of MSME regarding establishing "**Retail Outlets"** for the sale of various GI Tagged Handicrafts/Handloom products. **• The data regarding number of artisans/weavers/co-operative societies associated with Handicrafts and Handloom activities is also maintained on monthly basis.**

The detailed summary of 15 States' responses received via the questionnaire shared with the States is placed at **Annexure-IV. d**

4. Existing Data Landscape at Ministry/Department level

The various business registries and databases, including those as per Udyam, EPFO, ESIC, ASI, ASUSE, MCA, GST, and sixth EC collect unique data points / items of information. While some of the data points / auxiliary information may be common across *several* registries, quite a few of them are not present in *every single one* of the registries listed in the sources. For instance –

- **Identification Numbers**: Specific identification numbers like **Aadhaar**, **PAN**, **Mobile** number, and **Email** are widely collected but not by every single registry / source. For e.g., Aadhaar is listed for Udyam, EPFO, and GST, but not for ESIC, ASI, ASUSE, or MCA. Similarly, PAN is listed for Udyam, EPFO, MCA, and GST, but not for ESIC, ASI, or ASUSE. A summary table is mentioned below (see Table 2).

- **Bank Account Number**: This is collected by Udyam, EPFO, ESIC, GST, but not by ASI, ASUSE, or MCA.

- **Unit Name** or similar entity identifiers like Corporate Identification Number (CIN) or GSTIN are collected by many but not all listed registries.

- **Industry Classification**: While various registries like ASI, ASUSE, Udyam, MCA collect industry classification (e.g., NIC (5 digits)) but the same is not available in GST, EPFO & ESIC.

- **Employment** data (e.g., Male, Female & Others, Male, Female, contractual employment) is collected by EPFO, ESIC, Udyam, and ASI, but not by others like MCA or GST.

- **Turnover** is collected by Udyam, ASI, and ASUSE, and sales details by MCA and GST, but it is not explicitly listed as "Turnover" for every single registry.

A detailed table is placed in **Annexure-IV. e**

Table 2: Summary of common fields across the seven databases

Name of database/ registry	Field 1	Field 2	Field 3	Field 4	Field 5	Field 6	Field 7
Udyam	Aadhaar	PAN		Mobile	Email	Bank Account Number	Unit Name
EPFO	Aadhaar	PAN	UAN			Bank Account Number	Passport number
ESIC	Insurance No	PAN/Voter etc.	Employer code			Bank Account Number	
ASI	Schedule Despatch (DSL) No.		Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	Telephone	Email		Unit Name
ASUSE	UDYAM Registration Number			Mobile	Email		GSTIN
MCA (form 7 & 7A)	Global Location Number (GLN)	PAN	Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	Mobile	Email		
GST (form 12 & 3)	Aadhaar	PAN	Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	Mobile	Email	Bank Account Number	GSTIN

5. Items of Interest Missing in the Official Sources including the pan-India Surveys: ASI, ASUSE & PLFS

1. Udyam:

i. Incomplete coverage - only registered enterprises
ii. Data on economic parameters (except turnover, investment in plant & Machinery) not available
iii. Detailed data on employment
iv. Raw materials data not available

2. EPFO

i. Classification issues
ii. Granular data (age, social, education etc.) not available
iii. Data Coverage issue, it covers those units having 20 or more workers and workers earning up to ₹15,000/month

3. ESIC

i. Classification issues
ii. Granular data (age, social, education etc.) not available
iii. Data Coverage issue, it covers those unit shaving 10 or more workers and workers earning upto ₹21,000/month

4. ASI

i. Coverage issues, only organized &registered units under Factories Act are covered
ii. PAN number not available in ASI
iii. Data on capacity of industry is not available
iv. Credit flow to textiles not available

5. ASUSE

i. Coverage issues: Small-scale/household textiles& apparel units, job works, small garment workshops etc. covered.
ii. Intermediate consumption in quantity not available, only value of raw materials consumed in terms of Rupee is available.
iii. Value of main products and by-products manufactured is available, but quantity of production is not available. Further, the product codes are not as per the NPCMS (National Product Classification for Manufacturing Sector) code structure followed in the ASI

6. MCA

i. Coverage issues, many small textiles units (esp. MSMEs) may delay or skip MCA filings
ii. Calibration issues, need to build a custom textiles sector list of companies
iii. Unstructured asset details
iv. Companies often file multiple modifications or corrections

7. PLFS

i. Estimates at granular level i.e. segment/State level may not be very satisfactory as this survey is a general-purpose survey on employment-unemployment, and the survey is not specifically focused for the textiles sector
ii. Handloom, Powerloom and Handicraft break-up not available separately

8. GST

i. Many units are out of GST coverage
ii. Affected by multiple counting
iii. Items are having different measurement units within same HSN Code
iv. Some essential information like industry / NIC code and number of workers is missing

7. Recommendations

From the discussions in the foregoing sections, it is apparently clear that while a fairly reasonable amount of data relating to the textiles sector are available from different sources including the pan-India surveys, many details at the desired level of classification are not available. For

example, from the PLFS, which is a comprehensive survey on employment-unemployment, it is not possible to have firm estimates of number of workers engaged in handloom, powerloom and handicraft activities separately in view of the non-availability of specific NIC codes for these activities. Similarly, from the ASUSE, although the estimate of number of unincorporated establishments and workers engaged in the textiles sector may be derived, their break-up by handloom, powerloom and handicraft is not possible to generate. Further, the quantities of various raw materials consumed, and the quantum of different products manufactured are also difficult to generate due to not adoption of a standardized product classification in this survey like the NPCMS codes used in the ASI.

The database available with the State Governments (see Section 4 for details) on the textiles and apparel sector is fragmented, incomplete in coverage by way of exclusion of many textiles sector units. Another major limitation of this state-level database is that they are not maintained according to a standardized structure/format.

The databases available with the Central Ministries/Departments like the Udyam Portal, EPFO, ESIC, ASI, ASUSE, MCA and GSTN (section 5) also vary in terms of coverage of units as well as the data layout / format in which data is maintained by these sources. One major limitation is the non-availability of a unique identifier (along with complete addresses) across all the sources which can be used to develop a directory of units (particularly the larger ones in terms of employment/turnover) engaged in the textiles sector. Another major hurdle in developing this integrated directory is the non-availability of information on (a) industry i.e. NIC code of the unit, (b) number of workers in the unit, and (c) turnover of the unit in some of the databases (see Table 2).

Considering all the above aspects, the following recommendations are made to develop an integrated statistical system for the textiles sector:

a. As regards the central database, the matter of introducing some common data fields i.e. identifiers like PAN number, Aadhar number, telephone / mobile number, Email address along with the complete address of the units may be seriously pursued with the concerned central ministries / departments / sources namely M/o MSME (for Udyam Portal), EPFO, ESIC, ASI, ASUSE, MCA and GSTN with a view to developing an integrated Directory of Units engaged in the textiles sector.
b. In the above efforts to develop the directory, particularly of bigger units in terms of employment/turnover, steps may also be taken to introduce in the respective databases some essential auxiliary variables like NIC 3-digit code (preferably 5-digit code) of the main activity of the unit, number of workers in the unit and annual turnover of the unit.
c. The data sources/Ministries/Departments/offices may be requested to share the data on regular basis, and if required, MoU or other agreements may be signed with them. A template each for these data sources has been indicated at **Annexure-IV. f**. An indicative support required from key stakeholders is mentioned in **Annexure – IV. g.**
d. The State Government industry / other departments as well the other data sources maintaining some data relating to the textiles sector as discussed in this report may be impressed upon to maintain the database in a standardized format that should include

certain essential information as described above under ‘a’ and ‘b’ so that this state-level database can also be utilized to prepare the Directory of Units.

e. MoSPI may be requested to include the items of information missing in the ASI, ASUSE and PLFS as identified in Section 6 of the report.
f. The ASI, ASUSE and PLFS are general-purpose surveys, and they may not be suited to generate comprehensive estimates pertaining to the textiles sector. Accordingly, it is recommended that a focused survey on the textiles sector at the national level may be carried out on a periodic basis, say once in five years, to have exhaustive and more reliable data on the textiles sector. This survey may have two components – one being a survey of relatively bigger units with samples drawn based on the directory of bigger establishments (in terms of number of workers / turnover) to be developed as per recommendations given above, and the other component is the survey of residual smaller units adopting a stratified multi-stage design like the one adopted in the ASUSE.
g. Market Consumption Survey being carried out by Textiles Committee may be strengthened and regular support may be provided to conduct the National Household Survey on ‘Market for Textiles & Clothing’.
h. Ministry of Textiles may develop an integrated IT platform for data collected, compilation, analytical reporting etc. The platform should help in creation of a consolidated national data bank on textiles.

Annexure-IV. a: Tabular Summary of the Existing Databases

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
a. Production and Raw Material Statistics	**Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare (Directorate of Economics and Statistics)**	Crop production data, including volume of various crops categorized by type and region. It primarily provides data on the production of key natural fibres like cotton and jute. The survey collects data on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises.	Estimates on the area, production, and yield of cotton and jute. Total agricultural output, Yield per hectare for major crops, Area under cultivation for major crops. Total number of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, Employment generated.	State, District & Sector (e.g., raw cotton). By State, District, Sector (Manufacturing, Services, etc.).	Annually
	Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles	Regular reports and data on the production of cotton, man-made fibres, yarn, and	Monthly production statistics and annual reports. Yearly and monthly	Whole country	Monthly

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		fabrics. Specifically, production data of spun yarn, man-made fibre and man-made filament yarn.	production (in Mn. Kg.)		
	Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)	Extensive data on cotton.	Procurement, sales, and market prices of cotton.		
	Jute Corporation of India (JCI)	Statistics related to raw jute. Similar to O/o Jute Commissioner.	Raw jute production, procurement, and pricing.		
	O/o Jute Commissioner	Focuses specifically on the jute industry, providing detailed statistics related to	Production data, Domestic Consumption of Jute Goods, Export & Import data,	State Level.	Yearly.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		jute production, trade, and industry performance. Covers jute production, consumption, exports, etc..	Price of Raw Jute & Jute Goods.		
	Central Silk Board (CSB)	Data on silkworm cocoon production, raw silk production, and prices, segmented by various types of silk. Refers to raw silk production, export/import of silk goods, and prices of cocoon/raw silk.	Silkworm cocoon production, raw silk production, and prices. Production data, Export & Import data and price data.	Silk producing States (production & price), Market level (price), Product level (Export & Import).	Daily for mulberry cocoon and raw silk prices, Monthly, quarterly and annual for non-mulberry prices, production and Exports and Imports.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	Central Wool Development Board	Data related to wool production and the woollen industry.	Wool production and data for the woollen industry.		
b. Manufacturing and Industrial Statistics	**Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) - Index of Industrial Production (IIP)**	Monthly indicator measuring short-term changes in the volume of industrial production. Provides specific indices for key textile-related sectors.	Specific indices for "Manufacture of Textiles" (NIC Division 13) and "Manufacture of Wearing Apparel" (NIC Division 14). Growth rates of IIP for textiles and apparel.	National, state, and sectoral levels.	Monthly & Annual.
	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) - Annual Survey of Industries (ASI)	Principal source of industrial statistics for the organized manufacturing sector. Annual data on industrial	Detailed data on the number of factories, employment, capital, and output for the textiles and apparel industries, categorized	By State, District, Sector (Manufacturing, Services, etc.).	Annually.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		performance metrics.	by NIC codes. Total Industrial Output, Employment Rate, Investment in Industry.		
	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) - Annual Survey of Unorganised Sector Enterprises (ASUSE)	Captures details of smaller, unregistered units, providing insights into employment, production, and economic activity. Information on economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, including power looms, handlooms, and small-scale	Economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, including employment, production, and economic activity. Total number of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, Employment generated by these enterprises.	By State, District, Sector (Manufacturing, Services, etc.).	Annually.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		garmenting units.			
	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) - National Account Statistics (NAD)	Provides comprehensive economic data to understand the textiles sector's contribution to GDP and overall economic activity. Economic data on the textiles and clothing industry, covering production, employment, exports, imports, and domestic sales.	Textiles sector's contribution to GDP and overall economic activity. GDP contribution of textiles, employment numbers, production output, exports, and import values.	National, State Level.	Annually.
	Ministry of Textiles - Office of Development Commissione	Specifically focuses on the handloom sector, providing	Production, sales, and welfare of weavers. Amount of yarns	State and District	Monthly. Manually.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	r (Handlooms)	data on production, sales, and welfare of weavers. Data on total yarns supplied to handloom weavers at subsidized rate under the Raw Material Supply Scheme. Information on weavers benefitted by providing upgraded looms & accessories for Small Cluster Development Programme.	supplied (in lakh kg.), Value of yarns supplied (in Rs. Lakh). Number of weavers benefitted by providing upgraded looms & accessories.		
	Ministry of Textiles - Office of Development Commissione	Collects data related to the production, sales, and export of Indian handicrafts, which often	Production, sales, and export of Indian handicrafts. Total number of artisans who	State wise/Programmes wise.	Monthly.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	r (Handicrafts)	include textile-based items. Data on beneficiaries under NHDP & CHCDS schemes components.	benefited, Direct assistance provided to artisans, Artisan Trained, Marketing Events organised, Artisan enrolled under PEHCHAN.		
	National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)	Primarily a policy initiative, generates data related to investment, production, and adoption of technical textiles in India. Data refers total no of research and development projects approved	Investment, production, and adoption of technical textiles. No of Projects Approved (in Nos.), Value of projects approved (INR crores).	State and Sector	Quarterly.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		along with value.			
	Ministry of Textiles - Scheme-divisions (e.g., TUFS, Samarth, PLI)	Data on scheme implementation, beneficiaries, and disbursed funds, which indirectly reflect investment and growth in specific segments. For ATUFS: subsidy released against eligible investment. For Samarth: Aadhar Data, including training and placement information.	Scheme implementation, beneficiaries, and disbursed funds. Subsidy released (Rs.in Cr), No of claims settled (Nos.). Aadhar Linkage, assessed (Pass), Placed, Geotagged Information, Social Audits, Inspections, Crosscheck.	State and Districts. State, District, Sector, Course, Implementing Partner, Training Centre, Batch, Trained, Assessed, Placed, Individual, Project Facility.	Daily, Monthly and annually. Daily, weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly, yearly.
	Textiles Committee	Statutory body conducting primary	Data on consumer preferences, market size,		

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		market research.	and the techno-economic aspects of the textiles industry.		
c. Trade and Commercial Statistics	**Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S)**	Captures export-import data for businesses engaged in international trade. Provides detailed monthly and annual data on the export and import of all textiles and apparel products, categorized by Harmonized System (HS) codes.	Detailed monthly and annual data on the export and import of all textiles and apparel products, categorized by Harmonized System (HS) codes. Export-import performance by product and country.	country, product category, and sector.	Monthly and annual. Quarterly & monthly.
	Department for Promotion of Industry and	Publishes economic indicators and analyses,	Economic indicators and analyses relevant to	National level, with limited disaggregatio	Monthly and annually.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	Internal Trade (DPIIT) - Office of Economic Adviser	some of which may include data relevant to industrial production and trade in textiles. Provides monthly and annual Wholesale Price Index (WPI) data for non-food fibres and manufactured textiles/apparel.	industrial production and trade in textiles. WPI for non-food fibres and WPI for manufactured textiles & apparel.	n by textiles type (i.e., NIC classification).	
	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) - Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)	Handles specific trade policies, export-import procedures, and may release data on export incentives and schemes relevant to textiles. Also covers Import &	Export incentives and schemes relevant to textiles. Export-import performance by product and country. FDI inflow.	country, product category, and sector. State Level.	Quarterly & monthly. Quarterly.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		Export, trade agreements. Cumulative FDI inflows across various sectors, including textiles.			
d. Retail and Market Intelligence	**National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), MoSPI**	Surveys on household consumer expenditure.	Data on the demand for clothing and textiles at the consumer level.		
	Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI)	Leading industry chamber.	Publishes regular reports, newsletters, and compendiums that cover the entire textiles value chain, including production, manufacturing, and trade statistics.		

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)	Key source of data for the apparel sector.	Data on export performance, market analysis, and trends in the global apparel trade.		
	Manmade and Technical Textiles Export Promotion Council (MATEXIL)	Focuses on the man-made fibre segment.	Provides export data and market intelligence specific to these products.		
	Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)	Specializes in cotton textiles exports.	Data on cotton textiles exports.		
	Indian Texpreneurs	Prominent industry body, especially for the spinning	Shares insights and data.		

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	Federation (ITF)	and weaving sectors in South India.			
	Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA)	Provides statistics and insights specific to the jute mill sector.	Statistics and insights specific to the jute mill sector.		
	Wazir Advisors	Private market research firm.	Publishes reports and indices that provide insights into market trends, investment opportunities, and the performance of leading textiles companies.		
	Technopak Advisors	Management consulting firm.	Offers research and advisory services for the retail and consumer		

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
			goods sectors, including textiles, covering market size, consumer behavior, and retail strategy.		
	IMARC Group	Market research company.	Provides detailed reports on the Indian textiles market, covering market size, growth, trends, and forecasts for various segments, from fibres to finished garments.		
	Gherzi	Private market research firm.	Provides reports on the Indian textiles retail market, offering		

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
			valuable data on market share, trade insights and forecasts.		
e. Financial and Economic Indicators	**Reserve Bank of India (RBI) - KLEMS database**	Provides detailed input-output data for various industries, including manufacturing. Covers activities related to the manufacturing of textiles, including spinning, weaving, and finishing of fabrics.	Can be used to analyze productivity and cost structures in the textiles sector. Capital income share in value added, Labour income share in value added, Energy cost share in gross output, Material cost share in gross output, Services cost share in gross output, Total Factor Productivity growth, value added based - Per cent,	Industry Wise.	Yearly.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
			Employment growth rate.		
	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)	Data regarding corporate insolvency resolution processes. Covers ongoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Processes (CIRPs) in the textiles and clothing sector.	May offer insights into the financial health and distress of companies in the textiles industry. Total Number of CIRPs, Percentage of CIRPs Completed, Average Duration of CIRPs.	State/District /Sector (e.g., different types of textiles like cotton, silk, etc.).	Quarterly/Annually.
f. Employment	**Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), National Statistical Office (NSO), MoSPI**	Primary official source for comprehensive employment and unemployment indicators. Collects data on employment and	Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Worker Population Ratio (WPR), and Unemployment Rate (UR). This data is disaggregated by industry (NIC Division	State, District & Sector (e.g., agriculture, manufacturing, services).	Quarterly.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		unemployment, labor force participation, and demographic characteristics of the labor force.	13 and 14) and provides estimates for both the formal and informal workforce.		
	Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), Ministry of Labour& Employment	Releases monthly payroll data, reporting on the net new subscribers who have joined the EPF scheme. The dataset shows subscriber numbers by age group demographics.	Serves as a high-frequency indicator of employment formalization and job creation in the organized sector. No. of subscribers.	National, Industry level.	Monthly.
	Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), Ministry of	Provides payroll data for the formal sector, covering employees	Can be used to track the number of insured persons and new formal jobs being		

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	Labour& Employment	with monthly wages up to ₹21,000.	created in the lower-wage brackets.		
	E-shram Portal, Ministry of Labour& Employment	National database of unorganized workers where workers self-register.	Provides aggregated data on the number of registered workers, broken down by state, age, gender, and occupation (based on the National Classification of Occupations) . This is a valuable resource for estimating the size and demographic profile of the unorganized workforce in textile-related occupations.	By state, age, gender, and occupation.	periodically

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	UDYAM Registration Portal, Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSME)	Central registration system for MSMEs in India. Enterprises declare their primary economic activity and number of employees upon registration.	Provides insights into the number of MSMEs and the scale of employment within them, segmented by industry.	Segmented by industry (using NIC codes).	periodically
g. International Sources	**Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO**	Provides comprehensive data and reports on global trade, including textiles and apparel. Offers merchandise trade data across countries.	Trade values, exports, and imports.	Country wise, product wise.	Annually.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	International Trade Centre (ITC)	Joint agency of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations (UNCTAD). Provides detailed trade statistics (Trade Map, Market Access Map) for products and countries. Trade Map provides statistics related to international trade, covering import and export values, volumes, market shares, and growth rates.	Detailed trade statistics (Trade Map, Market Access Map) for products and countries. Trade volume, market shares, and trade growth trends.	By country, product (Harmonized System codes), and regional groupings.	Monthly.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	UN Comtrade	Global database of official international trade statistics. Offers detailed statistics on global trade by product and trading partner.	Detailed data on textiles and apparel trade flows by product and partner country. These include trade flows (imports/exports), trade values, and product categories classified by Harmonized System (HS) codes.	Country wise, product wise.	Monthly.
	Textile Exchange	Publishes annual reports and data on global fibre production and consumption. The data pertains to the global textiles industry's impact on	Global fibre production and consumption, including organic cotton, recycled fibres, and other sustainable materials. Percentage of organic cotton production,	country (state-level data may be available).	Annually.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
		sustainability.	Amount of recycled fibres used in textiles production.		
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Provides agricultural statistics. The data contents production of raw materials like fibre crops, wool, and silk leads to processed products.	Data on cotton production. Production, Area, Yield, Stocks.	Country Wise.	Annually.

Category	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key Indicator(s)	Data Disaggregation	Data Frequency
	Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA), U.S. Department of Commerce	While a U.S. government body, OTEXA provides valuable data on U.S. imports of textiles and apparel by country of origin. Also covers trade balances, country-wise trade performance, and utilization of FTAs.	U.S. imports of textiles and apparel by country of origin. Textiles and apparel trade balances, Country-wise trade performance, Utilization of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs).		Annually.

Annexure-IV. b: NIC 2008 Codes and Descriptions of Economic Activities Related to Textiles Sector

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
Primary Sector	0116 Growing of fibre crops	01161	Growing of cotton
		01162	Growing of jute
		01169	Growing of other fibre crops
	0144 Raising of sheep and goats	01443	Production of raw wool
	0163 post-harvest crop activities	01632	Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing
	0149 Raising of other animals	01493	Raising of silkworms, production of silk worm cocoons
Manufacturing Sector	1311 Preparation and spinning of textiles fibres	13111	Preparation and spinning of cotton fibre including blended* cotton
		13112	Preparation and spinning of silk fibre including blended* silk
		13113	Preparation and spinning of wool, including other animal hair and blended* wool

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
			including other animal hair
		13114	Preparation and spinning of man-made fibre including blended* man-made fibre
		13119	Preparation and spinning of jute, mesta and other natural fibres including blended natural fibres n.e.c.
	1312 Weaving of textiles	13121	Weaving, manufacture of cotton and cotton mixture fabrics.
		13122	Weaving, manufacture of silk and silk mixture fabrics.
		13123	Weaving, manufacture of wool and wool mixture fabrics
		13124	Weaving, manufacturing of man-made fibre and man-made mixture fabrics.
		13129	Weaving of jute, mesta and other

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
			natural fibres including blended natural fibres n.e.c.
	1313 Finishing of textiles	13131	Finishing of cotton and blended cotton textiles.
		13132	Finishing of silk and blended silk textiles.
		13133	Finishing of wool and blended wool textiles.
		13134	Finishing of man-made and blended man-made textiles.
		13135	Finishing of jute, mesta and other vegetable textiles fabrics
		13136	Activity related to screen printing
		13139	Other activities relating to finishing of textiles n.e.c.
	1391 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	13911	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted cotton fabrics
		13912	Manufacture of knitted and

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
			crocheted woollen fabrics
		13913	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted synthetic fabrics
		13919	Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted fabrics
	1392 Manufacture of made-up textiles articles, except apparel	13921	Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings
		13922	Manufacture of crocheted made up textiles goods except apparel
		13923	Manufacture of mosquito nets
		13924	Manufacture of bedding, quilts pillows, sleeping bags etc.
		13925	Manufacture of tarpaulin
		13926	Manufacture of blankets
		13929	Manufacture of other made-up textiles

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
			articles, except apparel n.e.c.
	1393 Manufacture of carpets and rugs	13931	Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings made of cotton
		13932	Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings made of wool
		13933	Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings made of silk
		13934	Manufacture of carpets made of synthetic materials
		13935	Manufacture of carpets, and other floor coverings made of jute, mesta and coir
		13939	Manufacture of other floor coverings n.e.c.
	1394 Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting	13941	Manufacture of thread, including thread ball making

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
		13942	Manufacture of cordage or rope made of jute
		13943	Manufacture of cordage or rope made of coir
		13944	Manufacture of rope and cordage made of synthetic material
		13945	Manufacture of knotted netting of twine, cordage or rope (other than mosquito net)
		13946	Manufacture of tapes, newar and wicks
		13949	Manufacture of other cordage or rope n.e.c.
	1399 Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.	13991	Embroidery work and making of laces and fringes
		13992	Zari work and other ornamental trimmings
		13993	Manufacture of linolium and similar products

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
		13994	Manufacture of gas mantles
		13995	Manufacture of made-up canvas goods such tents, sails etc.
		13996	Manufacture of wadding of textiles materials and articles of wadding such as sanitary napkins and tampoons
		13997	Manufacture of metallised yarn or gimped yarn, rubber thread or cord covered with textiles material, textiles yarn or strip impregnated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastic
		13998	Manufacture of waterproof textiles excluding tarpulin
		13999	Manufacture of other textiles/textiles products n.e.c.
	1410 Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	14101	Manufacture of all types of textiles garments and clothing accessories

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
		14102	Manufacture of raincoats of waterproof textiles fabrics or plastic sheetings
		14103	Manufacture of hats, caps and other clothing accessories such as gloves, belts, ties, cravats, hairnets etc.
		14104	Manufacture of wearing apparel made of leather and substitutes of leather
		14105	Custom tailoring
		14109	Manufacture of wearing apparel n.e.c
	1420 Manufacture of articles of fur	14201	Manufacture of wearing apparel and clothing accessories made of fur
		14202	Manufacture of fur and skin rugs and other similar articles
		14209	Manufacture of other fur products n.e.c.
		14301	Manufacture of knitted or crocheted wearing apparel and

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
	1430 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel		other made-up articles directly into shape (pullovers, cardigans, jerseys, waistcoats and similar articles)
		14309	Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel including hosiery
	1811 Printing	18115	Printing directly onto textiles, flexographic plastic, glass, metal, wood and ceramics
	2029 Manufacture of other chemical products n.e.c.	20297	Manufacture of chemical products or preparations of a kind used in the textiles, paper, leather and like industries
	2030 Manufacture of man-made fibres	20301	Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament tow
		20302	Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament staple fibre not textured
		20303	Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament yarn, tenacity yarn whether or not

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
			textured including high tenacity yarn
		20304	Manufacture of synthetic or artificial mono-filament or strip
	2310 manufacture of glass and glass products	23102	Manufacture of glass fibre (including glass-wool) and yarn of glass fibre; nonwoven glass fabrics, mats, boards and similar non-woven products
	2826 Manufacture of machinery for textile, apparel and leather production	28261	Manufacture of machinery for preparation of textiles fibres, spinning machines, machines for preparing textiles yarns, weaving machines (looms), including hand looms, knitting machines
		28262	Manufacture of textiles printing machinery
		28263	Manufacture of machinery for washing, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, finishing coating or impregnating textiles

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
			fabrics, machines for reeling, unreeling, folding, cutting or pinking textiles fabrics, and similar machinery for fabric processing
		28264	Manufacture of ironing machines, commercial washing and drying machines dry-cleaning machines and other laundry machinery
		28265	Manufacture of sewing machines, sewing machine heads and sewing machine needles (whether or not for household use)
		28269	Manufacture of other machinery for textiles, apparel and leather production n.e.c
	3312 Repair of machinery	33127	Repair and maintenance of textiles apparel, leather production machinery and papermaking machinery

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
Trade	4641 Wholesale of textiles, clothing and footwear	46411	Wholesale of textiles, fabrics, yarn, household linen, articles of clothing, floor coverings and tapestry, sports clothes
		46412	Wholesale of umbrella and clothing accessories
		46419	Wholesale of other clothing items n.e.c.
	4659 Wholesale of other machinery and equipment	46595	Wholesale of machinery and equipment for the textile, wood and metal industries etc.
	4669 Wholesale of waste and scrap and other products n.e.c.	46695	Wholesale of textiles fibres etc.
	4751 Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	47510	Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores
	4753 Retail sale of carpets, rugs, wall and floor coverings in specialized stores	47531	Retail sale of carpets, rugs, curtains and net curtains
	4771 Retail sale of clothing, footwear	47711	Retail sale of readymade garments, hosiery goods, other articles

Sector	NIC4 digit code and description	NIC5 digit	NIC5 digit description
	and leather articles in specialized stores		of clothing and clothing accessories such as gloves, ties, braces etc.
		47712	Retail sale of articles of fur and artificial fur
		47713	Retail sale of footwear
		47714	Retail sale of leather goods and travel accessories of leather and leather substitutes
	4782 Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear	47820	Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing and footwear
Service Sector	7410 Specialized design activities	74101	Fashion design related to textiles, wearing apparel, shoes, jewellery, furniture and other fashion goods as well as other personal or household goods
	7729 Renting and leasing of other personal and household goods n.e.c.	77294	Renting of textiles, wearing apparel, footwear, sleeping bag, rucksack, household goods

Annexure-IV. c: Inputs on Economic Classification for Textiles Sector

1. Inputs from O/o DC (Handlooms)

Proposals/suggestion for revision of the NIC by MoSPI for Handlooms by this office based on Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019-20 are as under:

NIC4 digit code and description: (1312 Weaving of Textiles)

For Handloom: Mill made Yarns in hank form are used (Natural Yarns/Blends of natural Yarns/Man-Made Yarns). Pre-loom, on loom and post loom activities for handloom fabrics are as under:

Pre-loom activities like Winding, warping, dyeing, tyeing and dyeing, sizing, loom setting and manual card punching.

1312 Weaving of textiles	13121	Weaving, manufacture of cotton and cotton mixture fabrics.
	13122	Weaving, manufacture of silk and silk mixture fabrics.
	13123	Weaving, manufacture of wool and wool mixture fabrics
	13124	Weaving, manufacturing of man-made fibre and man-made mixture fabrics.
	13129	Weaving of jute, mesta and other natural fibres including blended natural fibres n.e.c.

On loom activity weaving at handlooms:

Suggestion:
For each of the 5-digit NIC codes mentioned above (i.e., 13121, 13122, 13123, 13124, 13129), sub-categories **A** and **B** may be created to separately represent **Handloom** and **Powerloom**, respectively.

2. Inputs from Silk Division

1. Under NIC 4-digit code 0149 “Raising of other animals”, an additional 5-digit code can be created for “**Production of silkworm seed**”

Reason: Silkworm seed is the raw material for the production of silkworm cocoon and Silkworm seed production is an industrial activity.

2. The description for NIC 5-digit code 13132 may be changed as "**Dyeing** and finishing of silk and blended silk textiles".

Reason: In silk industry, dyeing and finishing operations are carried out separately for silk yarn/fabric

3. The description for NIC 5-digit code 13933 may be changed as "Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings made of silk **and silk blends**"

Reason: Silk blends are also used for manufacturing carpets

4. In the description for NIC 5-digit code 28263, the word "unreeling" may be changed as "winding"

Reason: Winding is more appropriated word.

3. Inputs for Wool Section

1. Primary sector- Production of raw wool- 01443-For the production of raw wool, it may be further classified into apparel grade, carpet grade and coarse grade wool through 6-digit code like 014434 for apparel grade wool etc.

2. Spinning and weaving and finishing of textiles- Further digit code may be introduced for pure wool articles and blended articles

3. 1393-Manufacture of carpet and rugs- It may be further classified into handmade, and machine made with pure wool carpet and blended carpet

4. 14301- Further classified into pure wool and blended

5. Under the trade -whole/ retail sale of woollen textiles- wholesale and retail sales may be further classified into pure wool and blended wool items of different kinds like carpets, fabrics, knitted items, garments etc.

Item wise and pure wool/blended Specific code under wool sector will provide a clear picture of the trend of production, and sale.

4. Inputs from O/o DC (Handicrafts)

It is requested to include a new group in division 13 which includes 9 Classes for **(NIC4 digit code)** & 36 sub-classes **(NIC5 digit code)** under (Section C) for revision of National Industrial Classification specific to the manufacturing of Handicraft products as per proforma provided.

Proposed new National Industrial Classification for handicrafts sector:

Sector (Group)	NIC4 digit code and description (Class)	NIC5 digit (Sub class)	Description
Manufacturing Sector of Handicraft products	Textiles based Craft Category:		Enterprises involved in Embroidery craft
			Enterprises involved in Hand Block Printing
			Enterprises involved in Carpet, Rugs & Durries
			Enterprises involved in Other Textiles based Craft
	Metal Craft Category:		Enterprises involved in silver metal
			Enterprises involved in Gold Metal
			Enterprises involved in Bronze Metal
			Enterprises involved in Brass Metal
			Enterprises involved in Iron Metal
			Enterprises involved in Copper Metal

Sector (Group)	NIC4 digit code and description (Class)	NIC5 digit (Sub class)	Description
			Enterprises involved in Other Metal Crafts
	Stone craft category:		Enterprises involved in Stone (Carving)
			Enterprises involved in Stone (Inlay)
			Enterprises involved in Stone (Others)
	Wood craft category:		Enterprises involved in Stone (Carving)
			Enterprises involved in Stone (Inlay)
			Enterprises involved in Stone (Others)
			Enterprises involved in Stone (Carving)
			Enterprises involved in Stone (Inlay)
			Enterprises involved in Leather (Footwear)

Sector (Group)	NIC4 digit code and description (Class)	NIC5 digit (Sub class)	Description
	Leather craft category:		Enterprises involved in Leather (Other articles)
	Natural fibre & grass work category:		Enterprises involved in Natural Fibre
			Enterprises involved in Cane & Bamboo
			Enterprises involved in Grass Work
			Enterprises involved in Leaf, Reed & Rattan
	Mud based craft category:		Enterprises involved in Terracotta & Pottery works
			Enterprises involved in Other Mud Based Crafts
	Paper craft category:		Enterprises involved in Paper Crafts
	Miscellaneous craft category:		Enterprises involved in Leather (Footwear)
			Enterprises involved in Leather (Other articles)

Sector (Group)	NIC4 digit code and description (Class)	NIC5 digit (Sub class)	Description
			Enterprises involved in Leather (Footwear)
			Enterprises involved in Leather (Other articles)
			Enterprises involved in Leather (Footwear)
			Enterprises involved in Leather (Other articles)
			Enterprises involved in Leather (Footwear)
			Enterprises involved in Leather (Other articles)

5. Inputs from O/o Textile Commissioner

S. No.	As per ISIC 4	NIC Codes	As per ISIC 5
1	Preparation and spinning of textiles fibres	**1311**	Preparation and spinning of textiles fibres
2	Weaving of textiles	**1312**	Weaving of textiles
3	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	**1391**	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
4	Manufacture of man-made fibres	**2030**	Manufacture of man-made fibres
5	Finishing of textiles	**1313**	Finishing of textiles
6	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting	**1394**	Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting
7	Post-harvest crop activities	**163**	Post-harvest crop activities
8	Manufacture of made-up textiles articles, except apparel	**1392**	Manufacture of made-up textiles articles, except apparel
9	Manufacture of carpets and rugs	**1393**	Manufacture of carpets and rugs
10	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.	**1399**	Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.
11	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	**1410**	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
12	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	**1430**	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel

Annexure-IV. d: Responses from Different States

Current Data Systems across the States

1. Variability in Data Availability and Collection Methods:

- **Uneven Availability of Structured Data:** There's a near even split among states regarding the availability of structured data on textiles and apparel production, employment, and sectoral activities.
    - **Available (8 states):** Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam
    - **Not available (7 states):** Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, J&K.
- **Dominance of Manual Data Collection:** Manual methods are the most prevalent for data collection, indicating a lack of widespread digital infrastructure.
    - **Manual (9 states):** Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nādu, Tripura.
    - **Digital (1 state):** Gujarat stands out as the only state explicitly reporting digital data collection.
    - **Mixed/Hybrid (5 states):** Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, J&K, Assam utilize a combination of methods.
- **Prevalence of Ad hoc Data Collection Frequency:** Data collection is largely irregular and on an "ad hoc" basis across most states.
    - **Ad hoc (11 states):** Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nādu, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Assam
    - **Monthly (4 states):** Goa, Kerala, Tripura, J&K have more consistent monthly reporting.

2. Limited Data Validation and Quality Control Mechanisms:

- **Majority of States Lack Validation Mechanisms:** A significant majority of states report having no mechanisms in place for data validation and quality control.
    - **No (11 states):** This highlights a critical gap in data reliability.

- **Yes (4 states):** Only 4 states (UP, Kerala, Bihar and TN) have described specific validation processes being carried out by the respective states.

3. Limited Data Sharing but Openness to Centralized Integration:

- **Limited Data Sharing with Central Government:** Most states currently do not share textiles data with Central Government agencies, Ministries, or National Databases.
    - **No (9 states):** Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, Gujarat & J&K.
    - **Yes (6 states):** Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Assam.
- **High Willingness for Centralized Integration:** Despite limited current sharing, there is strong willingness among a majority of states to explore integration with a centralized national data system.
    - **Yes (12 states):** Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Assam.
    - **Need more information (3 states):** Bihar, Goa, J&K indicate they require further details before committing.

Annexure-IV. e: Details of Databases as per Different Sources

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
Coverage of Units	Self-registration by MSME Units	Unit having 20 or more workers + workers earning upto ₹15,000/month	Unit having 10 or more workers + workers earning upto ₹21,000/month	Factories registered under Sec 2(i) & 2(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948	Unincorporated establishments	Annual return details MGT 7 - All corporations except One Person Companies (OPCs) and Small Companies MGT 7A - One Person Companies (OPCs) and Small Companies	Monthly return with the summarized details of sales, purchases, sales
Identifier	Aadhaar	Aadhaar	Insurance No	Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	UDYAM Registration Number	GLN	Aadhaar
	PAN	PAN	PAN/Voter etc	Schedule Despatch (DSL) No.	GSTIN	PAN	PAN

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
	Unit Name	UAN	Employer code	Unit Name		Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	GSTIN
	Mobile	Passport number		Telephone Number	Mobile	Mobile	CIN/Foreign Company Registration Number
	Email			Email	Email	Email	Mobile
	Bank Account Number	Bank Account Number	Bank Account Number				Email
							Bank Account Number
							Limited Liability Partnership Identification Number/Foreign Limited Liability

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
							Partnership Identification Number
							Importer/Exporter Code Number
							Registration number under Shops and Establishment Act
							Registration number under Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act
							Registration number under Value Added Tax Central Sales

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
							Tax Registration Number Entry Tax Registration Number Entertainment Tax Registration Number Hotel and Luxury Tax Registration Number Central Excise Registration Number Service Tax Registration Number
Location	State			State	State		State
	District			District	District		District
	Urban/Rural			Urban/Rural	Urban/Rural		Urban/Rural

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
	Block			Block	Block		Block
	Address			Address	Address	Registered office address	Address
	PIN		PIN	PIN	Location (within HH or outside HHs)		PIN
Industry	NIC (5 digits)			NIC (5 digits)	NIC (5 digits)	NIC 2008	8 digits of HSN code
	Status(registration/operational)			Item (NPCMS)	Item code (3)		
	Ownership, social & gender			Status (type, operational, R&D)	**Enterprise Type:-**1)Hired Worker Establishment (HWE), 2) Own Account Establishment (OAE)	Business Activity Code	

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
				Ownership, social & gender	Ownership, education, social & gender		
				Fixed assets, working capital & loan,	type of registration of the establishment		
				Use of ICT	Nature of problems faced by establishment		
				Energy conservation measures,			
Employment	Male, Female & Others	Male, Female	Male, Female	Gender-wise direct employment, contractual, family members, bonus, welfare expenses, etc.	male/female/ transgender working owner formal hired worker informal hired		

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
					worker unpaid family member other workers (including helper/ apprentice/ intern,etc.) person working voluntarily without remuneration persons employed through contractors Wages		
Input expenses	Investment, WDV			Expenses (repair & maintenance, operating etc.)	total input		Inter-state and Intra-state supplies
				Item-wise consumption for production, unit of items, quantity,	manufacturing, non-captive power generation and transmission		

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
				rate per unit & cost of items	activities trading activity, transportation, travel agency and tour operator activities warehousing and support activities for transportation postal and courier activities accommodation and food service activities information and communication activities financial activities real estate, rental and leasing activities		

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
					business and professional service activities educational activities human health, social work and veterinary activities		
Production/Receipt	Turnover			Receipt (manufacturing, non-manufacturing, interest etc.)	manufacturing, non-captive power generation and transmission activities	Turnover, Balance sheets, profit and loss statements	Turnover
				Item-wise Product & by-products manufactured - unit, quantity, quantity sold, per unit rate, ex-factory cost	trading activity, transportation, travel agency and tour operator activities warehousing and support activities for transportation		

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
					postal and courier activities accommodation and food service activities information and communication activities financial activities real estate, rental and leasing activities business and professional service activities educational activities human health, social work and veterinary activities		

Particulars	Udyam	EPFO	ESIC	ASI	ASUSE	MCA (form 7 & 7A)	GST (form 12 & 3)
Consumption					inventories on the last date of the reference period loan outstanding as on last date of the reference period amount of loan advanced by financial establishment (excluding stockbroker/ sub-broker)		
Export	Export turnover			Unit wise export percent	trading activity		
Import				Item-wise consumption - unit of items, quantity, rate per unit & purchase value			inwards supplies (including import services)

Annexure-IV. f: Stakeholder Dataset Template

i. Udyam Dataset template

Field Name	Description
Aadhaar Number	12-digitAadhaarnumberoftheapplicant(proprietor/partner/director).
Name of Entrepreneur	Name as per Aadhaar of the applicant.
Mobile Number	Mobile number linked with Aadhaar.
Email ID	Valid email address for communication.
Social Category	General/SC/ST/OBC.
Gender	Male/Female/Other.
Name of Enterprise	Name of the business entity.
Type of Organisation	Proprietorship/Partnership/LLP/PrivateLimited/PublicLimited/Others.
PAN Number	Permanent Account Number of the business or individual.
Location of Plant/Unit	Address of the business unit.
Official Address	Registered office address.
Date of Commencement	Date when the business started operations.
Major Activity	Manufacturing/Services.
National Industry Classification (NIC)Code	Appropriate NIC code(s) for business activities.
Number of Employees	Total number of people employed.

Field Name	Description
Investment in Plant & Machinery/ Equipment	Amount invested in assets.
Annual Turnover	Total turnover of the business.
GSTIN	GST Identification Number, if applicable.
District Industry Centre (DIC)	Selection of the relevant DIC.

ii. GSTN Dataset Template

Real time data tracking	Maintaining the list of Supplier	For Unique Id to link with multiple data source and remove the Multiplier effect	Product movement tracking and analysing the competitiveness of the location	Product movement tracking and analysing the competitiveness of the location	Maintaining the list of Buyer	For Unique Id to link with multiple data source and remove the Multiplier effect	Product movement tracking and analysing the competitiveness of the location	Product movement tracking and analysing the competitiveness of the location	Mapping the product unique Id	Product Description	For cost benefit assessment	Volume Transaction to understand the competitiveness at Pin code, district and State level	Physical appearance of the product
Date	**Source Company**	**Source Company GST Num**	**Source Pin code**	**Source State**	**Destination Company**	**Destination Company GST Num**	**Destination Pin code**	**Destination State**	**HS Code**	**Description of Goods/ Products**	**Rate of the per Product**	**Quantity of the product**	**Volume unit**
01-01-2020	Aadhavan	29ABCDU6983A1A2	600002	Tamil Nadu	Dolphin	44BCDET6349A2 B1	380001	Gujarat	520100	Cotton	3500	2311.0	Tons
02-01-2020	Aadesh	30ABCDU9551A1A3	384325	Gujarat	Dolphin	44BCDET6349A2 B1	380001	Gujarat	520710	Cotton Yarn	5040	1401.7	Tons
03-01-2020	Dolphin	44BCDET6349A2B1	380001	Gujarat	Mold	23BCDEF1234B2 Z3	440021	Maharashtra	320300	Natural Indigo Dyeing	7600	1059.7	Tons

iii. Industry Dataset Template

Industry Name: **Financial Year:**	
Latitude	
Longitude	
Category of Unit	
NIC Code	
HS Code	
Product Description	
Production per month (in Volume)	
List of Raw Material	
Raw Material Purchased from	
Distribution Location of finished product	
Import Products	
Import Value/year	
Import Volume/year	
Import Destination	
Major Seller	
Export Product	
Export Value/ year	
Export Volume/year	
Export Destination	
Major Buyes	
Employment	
Turnover in Cr	
Availability of R&D Facility	

Annexure-IV.g: Expected Support from Stakeholders

a) GSTN(GoodsandServicesTaxNetwork)

1. Providereal-timetransactionaldatarelatedtoe-waybillwhichcontains:

Date	Destination Pincode
Source Company	Destination State
Source CompanyGST No.	HS Code
Source Pincode	Description of Goods/ Products
Source State	Rate of the per Product
Destination Company	Quantity of the product
Destination Company GST No	Volume unit

2. Ensure data is mapped to HS Codes for product-level classification.
3. Data should be made available via API in a structured format as per **Annexure-IV.f.(ii)**
4. This enables near real-time tracking of production, consumption, and domestic trade. This supports automated, non-intrusive data collection.

b) **BISAG** (Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications and Geoinformatics)

1. ItprovidesGISinfrastructureanddataintegrationsupportunderthePMGatiShakti platformtofacilitatespatialmappingoftextileunitsandlogisticsinfrastructure(like industries, transport hubs, power, water, etc.).
2. MoT may request BISAG to host a dedicated textiles industry data (as per **Annexure IV.f (iii)**) layer on the platform.
3. Thissupportsgeospatialalignmentofpolicyandinfrastructureandenablescross-ministerialdatalayerconvergenceforsectoralplanningandenablevisualanalytics and planning tools for Ministry of Textiles.

c) **Ministry of MSME (MoMSME)**(Udyam Registration Platform)

1. MoTmayrequestMoMSMEtoshareUdyamregistrationdataoftextileunitswith relevant details like:
   - Unit location(for mapping)
   - Sectoral classification
   - Turnover, Investment and employment size
2. Data should be shared in structuredformat as per **Annexure-IV.f(i),**which allows easy integration with PM Gati Shakti.

G.C.Manna

(Dr. G.C.Manna)
In-charge Sub-Group C



Report on ‘Evaluate the Status Quo’

SUB-GROUP D

Annexure V

Sub-Group D
Report on 'Evaluate the Status Quo'

1.0 Introduction:

Statistics plays a crucial role in informed policy decisions on the manufacturing and trade of the Textiles and Apparel (T&A) sector in India. It enables evidence-based strategies for sustainable growth and competitiveness, in addition to measuring the performance of the key indicators across the value chain. They provide insights into the market trend, production efficiency, resource allocation, and guide key policy interventions relating to investment, modernisation, and adoption of new technology and trade. It also helps in undertaking demand forecasting, monitoring demand and supply, and key trends in fashion, as well as ensuring optimal allocation of resources.

The value chain of the T&A sector is complex due to the presence of different sub-sectors/segments like spinning, weaving, knitting, processing & Dyeing, garmenting & made-ups, Technical Textiles, besides traditional sectors like handloom & Handicrafts. The importance of the statistics and a robust mechanism for the analyses grows manifold times.

With a view to assess the existing mechanism of the statistical system under the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India on data collection, analyses and information dissemination among the policy makers and other key stakeholders and suggest measures to further strengthen the mechanism, a Task Force for "Strengthening Statistical System of the Textiles Sector" is constituted under the **Chairmanship of Shri P K Gera, IAS(Retd.), former Managing Director, GACI, Vadodara, Govt. of Gujarat** with other eminent members having expertise from relevant fields:

The Task Force is also supported by Sub-Groups constituted with a purpose to "Evaluate the Status Quo' of the present statistical system. One of the Sub-groups is constituted under the **leadership of Dr M. Beena, Development Commissioner (Handloom) and Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, and Member of the Task Force** with the following objectives:

a. Review current statistical landscape of the textiles sector, including ongoing surveys, datasets, data formats, sources (official and non-official), and reporting mechanisms.

b. Identify redundancies, inconsistencies, and data gaps across the Textiles Value Chain (TVC) i.e. raw material production, processing, manufacturing, marketing, and trade.

It also includes examining the key issues like lack of integrated database and non-availability of data on installed capacities, production, prices, employment etc, and category-specific information on value chain viz. fibre, filament, yarn, woven fabric, knit fabric, processing, technical textiles, garmenting and unorganized industry data.

Based on the comments and feedback submitted by the respective divisions/organizations like (Cotton, Silk, Wool, Jute, O/o DCHC, O/o Textile Commissioner, Trade Division, NTTM etc) of

the Ministry of Textiles, the Sub-Group has analysed different aspects of the ToR and prepared a detailed analysis along with the measures needed to be taken to strengthen the present statistical eco-system as elaborated below:

2.0 Overview of the Sector & Existing Mechanism:

The organisation-wise sector views and the existing mechanism of the statistical ecosystem is as follows:

2.1 O/o Development Commissioner for Handlooms:

2.1.1 Overview of Handloom Sector:

The Handloom Sector is one of the largest unorganized economic activities, and it constitutes an integral part of the rural and semi-rural livelihood. Handloom weaving constitutes one of the most vibrant aspects of the Indian cultural heritage. The sector has the advantage of being less capital-intensive, requiring minimal use of power, eco-friendly, and flexibility of small production, openness to innovations, and adaptability to market requirements. It is a natural productive asset and a tradition at the cottage level, which has sustained and grown by the transfer of skills from one generation to the other.

The sector is an important source of rural and semi-rural livelihood, engaging over 35 lakh persons. Of these, almost 25 lakhs are female weavers and allied workers (Census Report 2019-20). Thus, the sector is an important source of economic empowerment for women. More than 18 lakh handloom workers are in North North-Eastern States. Around 19 lakh households are into commercial production and the rest produce for their own consumption.

2.1.2 About O/o Development Commissioner for Handlooms:

Development Commissioner for Handlooms was set up as an attached office on 20th November 1975, under the Ministry of Commerce, which at present it is functioning under the Ministry of Textiles. This office implements two schemes, namely National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS), for overall development and promotion of the handloom sector across the country with the support of 29 Weavers Service Centres& 2 Extension Centres, 6 Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) and CPSE, i.e., National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd.

2.1.3 Existing Data System in the O/o Development Commissioner (Handlooms):

Most data sets pertaining to the handloom sector are managed by Govt bodies such as O/o the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, State Handloom Departments, Weavers' Cooperatives, etc. These systems aim to collect and manage data on Weaver registration, Loom inventory, Yarn procurement & distribution, Production & sales, Govt. scheme beneficiaries (MUDRA loans, insurance, subsidies).

The O/o. DC (Handlooms) keeps various data on handloom sectors pertaining to different interventions under the National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS), which is basically provided by concerned divisions and sections. Data is maintained monthly basis or as desired. Moreover, data is provided on the

HMOT dashboard on a quarterly basis for the 5 KPIs i.e., Mudra Loan beneficiaries & loan disbursed, Hathkargha Samavandhan Shayata (HSS), Skill & Marketing beneficiaries.

2.1.4 Sectoral data

The O/o. Development Commissioner (Handlooms) maintains a variety of **sectoral data** as detailed below:

a. Handloom census is an important activity from the point of view of resource planning, resource allocation and its actual dissemination to the masses. As Handloom sector has the potential to generate sustainable livelihood for a large population, it needs reliable data to assess the requirements of our weavers and to understand the impact of policies on the sector. Ministry of Textiles has conducted four handloom censuses. First handloom census was conducted in 1987-88, second handloom census in 1995-96, third handloom census in 2009-10 & fourth handloom census in 2019-20.

As per the **4thHandloom Census**, there are a total 35.22 lakh weavers (26.74 lakh weavers & 8.48 lakh allied workers). The demographic profile of weavers is given below:

Percentage of Workers as per Gender	
Female	72.3%
Male	27.7%
Percentage of Workers as per Social Groups	
SC	14.3%
ST	19.1%
OBC	33.6%
OTHERS	33%
Percentage of Workers as per Engagement	
Full Time	50.8%
Male	49.2%

The important data types covered under the 4th Census is placed at **Annexure-V. b. Limitations with Handloom Census 2019–20:**

- The data basis starts in nature and reflects the situation of the survey period only.
- No dynamic mechanism to update records as people migrate, exit, or join the workforce.
- Despite all our efforts made during the handloom census and validation/confirmation of handloom data from respective State Governments/UTs, some of the handloom weavers and allied workers are always left out in the process.
- Edition/modification of existing data like spelling mistakes, updating of mobile number, address etc. are not carried out.

b. E-pehchan card:

- In view of the above, a dynamic portal for **E-pehchan** card has been launched on 28th January 2025 for inclusion of the left out and new weavers and allied workers, as well

as for editing the existing details of handloom workers/weavers of 4th handloom census. E-pehchan card of the weavers/workers could be downloaded, once it is approved, through the portal. The data fields in r/o e-pehchan cards are placed at **Annexure V. c.**

2.2 Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

2.2.1 Overview of Handicrafts Sector:

India's handicrafts sector represents a living heritage of artisanal knowledge, cultural diversity, and economic resilience. With approximately 30 lakh artisans engaged across 72 broad craft categories and 313 GI-tagged products (221 handicrafts, 92 handlooms), the sector forms a critical part of the broader textiles value chain. However, the availability, quality, and integration of statistical data remain a significant challenge, particularly across the key stages of raw material procurement, production, marketing, and trade. In light of this, a comprehensive evaluation of the current statistical landscape is essential to inform data-driven policy and operational interventions.

2.2.2 About Development Commissioner (Handicrafts):

The O/o. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is the Nodal Agency of Govt. of India for the development of crafts &artisan-based activities. It assists in the development, marketing, and export of handicrafts by providing both technical & financial support, including in the form of climatic interventions implemented through its field offices.

2.2.3 Existing Data System in the O/o. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

- O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) maintains programmatic and scheme-level data under National Handicrafts Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS).
- Data includes details of artisans trained, infrastructure created (CFCs, Emporia, Urban Haats), participation in marketing events, toolkits distributed, SHGs formed, and Pehchan cards issued.
- Export-related data regarding handicrafts is extracted through DGCI&S broadly clubbed in HS codes.
- Other available datasets - 6th Economic Census.

Data Formats & Reporting Mechanisms

- Predominantly manual compilation of data at the field level; semi-digitized at the regional level.

2.3 Office of the Textile Commissioner

2.3.1 Overview of the Textiles sector

The Indian textiles industry is a major contributor to the national economy, encompassing a wide range of activities from raw material production to finished goods, with the powerloom sector playing a crucial role in fabric production and exports. The textiles industry is a vital part of the Indian economy, contributing significantly to GDP, industrial production, and exports. It is a major employment provider, particularly in rural areas, and across the entire value chain.

2.3.2 About O/o the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles

The Textile Commissioner's Office in Mumbai was initially established in 1943 to oversee textiles supply during World War II. After World War II, the office was tasked with regulating the prices and distribution of certain cloth types for civilian consumption. The Textile Commissioner's Office now plays a crucial role in advising the Government on various aspects of the textiles industry, including promotion, research, and standard setting. The office has 9 regional offices and 15 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) across the country to support the textiles industry. The Textile Commissioner's Office is the principal source agency and custodian of vital textiles statistics, which are extensively used by various Government Organizations and Industry. These statistics provide crucial inputs into policy making and help in formulating policies and interventions that are best suited to the needs of the Textiles Industry. The data is essential for assessing the contribution of units involved in Textiles manufacturing and trading to important indicators of economic vitality such as GDP, employment, private investment etc. The office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes on Technical Textiles, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), and Group Powerloom Schemes.

2.3.3 Existing Data System in the O/o Textile Commissioner

MoT vide notification S.O.3534(E) dated 24th November,2016 designated the Textile Commissioner as the Statistics Officer for the textiles sector under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008. The Textile Commissioner issued Notification S.O. 1529(E)/1/CSR/SO.3534(E) on 26th April 2017, which mandated submission of Annual and Monthly Statistical Returns by all textiles units registered under the Factories Act, 1948, and cotton traders.

For collecting the data, a system i.e., Textile Statistical Return System (TSRS) i.e., an online platform for registration of units and submission of statistical returns, was launched on 01-10-2017 and made mandatory w.e.f. 01-04-2018.

Primary objective of developing TSRS: Ease of doing business in facilitating units to file returns, Timely flow of data, thereby creating a digital repository of vital textiles statistics, which would result in evidence-based policy making.

2.3.4 O/o The Textile Commissioner maintains a variety of sectoral data as detailed below:

a. All India Textile & Garment Industry Survey 2012 is an important survey to provide a data-driven foundation for policymaking, investment planning, and sectoral reforms in one of

India's most employment-intensive and export-oriented industries. The findings of this study will provide policy inputs to the Ministry of Textiles for framing the overall textiles policy and targets for the Twelfth Plan Period. The details based on the All-India Textile & Garment Industry Survey are as under:

(Production in No. of Pieces)

All India			
SSI Units		**Non – SSI Units**	
Woven RMG	**Knitted RMG**	**Woven RMG**	**Knitted RMG**
3752668638	2076302501	2170077811	466830828

b. Baseline Survey of Powerloom Industry 2014 was conducted to prepare a comprehensive database of the powerloom sector. This involved collecting baseline data on the installed and working capacity of powerlooms, type of looms, technology being used, age of the machine, and manpower details of units in this industry within the country. As per the **Baseline Survey of Powerloom Industry**, glance of the Powerloom Industry is given below:

State	Units	Total Looms	Total Employment	Shuttles looms
Uttar Pradesh	59038	190874	577748	2690
Rajasthan	945	22980	54456	16434
Haryana	1600	25510	42533	1128
Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir	1162	14511	25025	1251
Madhya Pradesh	8344	39979	166147	1063
NORTHZONETOTAL	**71089**	**293854**	**865909**	**22566**
Gujarat	34966	524102	663068	34331
Maharashtra	149613	948891	1554938	35429

State	Units	Total Looms	Total Employment	Shuttles looms
Chhattisgarh	49	166	324	NA
WESTZONETOTAL	**184628**	**1473159**	**2218330**	**69760**
Odisha	824	1793	3792	NA
West Bengal	3509	12690	20141	25
Bihar	3839	20511	42770	12
Assam	30	464	868	NA
EASTZONETOTAL	**8202**	**35458**	**67571**	**37**
Tamil Nadu	89449	562513	1018961	8794
Andhra Pradesh	12635	48176	83850	1435
Karnataka	18566	68795	153045	199
Kerala	1027	4463	7865	350
SOUTHZONETOTAL	**121677**	**683947**	**1263721**	**10778**
ALLINDIA	**385596**	**2486418**	**4418240**	**103141**

***Please note this is a decentralised sector looms only, it does not include the composite mills sector.**

O/o. the Textile Commissioner is the **source agency for 7 items** in the **existing series of IIP** with base year 2011-12. The seven items are

Cotton Yarn	Polyester Spun Yarn	Rayon/viscose Blended Yarn	Other blended spun yarn
Acrylic Yarn	Man Made Artificial Fibres	Texturised Man Made Filament Yarn	

O/o. the Textile Commissioner maintains the estimated data of Fibre, Yarn & Fabrics in respect of installed capacity, production, consumption, Export & Import data of whole textiles items.

O/o the Textile Commissioner Maintain Cotton yarn (Cone Combed, Hosiery Combed) price reports region-wise count-wise & monitor its movement.

Maintain Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of Textiles& Apparel items based on the monthly & annual WPI data published by Office of Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Maintain Consumer Price Index (CPI) of Textiles& Apparel items based on the monthly CPI data published by the Ministry of Statistics &Programme Implementation. Also, maintain CPI data of Apparel in United States based on the monthly CPI data published by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Prepares an internal statistical note on the Textiles& Apparel industry.

2.4 Samarth

2.4.1 Overview of Samarth Scheme

Samarth is a demand-driven and placement-oriented umbrella skilling program of the Ministry of Textiles. The scheme was formulated under the broad skilling policy framework adopted by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship.

Samarth aims to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textiles and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding spinning and weaving. The training programme and course curriculum have been rationalized keeping in view the technological and market demand of the domestic and international economies. In addition to the entry-level skilling, a special provision for upskilling/ re-skilling programme has also been operationalized under the scheme towards improving the productivity of the existing workers in the Apparel & Garmenting segments. Samarth also caters to the upskilling/ re-skilling requirement of the traditional textiles sector, such as handloom, handicraft, silk, and jute.

The scheme is implemented through Implementing Partners (IPs) comprising Textiles Industry/Industry Associations, Central/State government agencies, and Sectoral Organizations of the Ministry of Textiles like DC/Handloom, DC/Handicrafts, Central Wool Development Board, and Central Silk Board.

2.4.2 About Samarth

Samarth (Scheme For Capacity Building In Textiles Sector) is a flagship skill development scheme implemented by Ministry of Textiles to provide demand-driven, placement oriented skilling programme to incentivize the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized textiles and related sectors to promote skilling and skill up-gradation in the traditional sectors through respective sectoral divisions/organizations of Ministry of Textiles; and to provide livelihood to all sections of the society across the country.

2.4.3 Existing Data System in Samarth Scheme

The Samarth Scheme maintains a unified beneficiary record through an integrated data ecosystem comprising multiple interoperable sources. Central to this architecture is the Samarth Portal, a secure web-based registration and beneficiary-management platform that records demographic profiles, course enrolments, and both training and placement statuses. Accredited training partners interface directly with the Portal's Management Information System (MIS), submitting instantaneous updates on participant enrolment, attendance, and assessment outcomes.

At the field level, data capture is enabled predominantly via mobile-first applications on Android devices. Designated facilitators utilize these applications to register beneficiaries with photo-verified credentials, record geo-tagged attendance logs, and capture on-site assessment scores, ensuring data accuracy even in remote or rural settings. To accommodate high-volume data submissions, partners may also employ standardized web forms or bulk-upload templates. A comprehensive suite of automated validation routines, including Aadhaar-based identity checks to ensure integrity at the point of entry. Monthly reconciliation exercises, conducted against the Skill India Digital Portal and the central Aadhaar database, purge duplicate records and refresh beneficiary statuses.

Performance assessment relies on a structured Key Performance Indicator (KPI) framework. Enrolment KPIs monitor total registrations, disaggregated by gender and social group, with progress measured against phase-wise targets. Placement and retention metrics quantify both the number of candidates placed and their workforce retention at three- and six-month intervals. Digital engagement indicators—portal log-in frequencies, dashboard access logs, and mobile-app utilization rates—provide insight into scheme penetration and user adoption. In parallel, the Ministry of Textiles regularly synchronizes Samarth data with national platforms such as DBT, PRYAS, DISH and the DARPAN portal to ensure transparent, government-wide reporting.

For onboarding into the Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), detailed instructions are provided in "**Annexure-V. d:** User On-boarding Request Form." This annexure outlines the step-by-step procedure for completing and submitting the request form, including required fields, document attachments, and approval workflows.

Data visualization and advanced analytics are delivered through a tiered dashboard framework. The Central Dashboard—overseen by the Ministry of Textiles—offers real-time geographical distributions and interactive filters by State, District, Implementing Partner, and Training Centre.

In summary, rapid technological advances, heightened sustainability requirements and shifting consumer preferences have made a versatile, future-ready workforce indispensable for India's textiles sector—one proficient not only in foundational crafts like spinning, weaving, dyeing and quality control, but also in value-addition disciplines such as CAD/CAM design, product sampling and cutting-edge techniques like automated looms, 3D weaving and smart textiles. To address these evolving skill gaps and sustain industry competitiveness, the Government of India has introduced the Samarth Scheme—a focused, end-to-end initiative

to skill artisans, develop digital adoption, and strengthen market linkages across the textiles value chain

Refer **Annexure V. d** for Instructions on filling the User On-boarding request form.

2.5 Textiles Committee Initiatives on collection & analysis of statistics pertaining to Textiles& Apparel (T&A) Sector

2.5.1 About Textiles Committee (TC) Initiatives on Database Creation:

The Textiles Committee (TC), a statutory body under the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, has been undertaking textiles economic research through the collection and analysis of data, including trade statistics across the Textiles Value Chain (TVC). It also includes the creation of a sectoral database and organizing a census of different segments of the value chain etc, from time to time as per requirement.

2.5.2 Existing Data System & Database Creation in Textiles Committee

As a part of this, the TC has also been undertaking extensive research on issues relating to globalization, domestic demand estimations, international trade & competitiveness, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) protection of unique textiles & handicrafts through GI, Tariff & Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) through its initiatives on **Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT),** Free Trade Agreement (FTA)/ Regional Trade Agreement (RTA) and issues relating to World Trade Organisation (WTO), etc for the benefit of the stakeholders of the industry and policy makers. The brief descriptions of the activities being taken are as follows:

a. Domestic Demand estimates: Market for Textiles & Clothing (MTC) through Household Survey:

The organisation has been publishing a flagship report, “Market for Textiles and Clothing (MTC): National Household Survey” since 1969. It estimates domestic demand for textiles, per capita consumption of textiles in addition to the fibre, gender & area-wise consumption and preference pattern of the households at aggregate and disaggregate levels on a regular basis. This is the only report and database available in the country on the domestic demand of textiles household sector.

b. Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT):

The era of globalization has brought about plethora of challenges to the textiles trade and industry by invoking a barrage of new issues like tariffs, non-tariff barriers, etc. To support industry to overcome these key constraints and to bridge the information gap in terms of analysis and dissemination, the TC has also taken up MIT and is undertaking trade and competitiveness analysis of the T&A sector at aggregate & product levels. The activities being taken up include:

- Export Competitiveness Analysis at Cotton Textiles, Manmade Fibre (MMF) textiles etc. The analysis includes the use of statistical & econometric tools like Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Export Similarity Index (ESI), Trade Intensity Index (TII), Export Potential Analysis, Unit Value Realisation (UVR), etc

- Market Potential & Impact Assessment studies on the potential impact of FTA/RTA on T&A exports of India.
- Preparation of database & Compendium of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) on T&C Sector.
- Preparation of country report to assess export performance in different popular export destinations.
- Analysis in the Quality Control Order (QCO) / Technical Regulations (TR) imposed by country on Textiles& Apparel (T&A) products.
- All other issues relating to international trade & competitiveness & WTO.

The reports are prepared as and when the Textiles Committee receives a project / study from the ministry or any other sponsoring organisation.

c. **Sectoral Database Creation:**

The TC has also created a sectoral database by organizing sample surveys and censuses from time to time on the decentralized segments of the textiles industries. The census of Ginning & Pressing industries, Power Processing industries, Textiles Machinery industries, Global Value Chain analysis of jute industry and man-made fibre industries have been organised.

d**. Facilitation and Database Creation on GI Tagging of unique products:**

TC is spearheading GI tagging and post-GI initiatives for the protection and promotion of unique textiles and handicrafts of India. As a part of the initiatives, TC has facilitated GI Tagging of 114 unique handloom and handicrafts of the country in addition to registering 2204 artisans and weavers of the registered products as Authorised Users. **The TC activity also includes preparing and maintaining a database of GI Tagged products and Authorized Users.**

The list of reports and databases prepared by the Textiles Committee from time to time is enclosed in **Annexure-V. b**.

Refer **Annexure V. e** for Database and Reports by Textiles Committee.

2.6 Jute Sector

2.6.1 Overview of Jute Sector

India is a major producer and consumer of Jute and Jute Products. It ranks first in the World production of jute, having the largest area under jute & allied fibres cultivation. Jute has been an integral part of the economic, social, and cultural fabric of eastern India since time immemorial. Jute Industry is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal, and occupies a prime position in the Indian economy. Being a sustainable income source for about 4 million farm families in jute agriculture, the Jute Industry provides direct employment to 4 lakh workers in both the organised and diversified sectors. Besides, more than 3 lakh people are engaged in the tertiary and allied sectors. The industry produces annually more than 12 lakh MT of jute goods valued at Rs.18,000 crore. In the export front, the performance of the industry is more than Rs. 3,000 crore with substantial share of jute diversified products to the extent of 45% of the total value of export basket of jute goods.

The major jute-growing states are West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, Meghalaya, Nagaland, and Tripura. While total area under jute cultivation on average (the last 5 years) is **6.48** lakh hectare, the production of raw jute is **94.87** lakh bales (**17.08 lakh M. Ton**) per annum. West Bengal, on average, accounted for **83%** of raw jute production, followed by Bihar **(8%)** and Assam **(8%)**.

There are 119 Composite jute mills: 89 in West Bengal, 15 in Andhra Pradesh, 3 in Uttar Pradesh, 4 in Bihar, 3 in Odisha, 2 in Assam, 2 in Chhattisgarh, and 1 in Tripura. The Jute textiles industry in India produces more than 1200 thousand MT of jute goods, of which, Hessian Cloth/bags, sacking cloth/bags are largely used in packaging edible items, constituting around 90 per cent of the total production of jute goods. Higher volume of sacking is attributable to requirement for packing food grains and satisfactory compliance with the provisions of the Government of India's Jute Packaging Material Act 1987, which protects interests of Jute farmers, Workers, and persons engaged in jute goods production.

2.6.2 About National Jute Board

National Jute Board (NJB) as an apex body of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India is responsible for promotion of jute and jute products in India and abroad. It is established under National Jute Board Act, 2008 by merging two organisations namely, Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC), a statutory body under Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India and National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD), an autonomous registered society, which came into effect from 1st April 2010.

The enactment aims at development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of jute and jute products and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto. The Head office of National Jute Board is at Kolkata having its Regional Office at New Delhi.

2.6.3 Existing Data System in the O/o National Jute Board

Most data sets about jute sector are managed by Govt bodies such as the Office of the Jute Commissioner, the Directorate of Jute Development (Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare), The Jute Corporation of India and Research Organisations like CRIJAF, NINFET and IJIRA. Also, industry bodies, Associations like IJMA, JBA, GTA maintain data in their respective fields. These systems aim to collect and manage data on the Jute Sector about Raw Jute: Area under jute cultivation & Production, Jute Goods Production, Govt. procurement of Jute Bags, Domestic/ Internal Consumption of Jute Goods implementation of Minimum Support Price etc.

This office keeps various data of different interventions under National Jute Development Programme (NJDP) : Jute Agriculture (Improved Cultivation for better Quality / Yield) , Jute Diversification Schemes / Activities , Market Development & Promotion Schemes / Activities and Workers Welfare Measures , which are basically provided by NJB to Jute Farmers, Entrepreneurs / Artisans / Self Help Groups/ Regd. Jute Exporters and Jute Workers in the Mill/ MSME-JDP Sector. Data is maintained monthly/quarterly basis or as desired. Moreover, data are provided to the Ministry on monthly/quarterly basis.

2.6.4 O/o. The National Jute Board maintains a variety of sectoral data as detailed below:

- Production of Raw Jute: State–wise area/production
- Procurement of raw jute
- Supply and distribution of Raw Jute
- Production of Jute Goods
- Despatches of Jute Goods for Internal Consumption / Exports
- Exports and Import of Raw Jute and Jute Goods including jute diversified products
- World Jute statistics: published by FAO.
- **Jute census** is an important activity from the point of view of resource planning, resource allocation and implementation of Govt. initiatives/ Schemes for the overall development of the jute sector. As the jute sector has the potential to generate sustainable employment and livelihood for a large population, it needs reliable data to assess the requirements of stakeholders and to understand the impact of policies on the sector. National Jute Board surveyed JDP Sector during 2012-13, covering 2400 units in 15 States (physical survey and 11 States (Mail survey). Office of the Jute Commissioner maintains data relating to jute mills: No. of Jute Mills, No. of workers, installed looms, spindles, etc. After 2012-13, NJB has not undertaken such a physical survey of JDP Units, hence no updated data is available. Further, no specific gender-wise and social- group wise (SC/ST/OBC) data is available with NJB for reference and implementation of the approved promotional schemes.

2.7 Technical Textiles Sector:

2.7.1 Overview of the Technical Textiles Sector

The Technical Textiles sector is a rapidly growing sunrise industry, focused on textiles designed for functional and performance-oriented applications rather than aesthetics. These advanced fabrics possess specialised properties such as high strength, fire resistance, water repellence, durability, and lightweight performance, making them suitable for a wide range of industrial uses.

Technical textiles are classified into **12 key segments**, including Agrotech, Geotech, Protech, Meditech, Buildtech, Oekotech, Sportech, Packtech, Mobiltech, Indutech, Clothtech and Hometech. These find critical applications in sectors such as defence, healthcare, agriculture, infrastructure, automotive, aerospace, sports, and packaging. The sector is driven by rapid industrialisation, technological advancements, and proactive government support through initiatives like the National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM).

With rising demand for sustainable and high-performance materials, both domestic and global markets, the Indian technical textiles industry aims to become a significant contributor to industrial growth, technological advancement, and India's goal of self-reliance (Aatmanirbhar Bharat).

2.7.2 About National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)

For indigenous development of high-performance speciality fibres and technical textiles through research, develop an ecosystem for start Ups, promote exports and skill development in technical textiles sector, The National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) was launched by the Government of India for the period 2021-24, to position India as a global leader in the technical textiles sector. The mission was initiated with an outlay of INR 1,480 crore to drive advancements in research, development, and commercialisation of high-performance fibres, functional textiles, and related technologies. The mission has been extended up to 31st March 2026, with a sunset clause till 31st March 2028 to ensure the continuity of key activities.

NTTM is structured around four key components:



2.7.3. Existing Data System in the National Technical Textiles Mission, Ministry of Textiles

The data system for the technical textiles sector is managed through Baseline Surveys conducted from time to time. The first survey was carried out in 2007-08, followed by surveys in 2014-15 and 2019-20. The data collection process involves primary research, industry surveys using semi-structured questionnaires, workshops with stakeholders, and interviews with industry experts, policymakers, academicians, and professionals. The collected data is publicly accessible on the Ministry of Textiles website for stakeholders and industry participants.

2 The National Technical Textiles Mission maintains a variety of **sectoral data** as detailed below:

As per the Baseline Survey 2019–20, the following data sets have been obtained, and the Ministry estimates data for subsequent years based on the projections provided in the survey.

I. Estimated employment in India's technical textiles industry:

Financial Year	Employment (Persons in lakhs)
2015-16	10.80
2016-17	11.12
2018-19	11.80
2019-20	12.16

Source: IIT Delhi Analysis

- **Projected employment in India's technical textiles industry:**

Financial Year	
2019-20	12.16
2020-21	12.64
2021-22	13.14
2022-23	13.67
2023-24	14.22
2024-25	14.78

Source: IIT Delhi Analysis

II. Domestic & Global Markets of Technical Textiles

a) Market size of technical textiles segments in the world (USD Million)

S. No.	Technical Textiles Segment	Year 2019-20 (Estimate)	Year 2024-25 (Forecast)	Segment as % of Total (2019-20)	Segment as % of Total (2024-25) (Forecast)	CAGR % (2019-20 to 2024-25) (Forecast)
1	Agrotech	9,847	11,749	4.52	4.21	3.60
2	Buildtech	13,923	19,472	6.39	6.98	6.94
3	Clothtech	11,656	13,980	5.35	5.01	3.70
4	Geotech	7,445	9,753	3.42	3.50	5.55
5	Hometech	19,654	24,687	9.02	8.85	4.67
6	Indutech	29,157	37,204	13.39	13.34	5.00

S. No.	Technical Textiles Segment	Year 2019-20 (Estimate)	Year 2024-25 (Forecast)	Segment as % of Total (2019-20)	Segment as % of Total (2024-25) (Forecast)	CAGR % (2019-20 to 2024-25) (Forecast)
7	Meditech	25,214	34,736	11.58	12.46	6.62
8	Mobiltech	36,345	44,779	16.69	16.06	4.26
9	Oekotech	1,363	2,635	0.62	0.94	14.08
10	Packtech	27,597	33,744	12.67	12.10	4.10
11	Protech	11,187	14,862	5.14	5.33	5.85
12	Sportech	24,416	31,237	11.21	11.20	5.05
Total		**217,805**	**278,837**	**100**	**100**	**5.06**

Source: IIT Delhi Analysis

b) Market size of technical textiles segments in India - INR Crores (USD Billion)

S. No.	Technical Textiles Segment	Year 2019-20 (Estimate)	Year 2024-25 (Forecast)	Segment as % of Total (2019-20)	Segment as % of Total (2024-25) (Forecast)	CAGR % (2019-20 to 2024-25) (Forecast)
1	Agrotech	1,890 (0.29)	3,246 (0.50)	1.54	1.78	11.42
2	Buildtech	5,008 (0.77)	8,239 (1.27)	4.07	4.51	10.47
3	Clothtech	8,205 (1.26)	11,411 (1.75)	6.67	6.24	6.82
4	Geotech	2,050 (0.31)	4,483 (0.69)	1.67	2.45	16.94
5	Hometech	12,352 (1.90)	17,145 (2.63)	10.05	9.38	6.78
6	Indutech	12,821 (1.97)	23,660 (3.63)	10.43	12.95	13.04
7	Meditech	7,861 (1.21)	12,550 (1.93)	6.39	6.87	9.81
8	Mobiltech	11,164 (1.71)	18,274 (2.81)	9.08	10.00	10.35
9	Oekotech	488 (0.08)	972 (0.15)	0.40	0.53	14.76

S. No.	Technical Textiles Segment	Year 2019-20 (Estimate)	Year 2024-25 (Forecast)	Segment as % of Total (2019-20)	Segment as % of Total (2024-25) (Forecast)	CAGR % (2019-20 to 2024-25) (Forecast)
10	Packtech	50,592 (7.77)	67,332 (2.81)	41.15	36.85	5.88
11	Protech	3,148 (0.48)	5,119 (0.79)	2.56	2.80	10.21
12	Sportech	7,364 (1.13)	10,312 (1.58)	5.99	5.64	6.96
Total		**1,22,943 (18.89)**	**1,82,742 (28.06)**	**100**	**100**	**8.25**

Source: IIT Delhi Analysis

III. Production and Consumption of Technical Textiles segment in the domestic market is enclosed at Annexure- V. e.

IV. International and India Trade Data of Technical Textiles products.

The following trade data has been consistently collected from reliable sources, including the ITC Trade Map for global trade data and DGFT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry for India's trade data, to monitor international and domestic trade trends in technical textiles products.

a) Global Export and Imports (USD Bn)

Calendar Year	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Export	179.5	200.4	194.1	184.1	187.5
Import	175.1	191.7	189.9	174.1	179.7

Source: ITC Trade Map (Data at 6-digit HSN code)

b) India Export and Import (USD Bn)

FY	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Export	2.08	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.9
Import	1.5	2.2	2.2	2.03	2.1

Source: DGFT, Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Data at 8-digit HSN Code)

Limitations with Baseline Survey 2019–20:

- The participation in this study was completely voluntary, therefore the results based on analysis of primary data are limited only to those stakeholders and companies who consented to submit their responses.
- Limited Coverage of MSMEs, which constitute a significant portion of the sector, leading to an incomplete picture.
- Lack of Real-Time Data - The baseline survey captures data at a particular point in time and does not provide real-time industry dynamics, such as rapid technological changes or market demand fluctuations.
- Last survey coincided with the pre-COVID or early COVID phase the data does not fully capture the pandemic's impact on supply chains, production, and global trade dynamics.
- The period for primary and secondary data is collated till FY 2020.

2.8 Sericulture Data System

2.8.1 Overview of the Silk Sector

Silk is a high-value textiles primarily consumed by the upper strata of society. Its production is considered an important tool for economic development due to its employment-intensive, low capital-intensive and remunerative nature. Consequently, policymakers view sericulture as a key instrument for rural development.

India, with an annual silk production of 41,121 MT, is the world's second-largest producer of silk, after China. Uniquely, India is the only country that produces all four major varieties of silk—Mulberry, Eri, Tasar, and Muga—and is the sole significant global producer of non-mulberry silk. Silk provides livelihood to around 9.73 million people, particularly in rural, tribal, and women-led communities.

2.8.2 About Central Silk Board (CSB), Ministry of Textiles

The Central Silk Board (CSB) is a statutory body under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India, constituted by an Act of Parliament (Act No.LXI of 1948). Silk Industry falls under the concurrence list of the Constitution of India (Concurrence list Entry 52 List 1 -VII Schedule). While the research and development, front-line demonstration of technology, training and basic seed production is the responsibility of CSB, extension, marketing, credit facilitation, implementation of developmental programmes is taken care of by the State Governments through the Departments of Sericulture.

One of the important mandates of the Central Silk Board is to collect, compile and maintenance of statistics related to sericulture.

2.8.3 Existing Data System in the Central Silk Board

The Central Silk Board maintains a database on key aspects of the silk industry, such as raw silk production, cocoon and raw silk prices, and exports/imports of silk goods.

1. Production data are collected from monthly and quarterly MIS reports submitted by the State Sericulture Departments of all silk-producing states.
2. Price data for cocoon and raw silk are gathered from major markets through the respective State Sericulture Departments.
3. Trade statistics (exports/imports) are sourced from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata.

The different data sets maintained by the CSB, the source and frequency of statistics collected are shown below in the table.

Table: Databases maintained by the CSB and their sources

Type of statistics	Major items	Frequency	Data Source
Production Statistics	Mulberry area, Cocoon production Raw silk production	Monthly/ Quarterly/ Annually	Dept of Sericulture / Industry of all silk-producing states.
Export & Import Statistics	Variety-wise and country-wise silk exports/imports	Monthly / Annually	Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata
Price statistics	Prices of mulberry, tasar, eri and muga cocoons and raw silk	Daily / Monthly	Mulberry: Key cocoon markets of Karnataka, AP, TN and WB; Silk exchanges in Bangalore, Dharmavaram and Kanchivaram
			Tasar: Raw Material Bank, CSB, Chaibasa (Jharkhand) Eri & Muga: Regional Office, CSB, Guwahati
			Import raw silk prices: CSB Offices at Mumbai and Varanasi

3.1 Existing Gaps & Challenges

3.1.1. Fragmented Data Collection Mechanism:

As per the existing system, the concerned organisations in the Ministry of Textiles are undertaking data collection and analyses as per the requirement and to strengthen existing policy in addition to bring new policies for the benefit of the sector. The reporting system varies from organisations/divisions to organisation having no standardised reporting mechanism including mode of collection and reporting. While some organisation depends on internal strength to organise the data collection, tabulation and analyses and adopt complete

enumeration, others depend on external agencies for the purpose. The approach also varies from census to that sample survey & secondary research to create data repository. Hence, there is a fragmented structure of data collection mechanism within the structure. It leads to inconsistent within the data set and a lack of standardised structure.

3.1.2. Lack of Centralised Monitoring Mechanism:

The data repository is being maintained and used by the organisations/divisions as and when required for policy prescriptions and supporting stakeholders. The data repository and its ecosystem appear not to be fully integrated to a centralised system for better analyses and standardisation of the source and its collection mechanism. Even if, the sectoral data on key parameters of the textiles industry exists in different formats, it may not be in a user-friendly format. It appears that a centralised system of mechanisms to integrate the sectoral data to a structured database and disseminate it for policy mechanism is yet to be established.

Further, the use of the Pen and Paper approach in the process of data collection leads to time lag and errors. The use of Computer-Aided approach and digital means in the entire database ecosystem is yet to be realised optimally for the benefit of the stakeholders.

3.1.3. Time Lag in data repository & Lack of Real-time data:

The activities of production and trade across the Textiles Value Chain (TVC) are uneven due to the complex nature of production activities. The production chain is present of both MSMEs as well as organised industries. Further, the production chain varies across the fibre like spinning, weaving & knitting, processing & dyeing, apparel & made ups in mainstream textiles industries and having differences in traditional sectors like handloom and handicrafts. Streamlining the value chain with respect to production and trade through policy interventions requires updated data with no or limited time lag. However, the information on key variables is available with a long-time lag viz the Apparel study in 2012, Powerloom in 2024, etc. The old or lack of Information on production, inventory, or sales on different segments of the value chain is one of the major challenges being experienced in the sector.

It creates difficulties in getting real-time information/data for policy interventions and decision making for the benefit of the sector.

Hence, there is a need to address the time lag in information sharing across the value chain through an integrated approach on key aspects, including infrastructure/assets like Common Facility Centres (CCFs), Craft Villages, and urban marketing infrastructure, etc, being created by govt. from time to time.

3.1.4. Centralised Monitoring Mechanism:

The Information is available across the industries. The available information/data is being stored in different formats and in physical as well as digital means among the organisations but lacks standardisation& user friendliness. It may be due to non-non-availability of a **Centralised Monitoring Mechanism and adequate integration of these data sets.**

3.1.5. Linking Value Chain to data repository:

- To capture the performance of the value chain and allied activities requires information/data on each and every segment of activities like raw material production & procurement, productivity & capacity utilisation, technology level, pricing and market performance, etc.

- Capturing value addition and conversion factor across the segment is also equally important.

- Similarly, the linkage of yield data of different fibres like silk, wool, jute, Man-Made Fibre (MMF), etc to the value chain needs further integration.

- Even if data is available on different structures, the approach and collection mechanism are old and may be outdated. It needs further updation and linking to the value chain activities.

3.1.6. Approach to analyze Demand-Supply at aggregate and disaggregate level:

- The performance of the sector is based on demand and supply issues. The demand is in the form of both raw material to sustain robust growth of value chain to that of value-added products by the consumer and export. On the other hand, supply is interlinked to production activities and related to supply of raw material (fibre) to intermediate products (yarn, fabrics, accessories, etc) and final products to end users & export destinations.
- However, the data/ information to establish interlinkage between demand –supply is not adequately available.
- Similarly, the demand-supply data on skill set and skill label of the artisans, weavers, and workers in the value chain is also not available sufficiently at the disaggregated level by gender, geography, and socio-economic background. Further, there is no consolidated system to track demand, supply, pricing, or buyer preferences across the product line. It will create difficulties in initiating appropriate policy interventions to establish parity between demand and supply at different stages.
- Even if the mandatory Textile Statistical Return System (TSRS) was launched on 01-10-2017 for data sharing with govt. by the industry, the presence of MSMEs in the value chain, having a lack of awareness among the stakeholders, is creating difficulties for timely data aggregation at the national level. As a result, the return submission is very low.
- Similarly, on international trade and competitiveness, countries' export and import data is available from the databases of other ministries but a data gap persists to carry comparative and competitiveness analyses with other peer countries both at aggregate and product level to assess the demand-supply gap. Even if, organisations like the Textiles Committee are undertaking analyses on international trade and competitiveness, an integrated approach with an international database is needed of the hour to better understand the demand –supply in the global market.

3.1.7. Digital Literacy & Awareness:

The Indian T&A industry is MSME-based. The traditional sectors are further dominated by Micro and small enterprises. The awareness level among the stakeholders of the

sector about the importance of data and information sharing is very low. The Digital Literacy on issues relating to Artificial Intelligence (AI), the importance of information sharing, available schemes, etc is very low. It leads to a lack of informed business decisions. Further, most weavers/ artisans lack access to or training in using digital platforms.

3.1.8. Lack of designated Nodal Structure:

- The data/information is collected by respective organisations under the Ministry of Textiles for analysis and dissemination.
- The structure followed for collection, validation, and dissemination differs from organisation to organisation. Hence lacks a standardised format and mechanism.
- The reporting system is also diverse and fragmented. Due to a lack of designated nodal structure/agency, establishing a standardised format from collection to dissemination is affected.
- Lack of nodal structure is also affecting the transformation and adoption of a unified digital platform for database management and integration of field offices to the Ministry and the state government. data management and information system for decision making.

3.1.9. Resource Allocation and Budgetary Constraints:

- Textiles industry, being MSME-based, the availability of data is very limited. Lack of baseline data also limits scope for comparative analyses to know the trend, composition and deficiencies.
- Limited availability of funds also creates constraints in sectoral database creations. Also, organizing sectoral studies/ database creation requires dedicated resources.

3.1.10. Addressing issues relating to International Trade and Competitiveness:

- International trade has emerged as an important facet for the growth of T&A industries**.** The bilateralism informs of FTA/RTA/CEPA, etc and multilateral negotiations under the agencies of the World Trade Organization have further created new dimensions to it. Similarly, issues relating to tariff and Non-tariff Barriers (NTBs) are dynamic inn nature and need continuous monitoring & quick action. A structural and systematic approach is yet to be adopted to study international trade and competitiveness.
- Collection and analysis of international trade & competitiveness data require subscription to costly international trade databases to undertake quality & cost benchmarking, competitiveness analysis, etc., which is not available – Textiles Committee.
- The present mechanism lacks means and ways to address the emerging issues in international trade and competitiveness.

3.1.11. Adoption of Technology & AI to the Integration of Sectoral Data to National Platforms:

- The existing data on the T&A sector is being maintained in isolation and hence creates continuous challenges in the validation of data from different available sources beyond the Ministry of Textiles.

- Regularly synchronizing data/ information available information's from other databases would bring more clarity and reliability.
- Use of new age and digital technology is also limited. There is a need for augmentation in the use of new age technology through adoption, training & capacity building and dissemination.
- Limited participation of MSMEs, which constitute a significant portion of the sector, also creates constraints and gaps in accumulation, analysis and dissemination.

3.1.12. Others

- Lack of available data on new and emerging issues like use and leverage of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) like Geographical Indication, patents, trademark, copyrights, etc, Technology & its adoption, Sustainability and Circularity in TVC also limit scope of innovation and bring dynamism in the sector.
- The data/information of new fibres and its value chain including demand-supply like Banana fibres, bamboo fibres, etc, is also not available.
- Lack of case studies, benchmarking, information on the development of new technologies, best management practices, etc. for dissemination and adoption also

3.2 Recommendations:

3.2.1 Dedicated statistical unit/PMU:

Different organisations of the Ministry of Textiles are associated with the collection, maintenance and dissemination of data/information as per the mandate given by the Ministry. The office of Development Commissioner (Handloom) is mandated for handlooms, whereas the O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is for the handicrafts sector, etc. Hence, it is recommended to

- Establish **dedicated statistical unit/Project Monitoring Units (PMU) in the respective organisations having mandate to** collect, analyse, and disseminate data with respect to each segment of the Textiles Value Chain (TVC). It will help the respective organisations to co-ordinate with their field and regional offices and state govts to create data repository on real time basis.
- Establishing a **Central Project Monitoring Unit (PMU)**in the Ministry of Textiles to co-ordinate and provide required feedback to govt. as and when required.

3.2.2 Dedicated Centre for Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT):

Analysis and dissemination of data to the government. for policy decisions and stakeholders for business decisions is also equally important for the growth of the sector. It is also equally important to understand the dynamism of international trade and competitiveness in the global market to enhance exports. Keeping these aspects in mind, the Ministry of Commerce & Industry has established the "Centre for WTO Studies" to support them through empirical evidence and analyses.

It is recommended to create a dedicated "**Centre for Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT)**" in line with "Centre for WTO Studies" to prepare & maintain sectoral database, undertake research on TVC, trade & competitiveness analysis, address issues relating to WTO, Trade

Related Capacity Building (TRCB), FTA/RTA, IPRs, GI & Post GI Initiatives and other emerging key issues on domestic & international trade with a focus on enhancing export of the sector. The centre will act as one-stop reference & data repository centre for the T&A sector and support the Ministry of Textiles in policy decisions by providing research-based feedback and real-time data. The existing mechanism in the Textiles Committee may be strengthened for the purpose as they are well versed in these activities, including research, analysis& dissemination, etc. The centre should also undertake emerging research and activities on the following:

- Export Competitiveness Analysis at Cotton Textiles, Manmade Fibre (MMF) textiles, etc. The analysis includes the use of statistical & econometric tools like Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA), Export Similarity Index (ESI), Trade Intensity Index (TII), Export Potential Analysis, Unit Value Realisation (UVR), etc
- Market Potential & Impact Assessment studies on the potential of impact of FTA/RTA on T&A exports of India.
- Preparation of database & Compendium of Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) on T&C Sector.
- Preparation of country report to assess export performance in different popular export destinations.
- Analysis in the Quality Control Order (QCO) / Technical Regulations (TR) imposed by the country on Textiles& Apparel (T&A) products.
- All other issues relating to international trade & competitiveness & WTO.

3.2.3 Develop a unified, centralised, multilingual digital platform:

A unified digital platform with multilingual options will be useful to integrate existing and state-specific databases. It would also be used to integrate legacy data for better understanding demand–supply, and other key trends shaping across the value chain for future policy and to reduce data fragmentation. Hence, a digital platform should be created for the T&A sector with an option to update on a regular interval.

A Mobile-Based Data Entry System with desired training should be provided to field officers or trained local youth with mobile apps to collect and update data on real-time for accuracy.

3.2.4 Integrate Handloom Statistics into existing National Surveys:

To capture comprehensive data on employment, production, income, price, etc associated with the sector, it is desirable to integrate the handlooms, handicrafts statistics, etc, to important national surveys.

3.2.5 Strengthening Textile Statistical Return System: The TSRS was launched on 01-10-2017 and made mandatory w.e.f. 01-04-2018 to collect production and other key data sets of T&A industries. However, the response of the industries to sharing information is slow. It may be due to a lack of awareness among the stakeholders of the MSMEs. It is necessary to strengthen TSRS system through regular awareness and capacity building programmes for data submission.

The data collected from unorganised sector MSMEs through Udyog Aadhar (MSME), etc, may be integrated into the Textile Statistical Return System (TSRS) system for better results.

3.2.6 Creating baseline and sector-specific database at regular intervals:

Organizing sector specific baseline studies/census on regular intervals for key segments of TVC like (1) Ginning & Pressing, (2) Spinning, (3) Weaving (Power-looms), (4) Knitting, (5) Processing, (6) Garmenting, (7) Made-ups, (8) Technical Textiles, (9) Handlooms and (10) Handicrafts, etc to understand industry dynamics and analyse the performance of key parameters of the industries like production, employment, investment, prices, technology, capacity expansion & utilization, growth, etc is the need of the hour.

Similarly, preparation and inclusion of database creation on key emerging issues like IPR, GI, start-ups, etc. It is utmost importance for addressing the dynamism of the sector. It should also be included for better policy decisions.

3.2.7 Focus on Demand-Supply analyses with focus on the consumer:

The demand–supply analyses through domestic demand estimates and in the international market is of utmost importance. Hence, existing mechanisms to domestic demand estimates should be strengthened.

3.2.8 Resource allocation and dedicated budget:

Allocation of required manpower with expertise & budget to strengthen the statistical system is the need of the hour. It is recommended to create a dedicated budget head for the purpose.

3.2.9 Training & Capacity Building (TCB):

There should be regularly organised for the benefit of the stakeholders and engagement through workshops, webinars, and consultations to improve data quality and participation. It may also include **Digital Literacy Campaigns for different sectors, applying new age technology, use of AI, online tools, etc,** for better integration of the system.

3.2.10 Others:

- Need to mandate standardised digital formats.
- Annual calendar needs to be maintained for handloom, handicraft sector data at regular frequency.
- Present conversion ratio/conversion factor are very old and needs to be revised for textiles sector.
- Collaboration with Centre of Excellence (EoC), IITs and other research institutes may be envisioned.
- Data on important initiatives of the handloom and handicrafts sectors like CFCs, Emporia, Urban Haats, participation in marketing events, toolkits distributed, SHGs formed, and Pehchan cards issued should also be included.

- Efforts should also be made to assess the Key Performance Indicator (KPI) for each parameter for better policy decisions.

4.0 Conclusion:

A robust, inclusive, and transparent data system is critical for empowering the Indian Textiles Industry, including the Handloom & Handicraft sector. A digital transformation tailored to local needs and combined with training and policy support may help in strengthening the sector and the stakeholders associated with the industries.

The data collection and analysis mechanism is shattered and may be linked to the different schemes being implemented by the Ministry. The mechanism used in the process of data collection is mostly manual in nature and varies from time to time. Hence, there is a need for a centralised digital mechanism along with better coordination, training, and standardised process to bring uniformity among the different segments of the textiles industry. It will improve decision-making and support the stakeholders more effectively. Special focus should also be given to collect data, including export data at disaggregated/product levels for better analysis and quick decision-making.

Hence, the need of the hour is to have a robust, inclusive and transparent data system across the Textiles Value Chain (TVC), including handloom & handicrafts and technical textiles sector, for the benefit of the textiles industry and government.

Annexure

Annexure-V. a: Challenges and Major issues as envisioned by different Organisations of the Ministry of Textiles

1. Challenges and Major issues as envisioned by the O/o Development Commissioner (Handlooms)

a. **Overall Major issues need to be addressed**:

- Lack of standardised monitoring mechanism at Head headquarters/Ministry.
- Fragmented data collection and reporting standards across zonal offices.
- No designated nodal structure to oversee timely, accurate reporting at headquarter/zonal offices/ State Govts. / Implementing agencies (IAs).
- Manual method: Many records are maintained on paper or basic Excel sheets, lacking digital standardization.
- Lack of real-time data: Information on production, inventory or sales is not updated regularly, affecting planning and support.
- Low Digital Literacy: Most artisans lack access to or training in using digital platforms.
- Limited Market Linkage order: No consolidated system to track demand, supply, pricing, or buyer preferences.

b. **Addressing key challenges:**

- Establishment of a **dedicated statistical unit/PMU** responsible for collecting, analysing, and disseminating data related to the handloom sector. This unit would coordinate with all 29 WSCs to ensure consistency and reliability of data.
- Need to mandate standardized digital formats.
- Annual calendar needs to be maintained for handloom data. Data frequency on real time basis.
- **Integrate Handloom Statistics into existing National Surveys** to capture comprehensive data on employment, production, and income in the sector.
- **Implement regular training sessions** for weavers on data recording and for officials on data collection methodologies.
- Mobile-Based Data Entry System Equip field officers or trained local youth with mobile apps to collect and update data on-site. This improves real-time updates and accuracy.
- **Develop a unified, centralized, multilingual platform** connecting weavers, cooperatives, buyers, and govt. bodies. This leads to reducing data fragmentation and increasing visibility.
- **Digital Literacy Campaigns:** Train weavers and cooperative members in using mobile apps and online tools. Promotes self-reliance and adoption of e-commerce.

2. Challenges and Major issues as envisioned by the O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

a. Overall Major issues/data gap need to be addressed

- No centralised or up-to-date national database of handicraft artisans
- Inadequate tracking of raw material procurement patterns, processing techniques, productivity, and market performance.
- Lack of disaggregated data by gender, geography, socio-economic background, or craft type.
- Minimal time-series data to assess long-term trends in artisan incomes, cluster performance, or scheme impacts.
- Absence of digital records for infrastructure created or asset utilisation across Common Facility Centres (CCFs), Craft Villages, and urban infrastructure projects (Urban Haats).

3. Challenges and Major issues as envisioned by the O/o Textile Commissioner

a. Overall Major issues need to be addressed:

- Textile Statistical Return System (TSRS) was launched on 01-10-2017 and made mandatory w.e.f. 01-04-2018. Regular awareness programmes and follow-ups are taken with the units for data submission. Despite of this, the return submission is very low.
- Present conversion ratio/conversion factor are very old and need to be revised for the textiles sector.
- There is no methodology to collect data from the standardised sector. They can be covered through Udyog Aadhar (MSME) or other department data may be brought on the platform of this Office i.e. Textile Statistical Return System (TSRS).

4. Challenges and Major issues as envisioned by the Textiles Committee

a. Key Constraint being experienced:

- The textiles industry being MSMEs based, the availability of data is very limited.
- Unwillingness of the industry & MSMEs to share the information on key parameters
- Organizing sectoral studies/ database creation requires dedicated resources including desired budget
- Lack of a dedicated monitoring mechanism, including a digital platform to ensure collection & updation of data on regular intervals.
- Collection and analysis of international trade & competitiveness data require subscription to costly international trade databases to undertake quality & cost benchmarking, competitiveness analysis, etc., which is not available.

- Lack of dedicated budget for creation of sectoral databases and analysing data for policy prescription.

b. Addressing key challenges:

- The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India may also create a dedicated centre "**Centre for Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT)**" in line with "Centre for WTO Studies" created by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India to prepare & maintain database, research TVC, trade & competitiveness analysis, address the issues relating to WTO, Trade Related Capacity Building (TRCB), FTA/RTA, IPRs, GI & Post GI Initiatives and other emerging key issues on domestic & international production & trade. The centre may act as one one-stop reference & data repository centre for the T&A sector and support the Ministry of Textiles in policy decisions by providing research-based feedback and real-time data. The existing mechanism in Textiles Committee may be used & strengthened for the purpose as they are well versed with all the activities relating to research & database creation, etc.
- Strengthening the existing mechanism, including the market research activities of TC & creation of a PMU for collection, validation, analysis of data, including domestic & international trade, etc in TC
- Allocation of desired budget to strengthen the domestic demand estimates & Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT), trade & competition analysis undertaken by TC.
- Developing a digital platform for the integration of the sectoral database of TVC for the budget of stakeholders.
- Organizing sector specific baseline studies/census on regular intervals for key segments of TVC like (1) Ginning & Pressing, (2) Spinning, (3) Weaving (Power-looms), (4) Knitting, (5) Processing, (6) Garmenting, (7) Made-ups, (8) Technical Textiles, (9) Handlooms and (10) Handicrafts, etc to understand industry dynamics and analyse the performance of key parameters of the industries like production, employment, investment, prices, technology, capacity expansion & utilization, growth, etc.
- Preparation of the database on key emerging issues like IPR, GI, start-ups, etc. may also be included as a part of the mechanism to be created for the benefit of the stakeholders.

5. Challenges and Major issues as envisioned by Jute Sector

a. Overall Major issues need to be addressed:

- Fragmented data collection and reporting by the various sectoral offices/industry associations.
- Manual method: Many records are maintained manually / on paper or basic excel sheets, lacking digital standardization.
- Lack of real-time data: Information on production, inventory or sales is not updated regularly, affecting planning and support.
- Low Digital Literacy: Most artisans lack access to or training in using digital platforms.

- Limited Market Linkage order: No consolidated system to track demand, supply, pricing, or buyer preferences.

b. Addressing key challenges:

- Establishment of a **dedicated statistical unit/PMU** responsible for collecting, analysing, and disseminating data related to the jute sector. This unit would coordinate with all offices/stakeholders to ensure consistency and reliability of data.
- Need to mandate standardised digital formats.
- Annual calendar needs to be maintained for jute-related data. Data frequency on real real-time basis.
- **Integrate Jute Statistics into existing National Surveys** to capture comprehensive data on employment, production, and income in the sector.
- **Implement regular training sessions** for jute stakeholders, including jute entrepreneurs, exporters, jute workers, Mills & MSME- JDP Units on data recording and for officials on data collection methodologies.
- Mobile-Based Data Entry System Equip field officers or trained local youth with mobile apps to collect and update data on-site.
- **Develop a unified, centralised, multilingual platform** connecting jute entrepreneurs/artisans / exporters, jute farmers, cooperatives, buyers, and govt. bodies.
- **Digital Literacy Campaigns** train jute entrepreneurs/artisans/exporters, jute farmers, weavers and cooperative members in using mobile apps and online tools.

6. **Challenges and Major issues as envisioned by Technical Textiles Sector**

a. Overall Major issues need to be addressed:

- Fragmented and Incomplete Data Coverage – does not comprehensively cover the entire value chain.
- Lack of Real-Time and Dynamic Data – does not reflect rapid market changes, technology adoption, and evolving demand patterns.
- Lack of real-time data: Information on production, inventory or sales is not updated regularly, affecting planning and support.
- Manual method: Many records are maintained on paper or basic excel sheets lacking digital standardization.
- Absence of a dedicated, digital, real-time dashboard or data management system for technical textiles

b. Addressing key challenges:

- Establish a dedicated Statistical Unit/PMU for data collection, analysis, and dissemination, in coordination with IIT Delhi.
- Mandate the use of standardized digital data formats across stakeholders.
- Maintain an annual data calendar with real-time data updates for the technical textiles sector.
- Conduct regular training programs on data recording and collection methodologies.

- Develop a centralized, real-time digital data platform under the Ministry of Textiles, integrating inputs from all relevant stakeholders.
- Implement targeted surveys and incentives to improve participation from MSMEs, startups, and informal units, with support from state-level agencies and clusters.
- Strengthen stakeholder engagement through workshops, webinars, and consultations to improve data quality and participation.

7. Challenges and Major Issues as envisioned by Sericulture Sector

a. Overall Major issues need to be addressed

- Fragmented data collection and inconsistent reporting standards across states.
- Absence of a unified digital platform for database management; many records are maintained manually or on basic Excel sheets.
- Discrepancies in production/yield data as compared to industry norms.

b. Addressing key challenges

- Mandate digital and standardized data reporting, supported by robust technical infrastructure across all silk-producing states and CSB units.
- Develop a National Sericulture Data Platform for integrated data collection, management, and analysis.
- Appoint Zonal Data Coordinators in CSB Regional Offices and State Sericulture Data Coordinators in each silk-producing state.
- Provide training to officials in CSB and State Sericulture Departments involved in data collection and handling, to enhance accuracy and efficiency.
- Conduct periodic surveys of primary producers to assess the accuracy of the production and productivity data.

Annexure V. b: Data maintained for Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019-2020

Data maintained for Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019-2020	
1	Distribution of handloom worker households by type
2	Total workforce by type of handloom workers and gender
3	Distribution of handloom worker households by religion
4	Distribution of handloom worker households by social groups
5	Distribution of handloom worker households by Antodaya card
6	Distribution of handloom worker households by type of dwelling units
7	Distribution of handloom worker households by ownership of dwelling units
8	Distribution of handloom households by income from all sources
9	Distribution of handloom households by income from handloom related activities
10	Distribution of handloom households in debt and purpose of debt
11	Distribution of handloom households by source of loan
12	Average household size by handloom worker household
13	Distribution of handloom households by usage of yarn
14	Distribution of handloom households reporting major source of input for Hank Yarn, Dyes and Chemicals
15	Distribution of handloom households reporting major source of input for Dyed Yarn
16	Distribution of handloom households by type of dye used
17	Distribution of handloom households reporting major source of sales of their major products
18	Distribution of handloom households by membership of Co-operative Society, Self Help Group/ Joint Liability, and Producer Company
19	Distribution of weaver households by possession of looms
20	Distribution of weaver households by type of looms
21	Distribution of weaver households by purpose of usage of loom
22	Distribution of weaver households by production of major fabrics
23	Number of weaver households reporting average production of major fabric per weaver per day (Meters)
24	Number of handloom workers by religion
25	Number of handloom workers by social group
26	Number of handloom workers by education
27	Number of handloom workers having bank account
28	Number of handloom workers having Aadhar card

Data maintained for Fourth All India Handloom Census 2019-2020	
29	Number of handloom workers by nature of engagement
30	Number of handloom workers by employment status
31	Total and Average number of days worked by handloom workers
32	Number of weavers by religion
33	Number of weavers by social group
34	Number of weavers by education
35	Number of weavers having bank account
36	Number of weavers having Aadhar card
37	Number of weavers by nature of engagement
38	Number of weavers by employment status
39	Total and average number of days worked by weavers
40	Number of allied workers by religion
41	Number of allied workers by social group
42	Number of allied workers by education
43	Number of allied workers having bank account
44	Number of allied workers having Aadhar card
45	Number of allied workers by nature of engagement
46	Number of allied workers by employment status
47	Total and average number of days worked by allied workers
48	Distribution of non-households by type of entity
49	Distribution of non-households by type of looms
50	Distribution of non-households reporting production of major fabrics
51	Distribution of non-households reporting usage of major yarns
52	Distribution of non-households reporting major source of input for Hank Yarn, Dyes and Chemicals
53	Distribution of non-households reporting major source of input for Dyed Yarn
54	Distribution of non-households reporting major source of sales of their major products

Annexure V. c.: Data fields of Handloom Worker for E-pehchan card

Applicant Name:	Gender:
Father/Spouse Name:	Date of Birth:
Social Group:	Occupation:
Mobile No.:	Email Address:
Aadhar No.:	Address Mohalla/Gali:
Village/Town:	Block/Ward:

Pin code:	State:	District:

Bank Details

Bank Name:
Branch Name:
Account No.:
IFSC Code:

Annexure-V. d: Instructions for filling the User On-boarding request form:

1. Enter your Full Name.

2. Enter date of birth (format DD-MM-YYYY).

3. Select your Gender.

4. Please provide your 12-digit Aadhaar number.

5. User's demographic data: Name, Date of Birth, Gender and Aadhaar Number should match with UIDAI data.

6. Enter your email.

7. Enter your 10-digit mobile number.

8. Hit the "Next" button or click on Organization details tab to complete the second part of the form.

9. Select User Type.

10. Select the name of your TC ID within the Organization.

11. Select your Designation.

12. Select your TC Name. (e.g. your office building name).

13. Upload your recent scanned/digital picture in ".jpg" format of max file size 100 KB.

14. Please enter the captcha code.

15. Please Check the consent box.

16. Please review the form before submission.

Note:

a. If any of the pre-requisite information is not available in the form (select options only), please get in touch with the concerned officer in your department to get the details updated.

Annexure V. e: Database and Reports by Textiles Committee

Sl. No	Description	Year
1.	Market for Textiles & Clothing (MTC): National Household Survey	
a)	Aggregate Demand of Textiles in Households (HHs) of country	2024
b)	Per-capita consumption of Textiles in HHs	
c)	Consumption of textiles in HHs by sector of manufacturing	
d)	Consumption of textiles in HHs by sector of manufacturing	
e)	Consumption of textiles in HHs by fibre	
f)	Consumption of textiles in HHS by area (Urban/Rural)	
g)	Income wise demand of textiles in HH sector	
h)	Price wise demand of textiles in HH sector	
i)	Product wise demand of woven garments	
j)	Product wise demand of knitted garments	
k)	Product wise demand of home textiles	
l)	Consumption of imported textiles products by households	
m)	Consumption of sustainable (recycled/reused) products in HH sector	
	Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT)	
2.	Assessment of the Impact of the Textiles Sector Initiatives on Generation of Employment & Income	2022
3.	Market for Textiles & Clothing: National Household Survey 2020	2022

Sl. No	Description	Year
4.	To Promote Growth of Man-Made Fibre Textiles Industry in India; Roadmap to Identify Gaps and Suggest Measures	2021
5.	Global Value Chain (GVC) Analyses for Jute	2020
6.	Study on Wool sector of Rajasthan on pilot basis	2019
7.	Concurrent Evaluation of Samarth Scheme	2024
	Database Creation through Census	
8.	Census of Ginning & Pressing Units in India	2002
9.	Census of Power Operated Processing Units	1999 & 2005
10.	Census of Textile Engineering Industry Units in India	2009
	Database on Geographical Indication (GI) & NTBs	
11.	Database on GI registered products	Ongoing
12.	Database on Authorised Users of GI products	Ongoing
13.	Database on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)	Ongoing

Annexure-V. f: Meta-data- Ministry of Textiles level

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
1	Central Silk Board	The production data refer to raw silk production in the country. Export data refer to export of silk Goods from country and import data refer to import of silk goods into the country. Price data refer to prices of cocoon/raw silk traded in different markets in the country.	Production data, Export & Import data and price data.	Silk producing States in case of production data and price data. DGCI&S & Ministry of Commerce in case of Exports & Imports data	State level in case of production data. Market level in case of price data. Product level in case of Export & Import.	Daily for mulberry cocoon and raw silk prices, Monthly, quarterly and annual for non-mulberry prices, production and Exports and Imports.	www.csb.gov.in

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
2	National Technical Textiles Mission	Data refers total no of research and development projects approved along with value under National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)	No of Projects Approved (in Nos.), Value of projects approved (INR crores)	National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) Under TTI section (R&D), Ministry of Textiles	State and sector	Quarterly	Textiles Dashboard, Ministry of Textiles
3	Office of Textile Commissioner	Production data of spun yarn, man-made fibre and man-made filament yarn	Yearly and monthly production (in Mn. Kg.)	TSRS Portal of Office of Textile Commissioner	Whole country	Monthly	Published in website of Ministry of Textiles

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
		Subsidy released under ATUFS against the eligible investment on benchmarked textiles machineries. Claims are being processed on iTUFS portal with end-to-end solution	Subsidy released (Rs.in Cr) No of claims settled (Nos.)	i-TUFS Portal https://itufstxcindia.gov.in	State and Districts	Daily, Monthly and annually	https://itufstxcindia.gov.in (After Login Credentials)
4	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion Trade (DPIIT)	Cumulative FDI inflows (2000 to June 2024) across various sectors, including textiles. Textiles, including	FDI inflow	Ministry of Commerce & Industry	State Level	Quarterly	https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
		dyed/printed fabrics, is a significant sector attracting equity investment through the automatic route.					
5	DGFT	Import &Export, trade agreements	Export-import performance by product and country (e.g., raw cotton, finished garments).	DGCI&S collects data via **Customs, RBI, and Commerce Ministry** systems.	country, product category, and sector. In India, DGFT provides **state-wise export data**	Quarterly & monthly trade figures reported by DGFT and RBI	https://dpiit.gov.in/publications/fdi-statistics
6	O/o Jute Commissioner	Jute – production, consumption, exports etc	Production data, Domestic Consumption of Jute Goods, Export & Import data, Price of	O/o Jute Commissioner, Kolkata	State Level	Yearly	https://www.jutecomm.gov.in/Facts_and_Figures.html

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
			Raw Jute & Jute Goods				
7	HRD Section, Ministry of Textiles	Aadhar Data is taken from Aadhar NIC portal through APIs and stored in distributed NIC servers. NIC cloud storage is used to store data is displayed on Samarth MIS.	Aadhar Linkage, assessed (Pass), Placed, Geotagged Information, Social Audits, Inspections, Crosscheck	Samarth MIS, Dashboard, Mobile App, social media, Signages, Events	State, District, Sector, Course, Implementing Partner, Training Centre, Batch, Trained, Assessed, Placed, Individual, Project Facility	Daily, weekly, Monthly, Quarterly, Half Yearly, yearly	Website, Public Dashboard, Mobile App, Signages/Billboards, Events.
8	Department of Office of Development commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles	The data on the beneficiaries is collected under the following components of the NHDP & CHCDS schemes: 1. Artisan	1. Total number of artisans who benefited 2. Direct assistance is provided to artisans. 3. Artisan Trained 4. Marketing	Field offices (Handicrafts Service centres/ sections of HQ)	State wise/Programmes wise	Monthly	Offline

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
		Benefitted: Information on total artisan benefits/partici pation in various interventions organised under all schemes of DC (Handicrafts) [excluding SAMARTH] is being taken into consideration. 2. Direct Assistance: Information about artisan who benefit under Welfare (Pension, Interest Subvention,	Events organised 5. Artisan enrolled under PAHCHAN				

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
		Margin Money) / SDHS (Tool Kits), Mega (Tool Kits) and Cluster (Tools Kits) schemes. 3. Artisan Trained: Information of artisan benefits under SDHS (Design), Training, Cluster, and mega cluster [excluding SAMARTH]. 4. Marketing Events: Information of marketing events organised under Marketing,					

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
		Cluster and Mega cluster scheme. 5. Pahchan Enrolment: Information about artisan enrolled under Pahchan initiative is being taken from welfare section					
9	Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles	Data refers total yarns supplied to handloom weavers at subsidized rate under the Raw Material Supply Scheme. The scheme has two components	1. Amount of yarns supplied (in lakh kg.) 2. Value of yarns supplied (in Rs. Lakh)	National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd. NHDC through Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) collects and maintains data	State and district	Monthly	ERP Dashboard (restricted access)

#	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
		viz., 1. Transport Subsidy Component and 2. Price Subsidy Component.		on number of registered weavers, yarn supplied, yarn passbook etc			
10	Ministry of Textiles. Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi	Information of Weavers benefitted by providing upgraded looms & accessories for Small Cluster Development Programme under National Handloom Development Programme (CS) is being taken into consideration.	Number of weavers benefitted by providing upgraded looms & accessories	Weaver Service Centres	Manually	District	Offline

Annexure-V. g: Meta-data – Other Ministries level

Sl.	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
1	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	The survey collects data on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in the country, focusing on their economic activities, employment statistics, and production metrics.	Total number of unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises, Employment generated by these enterprises	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (numerator), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (denominator)	By State, District, Sector (Manufacturing, Services, etc.)	Annually	www.agriculture.gov.in/surveys
2	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Annual data on industrial performance metrics, including production, employment, and investment levels.	Total Industrial Output, Employment Rate, Investment in Industry	Ministry of Industry Data, National Statistical Office	By State, District, Sector (Manufacturing, Services, etc.)	Annually	https://mospi.gov.in/51-annual-survey-industries

Sl.	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
3	Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	Crop production data encompasses the volume of various crops produced in India, categorized by type and region.	Total agricultural output, Yield per hectare for major crops, Area under cultivation for major crops	Directorate of Economic and Statistics, MoA&FW, Agricultural Census data, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	State, District & Sector (crops such as raw cotton etc.)	Annually	https://www.trademap.org/Index.aspx
4	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), Government of India	The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) provides a measure of the growth of various sectors of industry, including textiles and apparel.	Growth rates of IIP for textiles and apparel.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI)	National, state, and sectoral levels.	Monthly & Annual	https://mospi.gov.in/, https://www.trademap.org/Index.aspx

Sl.	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
5	Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India	The PLFS collects data on employment and unemployment, labor force participation, and the demographic characteristics of the labor force in India.	Unemployment Rate, Labour Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate,	Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, National Statistical Office (NSO), Government of India	State, District & Sector (e.g., agriculture, manufacturing, services)	Quarterly	https://www.mospi.gov.in/
6	RBI: KLEMS database	In the RBI KLEMS database, the *Textiles* sector covers activities related to the manufacturing of textiles, including spinning, weaving, and finishing of fabrics. It provides data on productivity, labor, capital, and multi-factor productivity	Capital income share in value added, Labour income share in value added, Energy cost share in gross output, Material cost share in gross output, Services cost share in gross output, Total Factor Productivity	National Accounts Statistics (MoSPI) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)	Industry Wise	Yearly	https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/KLEMS.aspx

Sl.	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
		trends within this industry.	growth, value added based - Per cent, Employment growth rate etc.				
7	MOSPI, Government of India	The **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** tracks price changes in goods and services, including textiles and clothing, under its **"Clothing and Footwear"** category. This sub-category reflects the inflation rate of items such as **readymade garments, knitted clothing** in both rural and urban areas.	Inflation rate of readymade garments, knitted clothing- Under Textiles and Clothing	MOSPI	Rural, Urban, and state levels to reflect diverse price behaviours	Monthly	https://cpi.mospi.gov.in/Default1.aspx

Sl.	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
8	National Account Statistics, NAD, MoSPI	Economic data on the textiles and clothing industry, covering production, employment, exports, imports, and domestic sales.	GDP contribution of textiles, employment numbers, production output, exports, and import values.	MoSPI and Ministry of Textiles	National, State Level	Annually	https://mospi.gov.in/
9	Office of Economic Adviser, DPIIT	Monthly and annual Wholesale Price Index (WPI) data for non-food fibres and manufactured textiles/apparel, categorized under NIC codes 13 & 14.	WPI for non-food fibres and WPI for manufactured textiles & apparel	Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Office of Economic Adviser, DPIIT).	National level, with limited disaggregation by textiles type (i.e., NIC classification)	Monthly and annually	https://eaindustry.nic.in/
10	EPFO, Ministry of Labour and	The dataset shows NPS subscriber numbers by age	No. of subscribers under NPS by their age-group	EPFO, Ministry of Labour and Employment	National, Industry level	Monthly	https://www.epfindia.gov.in/site_en/Estimate_of_Payroll.php

Sl.	Nodal Agency	Data description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
	Employment	group demographics.					
11	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)	Ongoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Processes (CIRPs) in the textiles and clothing sector	Total Number of CIRPs Percentage of CIRPs Completed Average Duration of CIRPs	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)	State/District/Sector (e.g., different types of textiles like cotton, silk, etc.)	Quarterly/ Annually	

Annexure-V. h: Meta-data – Global level

Sl No.	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/ Org.	Data disaggregation (State/ District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
1	Economic Research and Statistics Division, WTO	Merchandise trade data across countries	Trade values, exports, and imports	Various national statistical authorities and international trade bodies	Country wise, product wise	Annually	https://stats.wto.org/dashboard/merchandise_en.html
2	International Trade Centre (ITC), a joint agency of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United Nations (UNCTAD).	Trade Map provides statistics related to international trade, covering import and export values, volumes, market shares, and growth rates. It includes both product-level and aggregated data, facilitating strategic market research.	Trade volume, market shares, and trade growth trends	ITC, using trade data from customs authorities, statistical offices, and other official sources	By country, product (Harmonized System codes), and regional groupings	Monthly	https://www.trademap.org/
3	UN Comtrade	UN Comtrade offers detailed statistics on global trade by product and trading partner	These include trade flows (imports/exports), trade values, and product categories	The data originates from national statistical offices and customs authorities worldwide, aggregated	Country wise, product wise	Monthly	https://comtradeplus.un.org/

Sl No.	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/ Org.	Data disaggregation (State/ District/ Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
			classified by Harmonized System (HS) codes	by the UNSD.			
4	Textile Exchange	The data pertains to the global textiles industry's impact on sustainability, including metrics on organic cotton, recycled fibres, and other sustainable practices	• Percentage of organic cotton production • Amount of recycled fibres used in textiles production	Textile Exchange	country (state-level data may be available)	Annually	https://textileexchange.org/
5	Office of Textiles and Apparel (OTEXA), U.S. Department of Commerce		• Textiles and apparel trade balances • Country-wise trade performance • Utilization of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)	OTEXA collects data through U.S. Customs, the Department of Commerce, and other industry bodies	Data coverage may exclude certain informal trade activities or encounter lags between updates	Annually	https://www.trade.gov/otexa

Sl No.	Nodal Agency	Data Description	Key indicator(s)	Data Source Ministry/Org.	Data disaggregation (State/District/Sector/etc.)	Data Frequency	Data Dissemination (link/place of data availability)
6	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	The data conetents production of raw materials like fiber crops, wool, and silk leads to processed products such as cottonseed, while textiles involve spinning, weaving, and finishing to create fabric from raw fibers.	Production, Area, Yeild, Stocks	FAO Global Statistical Yearbook, FAO Regional Statistical Yearbooks.	Country Wise	Annually	https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL

(Dr. M.Beena)
In-charge Sub-Group D



Report on Employment & Informal sector mechanism & Import/Export monitoring framework

SUB-GROUP E

Annexure VI

Sub-Group E
Report on Employment & Informal sector mechanism & Import/Export monitoring framework

Terms of reference:

I. Recommend employment & informal sector capture mechanism.
II. Assess import/export monitoring frameworks.

A robust statistical system is the cornerstone of informed decision-making, effective policy formulation, and efficient implementation of programmes. The report of the Sub-Group examines ToR for employment & informal sector capture mechanism and assess import/export monitoring frameworks and recommend the ways to make the statistical ecosystem more robust and dynamic. Short, medium and long-term goals, based on the analysis of available statistical framework for both administrative and survey/census data sources have been identified, which will help in strengthening of Textiles Statistics across the entire value-chain of Textiles Industry providing valuable and timely insights to the textiles industry and policymakers.

I. **Employment &Informal sector capture mechanism:** The existing data sources for capturing employment statistics pertaining to textiles sector can be categorized into:

A. Administrative data sources

i. •EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organization): Captures formal sector employment but limited coverage of informal workers.

ii. •ESIC (Employees' State Insurance Corporation): Covers establishments employing >10 workers with low-wage thresholds; limited informal sector coverage.

iii. •E-Shram Portal: Voluntary registration platform for unorganized sector workers. Significant registrations exist in textiles-related occupations; can serve as a useful frame for surveys.

iv. •Schemes of M/o Textiles (Silk Samagra, SAMARTH, etc.)

v. •TSRS, M/o Textiles

vi. •MSME Udyam

B. Survey based data sources

i. Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), MoSPI
ii. Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), MoSPI
iii. Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE), MoSPI
iv. Economic Census, MoSPI

A.) Administrative data sources:

i) **EPFO (Employees' Provident Fund Organization):** EPFO is a social security organization that administers Employees' Provident Fund Scheme with the aim to provide saving option for employees mainly working in the organized sector and helps them to build a corpus for retirement. EPFO's administrative data specifically payroll captures data for formal sector per se. EPFO compiles and releases monthly payroll report which also has statistics on net new payroll in top 10 industries. However, as the coverage of EPFO, especially in respect of informal (unorganized) sector cannot be ascertained, EPFO's payroll data is not a perfect proxy for capturing overall employment data under textiles sector.

ii) **ESIC (Employees' State Insurance Corporation):** All the establishments covered under the ESI Act and all factories that employ more than 10 employees and pay wages below or up to Rs.21,000 per month (Rs.25,000 for employees with disability) are required to register with the ESIC and contribute towards the ESI scheme. ESIC administrative data also captures employment data, mainly under formal sector. Hence, it is not an exhaustive option for capturing overall employment data under textiles sector.

iii) **E-Shram:** The E-Shram portal is a platform launched by Ministry of Labour& Employment for creation of a centralized database of all unorganized workers (UWs) including Construction Workers, Migrant Workers, Gig and Platform workers, Street Vendors, Domestic Workers, Agriculture Workers, etc., seeded with Aadhaar. The aim of the portal is to improve the implementation efficiency of the social security services for the unorganized workers and integration of Social Security Schemes meant for UWs being administered by MoL&E as well as subsequently those run by other Ministries. Workers of age between 16-59 years and who are not a member of EPFO/ESIC or NPS (Government funded) are eligible for enrolment on E-Shram. The registration is voluntary. Current Statistics available on E-Shram dashboard (https://eshram.gov.in// dashboard) pertaining to textiles sector is summarized below:

Occupation Sector	Registrations
(a) Apparel	2,02,15,115
(b) Handicrafts and carpets	23,32,069
(c) Textiles and handloom	2,05,062
Total (a +b +c)	2,27,52,246

Unorganized sector of textiles is fragmented and scattered across rural and urban areas of the country. Bringing all the employees of informal sector on E-Shram portal is a challenge especially for the workers in remote areas with limited access to digital infrastructure. However, the database seems promising especially for use as a frame for carrying out surveys of unorganized sector workers engaged in textiles industry.

Other identified data sources like schemes of Ministry of Textiles, Textile Statistics Reporting System and MSME Udyam also suffer from coverage issues and are fragmented, thereby limiting their use for getting holistic picture of the employment in entire Textiles value chain.

B.) Sample surveys and Census conducted by Ministry of Statistics &Programme Implementation (MoSPI):

i.) **Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE):** MoSPI conducts nationwide sample survey ASUSE for capturing data on economic and operational characteristics of unincorporated non-agricultural establishments in manufacturing, trade and other services sectors which inter alia includes data on employment also. The survey has been conducted following a multi-stage stratified sampling scheme where first stage units (FSUs) are census villages in rural areas and UFS (Urban Frame Survey) blocks in urban areas. The ultimate stage unit are enterprises. The survey is being conducted annually since 2021-22. The sample design of the survey has been modified from January 2025 onwards wherein the provision for generation of district-level estimates as well as generation of quarterly estimates for ASUSE along with Annual estimates has been incorporated. The survey covers cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing, manufacturing, as well as service sector activities related to textiles industry and provides estimates of number of unincorporated enterprises, number of workers, gross value added per worker, fixed capital per enterprise, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) per enterprise, outstanding loan per enterprise, capital productivity (GVA/Fixed Capital) and other operational/economic characteristics of enterprises.

ii.) **Annual Survey of Industry (ASI):** Coverage of the Annual Survey of Industries extends to the entire Factory Sector comprising industrial units (called factories) registered under the Sections 2(m)(i) and 2(m)(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, bidi & cigar units, employing 10 or more workers with the aid of power and 20 or more workers without the aid of power and registered under the Bidi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 as well as electricity undertakings engaged in generation, transmission and distribution of electricity, not registered with the Central Electricity Authority (CEA).

ASI is conducted annually for collecting comprehensive data of registered manufacturing units across all the sectors with the objective to assess and evaluate growth, composition, input, output, value added, employment, assets, and other relevant information. The statistical frame used in selection of establishments in ASI is based on the lists of registered factories/units maintained by the Chief Inspector of Factories (CIF) in respective States and those maintained by registration authorities in respect of bidi and cigar establishments. The survey is being conducted under the

Collection of Statistics Act, 2008 as amended in 2017 and Rules framed there under in 2011.

iii.) **Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS)**: PLFS is a household survey conducted annually since 2017-18 to estimate key employment and unemployment indicators (viz. Worker Population Ratio, Labour Force Participation Rate, Unemployment Rate). Employment by industries (based on National Industrial Classification) as well as occupation (based on National Classification of Occupations) is available from the survey. Besides these, gender-wise, sector (rural/urban), education, age, principal economic activity (carried out relatively long time (major time criterion) during 365 days preceding the date of survey), subsidiary activities (economic activity for 30 days or more during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of survey), current weekly status (wherein a person is considered working (or employed) if he/ she worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey or if he/she had work for at least 1 hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of the survey but did not do the work.), and current daily status.

The first stage units (FSU) are the Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas and Census villages in rural areas. The ultimate stage units are households. PLFS covers both organized as well as unorganized sectors and hence, is a valuable source of data on employment statistics.

The sampling design of PLFS has been revamped from January 2025 to address the requirement of high frequency labour market indicators with enhanced coverage from PLFS. The revamped PLFS sample design has enabled generation of monthly estimates of key labour market indicators and quarterly estimates for rural as well as urban areas. In the revamped PLFS sample design, district has been made the primary geographical unit, called basic stratum within a state/UT separately for rural and urban sectors for selecting FSUs for most part of the geography covered. In the remaining parts, NSS region has been made the basic stratum. This has ensured presence of sample observations from most of the districts in the PLFS sample, which will improve the representativeness of the estimates generated and thus enabling the provision for generation of district-level estimates.

iv.) **Economic Census:** Economic Census is carried out by MoSPI, every five years approximately, in all the States/UTs. All economic activities (agricultural and non-agricultural), except those involved in crop production and plantation, public administration, defence and compulsory social security, related to production and/or distribution of goods and/or services other than for the sole purpose of own consumption were covered. Data on turnover, investment, workers and demographic characteristics of the owner/promoter are captured in Economic Census. However, inclusion of key requirements (separate data fields for handloom, handicraft, powerloom units & looms) of MoT in 8th Economic Census will help in strengthening the statistical system.

C.) Recommendation for capturing comprehensive employment data under textiles Sector:

PLFS capture both formal and informal employment across all industries/economic activities as per National Industrial Classification (NIC). In PLFS, informal and informal sectors are defined as per the definition of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). Formal employment is defined as regular salaried or wage employment with access to social security benefits like Provident Fund (PF), pension, gratuity, healthcare, or maternity benefits. Informal employment includes those who do not have formal contracts, paid leave, or other benefits. According to the 15th ICLS conceptual framework, unincorporated enterprises owned by households (i.e., proprietary and partnership enterprises including informal producers' cooperatives) are largely considered as informal sector enterprises.

PLFS schedule has questions pertaining to conditions of employment namely, whether there was any written job contract in the employment, whether employees were eligible for the paid leave, whether employees were covered under any specified social security benefits, which helps to identify informal workforce. Further, the economic activity in which the person is engaged is recorded at 5 digits of NIC, which can be used for assessing employment trends across sub sectors of textiles industry including weaving, spinning, apparel manufacturing, handicrafts etc. The unit level survey data is made available by MoSPI in public domain and hence, customized information on employment related characteristics (for example: State/UT-wise analysis) can be easily compiled from these data. Methodology for computation of work force in textiles sector from PLFS is illustrated at Annexure-I based on PLFS unit level data released by MoSPI.

Thus, based on the available data sources, PLFS has an edge as a regular source of dis-aggregated data. ASUSE does have information on workers but the coverage of ASUSE does not include primary sector except NIC 01632 (Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing). ASI covers only the manufacturing activities and hence, activities of incorporated establishments engaged in primary sector and tertiary sector are not covered.

Moreover, the existing administrative data sources are fragmented and do not ensure complete coverage. Further, there are overlaps between these data sources. For example: ESIC and EPFO data are expected to have overlap since both these administrative data sources cater to formal sector. Further, timely pruning of administrative data sources is required for removing of duplicates entries as well as inactive entries. E-Shram is a voluntary registration and will require time to ensure full coverage as cited in the report. The registrations reflected on E-shram stand at 2.27 Crores which is about 50% of that estimated from workforce estimated from PLFS (4.28 Crores, refer Annexure-I). Economic Census is usually conducted quinquennially. ASI covers organized sector units registered under Factories Act while ASUSE gives estimates of number of jobs for unorganized sector excluding the primary sector. Hence, PLFS is the only comprehensive data source for employment both for formal and informal sectors covering entire value chain of Textiles Industry starting from primary sector activities up to tertiary (service sector).

Further, MoSPI has a mandate to conduct these subject-specific surveys and unit level data as well as reports are disseminated on their official website. The data so published is placed in public domain after validation and conduct of checks and balances. Moreover, RSE (Relative Standard Error) of the estimates are also released in the report. RSE serves as a barometer to

assess the reliability of estimates. Hence, in view of the foregoing, we may go ahead with the PLFS data of MoSPI for employment. Validation of PLFS data against other fragmented administrative data sources and surveys with different statistical sampling frame, coverage and reference period is not advisable due to issues flagged above.

D.) Suggest data capturing mechanism especially data on production and consumption of fibre, fabrics, ready-made garments, made ups etc. with focus on upcoming sectors like technical textiles, which are on higher end of value chain.

1. Textiles Business Register for Textiles Industry

i. The unorganized sector is constantly evolving with dynamic demand-supply factors and the introduction of new schemes by the Government for societal needs, for promotion of economic growth, and for improvement of overall well-being of citizens. So, for capturing data especially on production and consumption of fibre, fabrics, ready-made garments, made-ups etc. with focus on upcoming sectors like technical textiles, a comprehensive frame of entities engaged in textiles industry is required.

ii. **Economic Census** can serve as a starting point for an exhaustive and comprehensive frame. But dynamic updation of frame based on Economic Census is required. **A Textiles Business Register (TBR) of all entities** engaged in the Textiles Industry can be prepared. A study may be undertaken by MoT to workout modalities and modus operandi for preparation of TBR. However, the available data sources for the informal sector are units registered under Udyam, IEM, handloom and handicraft, E-Shram etc., while for the organized sector, the data sources include M/o Corporate Affairs (MCA) frame, Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) for Public Sector Undertakings as well as the ASI, etc.

iii. Mapping of other administrative databases like GST, EPFO, ESIC etc. also helps in making the frame dynamic and for data triangulation (mapping additional characteristics)

iv. State specific acts like Shops and Establishments Act, Professional Tax, other similar state registration mechanisms can also be used to cover establishments which are not incorporated.

v. The **Business Register** so prepared will be comprehensive for both informal and formal sectors and hence can serve as backbone for conducting specific surveys for data collection on installed capacity, capacity utilization, raw material available, consumption, production and stocks etc.

2. Revamping of Textile Statistics Reporting System (TSRS)

The existing TSRS portal has its own limitations and challenges as the server of O/o Textile Commissioner may not be high-end to provide seamless data flow for a large number of users at a time. Further, the response under TSRS is affected by lengthy questionnaire / data collection formats. Since textiles industry in India has presence of significant informal sector enterprises, there is a need for simplification of statistical returns for data collection. A simplified version of TSRS has already been submitted by OTxC to TF. TSRS formats have been modified with the involvement of officers of Textile Commissioner. The

same has already been consulted with the industry associations by the O/o TxC. The draft template is attached.

Using the Textiles Business Register for Textiles Industry, it is possible to statistically select establishments especially those from unorganized sector and then to conduct specific surveys. One of the possible available options recommended for capturing comprehensive and timely data on key parameters like capacity utilization, raw material available, consumption, production and stock etc. from Textiles Business Register for Textiles Industry is through a dedicated mobile based app with data integration with PM Gati Shakti.

3. Estimation of Conversion Ratios for textiles value chain

The use of conversion ratios for arriving at production of fabric and readymade garments has existed since the pre independence period. The first Committee to work out the conversion ratios was constituted in 1942, while the second Committee was constituted in 1989 and the conversion ratios suggested by the second Committee, were made applicable from 1.4.1990 and are still in operation. However, we could not ascertain the genesis for use of conversion ratio for arriving at production of fabric and readymade garments. The industry /association is of the view that the textiles sector is fragmented and predominantly unorganized. Consequently, the response of entities in the unorganized sector, which inter alia include handloom and powerloom sectors, is abysmally low. Hence, the conversion ratio method was /is used to arrive at fabric and RMG production.

Therefore, the productivity of textiles industry can be gauged by using conversion ratios also (i.e., units of input required to produce 1 unit of output). By capturing raw material consumption and production of different items from processes like ginning, spinning and composite units only and ascertaining production of yarn(s), it is possible to use conversion factors for arriving at estimated fabric and made-ups production. For getting conversion factors, a study may be carried out quinquennially. Another alternative is to derive the dynamic conversion ratios from data on the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). Block H and I of ASI return contain details of inputs used in the manufacturing process and Block J contains information on the quantity manufactured. The inputs as well as output in ASI returns are recorded using the National Product Classification for Manufacturing Sector (NPCMS) and are recorded at 7 digits of NPCMS (most disaggregated code). Since ASI is conducted annually, using ASI data, it is possible to dynamically estimate the conversion ratios every year. This will help in estimation of finished products production using limited data on production of key input materials.

ASI captures 5-digit NIC codes for economic activity and 7-digit NPCMS codes for both products (input as well as output). It is suggested that an exercise can be carried out by MoT based on the latest available study results and corresponding year's ASI to check the consistency of conversion ratios. ASI does not cover unincorporated sector units. ASUSE data also has 3-digit product codes for inputs used as well as output produced in value terms, but the quantity figures are not reported. However, ASI does cover proprietorship and partnership firms along with Co-operatives and Others (including Joint Family (HUF), Trusts, Wakf Boards, Handlooms, KVIC etc.), which are not incorporated and smaller firms

whose characteristics can be assumed similar to unincorporated sector of the economy. Thus, ASI data can be used for deriving conversion ratios. Being an annual survey, technological changes can be thus, captured using ASI data. For detailing out the methodology, it is recommended that MoT may constitute a technical committee of officers from MoSPI and MoT.

4. Recommendation for dynamic price data of entire value chain

There is a high demand for price data of textile items. Presently, the Regional Offices of the Office of Textile Commissioner collect prices from the field, which are then compiled and provided to MoT. For getting fair price/ executed price, it is recommended that GST data can be used. GST return (GSTR-1) contains information on HSN-code wise outward supplies in quantity and value terms. These data can be used to arrive at per unit price on a real time basis for all the textiles items across different centres in the country. GST data can be integrated with PM- Gati Shakti and unit level price/executed price in real time can be displayed on dashboard designed on MoT / TxC website. The price data will prevent the exploitation of small players in the value chain and in still confidence among them. The display of actual and fair prices of the items will lead to a minimal possibility of distress sale, if any.

Only aggregated GST data as per HSN Code will be required, hence possibility of disclosing privacy of the individual does not arise. The price data reflected on the dashboard will be weighted average price of the commodity (more product categories than those currently compiled by O/o TXC). Release of aggregated data, without reference to personal identification particulars does not raise privacy issues. If we do this exercising by onboarding GST data through PM-Gati Shakti, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC), Ministry of Finance will cooperate with us. An HSN-wise, State/UT wise mechanism of aggregating the prices can be provided to CBIC and CBIC would then generate customised tables. The only objective is to get fair and executed prices data for knowing fair idea of current /running prices to policy makers and entire value chain including small players. It may not be out of place to mention here that ASI data is collected under statutory provisions with maintenance of confidentiality. Nevertheless, MoSPI publishes aggregated data on GVA, GDP etc. DGCI&S also collects unit level EXIM data and publishes aggregate data on their website. In view of this, GSTN and Department of Revenue, M/o Finance should not have any reservations on providing price data of textiles items.

E.) Recommendations of ToR (I):

i) PLFS to be used as the primary source for estimating comprehensive employment in textiles due to its disaggregated data by NIC codes and informal employment capture. [methodology is attached at Annex-I]

ii) For creation of Dynamic Textiles Business Register (TBR), a study may be undertaken by MoT to workout modalities and modus operandi. However, the available data sources for informal sectors are:
   a. Economic Census
   b. Udyam Registration
   c. IEM filings
   d. KVIC/Handloom/Handicraft Boards

e. MCA21 database
f. GST, EPFO, ESIC
g. State-level registrations (Shops & Establishment Acts, Professional Tax).
h. E-Shram database.

iii) Revamp of Textile Statistics Reporting System (TSRS) by
a. Simplifying TSRS questionnaires [revised proposed questionnaire attached at Annexure-VI. (b-m)]
b. Upgrading IT infrastructure for seamless data flow
c. Development of mobile-app-based data collection tools which may be linked to PM-Gati Shakti for capturing data on production, capacity utilization, stock levels, and raw material consumption with inbuilt data validation checks.

iv) Existing field data collections by Regional Offices of O/o TxC may continue for validation purposes. The Regional Offices and Statistical Units of the O/o TxC to be strengthened to do quality data collection.

v) Development of Capacity building is essential to strengthen Regional Offices and Statistical Units of O/o of TxC for quality data collection/dissemination. For this purpose, MoT may sign MoU with MoSPI for customised capacity building programme for enhancing skills and knowledge of the officials in MoT and its attached and subordinate offices potentially through training, knowledge sharing etc.

vi) Since data relating to different value chains are also being captured by other Divisions and published by Ministries/Departments, there is a need to develop a comprehensive Integrated Textiles Statistical System (ITSS). TSRS may be integrated with the ITSS. This will help to create an integrated Central Data Bank on textiles.

vii) DDG(ISS), MoT may be designated as Appellate Authority and Regional Heads of Office of Textile Commissioner may be designated as Statistical Officer for collection of data from the textiles units located in their jurisdiction under the Collection of Statistics Act 2008.

viii) There is also a need to undertake periodic Sector-Specific Surveys:
a. To capture Production capacities, Fibre/fabric consumption, Technical Textiles data, Inventory levels and raw material availability, situation analysis of textiles sector, etc.
b. Validate the administrative and other data
c. Sector diagnostic study etc.

ix) Estimation of Conversion Ratios to enable estimation of finished goods output from input data from quinquennial sectoral studies. Also, derive conversion ratios from data of Annual Survey of Industries (ASI). Since ASI is conducted annually, using ASI data, it is possible to dynamically estimate the conversion ratios every year. This will help in estimation of finished products production using limited data on production of key input materials.

x) Dynamic Price Data Collection across Value Chain by utilizing GSTR-1, 12 and registration Form to capture HSN-wise transaction values and quantities. The data can be integrated with PM-Gati Shakti platform for real-time price monitoring.

xi) Develop MoT dashboards to publicly display unit-level executed prices to promote transparency, reduce exploitation, and minimize distress sales.

xii) It is recommended that MoT may constitute Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee with MoSPI (PLFS, ASUSE, ASI, Economic Census), Ministry of Labour&

Employment (MoLE) (E-Shram), Ministry of Finance (MoF) (GST), and DGCI&S with a mandate to deliberate on methodology and work on co-ordination.

II. Assess Import/Export Monitoring Frameworks

A. Existing mechanism for capturing Import-Export Data:

i) DGCI&S compiles data on import and export of merchandise goods. Quick Estimate figures for a given month are released with 15 days of the following month. Principal Commodity – Group of 168 commodity level data of a month is released by 21 days of next month. Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade in India (MSFTI) – ITC HS Code level data of a month within 45 days. Also, DGCI&S provides data on the related articles based on requisitions received from line ministries/ other agencies on specified ITCHS codes through DGFT. Details are in document on DGCI&S.

ii) All merchandise trade data are received by DGCI&S from ICEGATE (Customs), NSDL-SEZ and some Ports. The methodology and compilation procedure followed by DGCI&S for compiling India's Merchandise Trade Statistics is as per the recommendations of the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) and contained in the International Merchandise Trade Statistics Revision 2 (IMTS Rev.2): Compilers Manual 2010.

iii) DGCI&S provides daily data, and weekly trade alerts to DGFT. These are real time EXIM trackers at a broader level. Also, DGCI&S provides data on the related articles based on requisitions received from line ministries/ other agencies on specified ITCHS codes through DGFT.

iv) DGCI&S provides data through DGFT for a list of trade sensitive commodities as identified by the line ministries/ other agencies.

v) Based on data requisition provided by DGTR for study of anti-dumping cases, DGCI&S provides data to DGTR as and when required.

B. Recommendations for ToR (II):

i. Enhance destination-wise export data and origin-wise import data for strategic policymaking.

ii. Request DGFT to provide item-wise destination-export trends for display on MoT dashboard.

iii. Leverage GST data to track internal movement of imported goods to ascertain final domestic consumption.

iv. Introduce MSME export flags to monitor SME contribution to exports.

v. MoT to continue industry engagement for feedback on data usability.

vi. MoT may develop import monitoring system based on secondary data from DGCI&S / DGFT. Based on secondary import data, the quantity, value as well as per unit rate may be made available on dedicated dashboard with additional data analytics (region/country of origin etc), thereby providing insights to the industry as well as policy makers.

vii. Ministry of Textiles may also study the Ministry of Steel's import monitoring system to determine which aspects could be adapted for the textiles sector.

Recommendations of ToR(I) and (II) of subgroup-E may be executed in phased manner as under:

i. Short-Term (1 year): Revamp TSRS, initiate TBR creation, integrate GST price data etc.
ii. Medium-Term (2-3 years): Conduct conversion ratio studies, launch dedicated mobile app-based data collection, surveys etc.
iii. Long-Term (3-5 years): Fully operationalize dynamic dashboards, complete informal sector mapping, periodic reviews etc.

III. Annexure

Annexure-VI. a: Outline of methodology for using unit level data of Periodic Labour Force Survey

(i) PLFS data can be downloaded free of cost from the url by completing simple registration https://microdata.gov.in/NADA/index.php/catalog/PLFS/?page=1&sort_order=desc&ps=15&repo=PLFS

(ii) Data can be analysed in any software (R, SPSS, Python etc)

(iii) Two data files are available for generating annual estimates (HHV1 and PERV1). PERV1 contain household member-wise information on education level, economic activity undertaken, status code (self-employed, salaried regular wage/ salaried employees, casual worker, unemployed, attended educational institution etc).

(iv) Worker Population Ratio is calculated as number of employed persons*100/ total population.

(v) In the readme file made available by MoSPI along with unit level data, the multiplier(weights) for each record in PERV1 file is available. The methodology for computing final weight is also mentioned in the readme file.

(vi) Once the final weights are compiled for each record in PERV1 file by using given formula, total population estimated is sum of the final weight.

(vii) Employed persons are identified from the status code (status code 11 to 51 are considered to be employed) of principal as well as subsidiary activity.

(viii) Summation of final weights of all employed persons gives the estimated number of employed persons.

(ix) Using formula (iv), Worker Population Ratio (WPR) can be estimated.

(x) This WPR when multiplied by actual population will give the estimated workforce in the country. The actual population is available in 'Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036' publication of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

(xi) Population projections for any year are provided as on 1st March, 1st July and 1st October. Since, PLFS 2022-23 has reference period of July-June, mid-survey period population is to be ascertained as on 1st January. A compound average growth rate (CAGR) for the period 1st October,2022 to 1st March 2023 can be used to estimate the population as on 1st January,2023. This projected population as on 1st January,2023 when applied to WPR gives the estimated workforce.

(xii) From the unit level data, NIC-wise proportion (number of persons employed in each NIC ÷ total number of persons employed) can be worked out.

(xiii) Multiplying estimated workforce (as in (xi)) by NIC-wise proportions, the estimated NIC-wise workforce can be arrived at.

(xiv) MoSPI also publishes calendar year wise PLFS data. While using calendar year-wise data, same procedure as illustrated above can be used with the exception that mid of the survey period for calendar year-wise data is 1st July of the year. Hence, projected population as given in 'Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036' publication of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare can be used directly.

Results of estimated workforce based on PLFS 2022-23 for NIC codes pertaining to Textiles Industry are given below:

NIC-2008	Description	Estimated Workforce
01161	Growing of cotton	134.35
01162	Growing of jute	10.03
01169	Growing of other fibre crops	0.10
01493	Raising of silkworms, production of silkworm cocoons	1.31
01632	Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing	0.32
Primary Sector		**146.11**
13111	Preparation and spinning of cotton fibre including	2.65
13112	Preparation and spinning of silk fibre including	0.04
13113	Preparation and spinning of wool, including other	0.17
13114	Preparation and spinning of man-made fibre including	0.40
13119	Preparation and spinning of jute, mesta and other	0.98
13121	Weaving, manufacture of cotton and cotton mixture	13.44
13122	Weaving, manufacture of silk and silk mixture fabrics.	6.38
13123	Weaving, manufacture of wool and wool mixture	0.57
13124	Weaving, manufacturing of man-made fibre and man-	0.81
13129	Weaving of jute, mesta and other natural fibres	0.64
13131	Finishing of cotton and blended cotton textiles.	2.60
13132	Finishing of silk and blended silk textiles.	0.37
13133	Finishing of wool and blended wool textiles.	0.09
13134	Finishing of man-made and blended man-made	0.18
13135	Finishing of jute, mesta and other vegetable textiles	0.25
13136	Activity related to screen printing	0.67
13139	Other activities relating to finishing of textiles n.e.c.	2.43
13911	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted cotton fabrics	0.12
13912	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted woollen fabrics	0.08
13913	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted synthetic	0.12
13919	Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted fabrics	0.05
13921	Manufacture of curtains, bed covers and furnishings	1.09
13922	Manufacture of crocheted made up textiles goods	0.08
13923	Manufacture of mosquito nets	0.12
13924	Manufacture of bedding, quilts pillows, sleeping bags	1.09

NIC-2008	Description	Estimated Workforce
13925	Manufacture of tarpaulin	0.03
13926	Manufacture of blankets	0.11
13929	Manufacture of other made-up textiles articles,	0.40
13931	Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings	1.15
13932	Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings	0.86
13933	Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings	0.01
13934	Manufacture of carpets made of synthetic materials	0.04
13935	Manufacture of carpets, and other floor coverings	0.81
13939	Manufacture of other floor coverings n.e.c.	0.02
13941	Manufacture of thread, including thread ball making	2.00
13942	Manufacture of cordage or rope made of jute	0.82
13943	Manufacture of cordage or rope made of coir	0.79
13944	Manufacture of rope and cordage made of synthetic	0.03
13945	Manufacture of knotted netting of twine, cordage or	0.33
13946	Manufacture of tapes, newar and wicks	0.51
13949	Manufacture of other cordage or rope n.e.c.	0.24
13991	Embroidery work and making of laces and fringes	9.62
13992	Zari work and other ornamental trimmings	8.16
13993	Manufacture of linoleum and similar products	0.06
13995	Manufacture of made-up canvas goods such tents,	0.06
13996	Manufacture of wadding of textiles materials and	0.12
13997	Manufacture of metallised yarn or gimped yarn,	0.11
13998	Manufacture of waterproof textiles excluding	0.05
13999	Manufacture of other textiles/textiles products n.e.c.	5.08
14101	Manufacture of all types of textiles garments and	19.64
14102	Manufacture of raincoats of waterproof textiles	0.09
14103	Manufacture of hats, caps and other clothing	0.35
14104	Manufacture of wearing apparel made of leather and	0.12
14105	Custom tailoring	107.36
14109	Manufacture of wearing apparel n.e.c.	10.61
14201	Manufacture of wearing apparel and clothing	0.77
14209	Manufacture of other fur products n.e.c.	0.27
14301	Manufacture of knitted or crocheted wearing apparel	0.81

NIC-2008	Description	Estimated Workforce
14309	Manufacture of other knitted and crocheted apparel	1.09
18115	Printing directly onto textiles, flexographic plastic,	1.37
20297	Manufacture of chemical products or preparations of	0.95
20301	Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament tow	0.01
20302	Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament staple	0.04
20303	Manufacture of synthetic or artificial filament yarn,	0.03
28261	Manufacture of machinery for preparation of	0.64
28262	Manufacture of textiles printing machinery	0.02
28263	Manufacture of machinery for washing, bleaching,	0.22
28264	Manufacture of ironing machines, commercial	0.16
28265	Manufacture of sewing machines, sewing machine	0.10
28269	Manufacture of other machinery for textiles, apparel	0.07
33127	Repair and maintenance of textiles apparel, leather	0.43
Secondary Sector		**212.00**
46411	Wholesale of textiles, fabrics, yarn, household linen,	3.47
46412	Wholesale of umbrella and clothing accessories	0.12
46419	Wholesale of other clothing items n.e.c.	1.34
46595	Wholesale of machinery and equipment for the	0.05
46695	Wholesale of textiles fibres etc.	0.37
47510	Retail sale of textiles in specialized stores	10.38
47531	Retail sale of carpets, rugs, curtains and net curtains	0.75
47711	Retail sale of readymade garments, hosiery goods,	41.08
47712	Retail sale of articles of fur and artificial fur	0.06
47713	Retail sale of footwear	8.04
47714	Retail sale of leather goods and travel accessories of	0.72
47820	Retail sale via stalls and markets of textiles, clothing	2.97
74101	Fashion design related to textiles, wearing apparel,	0.66
77294	Renting of textiles, wearing apparel, footwear,	0.20
Tertiary Sector		**70.21**
Total		**428.32**

Annexure-VI. b: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-A)

(FOR SPINNING UNITS)

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (NIC) CODE

1311: Preparation and spinning of textiles fibres

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, ECONOMICS & STATISTICS BRANCH, NISHTHA BHAWAN, (NEW CGO BUILDING), 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. COTTON YARN IS DEFINED AS YARN CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 85%BY WEIGHT OF COTTON IN SUCH YARN
3. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN.
4. COUNT GROUP FOR ENGLISH COUNT SPECIFIED AS BELOW:

FOR ENGLISH COUNT FALLING IN COUNTGROUP COLUMN (In Drop Down)
Coarse (1-20)
Medium (21-40)
Fine (41-79)
Super Fine (80 & above)

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MM / YYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

Part-01: CONSUMPTION COTTON & PHYSICAL STOCK AT THE END OF MONTH

Sr No.	Description	Opening stock at the beginning of the month			Consumption during the month		Total	Physical stock at the end of month		
		Indigenous	Imported	**Total**	Indigenous Cotton Consumption	Imported Cotton Consumption		Indigenous	Imported	**Total**
1	ELS Cotton (32.5 mm & above)									
2	Other Cotton (Below 32.5 mm)									
Total										

PART 02: CONSUMPTION OF COTTON WASTE AND PHYSICAL STOCK AT THE END OF MONTH (IN METRIC TONNES)

	Description	Opening stock at the beginning of the month			Consumption			Physical stock at the end of month		
		Indigenous	Imported	Total	Indigenous	Imported	Total	Indigenous	Imported	Total
1	Cotton Waste									

PART 03: CONSUMPTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES AND OTHER FIBRESAND PHYSICAL STOCK OF MAN-MADE FIBRES AND OTHER FIBRESAT THE END OF MONTH (IN METRIC TONNE)

Fibre/Filament	DESCRIPTION	Opening Stock at the beginning of the month			Consumption			Physical stock at the end of month		
		Indigenous	Imported	Total	Indigenous	Imported	Total	Indigenous	Imported	Total
	Polyester									
	Viscose/ Modified Viscose/ HWM									
	Acrylic									

Fibre/Filament	DESCRIPTION	Opening Stock at the beginning of the month			Consumption			Physical stock at the end of month		
		Indigenous	Imported	Total	Indigenous	Imported	Total	Indigenous	Imported	Total
FIBRES OTHER THAN COTTON	Recycled Polyester Fibre									
	Recycled Fibre Others (Please Specify_____)									
	Jute									
	Wool									
	Flax									
	Silk									
	Others									
	Total									
	Polyester									

Fibre/Filament	DESCRIPTION	Opening Stock at the beginning of the month			Consumption			Physical stock at the end of month		
		Indigenous	Imported	Total	Indigenous	Imported	Total	Indigenous	Imported	Total
FILAMENT YARN	Viscose									
	Acetate									
	Nylon									
	Polypropylene									
	Silk									
	Others									
	Total									

PART-04: PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN (IN METRIC TONNES)

COUNT GROUP (Drop Down)	PRODUCTION

Total	

PART-05: PRODUCTION OF BLENDED YARN (IN METRIC TONNES)

COUNT GROUP Drop Down	COTTON POLYESTER	POLYESTER VISCOSE	COTTON VISCOSE	OTHERS	TOTAL

PART-06: PRODUCTION OF 100% NON-COTTON YARN (IN METRIC TONNES)

COUNT GROUP Drop Down	POLYESTER	VISCOSE	ACRYLIC	RECYCLE	OTHERS	TOTAL

PART-7: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (OPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)	
Renewable	**Non-renewable**	**Both**	**Grid**	**Non-Grid**

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure VI. c: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-B)

(FOR WEAVING/KNITTING AND COMPOSITE SPINNING UNITS)

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE
1312: Weaving of textiles
1391: Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MM / YYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART-01: PURCHASE, CONSUMPTION AND STOCK OF YARN FOR CLOTH PRODUCTIONAT THE END OF MONTH (IN KG)

Item		Opening stock in the beginning of the month	Purchase of Yarn	Consumption of Yarn		Closing stock at the end of the month
				Out of captive Production	Outside Purchase	
Cotton Yarn						
Blended Yarn	Cotton viscose					
	Cotton polyester					
	Polyester viscose					
	PVC/ blend					
	Others					
100% non-Cotton Yarn	Viscose					
	Polyester					
	Poly-propylene					

Item				Consumption of Yarn		Closing stock at the end of the month
		Opening stock in the beginning of the month	Purchase of Yarn	Out of captive Production	Outside Purchase	
	Acetate					
	Acrylic					
	Others					
Filament Yarn	Viscose					
	Polyester					
	Others					
Others	Wool					
	Silk					
	Flax					

Item		Opening stock in the beginning of the month	Purchase of Yarn	Consumption of Yarn		Closing stock at the end of the month
				Out of captive Production	Outside Purchase	
	Jute					
	Others					

PART-02: GREY CLOTH PRODUCTION

Item	Production			
	Woven		Knitted	
	In Kg	In Sq Mtr.	In Kg	In Sq Mtr.
Cotton cloth				
Blended Cloth				
100% Non-Cotton Cloth				
Total				

PART-03: PROCESSED CLOTH PRODUCTION

Item	Production			
	Woven		Knitted	
	In Kg	In Sq Mtr.	In Kg	In Sq Mtr.
Cotton cloth				
Blended Cloth				
100% Non-Cotton Cloth				
Total				

PART 04: VARIETY-WISE PHYSICAL STOCK AT THE END OF THE MONTH

Item	GREY CLOTH		PROCESSED CLOTH	
	In Kg	In Sq. Mtr.	In Kg	In Sq. Mtr.
Cotton cloth				
Blended & Mixed cloth				
100% non-Cotton cloth				
Total				

PART -05: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (OPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)	
Renewable	**Non-renewable**	**Both**	**Grid**	**Non-Grid**

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure- VI. d: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-C)

(MANUFACTURING OF MAN-MADE FIBRES)

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS UNDERTAKING ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE 2030: Manufacture of man-made fibres

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART-01: CONSUPTION & STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRES (IN KG)

Raw Materials	Opening Stock at the beginning		Consumption during the		Physical Closing Stock at the end of the	
	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported

PART-02: PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FIBRE (IN KG.)

Name of the Fibre*			Fibre/ Tow/ Tops	Denier	Staple	Total Production
Viscose						
Acrylic						
Polyester	Virgin					
	Recycled	PET				
		Post Consumable waste				

Name of the Fibre*			Fibre/ Tow/ Tops	Denier	Staple	Total Production
Polypropylene						
Spandex						
Speciality Fibres (Technical Textiles) Please specify_____						
Other fibres Please specify_____	Virgin					
		PET				
		Post Consumable				
Total						

*Specify the particulars of each fibre separately and whether tow/fibre/tops

Most common values of Denier: 0.8,1.2,1.4,1.6 and Staple Length (in mm) : 35,38,40,42. Others please specify.

PART -03: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION(OPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)	
Renewable	**Non-renewable**	**Both**	**Grid**	**Non-Grid**

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure-VI. e: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-D)

MANUFACTURING OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS UNDERTAKING ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE 2030: Manufacture of man-made fibres

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MMYYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART-01: CONSUMPTION & STOCKS OF RAW MATERIALS FOR PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (in Kg)

Raw Materials with NIC Code (5 Digit)	Description (Auto fill)	Opening Stock in the beginning of		Consumption during the		Physical Closing Stock at the	
		Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported

PART-02: PRODUCTION OF MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN (In KG)

Name of the Filament Yarn*		Denier	Production (Excluding captive consumption)					
			Flat	POY (In full form)	MOY (In full form)	Texturized	Others	Total
Polyester	Virgin							
	Recycled							
Viscose								
Nylon								

Name of the Filament Yarn*		Denier	Production (Excluding captive consumption)					
			Flat	POY (In full form)	MOY (In full form)	Texturized	Others	Total
Polypropylene								
Speciality yarn (Technical Textiles) Please Specify _____								
Spandex								
Others Filament Yarn Please Specify _____	Virgin							
	Recycled							
Total								

*Specify the particulars of each filament yarn separately

Most common values of Denier: 0.8,1.2,1.4,1.6, Others please specify.

PART -03: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (OPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)	
Renewable	**Non-renewable**	**Both**	**Grid**	**Non-Grid**

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure- VI. f: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-E)

PROCESSING OF YARN, FABRICS, RMG & MADE-UPS

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT,2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS UNDERTAKING ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE
1313: Finishing of textiles
1394: Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN.

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MM/ YYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART -01: PROCESSING OF YARN, FABRICS, RMG & MADE-UPS

Sr No.	Process	Qty.
1	Fabric Processing (Square Meter)	
2	Yarn Processing (Kgs)	
3	Printing (Square meter)	
4	Garment Processing (Nos)	
5	Madeups Processing (Square meters)	
6	Others	

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE.

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure-VI. g: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-F)-PART-A

COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING UNITS

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS UNDERTAKING ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE
01632: Cotton ginning, cleaning and bailing

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MM / YYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART:01-COTTON GINNED/PRESSED DURING THE MONTH (IN METRIC TONNES)

S. No	Staple Length	Unprocessed Kapas in physical Stock in the beginning of period	Cotton Ginned Pressed (Baled)	Unprocessed Kapas in physical Stock at the end of period
1	ELS 32.5 mm & above			
2	Other Less than 32.5 mm			
Total				

PART -02: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (OPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)	
Renewable	**Non-renewable**	**Both**	**Grid**	**Non-Grid**

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure VI. h: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-F)-PART-B

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS UNDERTAKING TRADING OF COTTON

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MMYYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART-01: DETAILS OF THE TRADING ACTIVITY UNDERTAKEN DURING THE MONTH (IN METRIC TONNES)

S. No.	Cotton Purchased	Physical Stock at the beginning of period	Pressed (Baled) Cotton Purchased	Pressed (Baled) Cotton sold in Domestic Market		Cotton Exported		Physical Stock at the end of period	
				Textiles Mills	Non-Textiles Mills				
1	ELS 32.5 mm & above								
2	Other Less than 32.5 mm								
Total									

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure-VI. i: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-G)

TO BE SUBMITTED BY SURGICAL COTTON OR COTTON WADDING MANUFACTURING UNIT

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS UNDERTAKING ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE

13996: Manufacture of wadding of textiles materials and articles of wadding such as sanitary napkins and tampons

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MMYYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART-01: COTTON CONSUMPTION DURING THE MONTH (IN METRIC TONNES)

S. No	Staple Length	Physical Stock at the beginning of Period			Raw Material Consumed			Physical Stock at the End of Period		
		Virgin	Waste Cotton	Total	Virgin	Waste Cotton	Total	Virgin	Waste Cotton	Total
1	Short Staple (20mm & below)									
2	Medium Staple (20.5 mm – 24.5 mm)									
3	Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm – 27.0 mm)									
4	Long Staple (27.5 mm – 32.0 mm)									
5	Extra Long Staple 32.5 mm & above									
Total										

PART -02: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (OPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)	
Renewable	Non-renewable	Both	Grid	Non-Grid

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE.

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure-VI. j : Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-H)

MANUFACTURING OF WOOLLEN ITEMS

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS UNDERTAKING ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE

13113: Preparation and spinning of wool, including other animal hair and blended wool including other animal hair

13123: Weaving, manufacture of wool and wool mixture fabrics.

13912: Manufacture of knitted and crocheted woollen fabrics

13932: Manufacture of carpets and other floor coverings made of wool

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. COTTON YARN IS DEFINED AS YARN CONTAINING NOT LESS THAN 90%BY WEIGHT OF COTTON IN SUCH YARN
3. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN.

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MMYYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART:01 OPENING STOCK, PURCHASE, CONSUMPTION AND CLOSING STOCK OF RAW MATERIALS DURING THE MONTH (IN KGS.)

Item		Opening physical stock		Purchase		Consumption		Closing physical stock	
		Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported
Raw Wool									
Man-made fibres other fibres TOW	Polyester								
	Acrylic								
	Viscose								

Item		Opening physical stock		Purchase		Consumption		Closing physical stock	
		Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported
	Jute & Flax								
	Others								
Total of Man-made fibres / others fibres									
Waste/Rags	Wool waste								
	Wool rags								
	Synthetic waste								
	Synthetic rags								
Total Waste/Rags									
Others									

Item		Opening physical stock		Purchase		Consumption		Closing physical stock	
		Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported
Yarn Filament									
Yarn lycra									

PART-02 YARN PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION (IN KGS.)

Item		Production of yarn: count group-wise					Consumption	
		1-10 nm	11-24nm	25-48 nm	Above 48nm	Total	Out of own Production	Purchase
WOOL	Wool							
	Wool blended with Cotton							
	Wool blended with silk							

Item			Production of yarn: count group-wise					Consumption	
			1-10 nm	11-24nm	25-48 nm	Above 48nm	Total	Out of own Production	Purchase
		Wool with Linen							
		Wool blended with polyester							
WORSTED YARN	Weaving	Man made fibre/other fibre blended							
		Woollen Blended							
		Woollen							
		Others							
	Hosiery	Man made fibre/other fibre blended							
		Woollen blended							
		Woollen							

Item			Production of yarn: count group-wise					Consumption	
			1-10 nm	11-24nm	25-48 nm	Above 48nm	Total	Out of own Production	Purchase
		Others							
NON-WORSTED YARN		Woollen Yarn							
		Man-made Fibre blended yarn							
		Woollen blended yarn							
		Carpet Yarn							
HAND KNITTING YARN		Man-made Fibre blended yarn							
		Woollen blended yarn							
		Woollen							
		Others							
SHODDY YARN		Man-made Fibre blended yarn							

Item		Production of yarn: count group-wise					Consumption	
		1-10 nm	11-24nm	25-48 nm	Above 48nm	Total	Out of own Production	Purchase
	Woollen blended Yarn							
	woollen							
	Others							
OTHERS	Others Yarn							
Grand Total								

PART-03: PRODUCTION OF CLOTH, HOSIERY AND CARPET

Item	Unit	PRODUCTION DURING THE MONTH												
		Wool	Worsted					Non- Worsted						Others
			Wool	man-made fibre blended	Woollen blended	Others	Total	Wool	man-made fibre blended	Woollen blended	Acrylic	Shoddy	Total	
Weaving:														
Suiting	Sq. Mtr.													
Shirting	Sq. Mtr.													
Shawl &Lohi	Sq. Mtr.													
Others	Sq. Mtr.													

Item	Unit	PRODUCTION DURING THE MONTH												
		Wool	Worsted					Non- Worsted						Others
			Wool	man-made fibre blended	Woollen blended	Others	Total	Wool	man-made fibre blended	Woollen blended	Acrylic	Shoddy	Total	
Blanket & rug	Sq. Mtr.													
Hosiery / Knitting Pull over and Cardigan	Kgs.													
Stock & Stocking	Kgs.													
Others	Kgs.													
Carpet:	Kg													
Woven carpet and drugget	Sq. Mtr.													

Item	Unit	PRODUCTION DURING THE MONTH												
		Wool	Worsted					Non- Worsted						Others
			Wool	man-made fibre blended	Woollen blended	Others	Total	Wool	man-made fibre blended	Woollen blended	Acrylic	Shoddy	Total	
Other Carpet	Sq. Mtr.													
Non-Woven:	Sq. Mtr.													
Felt Etc.	Sq. Mtr.													

PART-04: WOOLEN YARN: DELIVERIES AND CLOSING STOCK (IN KGS.)

Item			Opening physical Stock	Deliveries			Closing physical Stock
				Domestic	Export	Total	
Wool		Wool					
		Wool blended with Cotton					
		Wool blended with silk					
		Wool with Linen					
		Wool blended with polyester					
WORSTED YARN	Weaving	Man made fibre/other fibre blended					
		Woollen Blended					
		Woollen					
		Others					
	Hosiery	Man made fibre/other fibre blended					

Item				Opening physical Stock	Deliveries			Closing physical Stock
					Domestic	Export	Total	
		Woollen blended						
		Woollen						
		Others						
NON-WORSTED YARN		Woollen Yarn						
		Man-made Fibre blended yarn						
		Woollen blended yarn						
		Carpet Yarn						
HAND KNITTING YARN		Man-made Fibre blended yarn						
		Woollen blended yarn						
		Woollen						
		Others						

Item			Opening physical Stock	Deliveries			Closing physical Stock
				Domestic	Export	Total	
SHODDY YARN	Man-made Fibre blended yarn						
	Woollen blended Yarn						
	woollen						
	Others						
Others Yarn							
Grand Total							

PART -05: DELIVERIES AND STOCK OF CLOTH, HOSIERY AND CARPET

Item	Unit	Opening Stock at the beginning of the month	Deliveries During the month				physical stock at the end of the month
			Domestic	Export	Govt. & Military	Total	
Weaving:							
Suiting	Sq. Mtr.						
Shirting	Sq. Mtr.						
Shawl &Lohi	Sq. Mtr.						
Others	Sq. Mtr.						
Blanket & rug	Sq. Mtr.						
Hosiery / Knitting Pull-over	Kgs.						

Item	Unit	Opening Stock at the beginning of the month	Deliveries During the month				physical stock at the end of the month
			Domestic	Export	Govt. & Military	Total	
and Cardigan							
Stock & Stocking	Kgs.						
Others	Kgs.						
Carpet:	Kgs.						
Woven carpet and drugget	Sq. Mtr						
Other Carpet	Sq. Mtr						
Non-Woven:	Sq. Mtr						

Item	Unit	Opening Stock at the beginning of the month	Deliveries During the month				physical stock at the end of the month
			Domestic	Export	Govt. & Military	Total	
Felt Etc.	Sq. Mtr						

PART-06: PRODUCTION, PURCHASE, USED FOR OWN CONSUMPTION & STOCK OF TOPS (IN KG.)

Tops	Opening Stock at the beginning of the month		Production	Purchased / acquired		Own consumption		Closing physical stock at the end of the month	
	Indian	Imported		Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported	Indian	Imported
Wool tops									
Man-made fibre tops									
Other tops									
TOTAL									

PART -07: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (OPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)	
Renewable	**Non-renewable**	**Both**	**Grid**	**Non-Grid**

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure VI. k: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-I)

FOR MANUFACTURERS OF READY-MADE GRAMENTS & MADE-UPS

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS UNDERTAKING ACTIVITIES UNDER NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE

1392: Manufacture of made-up textiles articles

1393: Manufacture of carpets and rugs

1399: Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.

1410: Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel

1430: Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MM / YYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART-01: Fabric Consumed (Quantity in Kgs/ Sq. mts)

(NIC Code 5 Digit)			UNIT (in Kgs/ Sq. mts)	Raw Material Consumed	Source of Fabric	
				(Quantity)	Indian (%)	Imported (%)

PART-02: Production Of Ready-Made Garments & Made-Ups (Quantity in Thousand number)

(NIC Code 5 Digit)	Description	Quantity manufactured

PART-03: DELIVERY AND EXPORT OF READY-MADE GARMENTS & MADE-UPS (Thousand Number)

NIC Code 5 Digit	Description	Opening Physical Stock	Domestic Delivery		Exports Delivery		UNSOLD PHYSICAL STOCK		
			Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Domestic	Export	Total

PART -04: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION (OPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)		
Renewable	Non-renewable	Both	Grid	Non-Grid	Total

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure-VI. I: Monthly Statistical Return (MSR-J)

TO BE SUBMITTED BY UNITS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING OF **TECHNICAL TEXTILES**

PRESCRIBED UNDER COLLECTION OF STATISTICS ACT, 2008

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. ORIGINAL COPY TO BE SUBMITTED TO OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER, NISHTHA BHAWAN, NEW CGO BUILDING, 48 NEW MARINE LINES, MUMBAI-400020 **ON OR BEFORE 15TH DAY OF THE FOLLOWING MONTH**.
2. FIGURES SHOULD BE ROUNDED OFF AND NO DECIMAL OR FRACTION NEED TO BE GIVEN

PART-00 UNIT DETAILS

GSTIN	Month/Year (MMYYYY) for which information is submitted

NAME OF THE UNIT	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF THE CONTACT PERSON	
MOBILE NUMBER	

PART-01: RAW MATERIAL CONSUMPTION

NIC Code 5 Digit	Description	Quantity			Value (Rs).	Value (US $)	Source of raw material	
		Kgs	Sq. mts	Pieces			Indian (%)	Imported (%)

PART-02: Production of Technical Textiles

NIC Code (5 Digit)	Quantity			Value (in Rs)
	Kgs	Sq mtrs.	Pieces	

PART -03: DETAILS OF ENERGY CONSUMPTIONOPTIONAL)

Type of energy consumed (please tick)			Energy Units consumed (in KWH)		
Renewable	Non-renewable	Both	Grid	Non-Grid	Total

CERTIFICATION

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE MILL AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

Annexure-VI. m: Annual Statistical Return (ASR)

(Information as on 31st March to be submitted annually on or before 30th April every year or at the time of start of commercial production for new units)

Block A (i): Identification particulars	
1. TUID (Textiles Unique Identification Number)	
2. Industry Code as Per NIC-2008 (4 Digit)	
3. Industry Code as Per NIC-2008 (5 Digit)	
4. GSTIN.	
5. Name of Segment (Drop Down Menu)	

Block A (ii): Others Particulars of the Unit	
1. Name and Address of the Industrial Undertaking:	1.1 Vill./Town:
	1.2 District Name:

	1.3 State Name:
	1.4 PIN Code:
2. Type of Organization (Drop Down Menu)	
3. Corporate Identification Number (CIN)	
4. Year of Initial Production	
5. Accounting Year (.....to.....)	to
6. No. of months of operation	
7.Any R&D Unit in Factory (yes & registered with DST/DBT-1,yes& registered with others-2, no-3	
8. Details of contact person	i) Name & Designation:
	ii) Tele (with STD code)/Mobile:
	iii) E-mail id:

BLOCK B: INSTALLED CAPACITY DETAILS

PART A: SPINNING

Unit	Indian-Made	Imported	Total
Number of Spindles/Rotors/ Others			

PART B: WEAVING

Loom Type	Number of machines		
	Indian-Made	Imported	Total
a.) Shuttle Looms			
b.) Shuttleless looms			
c.) Others			
Total			

KNITTING

Machine Type	Number of machines
a) Circular	
b) Flat bed	
c) Warp Knitting	
d) Others	

PART C: MAN-MADE FIBRE

Type of Man-made Fibre	Unit	Capacity Installed		
		Virgin	Recycle	Total
Polyester	Tones per Day			
Viscose	Tones per Day			
Acrylic	Tones per Day			
Others	Tones per Day			
Total	Tones per Day			

PART D: MAN-MADE FILAMENT YARN

Type of Man-made Fibre	Unit	Capacity Installed
Polyester	Tones per Day	
Viscose	Tones per Day	
Nylon	Tones per Day	
Others	Tones per Day	
Total	Tones per Day	

PART E: PROCESSING

Sr. No	Process	Unit	Capacity
1	Fibre Processing	Tonne per day	
2	Yarn Processing	Tonne per day	

Sr. No	Process	Unit	Capacity
3	Woven Cloth Processing	Meter per day	
4	Knitted Cloth Processing	Tonne per day	
5	Woven Garment Processing	Pieces per day	
6	Knitted Garment Processing	Pieces per day	

PART F: GINNING

Machinery Particulars	No. of Machines		
	Indigenous	Imported	Total
Single Roller Gin			
Double Roller Gin			
Saw Gin			

Ginning Production Capacity per day: ☐ Metric Tonnes per day

PART G: SURGICAL COTTON OR COTTON WADDING MANUFACTURING UNIT

Annual Production Capacity:

a) Surgical Cotton ☐ Metric Tonne per day.

b) Cotton Wadding ☐ Metric Tonne per day.

PART H: UNITS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING OF WOOLLEN ITEMS

Item		Unit	Installed capacity
SPINNING CAPACITY	Woollen spindle	NO	

Item		Unit	Installed capacity
	Worsted spindle	NO	
	Shoddy spindles	NO	
	Rotors	NO	
WORSTED	Shuttle Looms	NO	
	Shuttle loom - less	NO	
	Rapier	NO	
	Projectile	NO	
WOOLLEN	Shuttle Looms	NO	
	Shuttle loom - less	NO	
	Rapier	NO	
	Projectile	NO	
SHODDY	Shuttle Looms	NO	
	Shuttle loom - less	NO	
	Rapier	NO	
	Projectile	NO	
NO. CARPET LOOMS		NO	
NO. OF KNITTING/HOSIERY MACHINES		NO	

Item		Unit	Installed capacity
PROCESSING CAPACITY	Yarn	Tonne	
	Cloth	MTR.	

PART I: READY-MADE GARMENTS

Machine type	Unit	Machines installed
Stitching machines	Number	
Others	Number	

PART J: TECHNICAL TEXTILES

Product	Installed Capacity (Kg/ Sq. Metres Per Annum)
Packtech (Packaging)	
Mobiltech (automobiles, shipping, railways and aerospace)	
Clothtech (Technical components of shoes and clothing)	
Geotech (Geotextiles, Civil Engineering)	
Hometech (furniture components, household textiles, floor covering etc)	

Product	**Installed Capacity (**Kg/ Sq. Metres Per Annum)
Indutech (Filtration, Cleaning and industrial usage)	
Sporttech (Sport and Leisure)	
Buildtech (Building and Construction)	
Meditech (hygiene & medical)	
Agrotech (Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry)	
Protech (personal and property protection)	
Oekotech (Environmental protection)	
Non-woven rolled goods	
Coated and Laminated fabrics	
Composites	
Speciality Yarn	
Other (pl. specify)	

BLOCK C: DETAILS OF FIXED ASSETS

Assets	Value (Rs.Lakh)						Please tick (√)	
	As on 31st March of the previous FY		During the Year (Gross Value)		As on 31st March of the FY			
	Gross Block	Net Block	Additions	Deletions	Gross Block	Net Block	Lease hold	Owned
Plant & Machinery								
Other Fixed Assets								
Total								

BLOCK D: EMPLOYMENTDETAILS (in numbers)

Category	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Managerial /Supervisory / Staff / Other				
Others Employees				
Total				

CERTIFIED THAT THE ABOVE PARTICULARS HAVE BEEN CHECKED WITH THE RECORDS OF THE UNIT/ENTITY AND THAT THEY ARE, IN SO FAR AS I CAN ASCERTAIN, ACCURATE AND COMPLETE

DATE	PLACE	NAME & SIGNATURE OF THE AUTHORIZED SIGNATORY WITH SEAL

(Ms. Usha Pol)
In-charge Sub-Group E