



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

ANNUAL REPORT
2023-2024

Index

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Overview

1.1 India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total exports stands at a significant 8.21% in 2023-24. India has a share of 3.91% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are USA and EU and with around 47% share in total textile and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct employment of over 45 million people and source of livelihood for over 100 million people indirectly, including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment.

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

1.2 EXPORTS

India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total exports stands at a significant 8.21% in 2023-24. India has a share of 3.91% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are USA and EU and with around 47% share in total textile and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct employment of over 45 million people and source of livelihood for over 100 million people indirectly, including a large number of women and rural population.

1.3 RAW MATERIAL SUPPORT

a. Cotton

- i. Cotton is one of the most important cash crops and accounts for around 23% of the total global fibre production. In the raw material consumption basket of the Indian textile industry, the proportion of cotton is around 60%. The consumption of cotton is approximately 323 lakh bales (170 kg each) per year. India occupies first position in the world in cotton acreage with 126.80 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation which is around 40% of the world area of 313.30 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. During Cotton season 2023-24, India's productivity was around 436 kg/ha. India has emerged one of the largest producers, consumers and exporters of cotton in the World.
- ii. Apart from being the provider of a basic necessity of life i.e. clothing which is next only to food, cotton is also one of the largest contributor to India's net foreign exchange by way of exports in the form of raw cotton, intermediate products such as yarn and fabrics to ultimate finished products in the form of garments, made ups and knitwear. Due to its economic importance in India, it is also termed as "White-Gold".
- iii. Cotton plays a major role in sustaining the livelihood of an estimated 6 million cotton farmers and 40- 50 million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing and trade. To support the cotton industry, Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staples groups viz., medium staple and long staple cotton. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Textiles, is the nodal agency of Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event of prevailing seed cotton (kapas) prices fall below the MSP level.
- iv. Due to Global pandemic, CCI had to undertake massive MSP operations in the last two years i.e. in 2019-20, 124.60 Lakh bales valuing Rs. 33,500 crore were procured under MSP operations benefiting 25 lakh cotton farmers. Whereas during 2020-21, procurement under

MSP operations was 99.33 Lakh bales, valuing Rs. 28,800 crore, benefiting 20.50 lakh cotton farmers. However, in 2021-22 & 2022-23 farmers got better price above MSP from market forces itself and CCI intervention for undertaking MSP operations was not required.

- v. During Cotton season 2023-24, CCI has procured 32.84 lakh bales valuing Rs. 11,712 crore under MSP operations, benefitting about 7.25 lakh cotton farmers in all cotton growing States.

b. Jute

The Jute industry is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal. It is estimated that the jute industry provides direct employment to 4.00 lakh workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of 40 lakh farm families. In addition to this there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

As on 31.03.2024, there are 111 composite jute mills out of which the state of West Bengal has 82 jute mills, Andhra Pradesh has 14 mills, Uttar Pradesh 3 mills, Bihar 4 mills, Orissa 3 mills, Assam 2 mills, Chhattisgarh 2 mills and Tripura 1 Jute Mill. Ownership-wise 6 mills are under the Government of India, 1 mill each is owned by the Government of Tripura and Orissa respectively, 1 mills in Assam is in the cooperative sector and the rest 102 are privately owned.

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

An e-platform "JUTE-SMART" (Jute Sacking Supply Management and Requisition Tool) has been implemented for procurement of jute sacking from 1st November, 2016. At present, Jute-SMART software has become operational and indents of around 225.32 lakh bales worth Rs. 67.80 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through

JUTE-SMART up to the month 31st March, 2024 by SPAs from Punjab, Haryana, Odisha, AP, Telangana, MP, West Bengal, Bihar, etc. and PCSOs have been placed for these bales to the jute mills located in 6 states of state governments from a number of jute mills involving various intermediaries.

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

The schemes for promotion of jute sector are primarily implemented by the National Jute Board, a Statutory Body and established under National Jute Board Act, 2008 for development and promotion of Jute Sector.

c. Silk

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

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

d. Wool

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

e. Man Made Fibre (MMF)

The manmade fibre value chain is vertically integrated with upstream and downstream linkages from raw materials to finished goods. Globally MMF consumption is dominant whereas India has been traditionally focusing on Cotton textiles. Hence, in order to move towards higher Global MMF share, it has become important to focus on man-made textiles along with cotton textiles. Ministry has set up Textile Advisory Group on MMF- an informal body vide OM dated 17th January 2023 to deliberate and recommend on the issues pertaining to entire value chain of manmade fibres. India's export of MMF textiles and apparel was USD 8.19 bn for FY: 2023-24 and have further potential to grow. Government has also issued a Quality Control Order (QCO) on

import of Viscose Staple Fibre (VSF) vide gazette notification dated 29th December 2022 to check the sub-graded import of VSF.

Production-Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme:

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

1.4 TECHNOLOGY SUPPORT

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

1.5 SUPPORT FOR SKILLING

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

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

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

1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

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

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

1.6.2 Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS)

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

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

TCDS have following components for rollover liabilities:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Components of PowerTex India Scheme

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

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

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

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

fixed by the Ministry. A total of Rs. 23.55 crore has been allocated under this component.

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

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

(v) Facilitation, Publicity, IT, MIS and Admn-Expenses: To achieve the objective of modernization of Powerloom sector; improve productivity and efficiency, training and development/upgradation of the skills of Powerloom weavers in the clusters is an imperative need. Training and skill Upgradation can be done through Samarth Scheme of MoT or through the schemes of Ministry of Skill Development. The prime objective is to give wide publicity, including event-based publicity, etc. through electronic, print, film media, multimedia, for various programmes being implemented. Another

vital step is digitization of implementation process of all incentive schemes launched by the Govt. of India. In addition, it will also cover the administrative cost, MIS and Project Management Unit (PMU) expenses for implementation of the overall Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS). A total of Rs.9.00 crore has been allocated under this component.

1.6.3 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

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

1.7 SECTORAL SCHEMES

A. Handloom Sector

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

(i) Handloom Cloth Production and Export

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

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

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

(ii) Sectoral Spread

The Govt. of India supports Handloom activities in the country by way of schematic assistance through Central Sector Schemes. Since 2015-16 to 2023-24, financial assistance has been accorded to 715 Handloom Clusters. The details of number of clusters have been provided financial assistance during 2018-19 to 2023-24 are as under:

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

Also, at present, 9 Mega Handloom Clusters are under implementation in 8 States i.e. Assam (Sivasagar), Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi), Tamil Nadu (Virudhunagar and Trichy), West Bengal (Murshidabad), Jharkhand (Godda & neighboring Distts.), Andhra Pradesh

(Prakasam & Guntur Distt.) and Bihar (Bhagalpur) & Manipur (East Imphal).

During the year 2023-24 (as on 11.01.2024), an amount of Rs.14.28 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions in Mega Clusters.

A. Handloom Schemes:

1. National Handloom Development Programme

The latest guidelines on National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) have been issued in April, 2023 and have been formulated for implementation during 2022-23 to 2025-26. The scheme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers. The scheme supports weavers, both within and outside the cooperative fold including Self Help Groups etc. towards design inputs, technology up-gradation, marketing support through exhibitions, Create permanent infrastructure in the form of Urban Haats, marketing complexes, development of web portal for e-marketing of handloom products.

2. Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

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

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

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

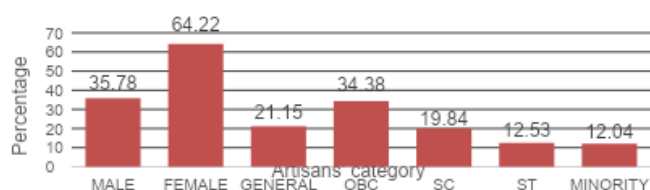
of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

B. Handicrafts Sector:

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

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

Total 32.03 lakh artisans have been mobilized under "Pahchan" initiative by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles. The demographic profile of artisans who have been issued artisan ID card is given below:



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

1. Scheme: "National Handicrafts Development Programme"

Sub Schemes:

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

2. Scheme: "Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme"

1.8 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT)

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

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

1.9 DIRECT BENEFIT TRANSFER (DBT) SCHEME

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

The DBT Mission at the Cabinet Secretariat is monitoring the implementation of DBT scheme through online i.e. DBT Bharat Portal. Economic Division is coordinating the work of on-boarding of 12 identified schemes of Ministry of Textiles under DBT Bharat portal including beneficiary digitization, Aadhaar number, MIS integration with DBT Bharat portal etc. MIS portal has been developed for 5 schemes and 4 schemes have been integrated with DBT Bharat Portal and for remaining schemes efforts are being made for early integration with DBT Bharat Portal.

Chapter 2:

FUNCTIONS AND ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

2.1 FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

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

2.2 VISION

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

2.3 MISSION

- i. To strengthen Industry ecosystem and becoming truly 'Atmanirbhar' across raw material value chain covering both, natural and man-made fibre (MMF).
- ii. To establish indigenous capabilities for world-class Textile Machinery manufacturing.
- iii. To become a growth engine for employment opportunities with special focus on balanced regional development and women empowerment.
- iv. To be in sync with the global trend, and achieve 60% man-made fibre consumption.
- v. To enhance State-of-art plug & play mega textile parks and catalyze India's growth to regain global dominance in textiles through economies of scale.
- vi. To enhance quality of products by raising quality standards to increase export competitiveness and climb higher value chain.
- vii. To ensure that industry achieves SDGs 2030 and to observe compliance of all practices for inclusive development.
- viii. To build capabilities and the ecosystem needed for a transition towards a circular textiles industry

- ix. To develop and promote organic cotton and other organic natural fibres in conjunction with natural dyes as unique contribution of India towards global sustainability.
- x. To develop a strategic roadmap at sub-sector, product segment level to migrate towards high-value added/ high-tech manufacturing and to enable import substitution of high-tech/ high-value products.
- xi. To create world class talent pool for global high-tech segments
- xii. To support in brand building, promotion & market linkages for Indian Textiles in the international markets
- xiii. To maintain relentless focus on Research, Development and Innovation across value chain segments.

2.4 IN CARRYING OUT ITS CORE FUNCTIONS, THE MINISTRY IS SUPPORTED BY THE FOLLOWING ATTACHED, SUBORDINATE OFFICES AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE

2.4.1 Attached Offices:

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

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

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

The Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] heads the Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts]. It administers various scheme and functions to promote, develop, enhance the export of handicrafts, and supplements the efforts of state governments by implementing various developmental schemes, it has six regional offices

at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati and New Delhi, along with sixty seven Handicrafts Service Centers (HSCs) nationwide.

2.4.2. Subordinate offices

(i) Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai

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

(ii) Office of the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata:

The function and activities of the office of Jute Commissioner relate to (i) furnishing technical advice to the Ministry regarding policy formulation matter pertaining to jute industry including machinery development.

(ii) The Jute Commissioner looks after orderly development and promotion of the jute industry in India. The Jute Commissioner Office has both regulatory and developmental functions. This not only includes jute mills, but covers right from raw

jute marketing up to the finishing stage of jute goods production including development of machineries and accessories used in jute manufacturing units. The Jute Commissioner exercises regulatory powers under Jute & Jute Textiles Control Order, 2016 issued under Essential Commodities Act.

(iii) Monitoring price behaviour of both raw jute and jute goods and coordinating with Jute Corporation of India to ensure MSP prices to jute and mesta growers, and

(iv) Market promotion, particularly for exploring markets of jute goods both in domestic and export market. Efforts are also being made to encourage/ promote jute related activities in jute growing areas where such activities are inadequate and in-non jute growing states, including North East States.

(v) In exercise of the power vested under Section 4 of the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order, 2016, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B. Twill bags. These bags are required for packaging food grains procured under MSP by different State food grain procuring agencies including FCI for distribution through PDS. The Jute Commissioner also keeps the Ministry informed of the problems and status of the jute sector on a regular and timely basis. Issue of License to Jute goods importer and exporter is one of the important works of Jute Commissioner Office to promote jute related business. Total No. of License issued in 2022-23 is 36 and renewed is 27, in 2023-24 License issued is 46 and renewed is 21 and in 2024-25 (upto July 2024) License issued is 11 and renewed is 2. The total number of Registered Importer is 672.

2.4.3 Advisory Committee

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

- i. State wise sowing area of cotton crop and cotton production;
- ii. Supply, demand, mill consumption and closing stock in Cotton Balance Sheet;
- iii. MSP operation and commercial operation;

- iv. Export and import data;
- v. Production of Extra Long Staple (ELS), Colored and Organic Cotton and issues thereof;
- vi. Availability of certified/quality seeds of cotton and issues thereof;
- vii. Examination of modernization of cotton cultivation and issues thereof; and
- viii. Level of modernizing Ginning & Pressing Factories.

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

The latest meeting of the Expert Committee on Jute was held on 17-04-2023. After considering the views of different stakeholders, the Committee arrived at the supply-demand position of raw jute for the year 2022-23 which is furnished below:-

Supply and distribution of raw jute for 2024-25

Qty: In lakh bales

	2023-24
(A) Supply	
i) Opening stock	23.0
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	90.00
iii) Import	6.0
Total :	119.00
(B) DISTRIBUTION	
iv) Mill consumption	72.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	15.00
vi) Export	2.0
Total:	89.00
(C) CLOSING STOCK	30.0

Expert Committee on Jute has forecasted assessment of crop size for the year 2024-25 season in the ECJ meeting held on 22-05-2024 which is tabulated below:-

Qty: In lakh bales

	2024-25 (Estimate)
(A) Supply	
i) Opening stock	30.0
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	74.0
iii) Import	5.0
Total :	109.0
(B) DISTRIBUTION	
iv) Mill consumption	70.0
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	12.0
vi) Export	2.0
Total:	84.0
(C) CLOSING STOCK	25.0

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

Statutory Bodies:

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

(ii) **National Jute Board:** National Jute Board (NJB) has been constituted, as per National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009), effective on and from 1st April, 2010 and erstwhile Jute Manufactures Development Council and National Centre for Jute Diversification

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

The NJB is statutorily mandated to undertake measures to:-

- Evolve an integrated approach to jute cultivation in the matters of formulation of schemes, extension work, implementation and evaluation of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality thereon ;
- Promote production of better quality raw jute;
- Enhance productivity of raw jute;
- Promote or undertake arrangements for better marketing and stabilization of the prices of raw jute;
- Promote standardization of raw jute and jute products;
- Suggest norms of efficiency for jute industry with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining optimum production, improving quality and reducing costs;
- Propagate information useful to the growers of raw jute and manufacturers of jute products;
- Promote and undertake measures for quality control of raw jute and jute products;
- Assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging; of raw jute;
- Promote or undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products;
- Promote standardization of jute manufactures;
- Promote the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry;
- Sponsor, assist, coordinate, encourage or undertake scientific, technological, economic and marketing research pertaining to the jute sector;
- Maintain and improve existing markets and to develop new markets within the country and outside for jute manufactures and to devise marketing strategies in consonance with the demand for such manufactures in the domestic and international markets;
- Sponsor, assist, coordinate or encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the matters related to materials, equipment, methods of production, product development including discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and improvements in those already in use in the jute industry;
- Provide and create necessary infrastructural facilities and conditions conducive to the development of diversified jute products by way of assisting the entrepreneurs, artisans, craftsman, designers, manufacturers, exporters, non-Governmental agencies, etc.
- Organize workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars, refresher courses and set up study groups and conduct training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of jute and jute products;
- Undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop;
- Incorporate measure for sustainable Human Resource Development of the jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;
- Modernization of jute sector and technology development;
- Take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues;
- Secure better working conditions and provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in the jute industry;
- Register jute growers and manufacturers on optional basis;
- Collect statistics with regard to jute and jute products for compilation and publication;
- Subscribe to the share capital of or enter into any arrangement (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or any other manner) with any other body corporate for the purpose of promoting the jute sector or for promotion and marketing of jute and jute products in India and abroad.

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

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

Vision:

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

Mission:

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

2.4.5 Registered Societies

(i) Central Wool Development Board

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

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

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

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

2.4.6 Export Promotion Councils:

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

2.4.7 Other Organisations:

National Craft Museum & Hastkala Academy, New Delhi

Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi (Uttar Pradesh)

Metal Handicrafts Service Centre, Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh)

2.5 PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

2.5.1 National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC)

National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC) was established primarily to manage the affairs of the sick textile mills / undertakings taken over by the Govt. of India through three Nationalization Acts promulgated in the years 1974; 1986; and 1995 respectively. A large number of textile mills in the country started becoming sick in the later part of 1960s. Management of many of these mills had stopped operations and was on the verge of collapse. Such development posed serious imbalance in the economy as well as destabilized employment

scenario in the country. To overcome this chaotic situation the Government decided to step in and nationalize such sick mills to save the employment for the workers and the National Textile Corporation was set up in April 1968. With the enactment of Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1974, 103 sick textile undertakings were nationalized followed by enactment of Swadeshi Cotton Mill Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1986 under which 06 sick textile undertakings and the Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1995 under which 15 sick textile undertakings were taken over and nationalized with a view to reorganize and rehabilitate such sick textile undertaking. The Sick Textiles Undertaking (Nationalization) Amendment Act, 1995 was enacted to amend Sick Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Act, 1974 and Swadeshi Cotton Mill Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1986 by inserting following section:

“11A: If the National Textile Corporation considers it necessary or expedient for the better management, modernization, restructuring or revival of a sick textile undertaking so to do, it may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, transfer, mortgage, sale or otherwise dispose of any land, plant, machinery or any other assets of any of the sick textile undertakings;

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

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

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

On account of technical obsolescence; excess manpower; poor productivity, etc., the net worth of 8 out of 9 subsidiaries got totally eroded by early 1990s, necessitating reference to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act in the year 1993-94. Except NTC (TN&P) all other subsidiaries were referred to BIFR and subsequently declared sick. The BIFR sanctioned rehabilitation scheme to 8 subsidiaries of NTC during February-July,2002 and subsequently sanctioned revival scheme for the 9th subsidiary NTC (TN&P) Ltd referred to BIFR in the year 2005.

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

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

While implementing the BIFR revival Scheme (MS-08), the Company sold assets worth Rs. 6584.08 crore and merged 9 subsidiaries with the Holding Company w.e.f. 01.04.2006. Out of the 124 mills taken over under the three Nationalisation Act, 5 mills were closed/merged before referring to BIFR. 119 mills referred to BIFR out of which 78 mills identified as unviable were closed under the Industrial Disputes Act (I.D. Act). Out of these, 29 mills land were sold as per the scheme (during the year 2002 to 2013). On one closed Vidharbha Mill, Finlay mill has been established. Out of the sale considerations realised from sale of these mill land, NTC paid Rs. 248.69 crore towards One Time Settlement (OTS) with 23 Financial Institutions/Banks under the Revival Scheme; Rs. 224 crore to EPF/ESI authorities against the outstanding statutory liabilities; Rs. 2028 crore on redemption of Bonds; and Rs. 785.60 crore as interest on these Bonds. The bond money was mobilized to meet its Modified Volunteer Retired Scheme obligation. The Company also paid Rs. 89.00 crore as Capital Guarantee fee to the Ministry of Textiles and an amount of Rs. 1646.07 crore on modernization under the revival scheme (till date).

Between the period of 01.04.2002 to 30.09.2023, 63792 employees of NTC have availed Modified VRS (MVRS) and an amount of Rs. 2384.79 crore has been paid by way of compensation to these employees. Presently NTC is having 10261 employees as on September 2023.

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

A. State-wise List of 23 NTC Working Mills

State	Sr. No	Name Of the Mill	Location
Andhra Pradesh			
	1	Tirupathi Cotton Mills	Renigunta
Gujarat			
	2	Rajnagar Textile Mills No.1	Ahmedabad
Karnataka			
	3	New Minerva Mills	Hassan

Kerala			
	4	Alagappa Textile Mills	Alagappanagar
	5	CannanoreSpg.&Mfg. Mills	Cannanore
	6	Kerala Laxmi Mills	Trichur
	7	Vijaymohini Mills	Thiruvananthapuram
Madhya Pradesh			
	8	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	Burhanpur
	9	New Bhopal Textile Mills	Bhopal
Maharashtra			
	10	Podar Mills	Mumbai
	11	Tata Mills	Mumbai
	12	India United Mills No. 5	Mumbai
	13	Barshi Textile Mills	Barshi
	14	Finlay Mill	Achalpur
Pondicherry			
	15	CannanoreSpg.&Wvg.Mills	Mahe
Tamilnadu			
	16	Pioneer Spinners	Kamudakudi
	17	Kaleeswarar Mills 'B' Unit	Kalayarkoil
	18	Cambodia Mills	Coimbatore
	19	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	Coimbatore
	20	Pankaja Mills	Coimbatore
	21	Sri RangavilasGng. Spg.&Wvg. Mills	Coimbatore
	22	Coimbatore Spg&Wvg Mills	Coimbatore
West Bengal			
	23	Arati Cotton Mills	Dass Nagar

B. List of Mills modernized through Joint Venture Arrangements

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

Five Joint Venture Companies:- BIFR in its meeting dated 28.03.2006 approved NTC revival scheme (MS-06) which provided revival of NTC 30 mills through Joint Venture (JV) route. However, 16 mills were finalized to be revived through JV route. At present NTC have 5 JV companies with 3 strategic partners. A special audit on performance of these 5 Joint Venture companies was conducted twice in which the auditors pointed out various breaches of contract and non-transparency in operations in respect of the JV companies.

Show Cause Notice dated 26.07.2018 has been issued to Strategic Partner in case of 3 JVCs namely Apollo Design Apparel Parks Ltd., Goldmohur Design & Apparel Parks Ltd. and India United Textile Mills Ltd. stating that why the appropriate actions as contemplated under SSSA and other agreements and in law be not taken against them for the breaches committed by them as directed by the Board in its 380th meeting held on 23.05.2018

2 JVCs – NTC Board decided to cancel the JV arrangement on 14.09.2017. Further, after approval of Board of Directors of NTC in its 394th meeting held 22.07.2021 regarding cancellation of 2 JVCs namely Aurangabad Textiles & Apparel Parks Ltd. and New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills Ltd., matter was recommended to MoT.

3 JVCs - Matter regarding the further course of action in respect of JVCs was placed before the Board of Directors in its 399th meeting held on 16.06.2022 and Board after protracted deliberation and on the basis of opinions of Ld. Solicitor General of India & legal consultant decided to recommend the cancellation of 3 JVCs namely India United Textile Mills Ltd., Goldmohur Design & Apparel Park Ltd. and Apollo Design Apparel Parks Ltd. to Ministry of Textiles, Gol.

Further, Strategic Partner in case of M/s India United Textile Mills Ltd. has invoked Arbitration Proceedings. Presently the matter is sub-judice.

Presently, JVs matter is under consultation with the DPE for timelines of rescinding of 5 JVs of NTC and DPE is also taking the matter for approval of Cabinet for final view on cancellation of JVs. In addition, further action on the irregularities is being considered out in consultation with Department of Legal Affairs.

Eleven Joint Venture Companies (Now Cancelled):- All the 3 MOUs were terminated by NTC vide letter dated 14.09.2010 since definitive agreements were not executed within 240 days from the date of execution of the MOU in the manner specified in the MOU. The matter was referred to Arbitration. The Arbitral Tribunal vide common award dated 10.04.2019 disallowed the claims and counter claims of both the parties and directed the parties to formalize the requisite formalities which remained incomplete, within a stipulated time period, falling which the Strategic Partners shall be entitled to the refund of the amount deposited to NTC without any interest. In compliance of the award, NTC returned the upfront money to the selected JV Partner but they refused to accept the same. One of the selected JV Partner on behalf of other Partners has challenged the award before Delhi High Court. The matter is sub-judice.

Profitability

Parameters	Unit	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21*	2021-22* (Prov.)	2022-23* (Prov.)
Cash Profit/ (Loss) of 23 working mills	Rs. Cr.	(135.12)	(170.44)	(163.93)	(208.37)	(167.27)	(171.84)	(181.39)
Net Profit / (Loss) (NTC as a whole)	Rs. Cr.	969.38	(307.95)	(310.22)	(350.11)	(343.87)	(306.14)	(324.91)

*Mills has been non-operational due to lockdown.

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

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

handicraft and handloom products. In the Year 1962, it was renamed as “The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited”. The Corporation was engaged in exports of handicraft and handloom products (including hand knotted woolen carpets and ready – made garments) besides undertaking export of gold and silver jewellery / articles. The Corporation was nominated in the year 1977-78 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market.

HHEC has been continuously suffering losses since 2015-16 and its business operations have come to a near standstill. Being commercially unviable, closure of HHEC was approved by Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 16.03.2021. An amount of Rs. 66.21 crore was released as interest free loan for meeting the immediate fund requirement of the Corporation towards cost of VRS, pending salary, payment of statutory dues, trade payables, contingent liabilities and post - closure administrative expenses.

At present total liabilities (other than contingent liabilities)/ dues of HHEC are Rs. 116.26 cr. This liability will be paid through the loan of Rs. 66.21 crores received from Govt of India. Repayment of this loan and other liabilities will be done through the sale of movable and immovable assets of the HHEC.

The immovable properties (11 in no.) were proposed to be disposed off by transfer/ utilization by offices/ Departments including CPSEs under the administrative control of the Ministry and remaining through National Land Monetization Corporation (NLMC). Out of these 11 properties, 2 properties have already been transferred as per the directions of Ministry. The final closure of HHEC will be carried out as per the extant DPE guidelines in the matter.

2.5.3 National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

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

*yet to be finalised

2.5.4 The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI)

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

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

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

Financial Results

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

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

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2022-23	2023-24
Purchase (in Lakh Bales)	1.05	32.93
Sales (in Lakh Bales)	0.34	0.83
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	166.47	3457.80
Profit/(Loss) after tax (in Rs. Crores)	(55.54)	38.91

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

2.5.5 Central Cottage Industries Corporation Of India Ltd (CCIC)

The Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (popularly known as "the Cottage" is involved in to develop, promote and market High Quality Indian Handicrafts and Handloom products in India and abroad procured from the artisans/ weavers/ craftsperson. The Corporation has its marketing Outlets at Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan (JVB), Janpath, New Delhi, Lota Shop at National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy, New Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Chennai, Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad, Kevadia (Gujarat). It is also present online www.thecottage.in

Capital

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

Working Results

a) Turnover

The Gross turnover of the Corporation for the year 2022-23 is ₹4643.76 lakh as against ₹2237.82 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2021-22.

b) Exports

The exports of goods during the year 2022-23 were ₹118.93 lakh as compared to ₹37.44 lakh in the previous year.

c) Profitability

The current year ended with a pre-tax Loss of ₹1304.08 lakh as against corresponding pre-tax loss of ₹2439.72 lakh in the previous year. The summarized working results for the last three years are given in table below:
(₹ in lakh)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Original Budget estimates)
Turnover	1082.98	2237.82	4643.76	7500.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	(-)2998.71	(-)2439.72	(1304.08)	(1010.00)
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	(-)2992.17	(-)2437.64	(1300.95)	(1010.00)
Dividend	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Development of Designs/ Exhibitions:

CCIC continuously endeavors to develop new designs. During the F.Y.2022-23, 170 numbers of new designs were developed.

During the year 2022-23, 17 (Seventeen) number of theme based exhibitions were organized in the Delhi showroom and 13 (Thirteen) outside emporia, to promote the Handloom & Handicraft products with a view to expand the patronage of the Corporation.

Digital Presence:

CCIC has its online shopping website i.e. <https://shoponline.cottageemporium.in> for its valued customers. The website displays 14000 Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping. The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card, debit card, NetBanking, UPI and Paytm. The products purchased can be shipped to any country all over the world. The Cottage is also present on GeM, ONDC

Manpower Strength & Training

As on 31st March, 2023 the Corporation had strength of 188 employees as compared to 203 as on 31st March, 2022.

Significant developments/ achievements during 2023-24

- CCIC has opened a new showroom "Lota Shop" at National Craft Museum inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of State (Textiles), Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh.
- CCIC facilitated Invest India to launch ODOP Product catalogue by providing handloom and handicraft One District One Products (ODOP) products and also launched digital catalogue and their write-ups on ODOP products at its flagship showroom at Janpath.
- CCIC participated at International 'DEFEXPO 2022" and 90th INTERPOL International Meet 2022 to showcase variety of handicraft products to International travellers/ exhibiting Companies.
- CCIC has also been appointed as nodal agency for undertaking thematic stall display at 55 (Nos.) cities to coincide with G-20 meetings.
- CCIC curated visual display for "Tribal Handloom and Handicraft Exhibition" at Handloom House Janpath wherein more than 60 tribal weavers and artisans participated and showcased handicraft products.
- CCIC has signed MoU with IGNCA for providing customised frames and authentic paintings for New Parliament Building.
- CCIC offered a special discount during festivals and New Year. Further, special discount had been offered to customers on old handloom stocks qualifying as per "Policy for Disposal of old & slow moving stocks"

2.5.6 British India Corporation Limited (BIC)

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

Efforts for Revival of BIC Limited

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

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

Subsidiaries of BIC Limited

i) Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

The Elgin Mills Company Limited was established in the year 1864 and it was registered in the year 1911 comprising 2 Units as Elgin No. 1 & Elgin No. 2. BIC shareholding 56.44% remaining with FIs etc. By an ordinance called the British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of shares) Act 1981 the GOI acquired all shares of BIC Limited and thus became a Government company from 11th June 1981. The Elgin Mills Co. acquired the status of Govt. Company. The Company was engaged in the production of cotton and blended fabrics for the civil market and for defence, paramilitary forces, Government and other institutions (Towels, Bed Sheets, suitings and shirtings, Drill, Cellular etc.)

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

BIC has settled the dues of all secure creditors wherein one secure creditor M/s Kotak Mahindra Bank, has not given NOC and contesting to realize the loan as per their calculation. Official Liquidator has sold the movable assets of the Elgin Mills Company Limited.

As per opinion of BIC Counsel for filing application by the Ministry under Section 466 of Companies Act for taking back the assets of this unit from OL as Gol is being the largest contributor /creditors, after obtaining opinion from DoLA Ministry has filed application before Company Court Allahabad through Ld. ASG Allahabad for taking back land assets of the EMCL from Official Liquidator. The matter is sub-judice.

ii) Cawnpore Textiles Limited, Kanpur

Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. is a subsidiary company of BIC Ltd. and was incorporated in the year 1920. 50.82% shareholding with BIC. The company was engaged in the production of fabric and yarn for the domestic civil market and defence, paramilitary forces, Government and other institutions.

Due to continuous losses and the net worth of the company getting eroded/negative, the company was referred to BIFR under the provision of SICA and the company was declared as sick company in 1992. In 1999 High Court of Allahabad passed order for winding up and appointed an official liquidator. Official Liquidator has sold the movable assets of Cawnpore Textiles Limited. As per opinion of BIC Counsel for filing application by the Ministry under Section 466 of Companies Act for taking back the assets of this unit from OL as Gol is being the largest contributor /creditors, after obtaining opinion from DoLA Ministry has filed application before Company Court Allahabad through Ld. ASG Allahabad for taking back assets of the Company. The matter is sub-judice.

iii) Brushware Limited

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

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

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

The authorized and paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs. 5 Crore & the net worth is Rs. 143.70 Crore as on 31.03.2023. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

Mission:

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

Vision:

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

Main Functions:

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

Particulars Quantitative (Bales in Lakh)*	2017-18	2018-19	2019 -20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (unaudited)
Procurement of Raw Jute	3.15	0.73	1.00	0.91	0.07	2.86	7.11
Sales of Raw Jute	2.49	2.50	1.55	0.99	0.16	1.07	5.21
Closing Stock	2.24	1.35	0.20	0.13	0.03	1.82	3.62
Financial (Rs/ Lakh)							
Sale of Raw Jute	17406.26	18547.44	12173.06	10569	2222.63	10677.36	55444.07
Sale-Jute Seed	580.79	322.50	392.54	816	766.36	509.09	754.41

* Financial Year Data

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

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

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

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

(Quantity in 000' bales)

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

1 bale = 180 kg.

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

** Jute Year Data

2.5.8 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC)

National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC Ltd) was registered and / or incorporated on 3rd June, 1980 as a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of India comprising of following 6 (six) Jute Mills

viz National, Kinnison, Khardah, Alexandra, Union in West Bengal and Unit RBHM in Katihar, Bihar. The main objectives of the Company were to carry on business of manufacturing of Jute Goods (Sacking) for supply to food processing agencies of the Government.

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

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

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

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

Closure Process:- As a part of the revival plan, VRS was given to all the staff and at present NJMC have

no staff on their rolls. Based on the recommendations of NITI Aayog, the closure process of NJMC was initiated and is being carried out in terms of the guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises in this regard.

NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Land Management Agency (LMA) for disposal of land assets and MSTC Ltd has been appointed as Auctioning Agency for disposal of movable assets including Buildings by NJMC Ltd. Meanwhile NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Pre - LMA for verification, assessment and valuation of movable and immovable assets. The Pre-LMA reports in terms of the movable and immovable assets have been finalized. MoU with MSTC for Auctioning of movable Assets has been signed by NJMC. At present total liabilities/ dues of NJMC are Rs. 397.4637 Crores (as on 31.03.2023 audited). However, the total assets of NJMC are worth Rs. 2688 crores (as per Government valuation). The process of auction of Movable Assets of all Units of NJMC Ltd has been completed including Building of Khardah Jute Mill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Land Management Agency (LMA) for disposal of land assets and MSTC Ltd has been appointed as Auctioning Agency for disposal of movable assets including Buildings by BJEL. Meanwhile NBCC (I) Ltd has been appointed as Pre - LMA for verification, assessment and valuation of movable and immovable assets. The Pre-LMA reports in terms of the movable assets and immovable assets have been finalized. MoU with MSTC for Auctioning of movable Assets has been signed by BJEL. At present total liabilities/ dues of BJEL are Rs. 159.33 Crores (as on 31.3.2023 audited). However, the total assets of BJEL as per Govt. valuation are Rs. 809.79 Crores. The process of Auctioning of Movable Assets for BJEL has been completed
- Govt of West Bengal has claimed ownership of the land under the provision of West Bengal Estates Acquisition Act, 1953.

Chapter 3:

EXPORT PROMOTION

3.1 EXPORTS

India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total exports stands at a significant 8.21% in 2023-24. India has a share of 3.91% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Major textile and apparel export destinations for India are USA and EU and with around 47% share in total textile and apparel exports. The sector holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It provides direct employment of over 45 million people and source of livelihood for over 100 million people indirectly, including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment. Export details of Textiles & Apparel are as under:

Values in USD Million	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
India's Export of Textile & Apparel	29,877	42,347	34,997	34,072
Export of Handicrafts	1,708	2,088	1,689	1,802
Total Export of T&A including Handicrafts	31,585	44,435	36,686	35,874
India's overall exports	2,91,808	4,22,004	4,51,070	4,37,072
% share of T&A Exports (incl. Handicrafts) of overall exports	10.82%	10.53%	8.13%	8.21%

Data Source: DGCI&S; *Provisional



- The traditional markets viz. USA, UK and EU together accounts for 53% (USA 28%, UK 6% & EU 19%) of India's Textiles and apparel including handicrafts exports. Within EU, Germany, France, Netherland accounts for 4%, 3%, 3% share respectively of India's textile and apparel including handicrafts global

exports in FY:2023-24.

- Export of Textiles & Apparel (T&A) including Handicrafts decreased by 2%, from US\$ 36,686 million in FY 2022-23 to US\$ 35,874 million in FY 2023-24.

3.2 IMPORTS

India is a major textile and apparel exporting country and enjoys trade surplus. Bulk of import takes place for re-export or for industry requirement of raw material.

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

Values in USD Million	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
T&A Imports including handicrafts	5,873	8,193	10,481	8,946

Data Source: DGCI&S; *Provisional

3.3 STEPS TAKEN FOR ENHANCING EXPORTS

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

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

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

73 applicants were selected under the Scheme. In the approved 73 applications, the total proposed investment would be Rs.28,387 crore, projected turnover would be Rs.2,12,088 crore and proposed employment generation would be 2,56,451. As per Quarterly Review Reports (QRRs) as on 31.03.2024, the eligible investment made under the Scheme was Rs. 3,362 crore of 33 selected applicants, out of which 19 selected applicants started commercial production, turnover achieved was Rs. 1,355 crore including export of Rs.166 crore and employment generated was 12,472.

▪ Free Trade Agreements:

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

Further, Ministry of Textiles is engaged with various countries (e.g. Japan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan) through Joint Working Groups on textiles for development of the sector.

▪ Quality Control Orders:

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

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

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

Textile Advisory Group on Man-Made Fibre (MMF)

The Ministry has constituted a "Textile Advisory Group on Man-made Fibre (MMF)" comprising stakeholders of the country's entire Man-Made Fibre (MMF) including viscose to deliberate and make recommendations on the issues and concerns of the sector. Ministry is constantly engaging with the industry (both manufacturers and users) and taking appropriate actions on need basis.

3.4 EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS:

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing various segments of the textiles & apparel value chain from Fibre to finished goods as well as traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and carpets. These Councils work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries to promote the growth and export of their respective sectors in global markets. The Councils participate in textiles and apparel fairs and exhibitions and standalone shows in India and in overseas markets to enhance exports and access new markets. SRTEPC has been entrusted with the mandate for export promotion of technical textiles, in addition to the man-made fibre textiles and they have rechristened themselves as MATEXIL to appropriately represent the sector.

Details of Export Promotion Councils under the Ministry of Textiles are as follows:

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

Activities of EPCs:

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

3.5 BHARAT TEX 2024

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

Chapter 4:

RAW MATERIAL SUPPORT

4.1 COTTON

INTRODUCTION

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

Scenario:

a. Production & Consumption:

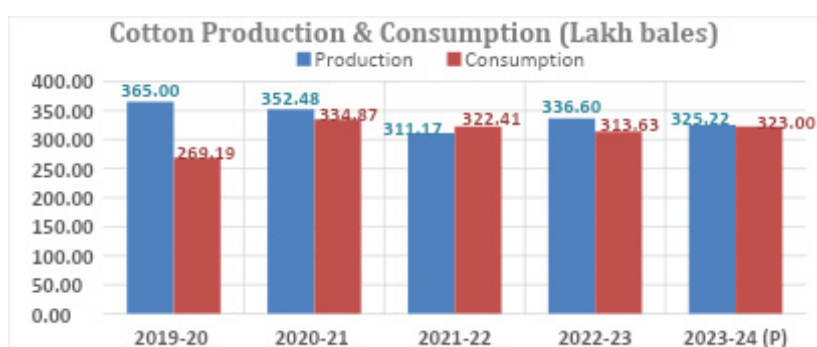
In India, cotton is cultivated in three diverse agro-ecological zones, Northern zone comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, Central zone comprising the States of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Orissa and Southern zone comprising the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka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

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

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2019-20	365.00	269.19
2020-21	352.48	334.87
2021-22	311.17	322.41
2022-23	336.60	313.63
2023-24 (P)	325.22	323.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCP) Meeting dated 24.6.2024, P-Provisional



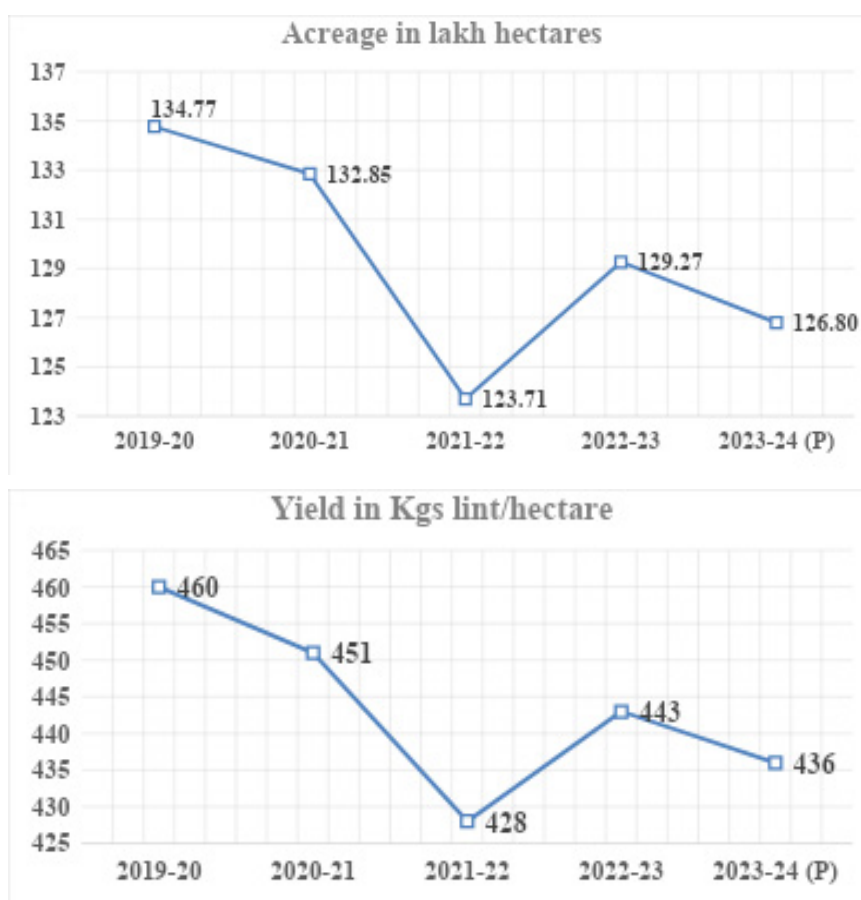
b. Acreage/Productivity:

India has the largest acreage with 126.80 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 40% of the World area of 313.33 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. The Acreage and productivity of cotton in India from Cotton Season 2019-20 onwards are as follows:

(in Kg/Hectares)

Year	Acreage	Yield
2019-20	134.77	460.00
2020-21	132.85	451.00
2021-22	123.71	428.00
2022-23	129.27	443.00
2023-24 (P)	126.80	436.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCP) Meeting dated 24.6.2024, P-Provisional



c. Import/Export:

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

(in lakh bales of 170 Kg each)

Year	Import	Export
2019-20	15.50	47.04
2020-21	11.03	77.59

2021-22	21.13	42.25
2022-23	14.60	15.89
2023-24 (P)	12.00	28.00

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCP) Meeting dated 24.6.2024, P-Provisional

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

(In lakh bales of 170 kgs each)

Item	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
SUPPLY					
Opening stock	56.52	120.79	71.84	39.48	61.16
Crop size	365.00	352.48	311.17	336.60	325.22
Imports	15.50	11.03	21.13	14.60	12.00
Total Supply	437.02	484.30	404.14	390.68	398.38
DEMAND					
Total Consumption (Including MSME, non-MSME & non-textile)	269.19	334.87	322.41	313.63	323.00
Exports	47.04	77.59	42.25	15.89	28.00
Total Demand	316.23	412.46	364.66	329.52	351.00
Closing Stock	120.79	71.84	39.48	61.16	47.38

Source: Committee on Cotton Production and Consumption (COCP) Meeting dated 24.6.2024, P-Provisional

e. Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operations:-

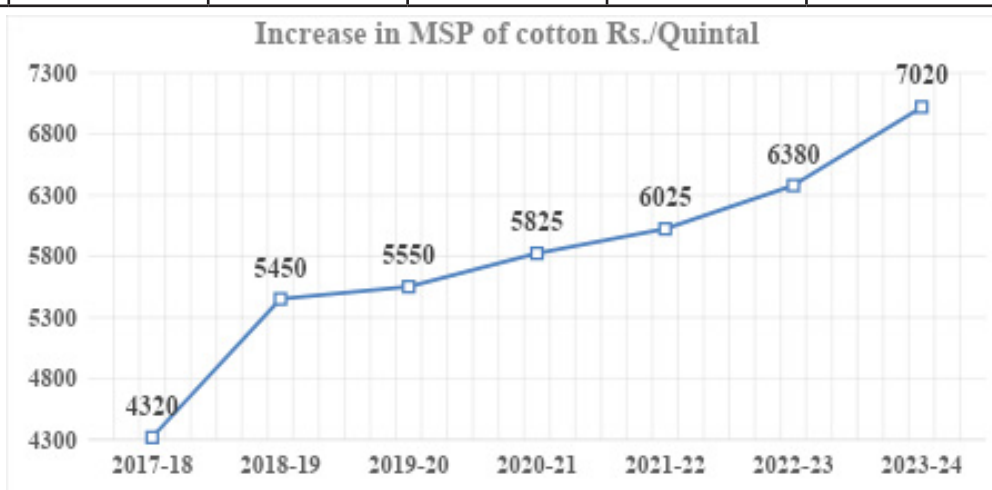
The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) has been nominated by the Government of India for undertaking MSP operations, in the event kapas prices of seed cotton (kapas) fall below the MSP level, for procuring entire quantity of kapas offered by the cotton farmers in various APMC market yards at MSP rates.

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

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

For cotton season 2023-24, Ministry of Agriculture has fixed MSPs of fair grade at Rs.6620/- per quintal for medium staple and Rs.7020/- per quintal for long staple cotton. The MSP rates fixed by Ministry of Agriculture from Cotton Season 2019-20 onwards are given below:-

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



Based on the Support Price of these two basic varieties of Seed cotton (Kapas) and taking into account the quality differential, normal price differential and other relevant factors, the MSP for other classes of fair Seed cotton (Kapas) is fixed by the Textile Commissioner of India. The MSP for other varieties of cotton for Cotton Season 2023-24 (Oct.-Sept.) as fixed by the Textile Commissioner of India is given below:

Sr.No	Classes of cotton and name of indicative varieties used by the trade	Fibre Quality Parameters		Minimum Support Price (MSP) 2023-24 in Rs/Quintal
		Basic Staple Length in mm	Micronaire value	
Short Staple (20.0 mm & below)				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	6120
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	6120
Medium Staple (20.5 mm-24.5 mm)				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	6370

4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	6420
5	AK/Y-1(Mah&MP)/ MCU-7 (TN)/ SVPR-2(TN)/ PCO- 2 (AP& Kar)/K- 11(TN)	23.5-24.5	3.4-5.5	6470
Medium Long Staple (25.0 mm-27.0 mm)				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	6620
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	6720
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	6770
Long Staple (27.5 mm-32.0 mm)				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	6920
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	6920
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	6970
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	7020
Extra Long Staple (32.5 mm & above)				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	7220
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	7420
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	8220

f. Cotton MSP operations during 2023-24:

The new cotton season 2023-24 had commenced from 1st October 2023. Due to unfavourable agro climatic situation and Pink Bollworm Infestation, cotton sowing affected in northern and in some part of southern and central regions. As per data published by Directorate of Economics & Statistics, DAC&FW and field sources, area under cotton cultivation has reduced by 2% i.e. 126.80 lakh hectares as against 129.27 lakh hectares during cotton season 2022-23. Accordingly, cotton production in the Country has also reduced by 3% i.e. 325.22 lakh bales as against 336.60 lakh bales in previous year.

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

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

- To regulate daily arrivals in the market yards based on the assessment of infrastructure facilities available at respective market yards to avoid long queues and law & order problems.

During Cotton season 2023-24, CCI has procured 32.84 lakh bales valuing Rs. 11,712 crore under MSP operations, benefitting about 7.25 lakh cotton farmers in all cotton growing States.

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

- 490 procurement centers covering 145 districts in 11 cotton growing states have been opened in all the cotton growing States for the ensuing cotton season 2014-15 under network of 17 branches.
- Disseminating the necessary information regarding MSP rates to cotton farmers by displaying banners in APMCs, Advertisements in newspapers, distribution of pamphlets to individual farmers, etc.
- In order to motivate farmers to realize appropriate prices for their kapas, the benefits of bringing dry kapas for sale in APMCs are being emphasized by CCI and local bodies.
- To co-ordinate and monitor MSP operation, MSP Cells have been constituted at Corporate Office, Zonal & Branches level.
- MoU has been entered with CWC to provide adequate storage space for storage of MSP stock.
- Implemented on spot aadhar based farmers registration for procurement of cotton under MSP and payment to cotton farmers through - National Automated Clearing House (NACH) of National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI) directly in their aadhar linked bank accounts.
- CCI Launched "Cott-Ally" mobile app in nine regional languages to enhance awareness among cotton farmers about MSP rates, nearest procurement centers, and additional features such as payment tracking, videos on best farming practices, weather reports, latest cotton-related news, grievance redressal, and live chat support.
- Developed Blockchain based QR coded Bale Identification & Traceability System (BITS) which is providing a complete traceability of cotton bales produced by CCI from 1st October 2023

onwards.

- ERP reach to the level of each procurement centres and godowns.

g. Textile Advisory Group (TAG)

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

Due to mission mode approach of TAG:

- Coloured fertilizer bags have been introduced in coordination with Ministry of Fertilizers, thus reducing white contaminants in the cotton fibre.
- A special project for targeting technologies such as HDPS, closer spacing and production technology for ELS cotton has been initiated in coordination with MoA&FW with a budget outlay of Rs. 41.87 crores under NFSM focusing on a cluster-based and value chain approach in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) to farmers.
- A separate HSN code for import of ELS cotton has been announced in March 2023 which will be helpful in ascertaining actual quantum of import of ELS cotton, policy intervention to augment availability of ELS cotton domestically and import substitution.
- Branding & promotion of Indian cotton has been initiated by encouraging the Trade and Industry to work on the principle of self-regulation by owning complete responsibility of Traceability, Certification and Branding of Indian cotton as "KASTURI Cotton India".
- Various initiatives like strengthening cotton statistics, strengthening cotton trading on MCX, strengthening of testing facilities for cotton, mechanization of cotton harvesting through hand held kapas plucker machines etc are being promoted.

4.2 Jute and Jute Textiles:

Introduction:

The Jute industry occupies an important place in the national economy of India. It is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal. Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for 'safe' packaging in view of being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. It is estimated that the jute industry provides direct employment to 4.00 lakh workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of 40 lakh farm families. In addition to this, there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

Raw Jute Balance Sheet from 2019-20 to 2023-2024:

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

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25*
(A) Supply:						
i) Opening stock	18.40	18.0	5.00	19.00	23.00	30.00
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	68.00	60.0	90.00	91.00	90.00	74.00
iii) Import	4.00	2.0	4.00	6.00	6.00	5.00
Total :	90.40	80.0	99.00	116.00	119.00	109.00
(B) Distribution:						
iv) Mill consumption	54.00	62.0	66.00	76.00	72.00	70.00
v) Domestic/ industrial consumption	10.00	8.0	12.00	15.00	15.00	12.00
vi) Export	NIL	5.0	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total:	64.00	75.0	80.00	93.00	89.00	84.00
(C) Closing Stock:	26.40	5.0	19.00	23.00	30.00	25.00

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

Area under Jute:

States	Area of Jute ('000 Hectares)						
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Assam	72.13	75.14	69.95	65.79	64.25	62.88	61.50
Bihar	93.91	91.38	83.47	70.63	48.39	42.48	51.10

Madhya Pradesh	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	6.66	6.67	6.67	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.70
Nagaland	3.06	3.07	3.08	3.08	3.08	2.46	0.10
Odisha	1.20	0.75	0.95	0.20	0.15	0.76	3.50
Tripura	0.65	0.59	0.55	0.66	0.62	0.44	0.40
West Bengal	544.70	522.47	515.08	518.26	505.23	506.16	506.00
Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	728.31	706.07	685.75	665.30	628.39	621.86	629.30

States	Area of Mesta (' 000 Hectares)						
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	5.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Assam	4.30	3.54	3.42	3.29	3.22	3.12	2.90
Bihar	16.48	16.32	20.73	14.48	13.70	12.86	12.60
Chhattisgarh	1.20	1.10	1.08	1.10	0.97	0.66	0.50
Karnataka	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	4.47	4.46	4.47	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.50
Nagaland	1.85	1.88	1.90	1.93	1.96	1.96	0.00
Odisha	8.69	6.39	6.26	0.00	4.69	3.77	3.70
Tripura	0.63	0.58	0.54	0.49	0.43	0.268	0.30
West Bengal	9.38	13.70	10.36	10.75	12.43	12.47	12.60
Others	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	54.00	57.34	55.76	39.52	44.88	40.59	38.00

States	Area of Raw Jute (' 000 Hectares)						
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Andhra Pradesh	5.00	7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	1.00
Assam	76.43	78.68	73.36	69.08	67.47	66.00	64.50
Bihar	110.39	107.70	104.20	85.12	62.09	55.34	63.70
Chhattisgarh	1.20	1.10	1.08	1.10	0.97	0.66	0.50
Karnataka	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	8.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00
Meghalaya	11.13	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.16	11.16	11.20
Nagaland	4.91	4.95	4.98	5.01	5.04	4.42	0.10

Odisha	9.89	7.14	7.21	0.20	4.84	4.53	7.20
Tripura	1.28	1.17	1.09	1.15	1.05	0.70	0.70
West Bengal	554.08	536.17	525.44	529.01	517.66	518.63	518.50
Others	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
All India	782.30	763.41	741.51	704.82	673.28	662.44	667.30

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

Raw Jute Annual Price Trend(Rs. per Quintal)

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

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

Jute Goods Production Trend

(Quantity in 000' MT.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2019-20	127.5	923.5	0.9	113.2	1165.1
2020-21	118.4	739.2	1.1	104.1	962.8
2021-22	119.4	865.1	1.7	93.8	1080.0
2022-23	117.6	1041.0	0.0	88.0	1246.6
2023-24	103.7	1071.8	0.0	81.5	1257.0

Source: Jute Mills, IJMA

Domestic Consumption of Jute Goods:

(Quantity in 000' MT)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2019-20	113.8	907.9	0.5	94.7	1116.9
2020-21	96.0	736.4	1.0	82.9	916.3

2021-22	93.1	834.5	0.4	72.3	1000.3
2022-23	89.2	1012.9	0.0	68.5	1170.6
2023-24	85.9	1033.8	0.0	63.1	1182.8

Source: Jute Mills, IJMA

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

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

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

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

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

*The Order has been extended up to 30th September, 2024

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

Qty: In '000' Bales

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Qty.	2709	3161	2826	2546	2755	2961	3666

(b) Production of Jute Goods

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

Jute Goods Production Trend

(Quantity in 000' MT.)

Period April-March	Hessian	Sacking	Carpet Backing Cloth	Others	TOTAL
2019-20	127.5	923.5	0.9	113.2	1165.1
2020-21	118.4	739.2	1.1	104.1	962.8
2021-22	119.4	865.1	1.7	93.8	1080.0
2022-23	117.6	1041.0	0.0	88.0	1246.6
2023-24	103.7	1071.8	0.0	81.5	1257.0

Source: Jute Mills, IJMA

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

(i) Export Performance of Jute Goods:

The Exports trends during the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 are as under:

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

Type	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
Hessian	56.3	758.42	56.4	805.72	90.6	1112.90	80.76	1072.36	86.10	794.33
Sacking	38.9	489.49	31.0	438.48	51.5	640.58	52.63	693.66	35.70	411.96
Yarn	14.1	117.91	11.6	131.54	10.5	144.45	7.71	90.83	8.43	79.76
JDPs	-	963.44	-	1260.79	-	1743.95	29.64	1506.62		1373.97
Others	4.4	94.58	3.8	103.93	9.0	143.98	6.52	147.10	33.10	143.90
Total	113.7	2423.84	102.8	2740.46	161.6	3785.86	177.26	3510.60	163.33	2803.92

Source: DGCI&S

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

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

Import of Jute & Jute Goods into India

Year	Raw Jute		Jute Goods		Total Import (Jute & Jute Goods)	
	Qty. (000' M Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty. (000' M Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)	Qty. (000' M Ton)	Value (Rs. Crore)
2019-20	77.2	350.39	162.6	1362.77	239.8	1713.16
2020-21	28.9	179.28	111.2	1116.84	140.1	1296.12
2021-22	62.5	449.41	127.6	1392.65	190.2	1842.06
2022-23	121.3	830.37	201.0	1532.22	322.3	2362.59
2023-24	138.7	766.31	189.4	1727.72	328.1	2494.03

Source: DGCI&S

(e) Initiatives in Jute Sector

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

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

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

Ministry of Textiles vide Order under JPM Act, 1987 bearing S.O. No. 5459(E) dated 26-12-2023 valid up to 30/06/2024 stipulated as under:

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

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

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

The validity of order dated 26-12-2023 has been extended upto 30th September 2024.

The CCEA decision has mandated that:-

- The food grain to be considered for reservation norms under this Act would comprise of rice, paddy and wheat. The use of jute bags shall be in line of inter se priority with respect to rice, wheat and finally sugar, without affecting the monthly supply plan by ensuring full utilisation of all the yearly production of jute bags.
- In case of any shortage or disruption in supply of jute packaging material or in other contingency/exigency, the Ministry of Textiles may, in consultation with the user Ministries concerned and the Committee comprising officers from the D/o Food & Public Distribution and the Ministry of Textiles, relax these provisions further, up to a maximum of 30% of the production of foodgrains over and above the provisions.
- If the Procurement Agencies do not place indents for jute bags to pack foodgrains as per supply plan prepared by the Department of Food & Public Distribution and bunching of demand (indents) takes place then the jute mills will get reasonable additional time for the supply of jute bags. However, if the mills fail to supply the bags in the extended period, the conditions relating to dilution will be applicable.
- To ensure that persons engaged in production of raw jute & Jute Packaging material are benefited from the mandatory packaging, a suitable mechanism will be devised for enabling payment of statutory dues to jute workers and prompt payment to jute farmers and balers on procurement of raw jute. The mechanism will include obtaining periodical certification from the Labour Department of the State Government concerned on statutory payments to workers and self-certification from the mills on prompt payment for raw jute supplies.

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

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

JUTE-SMART is a web based application developed to facilitate end to end transactions relating to procurement of B-Twill sacking. It is designed to:

- Integration of the process of indenting of B-Twill by the SPAs.
- Remittance of required fund by SPAs into their respective bank accounts.
- Rule based allocation of Production Control cum Supply Order (PCSO) by the Office of Jute Commissioner.
- Generation of Inspection calls by the jute mills and allocation of inspectors by the Inspection Agencies.
- Uploading the Inspection report by the Inspecting Agency.
- Uploading of dispatch information by loaders/ jute mills for transport by Rail/Road and CONCOR.
- Generation of bills by the jute mills and ultimately release of payment by this office from the respective banks to the jute mills.
- Generation of complaints online, if any, by the SPAs.
- Real time reconciliation of funds remitted by the SPAs.

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) decided to transfer the operation of purchase and supply of B-Twill sacking by the State Procurement Agencies (SPAs) from the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposal (DGS&D) to the Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata with effect from 1st November 2016. Annually, about Rs. 12000 Crore worth of jute sacking is procured through support by the Government of India to support the Indian jute workers and farmers.

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

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

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

At present, the JUTE-SMART software has become operational and indents for a total quantity of around 229.30 lakh bales worth Rs. 69.11 thousand crores (approx.) have already been placed through JUTE-SMART from the month of November, 2016 to May, 2024.

f) National Jute Board

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

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

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

Particulars	ICARE-V (2019-20)	ICARE-VI (2020-21)	ICARE-VII (2021-22)*	ICARE-VIII (2022-23)*	ICARE-IX(2023-24)*
No. of Jute growing block / state covered	72 blocks under W.B, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, A.P and Meghalaya	130 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalay, A.P & Tripura	140 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P & Tripura	170 blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P & Tripura	246blocks under WB, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Meghalaya, A.P , Jharkhand & Tripura
Land covered(Ha)	106934	110893	125000	189483	191272
No. of farmers covered	243549	258324	300000	420309	435214

Certified Jute seed provided (JRO-204 JBO-2003H)	535 MT	604 MT	800MT	192 MT	442.6 MT
Seed drill machine (Nos)	2550	3150	4150	4950	5750
Nail Weeder machine (Nos)	2850	3750	4950	5750	6550
CRIJAF SONA (MT)	612	500	650	600	750

* Under NJDP – Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Under NJDP – Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

(v) Export Market Development Assistance (EMDA) Scheme

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Under NJDP – Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

(vii) Jute Integrated Development (JID) Scheme:

JID Scheme aims at setting up local units and agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bona fide bodies to carry out various activities JID Agencies also acted as a facilitator for rendering the backward and forward linkages to the existing and potential entrepreneurs, imparting awareness

and training at grass-root levels mainly on technology application and design /product development and disseminations. JID agencies were the prime source for market facilitation to the Jute Diversified Products (JDP) units, SHGs, WSHGs, NGOs. Thus help creating and sustaining the production units there by generating employment to thousands of people in the rural areas through entrepreneurship development and the setting-up of Self Help Groups, particularly Women Self Help Groups(WHSGs). The performance of JID Scheme since its inception in 2016-17, is given here under:

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

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

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

(viii) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme

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

The JRMBs act as a complement to the training and skill development efforts being made by the JIDSs in their respective regions to develop new WSHGs, artisans & entrepreneurs in addition to serving the existing WSHGs, artisans & entrepreneurs. The performance of JRMB scheme for last 5 years are given hereunder:

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

* Under NJDP – Umbrella Scheme for Jute Sector

National Jute Development Program (NJDP)

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

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

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

- Distribution of high Yielding Varieties (HYV) of certified jute seeds @ 50% cost to increase the quality, productivity and farmer's income.
- Free of cost distribution of CRIJAF Sona (a microbial Consortium) to Jute farmers for fast and quality retting of jute fibre. Retting time is reduced by 1 week and quality is improved by 1 grade.
- Free of cost distribution of modern & Scientific Agronomic tools- seed drills, cycle nail weeder.
- During 2023-24 : 191272 Hectares of land covered, 435214 farmers benefitted, 442.6 M.Ton Certified Jute Seeds distributed.

2. Jute Diversification Scheme (JDS)

Sub-Scheme:

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

(ii) **Jute Resource cum Production Centre (JRCPC)** has been implemented to spread jute diversification trainings to new artisans and WSHGs for sustained employment for production of JDPs. Under the scheme, during 2022-23 13 JRCPC collaborating agencies in 11 States are engaged who organized 18 trainings Programmes (Basic, Advance and Design Development) and imparted training 432 new jute artisans on products: woolenised jute carpets, braided items and novelty gift items, jute bags. During 2023-24, 20 JRCPCs in 7 States organised / imparted 25 trainings for 600 ,new jute artisans/

WSHGs .

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

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

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

(v) **Jute Design Resource Centre (JDRC)** for designing and development of market worthy innovative jute diversified products and helping existing and new JDP manufacturers and exporters. JDRC would be set up at the ground floor of new Patsan Bhavan. The floor plan of JDRC has been finalized in association with NIFT and selection of designers and master trainers has been completed .

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

exporters were released incentive of Rs. 3.48 Crore.

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

(viii) Jute Mark Logo- Jute Mark India Logo is being promoted and used by the manufacturers / exporters of Jute Products to ensure quality compliance representing percentage of jute in the blending process. The Logo has been issued by Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles Mumbai. 113 vendors have been registered for using Jute Mark Logo and 2 lakh Jute Mark Logo distributed .Awareness programmes on popularization of Logo mobilizing participation of local jute entrepreneurs and exporters have been organized.

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

Eco friendly products in domestic and international markets. NJB organised participation in 43 nos. jute fairs/exhibitions in 16 states and facilitated participation of jute 760 units / beneficiaries for promotion and sale of jute products in domestic market during 2022-23. Also facilitated participation of 56 registered jute exporters in 8 International fairs for export promotion of jute products .During 2023-24, in 43 domestic jute fair exhibitions , 965 jute units participated . And in 9 International fairs & exhibitions, 68 exporters participated.

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

4.3. SILK AND SERICULTURE

Introduction

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

4.3.1 Physical Progress

India with the production of 38,913 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the world after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced,

Mulberry accounted for 76.82% (29,892 MT), Tasar 4.08% (1,586 MT), Eri 18.46% (7,183 MT) and Muga 0.65% (252 MT). The bivoltine raw silk production has increased by 8.66% to 9,675 MT during 2023-24 from 8,904 MT during 2022-23. Further, vanya silk, which includes Tasar, Eri and Muga silks, have increased by 1.04% during 2023-24 over 2022-23.

The details of variety-wise raw silk production during the year 2020-21 to 2022-23, target & achievement (till November-2023) for the current financial year 2023-24 are given below:

Particulars	2019-20 Achmnt.	2020-21 Achmnt.	2021-22 Achmnt.	2022-23 Achmnt.	2023-24	
					Target	Achmnt.
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.39	2.38	2.42	2.53	2.69	2.63
Raw Silk Production:						
Mulberry (Bivoltine)	7009	6783	7941	8904	10200	9675
Mulberry (Cross breed)	18230	17113	17877	18750	20550	20217
Sub Total (Mulberry)	25239	23896	25818	27654	30750	29892
Vanya						
Tasar	3136	2689	1466	1318	3200	1586
Eri	7204	6946	7364	7349	8240	7183
Muga	241	239	255	261	310	252
Sub Total (Vanya)	10581	9874	9085	8928	11750	9021
GRAND TOTAL	35820	33770	34903	36582	42500	38913
Cumulative Estimated Employment (Million persons)	9.4	8.7	8.8	9.2	-	9.5

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

a. Scheme and its Components

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

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

- Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T initiatives.
- Seed Organization.

- Coordination and Market Development.
- Quality Certification Systems, Export, Brand Promotion & Technology up-gradation.

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

II. Beneficiary oriented Critical Field level intervention

In addition to core activities directly implemented by CSB, certain beneficiary oriented critical interventions required in the field for the promotion of sericulture will be implemented during the Silk Samagra-2 scheme period. These interventions are important tools for transfer and adoption of improved technology packages developed by the Research Institutes of CSB. The beneficiary oriented interventions cover the major areas in pre and post cocoon sector viz. development and expansion of host plant, support for silkworm rearing, strengthening and creation of silkworm seed production infrastructure, development of

farm and post-cocoon capacities, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, and capacity building through skill development and skill upgradation. These components shall be provided to the beneficiaries either in package mode to individual beneficiary or in a project mode.

Apart from some individual components like (i) Capacity Building / Training for skill seeding & Skill upgradation for empowering the sericulture stakeholders to enhance their skills & efficiency in silk / sericulture sector, (ii) Support for Development of Kisan Nursery and (iii) Vanya silk reeling machinery, there are nine (9) bundles of packages available for sericulture stakeholders to cater the need for individual beneficiaries as well as Seri-Business Entrepreneurs (farm to fabric-large scale farming) have been included. The bundles of packages are as under:

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

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

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

1. The fund sharing Pattern (%) for individual

beneficiary oriented Silk Samagra-2 components other than states in NE region

2.

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

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

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

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

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

4.3.2. Silk Samagra-2 Highlights

1. Collaborative research projects to strengthen genetic base and hybrid vigour.
2. Promote R&D to increase crop cycles, expansion of systematic plantation of Vanya Silks for controlled rearing.
3. Promote horizontal expansion of Sericulture in non traditional areas including North East through Cluster

approach.

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

Financial allocation & expenditure for plan schemes

The table below indicates year-wise financial progress in respect of “Silk Samagra” & “Silk Samagra-2” schemes during last 4 years (2019-20 to 2022-23) and 2023-24:

(Cr. Rs.)

Scheme	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	Allo-cation	Expnd.	Allo-cation	Ex-pnd.	Alloca-tion	Expnd.	Alloca-tion	Expnd.	Alloca-tion	Expnd.
Silk Samagra/ Silk Samagra-2	209.91	209.91	202.13	202.13	374.56	365.55	382.32	382.32	365.54	365.54
Of which for NE	11.50	11.50	22.75	22.75	35.47	33.84	29.62	29.52	30.49	30.49
Of which for SCSP	30.00	30.00	41.25	41.25	35.00	35.00	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Of which for TSP	20.00	20.00	31.50	31.50	50.00	43.75	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00

Note: Only scheme cost and excludes administrative cost.

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

4.3.3.1 Research & Development (R&D) during 2023-24

- Initiated 35 and concluded 41 research projects.
- CSB R&D collaborates with other research institutes, both nationally and internationally, to leverage expertise and resources. 25 collaborative research projects underway with other national research institutes, such as ICAR & CSIR institutes, IISc-Bengaluru, NESAC-Shillong and State Universities.
- Three international collaborative research projects are underway with NARO- Japan, Tokyo University of Agri. & Technology-Japan, Yamaguchi University-Japan, and Uzbek Research Institute-Uzbekistan.
- CSB R&D attracts external funding from national agencies to support its research activities. 10 ongoing research projects were funded by different agencies, viz., DST, DBT, PPV& FR and NABARD.

4.3.3.2. R&D interventions- Mulberry Sector

- Optimized a suitable fertilizer dose of NPK at a ratio of 258:103:103g/plant/year + 15kg FYM/plant/year for tree mulberry cultivation.
- In mulberry, drip fertigation schedule has developed to curtail the recommended dose of fertilisers by 25%.
- Six mulberry varieties viz., G-4, G-2, RC-1, AR-12, Sahana and MSG-2 were registered under protection of plant varieties and farmers right (PPV&FR) act, 2001.
- Multi-location trials of triploid mulberry genotypes Tri-8 and Tri-9 showed superior performance over check varieties (G4 and Vishala) in southern India.
- Standardized protocol for studying chromosome number in shoot tip of mulberry to determine ploidy variations.
- Formulated three botanical insecticides against

defoliator and sucking pests of mulberry.

- Developed integrated root rot disease management practices by combining chemical, biological and cultural methods. The formulations of microbial consortia namely Mr. Pro (LF) Mr. Pro (SF) were developed for management of root rot, the above formulations will be commercialized for large scale production and marketing through NRDC.
- A thermo tolerant double hybrid TT21 x TT56 developed by CSB, showed better performance at farmers level trials with production of 3A grade silk in comparison to existing hybrid in all the states at different agro climatic conditions.
- Developed high humidity and high temperature tolerant breeds viz. Two single hybrids (SK7HH X CSR2; WB1HHX X CSR2) and two foundation crosses (SK7HH X CSR4; and WB1HHX X CSR4) with high survival (>68%) and shell % (~21%) using Marker assisted selection (MAS).
- Developed new cross breeds of Nistari lines i.e. IN(P) x SK.6.7 and IN(M) x SK 6.7 with high productivity and superior silk filament.
- Identified three nutrigenic hybrids viz. CSR50 X Bcon1, CSR50 X Bcon4 and RSJ14 X Bcon1 that are suitable for spring and autumn season in sub tropical conditions of NW India.
- Identified three new bivoltine foundation crosses viz., NFC11(P) x NFC18(P), NFC19(D) x NFCR(D) and NFC18(M) x NFC12(M) as potential male components based on the shell content (>19%) and survival (>85%) for improving crossbreed productivity in E&NE regions.
- Two Bivoltine Double Hybrids viz. BK17×BK9 & BK20×BK7 were developed with yield potential of 60-74kg/100 dfls and renditta of 6.8 to 7.5 for North Western India.
- Developed protocols for production of toxic free cocoon shell, silk, sericin and fibroin products, hydrogel & silk suture was developed for clinical applications.
- Chitosan conjugated nano particles (NPs) prepared and characterized. In-Vivo screening of chitosan based NP showed promising results against muscardine and Bm NPV pathogens.
- Developed B.mori bidensovirus BmBDV resistant

FC1XFC2 (Double hybrid) through molecular marker assisted selection and on station trials showed 3-10% increase in the yield compared to control at the 4 RSRS stations. Further, SK6xSK7 hybrid showed >90% survival for the BmBDV incidences under laboratory conditions at SBRL Kodathi.

- Whole genome re-sequencing (WGS) of four silkworm races viz. Pure Mysore (PM), CSR-2, SK-6 and Nistari were completed for identification and understanding the functional genomics.
- Developed cost-effective and user friendly paper strip technology for detection of pesticides in mulberry leaves and soil.

4.3.3.3. R&D interventions- Vanya Sector

- Identified 7 superior Terminalia hybrids with high leaf yield (6-7kg/Tree/crop)
- Eight wild / cultivated perennial castor accessions growing in North East were collected for their utilization in the pre-breeding programme.
- Estimated biomass carbon sequestration potential of *T. arjuna* (28.6 t/ha) & *T. tomentosa* (23.9 t/ha) with 10ft X 6ft and 12ft X 12ft spacing respectively.
- Isolated five different fungal isolates having ability to form ectomycorrhizal symbiosis with the roots of Terminalia arjuna and promote the growth of the seedlings.
- Standardized nursery raising techniques of perennial host plant, Borpat for eri silkworm, which can be adopted by the farmers as an entrepreneurial venture to establish nurseries.
- Machine learning algorithms were employed to digitally map Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) in Upper Brahmaputra Valley of North Eastern India, aiding in the development of environmental covariates and spatial distribution models of soils. These SOC maps offer insights into predicted uncertainties, offering valuable tools for assessing shifts in soil quality.
- A comparative analysis of Muga silkworm rearing and grainage performance across various seasons was conducted, focusing on four food plants: Som (*Persea bombycina*),

Soalu (*Litsea monopetala*), Dighloti (*Litsea salicifolia*), and Mejankori (*Litsea cubeba*). The study demonstrated the superiority of the combination of Som and Soalu (or vice versa), with the subsequent combination involving Dighloti showing promising results.

- The technology 'Use of Biopesticides for control of insect pest infesting *Q. serrata*' was validated. Application of Bioneem reduced 70-75% of pest infestation on 14th day after application.
- Standardized package of practices for Eri chawki rearing (*Samia ricini* D) and designed model chawki rearing house. About 20% more yield (90kg/100 dfls) was observed compared to conventional practices with BC ratio of 1:1.50.
- A rapid, specific and more sensitive point of care diagnostic technology known as LFA kit was developed for identification of pebrine in vanya sericulture.
- Mass production protocol of *Cordyceps militaris* over tasar silkworm refuse, such as egg, pupa and adult moth tissues was standardized.
- Characterized viral pathogen, AaCPV4 that causes virosis in muga silkworm. Developed disinfectant for prevention of virosis.
- A new method for detection of pebrine (*Nosema* sp. Aa1) using Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning models has developed.
- Satellite map of Sal flora in Mandla, Madhya Pradesh have been digitized for the survey and collection of Mandla ecorace. Metadata had been collected from, Baraf and Jata Daba ecoraces prevailing ecopockets.
- Developed fish feed (RESHMEEN) from tasar waste pupae in collaboration with ICAR-CIFRI-Barrackpore.
- Standardized the rearing and grainage technologies of *Antheraea frithi* for commercial adoption of Manipur condition.
- Different eri silkworm ecoraces, strains and breeds suitable for varied agro-climatic conditions of Manipur were maintained. Comparative analysis has revealed that ecorace Borduar and C2 breed are better performing in low as well as high altitudes with fecundity above 400 eggs and ERR% > 87%.

- Three species of Oak tasar silkworm *A. proylei*, *A. pernyi*, *A. frithi* and nine evolved breeds, three eco-races of eri and muga silkworm are being maintained in GPB at RSRS, Imphal
- Standardized Use of 0.2% sodium hypo-chlorite for seed treatment against tiger band disease of oak tasar was validated through On Field Trials (OFT). Improvement of 43-46% have been shown in number of cocoons harvested over control.

4.3.3.4. Technologies/products obtained patent/ offered for Commercialization

a. Patent filed

1. Design and Development of an Automatic Kilcha (Skeing) machine (202341038530) - 05.06.2023 - CSTRI-Bengaluru
2. Method for obtaining purified sericin protein from tasar cocoon cooking water (202331037751) - 01.06.2023 - CTRTI-Ranchi
3. A process to mass produce *Cordyceps militaris* on vanya silkworm refuses (202331038944) - 07.06.2023 - CTRTI-Ranchi
4. Cocoonase enzyme variant based cocoon processing to get value added tasar silk (202331039147) - 08.06.2023 - CTRTI-Ranchi
5. A Method for Extraction of Chitin from Silkworm Residues (202441016264) - 07.03.2024 - CSRTI-Mysuru

b. Patent granted:

1. Heating system for use in sericulture (433551) - 01.06.2023 - CSRTI-Mysuru
2. Supporting stands for rearing silkworms (440879) - 27.07.2023 - CSRTI-Mysuru
3. A novel slow volatile, broad-spectrum, user-friendly composition for disinfecting rearing house, rearing appliances and rearing environment (440850) - CSRTI-Berhampore
4. A Process for obtaining Phyto-ecdysteroids from *Achyranthes aspera* for the synchronized maturation of silkworm (440485) - 25.07.2023 - CSRTI-Pampore
5. Hot air drier for cocoons (438088) - 10.07.2023 - CSTRI-Bengaluru

6. Cooking Machine for Cocoons (483948) - 17.12.2023 - CSTRI-Bengaluru
7. An Improved Less Friction Jacquard Box for Silk Handloom (515102) - 26.02.2024- CSTRI-Bengaluru

c. Commercialization:

1. Vijetha supplement powder (silkworm bed disinfectant) (Anil Industries)- 13.06.2023 - CSRTI-Mysuru
2. Leaf Surface Microbes (LSM) - Tasar Rakshak (Biosafe Hygiene Private Limited) - 10.07.2023 - CTRTI-Ranchi
3. Ankush (A new silkworm bed disinfectant) (Healthline Private Limited) - 10.10.2023 - CSRTI-Mysuru
4. Poshan (Nuecare Agrovet Private Limited) - 04.12.2023 - CSRTI-Mysuru
5. Development of Special Purpose Silk Thread for Sue Battle Tank Engines in Defense Department (H.Gangadhara & Sons) - 14.12.2023 - CSTRI-Bengaluru
6. Labex Powder (Happy Enterprises) -28.12.2023 - CSRTI-Mysuru
7. Vijetha Supplement Powder (Healthline Private Limited) - 23.01.2024 - CSRTI-Mysuru
8. Phyto Ecdysone (Nuecare Agrovet Private Limited) - 08.02.2024 - CSRTI-Mysuru
9. Vijetha (Nuecare Agrovet Private Limited) - 09.02.2024 - CSRTI-Mysuru
10. A Process of Preparation of Mr. Pro (Rainbow Agro-Vent Technologies) - 01.03.2024 - CSRTI-Mysuru
11. Process for Extraction of Chitin/Chitosan (Azymus Lifesciences Pvt. Ltd.) - 01.03.2024 - CSRTI-Mysuru
12. Development & Characterization of Wrinkle Resistant and High Drape Silk Fabrics (RmKV Silks Private Limited) - 01.03.2024 - CSTRI-Bengaluru
13. Development and Validation of Protocol for Commercialized Zari testing (H.Gangadhara & Sons) - 01.03.2024 - CSTRI-Bengaluru

4.3.3.5 Product Design Development and Diversification

1. Generic and Brand promotion of Indian Silks by organising theme pavilions and display of products in silk expos /exhibitions.
2. Assist silk manufacturers and exporters in development of innovative designs and fabrics in tune with the market demand.
3. Display of latest developments in silk products and ultimately to create a Centre of excellence for innovations in Indian Silks.
4. Muga Satin fabric on power loom and Garments.
5. Eri silk denim fabrics for Blazer and garments, Eri and Mulberry knits, Eri silk blanket and carpet & Eri silk thermal wear.
6. Tasar silk fabric on power looms for bridal dress.
7. Kanchipuram sarees with Muga silk is designed for replacement of Zari.
8. Stain guard and Aroma treated sarees.
9. Silk sarees /fabrics printed in Bagh (MP) cluster.
10. Products with traditional Lambani art work.
11. Mulberry x Eri sarees with Bomkai Design.
12. Mulberry saree with Nagaland tribal motif and Silk /linen, silk / cotton, silk / modal fabrics.

4.3.3.6 Capacity Building & Training

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

A total of 15172 persons (including in-house and industry stakeholders) were covered during 2022-23. During 2023-24, against of the target of 11120 persons, 13908 persons were trained for different 'Skill seeding' & 'Skill development' training.

4.3.3.7. Transfer of Technology (TOT)

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects are being effectively transferred to the field through various Extension Communication Programmes (ECP) viz, Krishi Melas, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes, Field Days, Farmers' Meet, Technology demonstrations etc. A total number of 705 ECPs were organized under pre-cocoon sector and various technologies developed by the R&D institutes of Central Silk Board were transferred effectively among 41,983 stakeholders. Further, 1,00,719 lots of cocoons, raw silk, fabric, dyes, water etc. were tested for various parameters.

4.3.3.8. Information technology (I.T Initiatives upto December- 2023)

- i. mKisan: CSB has widened the outreach of scientists and experts to disseminate information to provide scientific advisories to farmers through their mobile phones using mKisan Web Portal. All the main institutes are regularly providing advisories through this portal. Till 31-03-2024, a total of 943 advisories and 56,94,536 SMS messages were sent.
- ii. 'SMS service' through mobile phone on day-to-day market rates of Silk and Cocoons for the use by the farmers and other stakeholders of the industry. Both PUSH and PULL SMS services are in operation. Mobile numbers received from DOS are updated and all the registered 14,129 farmers are receiving SMS messages on daily basis.
- iii. SILKS Portal: Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System portal has been developed in association with North Eastern Space Application Centre, Dept. of Space by capturing geographical images through satellite and used for analysis and selection of potential areas for promoting Sericulture activities in those areas. Multi lingual, multi district data is being updated regularly.
- iv. Video Conference: CSB has full-fledged Video Conference facility at CSB Complex, Bangalore, CSR&TI, Mysore & Berhampore, CTR&TI, Ranchi, CSR&TI, Pampore, CMER&TI, Lahdoigarh, RO,

New Delhi and MSSO Guwahati. Till 31-03-2024, 807 multi-studio Video conferences and web based video conferences were conducted.

- v. CSB website: Central Silk Board has a website “csb.gov.in” in bi-lingual English and Hindi. Maximum information is disseminated through this portal for the benefit of common citizen, who may need to know about the organisation as well as schemes and other details. Publicity of sericulture plan programmes, achievements and sharing of success stories are featured in the website.
- vi. National Database for farmers and reelers: Farmers and Reelers data base is designed and developed to have database of Farmers and Reelers at national level, which will help policy makers with appropriate information for effective decision making. As on 31.03.2024, a total number of 7,69,989 farmers and 15,595 reelers details have been recorded by the states in the database.

4.3.4. Seed Organisation - Silkworm Seed Production and Supply

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

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2022-23 & 2023-24:

(Unit: Lakh dfls)

Particulars	2022-23		2023-24	
	Target	Achmnt	Target	Achmnt
Mulberry	435.53	360.16	360.53	364.55
Tasar	46.23	35.95	33.44	34.90
Oak Tasar	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.047
Muga	6.59	6.51	7.60	7.13
Eri	6.20	6.79	6.40	7.26
Total	494.65	409.45	408.07	413.887

4.3.5. Coordination and Market Development

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

The activities of CSB include Research and Development, front line demonstration, maintenance of four-tier silkworm seed production network, leadership role in commercial silkworm seed production, standardizing and instilling quality parameters in various production processes, promotion of Indian Silk in domestic and international markets and advising the Union Government on all matters concerning sericulture and silk industry. These activities are being carried out by a network of 159 units (as on 31.03.2024) located in different States.

The Research and Development Institutes of Central Silk Board are striving continuously to provide scientific and technical support to the sericulture sector to meet the increasing domestic demands of silk and the challenges posed by global warming, international competition, urbanization and outbreak of new pests and diseases. The R& D Institutes are providing training on different aspects of sericulture and silk industry to the farmers / students/stake holders to enhance their capacity.

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

4.3.6. Quality Certification System:

One of the main objectives of the Quality Certification System is to initiate suitable measures

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

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

The progress achieved under the Silk Mark Scheme during the year 2022-23 & 2023-24 is given below:

Particulars	2022-23		2023-24	
	Target	Achmnt	Target	Achmnt
Total No. of new Members enrolled	275	399	350	436
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	27	40.27	34	35.93
Awareness Programmes/ Exhibition/ Fairs/ Workshop/ Road shows	600	808	700	838

4.3.6.1. Silk Mark Expos

In order to ensure that Silk Mark gains further credibility & popularity, Silk Mark Expos were being organized exclusively for Silk Mark Authorized Users across the country. The Expos organised during 2023-24 are as follows:

- Guwahati Silk Mark Expo organised by SMOI, Guwahati Chapter from 6th to 10th octobe, 2023. Expo inaugurated by Smt.Nishitha Goswami, Film Personality. Totally 48 participants from several states participated in this Expo. Approximately 6000 people visited this Expo and the total business in this Expo was Rs.2.8 Crore.

- SMOI, NewDelhi and 05(Five) SMOI Members participated in " DEEP UTSAV" exhibition organised by IAS officers Wife's association at Moti Baugh, New Delhi on 29-10-2023.
- SMOI, New Delhi chapter participated in the Expo organised by DOS, UP at Lucnow from 3rd to 11th NOV'2023. Chief Guest for this event was Sh. Rakesh Sachan, Honble Minister Khadi Gramyodyog and Textiles Industry, Govt. of UP and inaugurated the Expo. 16 SMOI members participated in this event and the total sale was 15.2 lakh.
- SMOI, New Delhi participated in the India International Trade Fair (IITF) at Pragati Maidan , New Delhi from 14 to 27 November,2023.
- SMOI, Varanasi chapter participated in the event 2nd UJJAWAL programme at Mathura, UP from 28th to 30th OCT'2023. This event was inaugurated by Smt. Hemamalini, MP, Mathura, UP.
- SMOI, Mumbai chapter participated in the "One Bharat Sari Walkathon" event on 10-12-2023 and The Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, Shri. Piyush Goyal inaugurated the event.
- SMOI, Bangalore Chapter conducted Awareness

program for Scientists & Staff of CSRTI, Mysuru on Silk Mark & Indian Silks at CSRTI, Mysuru on 09.02.2024.

- SMOI, New Delhi Chapter participated in the Bharat Tex- 2024 from 26.02.2024 to 28.02.2024. Silks of India Theme pavilion erected for this Mega International Textile event and six authorized users(AU) participated. In another exhibition venue YASHBHOO MI 15(fifteen) Silk Mark authorized users (AU) participated. The Vanya Coffee table book and Product catalogue of P3D released during the Bharat Tex-2024.
- SMOI,Srinagar Chapter conducted Silk Mark Expo at Jammu from 01.03.2024 to 08.03.2024. In this expo total of 20 stalls booked by Authorised Users from 10 states.
- SMOI Bangalore Corporate Office Celebrated Women's Day on 08.03.2024 and released Advertisements.

4.3.7. Budget Allocation for Plan Schemes

The budget allocation and expenditure incurred by CSB towards implementation of major Schemes and Programmes of CSB during the year 2022-23 and 2023-24 are given below:

(Rs. in crore)

#	Programmes of CSB	2022-23		2023-24	
		Allocation	Expnd.	Allocation (BE Approved)	Expnd.
Silk Samagra (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry)					
1.	Research, Development, Training & I T Initiatives	815.00 (*)	815.00 (*)	815 (\$)	815 (\$)
2.	Seed Organisation				
3.	Coordination & Market Development (HRD)				
4.	Quality Certification System & Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up gradation				
	SCSP	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
	TSP	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Grand Total		875.00	875.00	875.00	875.00

(*)-During 2022-23, the allocation & expenditure of Rs.875.00 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs.492.68 crore

(\$)-For the financial year 2023-24, the allocation & expenditure of Rs.875.00 crore includes "GIA-Salary component" of Rs.509.46 crore

4.3.8. Implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) under Silk Samagra Scheme 2023-24

4.3.8.1. Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (SCSP)

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs.25.00 crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2023-24. The entire funds allocated under SCSP were fully utilized/ released for implementation of beneficiary oriented components covering Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu&Kashmir,Punjab states.

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

During 2023-24, funds of Rs. 15.00 crores and Rs. 20.00 crores have been allocated to the states under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) North East Tribal (NET), respectively. The entire funds allocated under TSP were fully utilized/released to Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu&Kashmir & Nagaland states and entire fund under NET were also fully utilized/ released to Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh states for implementation of beneficiary oriented components under the scheme Silk Samagra-2.

4.3.9. Convergence

The Ministry of Textiles is extending support to the sericulture sector under CSS- SILK SAMAGRA-2 scheme. Efforts are also being made to mobilize additional funds through convergence for silk sector, by availing the financial support from other schemes being implemented by various other Ministries of Govt. of India such as MoA&FW, MoRD &MoEF&CC etc.. As per the latest reports received from States, during the year 2022-23, states have submitted 222 projects, of which 176 projects worth Rs.846.97 Crores were sanctioned and Rs.485.73 Crores of funds were released to the state for sericulture sector. Further, during 2023-24, out of 201 projects submitted to the funding department 201 projects worth Rs.

166.69 Crores were sanctioned and Rs.114.57 Crores released to support sericulture activities.

4.4 WOOL & WOOLLEN TEXTILES

4.4.1. Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

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

4.4.2. Plan Budget

For Development of Wool Sector, the Ministry of Textiles has approved rationalization and continuance of Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP) through SFC Note for implementation during the period of 15th Finance Commission i.e. from 2021-22 to 2025-26 with total financial allocation of Rs. 126 Crore. Out of this, the plan allocation for financial year 2023-24 is Rs. 13.50 crore and additional fund of Rs.80 Lakhs the board has received total grant in aid of Rs.1247.625 Lakhs from MoT. The expenditure up to 31st March,2024 is Rs. 11.64 crore (including Rs 3.50 crore of IWDP-Salary Head/ component) under implementation of IWDP scheme by the CWDB.

A. Details of Schemes under Implementation:

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

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

i) Wool Marketing Scheme (WMS)

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

Total of Rs.107 Lakh has been utilized under this

scheme/component during financial year 2023-24 by the CWDB.

ii) Wool Processing Scheme (WPS)

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

- bale press machine, wool testing equipments and distribution of small tools for manufacturing of woollen items and providing grants also for procurement of Sheep Shearing Machines with spare parts under this component of IWDP.

Total of Rs.138.58 Lakh has been utilized under this scheme/component during financial year 2023-24 by the CWDB.

iii) Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities (HRD)

Activities under this component of IWDP is to provide short term training programme for manufacturing/weaving of woollen products, Onsite training to industrial workers for operation of latest technology

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

During current financial year 2023-24, Rs. 308.89 lakhs has been utilized up to upto 31st March, 2024 for providing wool testing services to woollen industry at Bikaner, training on handloom at Kullu Training Center of CWDB and some other components/ expenditure.

iv) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS)

Implementation of Pashmina Wool Development Scheme will improve socio economic conditions of the pashmina nomads along with safety of their pashmina goats by creation of Revolving fund for pashmina wool marketing ensuring remunerative returns to nomads, construction of shelter shed with guard rooms, distribution of portable tents with accessories, construction of predator proof corral with LED lights. Setting up of pashmina wool processing machines like spinning, dyeing, weaving, finishing product manufacturing (woven/knitted) to provide quality pashmina yarn at Leh so that production of pashmina products can start in UT of Ladakh and UT of J & K and unemployed youth can

adopt this profession and help to increase demand for pashmina wool. Branding of Pashmina products through Development of Pashmina Mark/Label to increase demand of both pashmina wool as well as pashmina products. Setting up of laboratory for identification of pure pashmina products will help in sale of genuine pashmina products. Development of a showroom for providing marketing support to finished products of pashmina wool at Dehairing Plant premises at Leh. Developed fodder land will increase the availability of green fodder for pashmina goats.

For 2023-24, total of Rs.259.92 has been utilized under this component/scheme.

B. Export Trends

The export of wool and wool blended products has shown as per data released by the DGCI&S, Kolkata. The statement of export performance of woollen products during 2022-23 and 2023-24 is given below:

Products	2022-23 (April,22 to March,23)	2023-24 (April,23 to March,24)
	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
RMG Wool	1452.37	1672.57
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made- Ups etc.	1643.59	1587.09
Carpet Hand- made (Exclud- ing Silk)	10556.92	11174.49
Total	13652.88	14434.15
Increase/De- crease	5.722% increased	

C. Import Trends

The domestic industry is highly dependent upon Imports of apparel grade wool. This makes the domestic Industry dependent on imports. India is importing raw wool from many countries. The top four import markets are Australia, New Zealand,

China Turkey etc. The import of raw wool, woollen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2022-23 and 2023-24 is given below:-

Import of Raw Wool

2022-23 (April,22 to March,23)		2023-24 (April,23 to March,24)	
Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore	Quantity in Mn. KG.	Value in Rupees Crore
80.86	1864.58	92.20	1798.84

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabrics and Made ups etc.

2022-23 (May,22 to March,23)	2023-24 (April,23 to March,24)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
941.23	1070.74

Import of RMG

2022-23 (May,22 to March,23)	2023-24 (April,23 to March,24)
Value in Rupees Crore	Value in Rupees Crore
285.22	497.10

Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata

CHAPTER - V

SUPPORT FOR TECHNOLOGY UP-GRADATION

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

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

5.3 The Scheme was revised further as Revised Restructured Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS) w.e.f 01.04.2012 and implemented till 12 January 2016.

5.4. Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)

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

TABLE - 1

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

The objectives of the scheme are given below:

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

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

5.4.3 Budget provision of Rs.17,822 crore was

approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 to meet the committed liabilities of Rs.12,671 crore for the committed liability accounts under previous versions of TUFS and Rs.5151 crore for new cases under ATUFS registered since January, 2016.

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

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

TABLE-II

(Jan., 2016 to March, 2022)

Sr. No	Segment Name	No. Of UID Issued	Project Cost (In Crs)	Subsidy amount (In Crs)	Employment
1	Garmenting(15% CIS)	1468	3325.55	340.31	547482
2	Handloom(10% CIS)	60	56.30	04.57	530
3	Jute(10% CIS)	13	16.52	01.31	20402
4	Multi activity(10% CIS /15% CIS)	2293	31693.0	2039.02	711617
5	Processing(10% CIS)	1622	6602.54	445.28	219482
6	Silk(10% CIS)	30	41.44	02.71	832
7	Technical Textile(15% CIS)	534	4243.68	396.42	41262
8	Weaving(10% CIS)	8369	23180.87	1733.37	193396
	TOTAL	14389	69159.9	4962.99	1735003

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

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

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

- a. Delegation of Financial Powers: Financial Power has been delegated to Textile Commissioner to operate budget head of ATUFS for releasing subsidy upto Rs.5.0 crore directly to the units. For claims with subsidy amount more than Rs.5.0 crore, Textile Commissioner has to forward the claim to the Ministry of Textiles after according approval for obtaining concurrence of IFW. Textile Commissioner has delegated the financial power to the field officers i.e., Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner and Officers of different levels at Head Quarter Mumbai.
- b. To cut down delays in processing of claims, Regional Offices have been entrusted the responsibility of ensuring that the JIT reports are complete in all respects before forwarding them to the office of TxC for approval.
- c. Various Policy clarifications have been issued to streamline implementation of scheme.
- d. To improve transparency in the implementation of the scheme, status of claims/cases received and pending under the scheme are made accessible from iTUFS portal to the claimants.
- e. Regular engagement with stakeholders through Technical Advisory-cum-Monitoring Committee as well as ITC, for Technical advisory on the Technology/ machinery manufacturers' issues.

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

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

5.6 Focus and outcome of ATUFS:

- Under ATUFS ratio of MSME: Non MSME is 89:11 while under previous versions of TUFS it was 30:70
- Higher incentive of 15% (Rs 30 crores) for entities of employment potential segments viz. Technical Textiles and Garmenting.
- Transparent Implementation: Direct Benefit Transfer online with due verification involving Lending Agencies, Industry participant, Associations with Official Team.
- 07 Nos. Outreach cum clearing camps in concentrated cluster across the country conducted under ATUFS in Year 2023-24.

5.6.2 Budget Allocation under TUFS

(In Rs. crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	2300	1885.02	1884.31
2015-16	1520.00	1413.68	1393.19
2016-17	1480.00	2610.00	2621.98
2017-18	2013	1913.15	1913.15
2018-19	2300	622.63	621.92
2019-20	700	494.37	317.89
2020-21	761.90	545.00	556.25
2021-22	700.00	700.00	624.8
2022-23	650.00	650.00	674.51
2023-24	900	625	577.75
2024-25	675	-	42.73*

* As on 30.07.2024 without OAE

5.7 Conceptualization of new scheme replacing ATUFS:

5.7.1 Amended TUFs was approved for implementation upto 31.03.2022. The impact assessment study of the scheme carried out by DMEO, NITI Aayog has recommended continuation of the incentivization not only towards technology upgradation but also for supporting indigenous development & manufacture of textile machinery. A 'technology gap analysis' has also been carried out by the Ministry, based on which some important textile machinery and 60 critical components which are not indigenously manufactured have been identified.

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

CHAPTER- VI

SCHEME FOR TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

6.1 Background

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

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

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

6.1.1 Progress of implementation of Samarth

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

6.1.1.2 With an endeavor to put in place a robust system for ease of implementation and monitoring,

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

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

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

- Training Centres proposed by the implementing partners are to be physically verified through dedicated Government agencies for ensuring adequacy of requisite infrastructure as per the protocol adopted for each course under the scheme. A total of 184 NSQF aligned courses implemented through textile industry /industries associations, State Government agencies and sectoral organizations of MoT.
- An End-to-End Digitized process for empanelment and monitoring.
- Implementing partners with the mandatory placement of Trainees -70% for entry level & 90% for Upskilling under mainstream sector, Self-employment for sectoral organizations.
- A mobile app for physical verification of the training centers with Geo-tagging/time stamped

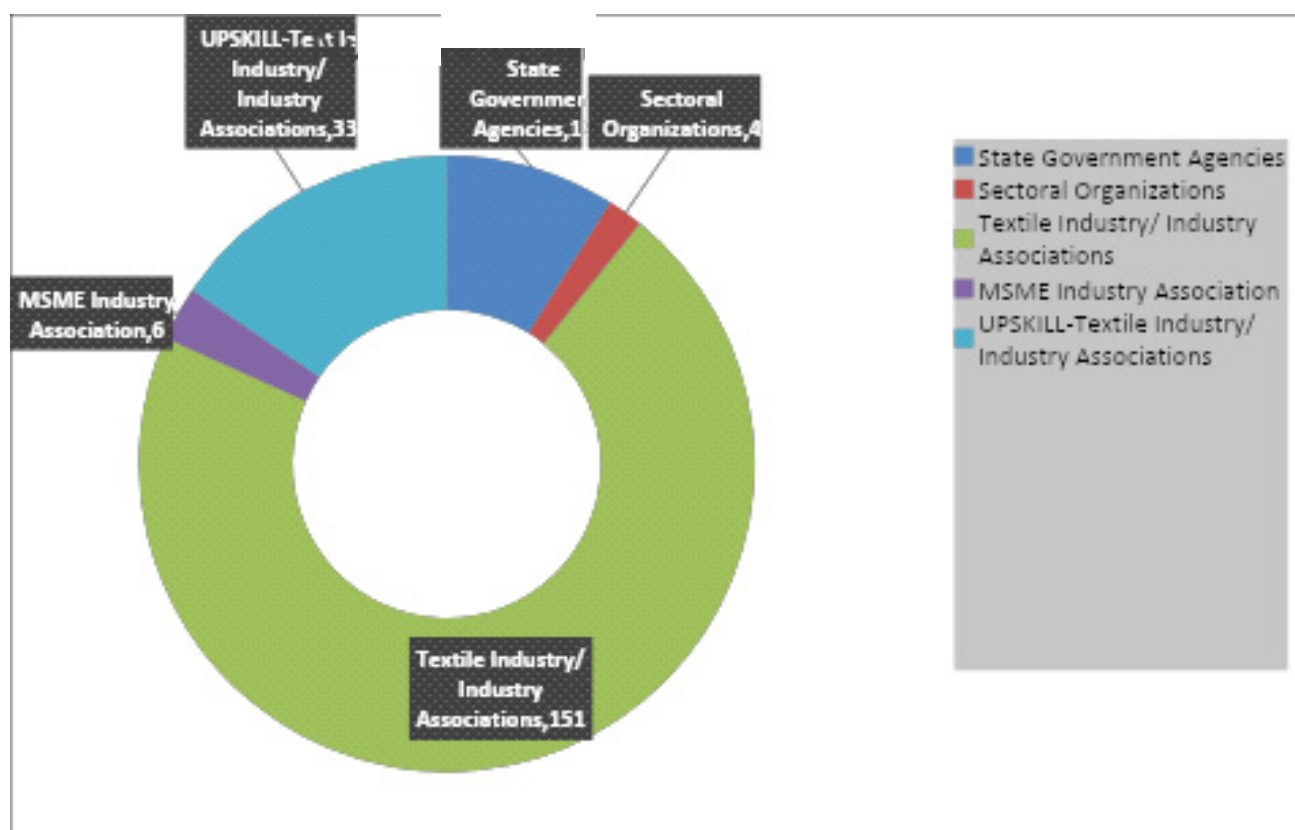
photographs

- Third party assessment trainees and QR code enabled e-certificate has been operationalized for this purpose. Training of Trainers (ToT) (Online & Offline mode) as per industry requirement.
- The scheme Samarth has been integrated with DBT, PRAYAS and DISHA portal. However, the integration with Skill India Portal is under process.
- Resource Support Agency (RSA) has been operationalized in Textiles Committee towards standardization of courses/assessment & certification process, conducting of Training of Trainers (ToT) etc. The complete life cycle of the training programme is captured in the online

MIS. Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) has been made mandatory for the training programme which is integrated with online MIS for real time tracking of the training programme.

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

Number of implementing Partners



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

6.1.3 Status of Budget Utilization

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

(In Rs. crore)

Financial Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Total funds released
2019-20	100.5	102.10	72.06
2020-21	150.00	100.00	90.7
2021-22	100.00	90.00	85.69
2022-23	100.00	25.00	23.27
2023-24	115.00	115.00	114.99
Total	939.49	574.1	503.7



Name of the IP: Welspun India Ltd.
 Batch ID: 14065
 TC Name: Manav Vikas Kendra Welspun Anjar
 TC ID: 7279



Name of the IP: Central Silk Board
 Batch ID: 23122
 TC Name: CSB-BHAV Maniabandha
 TC ID: 13247

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



Name of the IP: Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail Ltd
 Batch ID: 22792
 TC Name: Aditya Birla Fashion and Retail LTD (Little England Apparels)
 TC ID: 7604

Public Dashboard of Samarth

Link: <https://samarth-textiles.gov.in/public~dashboard/dashboard/data>

6.2 National Institute of Fashion Technology

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

The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), was set up in 1986 under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India and is a Statutory Institute governed by the NIFT Act 2006. At present, NIFT has 19 campuses in various States and UTs of the country. NIFT Varanasi is the newest campus whose foundation stone has been laid by Hon'ble PM on 23rd February 2023.



NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion and design education. The vision of the Institute embraces challenges and provides the impetus in setting highest academic standards. Offering an Industry-Academia interface that provides a leading-edge learning experience for the students, helps in building an intricate and profound understanding about the industry and its outreach. Academic inclusivity has always been at the forefront in the expansion plans of the institute. Over the years, the role and possibilities of design, management and technology have expanded manifold. NIFT constantly endeavors to stay ahead of the industry and act as a

leader for guiding the fashion scenario of India through its professionally managed campuses.

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

6.2.1 Convocation 2023



Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that academic year. In 2023, individual campuses

Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that academic year. In 2023, individual campuses are organizing Convocation ceremonies. A total number of 3428 graduates will be conferred degrees in 2023. The Campus wise and programme wise break-up of students graduating from NIFT in 2023 is mentioned in the table. In addition to above, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees had been conferred to six scholars in the Convocation 2023 ceremony held at NIFT Delhi Campus

NIFT Students Graduating in 2023: Program and Campus - wise

Academic Programme	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumbai	New Delhi	Patna	Panchkula	Raebareli	Shillong	Srinagar	Total
Bachelor of Design (Accessory Design)	40	38	29	35	37	37	32	16	34	-	41	36	38	-	29	20	-	462
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Communication)	37	-	37	31	40	33	35	26	40	31	39	39	39	-	34	-	15	476
Bachelor of Design (Fashion Design)	35	-	39	38	37	38	37	35	45	32	42	36	39	-	26	27	18	524
Bachelor of Design (Knitwear Design)	42	-	-	35	-	34	-	-	28	23	38	37	-	-	-	-	-	237
Bachelor of Design (Leather Design)	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	36	-	-	27	-	-	115
Bachelor of Design (Textile Design)	38	37	37	41	38	33	33	25	32	28	44	40	34	-	-	-	-	460
Bachelor of Fashion Technology (Apparel Production)	31	-	31	31	32	30	31	29	27	28	32	39	32	-	-	-	-	373
Master of Design	37	-	-		33	-	-	-	-	36	36	37	-	30	-	-	-	209
Master of Fashion Management	40	32	29	39	36	34	29	20	37	29	43	39	34	19	22	19	-	501
Master of Fashion Technology	24	-	-	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	71
Total	324	107	202	282	266	239	197	151	269	207	315	367	216	49	138	66	33	3428

6.2.2 Student Development Programme

Fashion Spectrum 2023

NIFT's annual festival, Fashion Spectrum, was held across all campuses with diverse events, including design competitions, workshops, street plays, debates, and cultural performances. The festival provided a platform for students to showcase their talents and engage in holistic development.

6.2.3 Converge 2023

Converge, an inter-campus annual cultural and sports meet, was hosted by NIFT Patna in December 2023 and saw participation from 18 campuses. The event is a major step in inculcating the spirit of 'ONE' Alma Mater in the students across the campuses of NIFT.



Other Activities

Throughout 2023-24, NIFT campuses hosted a variety of activities under the Student Development Association (SDA) Clubs, including Cultural, Literary, Sports Adventure & Photography, and Ethics Social Service & Environment Clubs. These activities complemented academic studies and contributed to students' overall development.

6.2.4 Consultancy Projects undertaken by NIFT

NIFT undertakes consultancy projects with various Government and Non-Government Organisations. These Projects provide exposure to faculty and experiential learning to students. It benefits various stakeholders

by upgrading technical skills and adds design value. NIFT engaged in several high-value consultancy projects during 2023-24, including:

- Center of Excellence for Khadi (Rs. 26.61 Cr). Established in collaboration with the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, this centre focuses on creating high-end Khadi products and enhancing the Khadi brand. The centre operates in a 'Hub and Spokes' model across five NIFT campuses viz. NIFT Delhi, NIFT Kolkata, NIFT Gandhinagar, NIFT Shillong and NIFT Bengaluru.
- VisionNXT - Trend Insights and Forecasting Lab (Rs. 15.37 Cr). This AI-enabled fashion forecasting service was launched to provide seasonal directions aligned with India's socio-cultural constructs and market needs. The trend forecasting service would be aligned to our national and sub-national socio-cultural constructs and market requirements.
- The Repository-Indian Textiles and Crafts (Rs. 15.57 Cr). A project under NIFT Cluster initiative with funding support by DC (Handlooms) & (Handicrafts) provides a digital platform/portal, a virtual museum of textiles and apparel including designer archives, a craft repository with individuated information on crafts-persons, their communities, their work processes and products, Case Studies and research in the areas of crafts and textiles. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi launched the portal as Vastra Shilpa Kosh's Repository on the occasion of National Handloom Day celebrations on 7th Aug 2023.
- INDIA size Project (Rs. 25.50 Crores). Aimed at developing a size chart based on Indian body measurements, this project addresses the need for better fitting ready-to-wear garments. Over 25,000 body scans were collected across length and breadth of the country to develop India-specific size chart, which will have multifarious utilities across various industries.
- NIFT Delhi along with professional designers designed the uniforms for new Sansad officials and staff. NIFT also designed ceremonial dresses for special occasions of parliamentary

significance.

- NIFT Bengaluru designed the uniforms for Gaganyaan crew.

6.2.5 Continuing Education Programmes

In 2023-24, NIFT's Continuing Education (CE) and Diploma Programs (DP) saw expansion across 11 campuses, with courses commencing by November 2023. The Bridge Program for the year also began in November, enrolling 45 students across PG and UG levels. These programs continue to support professional development and upskilling in design, technology, and management.

6.2.6 Craft Cluster



NIFT's craft cluster initiatives in 2023-24 involved extensive fieldwork and collaboration between students and artisans across India. Students engaged in research and design projects aimed at uplifting traditional crafts and integrating them with contemporary design. Extensive Craft Research and Documentations were undertaken to preserve and archive traditional crafts. Craft bazaars held during this period achieved total sales of Rs. 102.02 lakhs, benefiting artisans and promoting sustainable practices. To accomplish this endeavour, in the academic year 2023-24, approximately 180 crafts registered under Handicraft and 45 registered under Handloom were undertaken across India for the craft cluster activities.

6.2.7 Industry & Alumni Affairs

6.2.7.1 Placement 2023

NIFT Placement 2023 was organized from 18th April 2023 to 6th May, 2023 at seven NIFT campuses which were close to the industry.

A total of 2847 vacancies were generated from across different industries like garment retailers, manufacturers, buying houses, IT and ITES firms, craft and design sectors, AI and machine learning firms, FMCG, Jewellery & Accessory brand, publishing company, and SAAS and allied industries etc. New areas of placements were EdTech, FinTech, Content & News Aggregator, and Agri Tech. The placement was 84.18% for the Academic Year 2022-2023.

Some of the notable recruiters were Landmark Group, India and Dubai, Tata Trent, Reliance

Retailers, Reliance Brands, ZEE Entertainment Enterprise Limited, Dorling and Kindersley Publishing Pvt Ltd., TCNS, Laguna Clothing Pvt Ltd, Texport Overseas Pvt Ltd, Trident Limited, Navi Technologies, Incture Technologies, Uniqlo India Pvt Ltd, Wipro, Scaler Academy, Imagine XP, Lenskart, Classic Fashion, Info Edge Ltd, Target Corporation, Titan, Decathlon, Simplotel Technologies Private Limited, Pratibha Syntex Limited, Info Edge India Ltd, Aquarelle India Pvt. Ltd. etc.

6.2.7.2 International Placement

Apart from domestic companies, some renowned international companies such as Landmark Group, Classic Fashions, Standard Carpets and Target, and VIP Industries Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd. too, participated in the NIFT Placement 2023



6.2.7.3 NIFT Newsletter “We Connect”

For the very first time, NIFT launched a quarterly digital newsletter “We connect” aimed at connecting with its alumni and industry partners who play an integral role in the success of this institute. The maiden issue of the NIFT Alumni Newsletter was unveiled by Shri. Piyush Goyal, Hon’ble Minister of Textiles during the Convocation Ceremony held at NIFT Mumbai on 24th February 2023.



Pic: Launch of the WeConnect Newsletter

6.2.8 International Linkages

NIFT continued to expand its global partnerships in 2023-24, offering students and faculty unique opportunities for international exposure. Key collaborations included:

- Dual Degree with FIT New York. 44 students were selected for the 2023-24 program, enabling them to earn degrees from both NIFT and FIT.
- Semester Exchange Programs. Partnerships with institutions like ENSAIT (France), NABA (Italy), and QUT (Australia) facilitated student exchanges and academic collaboration.

6.2.8.1 International Collaborations of NIFT

NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 23 leading international fashion institutes & organizations of USA, Italy, France, Switzerland, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Bangladesh, Sweden to name a few that share the same academic direction.

In the Bharat Tex 2024 event, NIFT signed MoUs with some of the esteemed universities such as BGMEA University of Fashion & Technology (BUFT), Namuna College of Fashion & Technology (Nepal), Arts University

Bournemouth (UK), Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology (RMIT) and Nordic Centre in India Secretariat at Tampere University (Finland).



NIFT Students at ENSAIT, France



NIFT Students at STF, Switzerland

6.2.9 Faculty Orientation Training Development

NIFT's Faculty Orientation Training & Development (FOTD) Unit organized 18 training programs during 2023-24, covering topics such as Technical Textiles, Design Thinking, and Digital Marketing. These programs involved experts from reputed institutions like IIT Delhi and IIM Ahmedabad, benefiting 397 faculty members across all campuses. Through the Professional Development Allowance (PDA), 25 faculty members engaged in research and industry attachment, contributing to their professional growth and enhancing the quality of education at NIFT.



6.2.10 PHD, Research & IPR

NIFT's PhD program continued to grow in Academic Year 2023-24, with 55 students pursuing doctoral studies and six scholars were awarded PhDs. Research areas focus on design, management, and technology, contributing to the body of knowledge in fashion and textiles



Eleven innovations were filed for intellectual property protection which included textile electrode designs, garment knitting and seam-linking techniques.

6.2.11 Publication

The NIFT Publication Unit is envisaged as an in-house, interdisciplinary platform with research-centred approach to highlight the intellectual acumen of the faculty across NIFT campuses as well as scholars and educators globally. 'NIFT Journal of Fashion' (NJF) is a peer reviewed and open access journal that publishes original research articles encompassing different domains in fashion, including design, communication, management, technology and education. 2nd volume of NJF on the theme 'Sustainable Futuring: Policies, Strategies and Practices' was released in 2023.

CHAPTER- VII

SUPPORT FOR INFRASTRUCTURE

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

Introduction:

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

Objective:

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

Scheme Incentive Structure

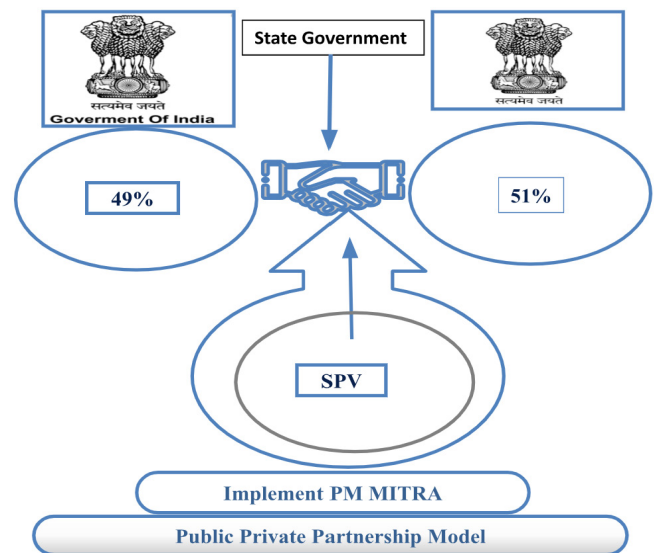
Development Capital Support (DCS) - For development of Greenfield PM MITRA Park and Brownfield PM MITRA Park, there is a provision of Development Capital Support (DCS) @30% of the project cost with a maximum support of ₹500 Cr and ~200 Crore per park for Greenfield and Brownfield respectively from the Government

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

Competitive Incentive Support (CIS) -

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

Governance:



For Greenfield Parks -the project will be led and owned by a Special Purpose Vehicle created for this purpose with a paid up capital of ₹10 Crore. It will be registered under the Companies Act 2013.

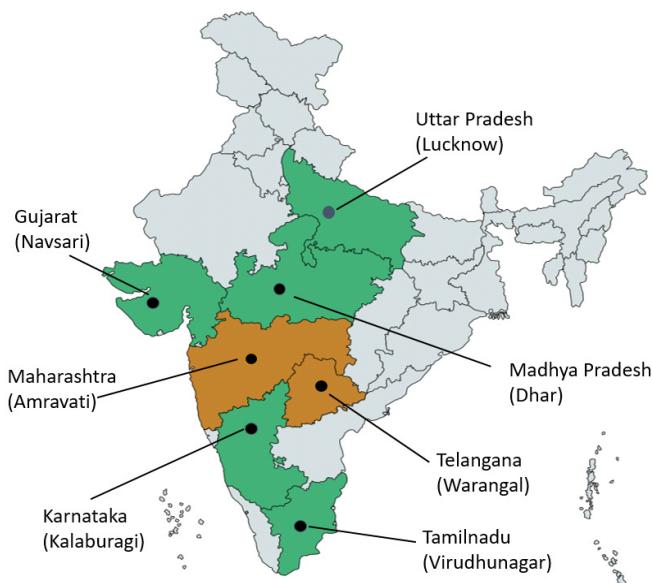
Government of India will contribute 49% equity and participating State Government will contribute 51% of the paid up capital. The State Government will appoint the Administrative Secretary of the Department looking after Textiles / Industry as CEO of the SPV. The State Government will transfer land to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

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

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

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

Category A- Greenfield projects	Category B- Brownfield projects
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tamil Nadu (Virudhnagar) Gujarat (Navsari) Karnataka (Kalaburagi) Madhya Pradesh (Dhar) Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Telangana (Warangal) Maharashtra (Amravati)



7.2 Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS)

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

(a) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park

(SITP): With a view to increasing investments, generating employment opportunities and boosting exports in textile sector, the Ministry is implementing

Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) since 10th FYP to provide support for setting up textile parks with world-class, state-of-the-art infrastructure in textile hubs across the country. The scheme was in implementation upto 31.03.2021; however, the Scheme has now been subsumed under Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS) with total outlay of Rs. 853 crore for completing ongoing projects only.

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

Status of Implementation:

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

Under the scheme, so far Rs. 1512 crore of Gol share has been released, investment to the tune of Rs. 14538 crore has been attracted. A total 2171 units are currently operational with employment of 1.22 lakh persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Components of PowerTex India Scheme

(i) Group Workshed Scheme (GWS):

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

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

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

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

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

Textile Commissioner as norms fixed by the Ministry. A total of Rs. 23.55 crore has been allocated under this component.

(iii) PM Credit Scheme for Powerloom weavers

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

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

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

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

To achieve the objective of modernization of Powerloom sector; improve productivity and efficiency, training and development / Upgradation of the skills of Powerloom weavers in the clusters is an imperative need. Training and skill Upgradation can be done through Samarth scheme of MoT or through the schemes of Ministry of Skill

Development. The prime objective is to give wide publicity, including event-based publicity, etc. through electronic, print, film media, multimedia, for various programmes being implemented. Another vital step is digitization of implementation process of all incentive schemes launched by the Govt. of India. In addition, it will also cover the administrative cost, MIS and Project Management Unit (PMU) expenses for implementation of the overall Textile Cluster Development Scheme (TCDS). A total of Rs.9.00 crore has been allocated under this component.

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

7.3 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

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

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

The project cost under the scheme covers following components:

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

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

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

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

Under the scheme, 6 projects have been sanctioned. So far, Govt. share of Rs. Rs. 202 crore has been released.

CHAPTER - VIII

TECHNICAL TEXTILES

8.1 Definition:

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

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

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

8.2 Initiatives taken by the Ministry in the past:

8.2.1 Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT)

In order to remove the impediments hampering the technical textiles segment in the country and to meet the growing demand, the government had launched a Technology Mission on Technical Textile (TMTT) with an outlay of Rs.200 crore in December 2010. The TMTT had two mini missions;

- a. setting up of Centres of Excellence;
- b. market development and setting up of Focus Incubation Centres. Under the TMTT, eight

Centres of Excellence (CoEs) have been created at Mumbai (2), Ghaziabad, Coimbatore(2), Kolhapur, Ahmedabad and Thane. Similarly, 11 Focus Incubation Centres (FIC) have been created which are spread through the country. These include IITs at Kharagpur, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur: NITRA, SITRA, ATIRA, DKTE College of Engineering, and PSG College of Technology. Having met the objective, the scheme stands closed.

8.2.2 Scheme for 'Promoting of usage of Geotechnical Textiles' in NE:

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

8.2.3 Scheme for Promoting usage of Agrotextiles in NE Region:

Launched in FY 2012-13 with an outlay of Rs.55 crores. Under this scheme, 44 Demonstration Centers in North-East (NE) Region and 10 Demonstration Centers in Rest of India have been set up for promoting usage of agro textiles. A total of 1218 agrotextile kits have been distributed and 5012 farmers have been trained under the scheme and a total of Rs.48.23 crore has been spent. The major benefits observed were: (i) 30-45% water conservation; (ii) There was 2 folds increase in Farm Productivity, (ii) 60% Increase in farmers' income was reported. The scheme was closed in Financial Year 2019-20.

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

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

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

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

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

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

8.3 Current initiatives in Technical Textiles sector:

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

There was no specific chapter dedicated to Technical Textiles in Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) Code published by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade. As a result, either there was a misclassification of non-technical textiles items being declared as technical textiles or the genuine technical textiles not being correctly promoted as a part of Trade Policy. The Industry had been demanding a separate classification of Technical Textiles since long time. In keeping with the benefits of the stakeholder in mind and with a view for ease of doing business, 239 HSN Codes have been classified and notified as technical textiles in Appendix – V under ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).

8.3.2 Trade statistics for 239 Technical Textiles items: -

Year	Exports	Imports	Trade Balance (Exports - Imports)
2021-22	21,200.12	18,336.56	+2863.6
2022-23	20,095.5	18,182.3	+1913.2
2023-24	21,407.45	17,001.64	+4,405.81

(In Rs. crore)

8.3.3 Promoting usage of Technical Textiles:

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

8.3.4 Skill Development:

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

8.4 National Technical Textiles Mission

With a view to position the country as a global leader in Technical Textiles, creation of National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) has been approved with total outlay of Rs.1480 Crore; with four-year implementation period from Financial Year 2020-21 to 2023-24. The Mission has been further extended up to Financial Year 2025-26 within the existing outlay. The fund allotted is for research and development

both fundamental and applied research in technical textile sector; and increasing penetration level of technical textiles through promotion and market development activities; create skilled and educated manpower in the field of technical textiles.

The Mission has four components:

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

Research topics covering; specialty fibres and composites, geotextiles, agro textiles, protective textiles, medical textiles, defence textiles, sports textiles, and environment friendly textiles have been identified and research proposals have been invited. As on date 137 projects of value INR 474 Crores have been approved in the category of Specialty fibers and Technical Textiles.

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

Guidelines to support Startups and Young Scientists in the application areas of technical textiles have been approved in Empowered Programme Committee (EPC), under which financial support to start-ups in this niche area would be provided under NTTM.

8.4.2 Component -II (Promotion and Market Development):

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

To ensure quality for both domestic consumption as

well as imports, 87 items were identified to be brought under Technical Regulation/Quality Control Order (QCOs). The Ministry has issued Quality Control Order (QCOs) for 19 items of Geo-tech Textiles, 12 items of Protective Textiles items, 20 items of Agro Textiles and 06 items of Meditech Textiles. More than 200 BIS standards have been developed since inception of NTTM.

8.4.3 Component - III (Export Promotion):

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

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

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

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

In line with the said vision, 'General Guidelines for Enabling of Academic Institutes in Technical Textiles- for Private & Public Institutes' have been issued under NTTM in consultation with line Ministries. The 'General Guidelines for Enabling of Academic Institutes in Technical Textiles- For Private & Public Institutes' will enable New Technical Textiles Degree Programme (UG & PG) and updating of existing conventional degree programmes with new papers of Technical Textiles. 26 such proposals worth Rs. 151Crores are approved under the ibid guidelines for up gradation of lab facilities and training of faculty towards developing eco-system in technical textiles.

The detailed 'General Guidelines for Enabling of

Academic Institutes in Technical Textiles- For Private & Public Institutes' are available on official website of Ministry of Textiles under NTTM web page <https://www.texmin.nic.in/technical-textiles-mission>.

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

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

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

The General Guidelines for Grant for Internship Support in Technical Textiles (GIST) were also launched in January 2023, wherein incentive upto INR 20,000 per student per month would be given to bachelors and masters students as interns through empanelled companies. Vide the Guidelines, 12 companies/TRAs have been empanelled for providing Internships.

8.5 Textile Research Associations

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

- i. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)
- ii. Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
- iii. South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
- iv. Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)

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

CHAPTER - IX

SECTORAL SCHEMES

9.1 Handlooms

9.1.1 Introduction

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

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

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

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

- National Handloom Development Programme

- Raw Material Supply Scheme.

The scheme-wise details are as follows:-

1. National Handloom Development Programme

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

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

i. Small Cluster Development Programme:

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

During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs. 76.35 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions in 96 Cluster Development Programmes.

ii. Handloom Marketing Assistance:

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

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

(a) Organization of Marketing Expos, Events, Dilli Haat Exhibitions and Craft Melas:

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

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

(b) Export Promotion:

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

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

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

Export achievements during the last 03 years are given below:

Year	Achievement	
	Rs. in Crores	InUS\$
2021-22	1987.63	266.88
2022-23	1445.53	180.47
2023-24	1146.33	138.45

(c) Handloom Mark:

The handloom mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers that product being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. As on 31.03.2024, a total no. of 24488 registrations has been issued for handloom mark. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

India Handloom' Brand:

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

(d) Handloom Awards:

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

Sant Kabir Handloom Award -

Sant Kabir Handloom Award is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector. Any handloom weaver, who is either a recipient of National State Award, National Merit Certificate

or a handloom weaver of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of weaving tradition and welfare of the weaving community and fulfilling eligibility criteria. This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.3.5 lakh, one mounted gold coin, one tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

National Handloom Award-

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

From the year 2016, 02 Sant Kabir Awards and 04 National Awards have also been instituted exclusively to the women handloom weavers in addition to the existing Sant Kabir Awards and National Awards in the field of weaving. This exclusive award to the women handloom weavers is named as 'Sant Kabir Handloom/ National Handloom (Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay) Awards.

During the year 2020-22, the Handloom Awards could not be conferred due to the pandemic & due to transforming & rationalization of ecosystem of Handloom Awards on the directions of Ministry of Home Affairs(MHA). MHA has directed to reduce the No. of awards and uplift its stature. Accordingly, the number of Sant Kabir Handloom Awards and National Handloom Awards have been rationalized and some new sub-categories were also added & National Merit Certificate award was removed.

The details of revised nos. of Sant Kabir Handloom Awards and National Handloom Awards after transformation & rationalization to be conferred in a year is given below:

Categories & Sub-categories of Handloom Award Guidelines:

Sant Kabir Handloom Award:

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

National Handloom Award:

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

Geographical Indications of Goods:The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act1999 provides legal protection to Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. The financial assistance of Rs.1.50 lakh is given for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information etc. So far a total no. of 103 handloom products have been registered under the Act.

iii. Concessional Credit/Weaver MUDRA Scheme:

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

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

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

Financial Year	No. of loan sanctioned	Loan amount sanctioned (Rs. in crore)
2020-21	8,456	47.38
2021-22	9,526	56.89
2022-23	7,789	51.19
2023-24	7,913	58.73

iv. Handloom Weavers' Welfare:

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

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY):

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

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

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY):

The PMSBY is an insurance scheme offering accidental insurance cover for death or disability. It is one-year cover, renewable on year-to-year basis. All handloom weavers/workers are eligible in the age group of 18-70 years. Risk cover available will be Rs.2.00 lakh on accidental death/ permanent total disability and Rs.1.00 lakh on permanent partial disability. The entire premium of Rs. 20/- is borne by the Govt. of India.

Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY):

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

total disability and Rs.0.75 lakh on partial disability. The share of annual premium of Rs.470/- is as under:

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

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

Policy Year	Weavers enrolled
2020-21*	-
2021-22	1,11,957
2022-23	69,909
2023-24	1,30,140

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

Financial Support in indigent circumstances to Awardee Weavers/ Workers:

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

Scholarship:

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

v. Mega Cluster Development Programme

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

Core per cluster over a period of 5 years.

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

During the year 2023-24, an amount of Rs.14.28 crore has been released for implementation of various interventions in Mega Clusters.

vi. Need Based Special Infrastructure Projects

Need based Financial assistance up to Rs. 12.00 crore (Gol Share) is provided to set up projects for product development/diversification, improving the productivity/ quality of handloom products, value addition of handloom products, marketing etc. to meet challenges of the dynamic market. 04 Craft Handloom Villages at Mohpara (Assam), Kovalam (Kerala) Pranpur (Madhya Pradesh), Moirang (Manipur) have been completed. Also, 04 Craft Handloom Villages at Sharan (Himachal Pradesh), Kanihama (Jammu & Kashmir), Rampur (Bihar) & near Selaulim Dam (Goa) are under progress. Further, one special project for 'Restructuring & Rebranding of IIHT in Collaboration with NIFT is under implementation.

2. Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS)

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

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

(% of value of yarn supplied)

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

Further, component of 15% price subsidy is provided on Cotton Hank Yarn, Domestic silk, Woolen and Linen Yarn and Blended yarn of natural fibers with quantity restrictions. Details of quantity of Yarn Supplied and funds released under RMSS are as under

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

(a) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)

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

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

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

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers and rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. At present, 11 textile articles with some specifications are reserved for production on handlooms vide No.S.O.2160 dated 03/09/2008 under the Act. The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies (as on 31.3.2024) is given in the table 1.1.

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

TABLE 1.1 (in numbers)

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Targets of P/L Inspection	1,65,192	3,95,400
2.	No. of P/L Inspection	1,88,642	3,84,860
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	53	98
4.	Convictions	61	52

TABLE 1.2 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sl No.	Physical Progress	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.80	39.01
2.	West Bengal	16.14	19.18
3.	Gujarat	45.54	56.73
4.	Rajasthan	32.50	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	19.51	5.98
6.	Haryana	-	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	103.90	216.57
8.	Uttar Pradesh	176.98	253.56
9.	Telangana	58.63	31.85
	TOTAL	500.00	622.68

9.2 Handicrafts:

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

9.2.1 The sector has experienced significant growth in terms of exports, propelled by increased domestic and international engagement among artisans facilitated by various sub-component of the schemes administered by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles. The export of handicrafts including handmade carpet during the year 2023-24 [upto March 2024] is ₹ 45282.38 crores.

Export of handicrafts during last five years i.e. from 2018-19 to 2023-24

S. No.	Year	Export of Handicrafts (in ₹ crores)
1.	2018-19	37913.66
2.	2019-20	37069.59
3.	2020-21	39490.37
4.	2021-22	49385.12
5.	2022-23	44126.80
6.	2023-24	45282.38*

*Provisional data

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

A. National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]

Sub Schemes:

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

B. Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme [CHCDS].

9.2.2.1 Marketing Support & Services

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

During the year 2023-24 [upto 31.03.2024], 767 domestic and 19 International marketing events have been sanctioned. These events have facilitated in providing domestic and international marketing opportunities to 11,667 artisans through Gandhi Shilp Bazaars, Buyer seller meets, etc. So far, ₹5337.56 lakhs have been sanctioned and ₹3875.44 lakhs have been released.



Atamnirbhar Bharat Utsav, January 2024



Artisan showcasing handicrafts to the visitors in Gandhi Shilpa Bazar

9.2.2.2 Skill Development in Handicraft Sector

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

A. Design Components:

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

B. Training Components:

1. Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program
2. Comprehensive Skill Upgradation Program



DTDW programme



Distribution of Improved toolkits to artisans

During the year 2023-24 [upto 31.03.2024], 272 Design and Technology Development Workshop, 158 Guru Shishya Hastshilp Prashikshan Program & 16 Comprehensive Skill Upgradation Programme along with 11,400 toolkit distribution have been sanctioned with a total project cost of ₹ 3910.56 lakhs.

C. SAMARTH Training:

In addition to above, 1899 handicraft artisans have been trained in seventy two SAMARTH training programmes conducted during the FY 2023-24 (upto 31.03.2024). Which are NSQF accredited & designed by the Handicraft and carpet sector skill council.

9.2.2.3 Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)

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

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

During the year 2023-24 [upto 31.03.2024], 675 different interventions like Design Workshops, Toolkits distributions, exhibition, Study Tour, Seminars, Craft Demonstration & Awareness Programme, Brand Promotion & Publicity etc. have been sanctioned to the tune of ₹ 5618.75 lakhs and ₹ 2278.49 lakhs have been released for seventy five PCs across the country.

9.2.2.4 Direct Benefit to Artisans (Welfare)

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

1. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances
2. Interest Subvention & Margin Money for credit facility
3. Issue/Renewal of Photo Identity Cards and creation of data-base

4. Bima Yojana to Handicrafts Artisans:
 - a. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
 - b. Pradhan Mantri Surksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)
 - c. Converged Modified Aam Admi Bima Yojana (Converged modified AABY)
5. Awareness Camp/ Chaupal/ Shivar
6. Handicraft Awards



Entrepreneur Development Programme



Mobilization of artisans for Mudra Loan

During the year 2023-24 [upto 31.03.2024], ₹593.65 lakhs have been sanctioned for the welfare of handicraft artisans.

9.2.2.5 Infrastructure and Technology Support.

The sub-scheme ensures availability of required

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

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

During the year 2023-24 [upto 31.03.2024], ₹2257.78 lakhs have been sanctioned for setting up/ implementation of various infrastructural projects in handicrafts sector.

9.2.2.6 Research and Development

Research and Development scheme aims to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives; and to have independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by this office. Following activities are being implemented under R&D:

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

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

During the year 2023-24 [upto 31.03.2024], 153 Workshop/ Seminar has been sanctioned amounting ₹ 398.44 lakhs.

9.2.3 Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (Mega Cluster)

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

During the year 2023-24 [upto 31.03.2024], ₹1850.24 lakhs have been sanctioned for implementation of handicrafts mega cluster projects in Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Tripura and Ladakh. Further, a mega cluster project has been sanctioned in the state of Arunachal Pradesh with a total project cost of ₹300.00 Crores.

9.2.4 Major achievements during the Year 2023-24:

- The Raghurajpur craft village (Odisha) and Kunda Craft Village, Jaipur (Rajasthan) have been inaugurated on 25.01.2024 and 04.02.2024 by Smt. Darshana Jardosh, Honb'le Minister of State for

Textiles, Govt. of India and Ms. Diya Kumari, Hon'ble Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan respectively.

- The office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has participated in the big way by showcasing handicrafts in the G-20 events spread across length & breadth of India.
- The office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has participated in the first edition of Atamnirbhar Bharat Utsav 2024 started by India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) as an Annual Fair and organised in the month of January, 2024 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.
- In the spirit of convergence, the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) joined hands with the office of Development Commissioner (Handloom) and Khadi & Village Industry Commission to celebrate Khadi Mahotsav in a befitting manner pan India to the entire month of October, 2023 through a series of 152 events.



Inauguration of Raghurajpur Craft village, Puri by Smt. Darshana Jardosh, Honb'le Minister of State for Textiles, Govt. of India, January 2024



Inauguration of Kunda Craft Village, Jaipur by Smt. Diya Kumari, Honb'le Deputy Chief Minister of Rajasthan, February 2024

Other organisations under Office of DC [Handicrafts]:

1. National Crafts Museum & Hastkala Academy

National Crafts Museum and Hastkala Academy (Earlier known National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum) is located at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. It is a subordinate office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles. Its main objectives are to increase public awareness about India's ancient traditions of handicrafts and handlooms, provide an interactive forum for crafts persons, designers, exporters, scholars and the public, help crafts persons find a platform for marketing without middlemen and serve as a resource centre for Indian handicraft and handloom traditions. Collection, conservation and preservation of craft specimens and the revival, reproduction and development of art and craft are the primary activities of the Crafts Museum. During April 2023 to January 2024, total 73,535 visitors have visited the museum including 3206 foreign nationals.

Museum Galleries:

Handicrafts & handlooms, the cultural heritage and living tradition of our country have been showcased in permanent galleries. The artifacts consisting of metal icons, ritual accessories, items of everyday life, wood carvings, painted wood and papier-mache, dolls, masks, folk and tribal paintings and sculptures, terracotta, folk and tribal jewelry have been displayed including an entire section of traditional Indian textiles. The museum has 1207 artifacts on display in different galleries. More than 26,000 of handcrafted artifacts have been scientifically categorized and placed in modern compactors in the Museum storage.



Museum Galleries

Village Complex:

The Museum's Village Complex is a reminiscence of Rural India with typical village structures from various parts of country, set up in 1972 as the Rural India Complex, it comprises huts and dwellings, walls and courtyards, characteristic of various regions of the country, built in facsimile and decorated with traditional folk art forms of the area.

The Complex includes Kullu Hut (Himachal Pradesh), Mehar Hut (Saurashtra, Gujarat), Gadba Hut (Odisha), Banni Hut (Gujarat), Madhubani Courtyard (Bihar), Adi Kuteer (Arunachal Pradesh), Nicobar Hut (Andaman & Nicobar Islands), Courtyard from Jammu & Kashmir, Rabha Hut (Assam), Naga Hut (North Nagaland), Toda Hut (Tamil Nadu), Gond Hut (Madhya Pradesh), Shrine of Devnarayan (Rajasthan), Bengal Courtyard (West Bengal).

Open-Air Theatres:

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

Library:

The Museum has a specialized reference Library with more than 9333 reference books and other periodicals on traditional Indian arts, crafts, textiles and major anthropological works on Indian tribes etc. In general, Research scholars and students from various institutions regularly visit the Museum. 1919 readers and 20000 KV/others Schools Students visited the library in this period and 1193 books were issued.

Crafts Demonstration Programme (CDP):

The Museum supports traditional handicrafts and handlooms through its regular Craft Demonstration Programme (CDP) organized throughout the year. Craftsmen are invited for the Programme to demonstrate their skills and to sell their products. Govt provides to the craftsmen travelling allowance,

daily allowance & free accommodation facility. 138 Master Craftspersons & 58 Folk Song/ Dance performers have participated in CDP from the month of April 2023 to January 2024.

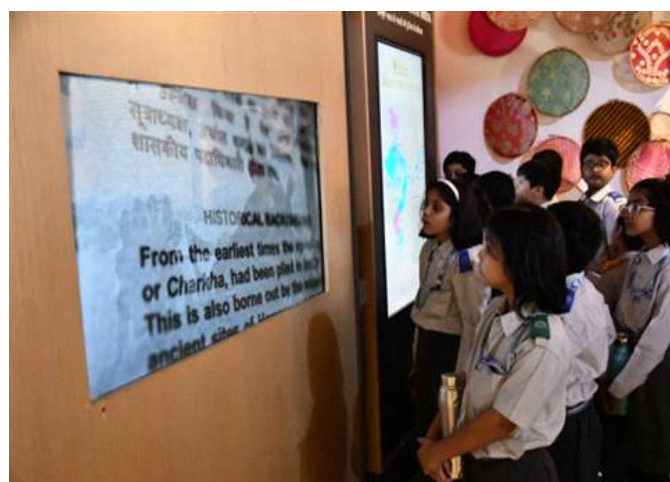
Conservation and Preservation:

The main functions of the Conservation and Preservation section is to take preventive and curative care of different types of materials/ objects, round the year. Total 137 objects have been cleaned and chemically treated to conserve and preserve from deteriorating. Besides these, 19 metal objects, 18 wood objects, 06 paintings, 87 textiles & Costumes were cleaned and framed for the display of the Aabhla Exhibition. Also, the insecticide spray for 22 objects (books) was executed to prevent from moulds and insects.

Further, under CSR Project the work of Reorganization of museum storage has been completed along with High Resolution Photography of all 30000 objects, 3D scanning work of 8000 objects. A new improved website has been developed with all advance features. The work of Virtual Reality of museum has also been completed.

Workshops & Special Exhibitions:

- During the period from April 2023 to October, 2023 the Crafts Museum organized 10 workshops & 12 Exhibitions.
- National Handloom Day 2023 was celebrated for 15 days from 1st August to 15th August 2023 with "Know Your Weaves" campaign for school children. More than 10,000 students of Kendriya Vidyalaya & other school student visit the museum to experience the handloom weaving & other craft traditions.
- Khadi Mahotsav has celebrated along with know your weaves campaign during October month. Selfie Point has been made as well as display of Charkha & Khadi Weaving process.
- The artefacts from National Craft Museum were displayed in the India Art Architecture Design Biennale 2023 and Atmanirbhar Bharat Mela organized at Red Fort, New Delhi and ITPO respectively.



“Know your Wave” campaign for school children at Crafts Museum during Handloom week celebrated in August 2023

2. Indian Institute Of Carpet Technology (IICT)

Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, popularly known as IICT, has been set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in 1998 as a registered Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860. IICT became truly functional in the year 2001 by launching B.Tech. (Carpet & Textile Technology) programme, a unique degree programme of its kind, which has an intake of 60 students every batch.

Quality Policy of IICT:

- To provide qualitative education to students to meet the anticipated requirements of stake holders.
- To improve Quality Management System on continual basis complying with the requirements of standards.
- To render timely and satisfactory services in all portfolios to the Industry and all other stake holders.

Performance of Institute in Various Fields:

1) Human Resource Development (HRD)

(i) B.Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology.

- Total 172 students are studying in B.Tech programme.

- 788 Students till now serving the trade which includes higher studies in premier institutes like IITs, ISM, IIM, NIFT etc.

(ii) Training through Projects.

- Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) -3500 trainees have been trained under the scheme.
- 1138 have been trained through ISDS.
- Industry driven Term Training programme run from time to time.

(iii) Short term courses: Tailor made Industry driven Short Term Training programs are run from time to time.

2) Design Creation and Development (DCD):

More than 15000 designs are in place out of which around 4622 designs have been utilized by industry for commercial purpose 114 designs have been created (upto January 2024). The variety of Design Bank includes Traditional INDIAN Motifs (Like: Harappa, Ajanta, Mughal, Rangoli, Jaipuri, Fulkari, Kantha, Paithani, Kalamkari, Banarasi, Jamewar etc.), modern motifs etc. as per trend.

3) Research and Development (R&D):

Product development activities have been completed at institutional level and in collaboration

which includes Coir Based Carpet, Silk Carpet, Eri silk Carpet, Modacrylic based carpet, Handmade Astroturf type Carpet, Natural fiber based carpet, Natural dyeing, Organic product, Substitute to polyester shaggy, Bujbun Utilization, Vertical Blind, Coir Paper and Coir Silk, PPE Coverall (Body Suit and Shoe Cover), Recycling & Reusing of Fibrous Waste of Carpet Industry Waste from carpet industry, Fabrication and Evaluation of Heating Pad from Waste Carpet, application of Jute materials in hand made carpets, concept of Ergonomic and Flexible Tufting Frame, Cross Bar Horizontal Loom CBHL (Wooden or Metallic) for Hand knotted and Tibetan, Shaggy, Soumak etc.

4) Technical Support to the Industry (TSI)

- Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry through its various laboratories such as CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical & Chemical Labs & Carpet Lab to fulfill the needs of carpet exporters to compete with the global market.
- Carpet Industry has utilized the available testing facilities to confirm the quality requirements of international and national buyers. 467 samples have been tested in Chemical, Physics and Carpet lab during the year for different aspects of wool, carpet & textiles.
- Industry can hire IICT for consultation to enhance their business performance.
- IICT Laboratories are NABL Accredited hence test reports are acceptable internationally.
- "KALEEN BANDHU"- The forum for Industry - IICT Interface remained active through interactive programmes round the year.

Major Achievements:

- NBA Accreditation: Accreditation of the UG Carpet & Textiles Technology Programme in Tier II has been approved by NBA for the A.Y.2022-23 to 2024-25 i.e. upto 30.06.2025.
- Participation in Carpet Expo, Bhadohi Carpet Expo Mart 08 -11 October, 2023 Team of institute participated and displayed the intuitional activities. Students, faculty & laboratory staff

was allowed to visit the expo to acquaint them self with latest trends, designs & related aspects of the industry.

- The institute is fulfilling the mandate and completing the activities in all the four portfolios i.e. (1). Human Resource Development), (2). Design Creation and Development (3). Research and Development,(4).Technical Support to the Industry.
- Various faculties & members of IICT participated and presented research paper in International conferences, seminars, Workshop etc. and represented IICT successfully at various forums.
- Industry sponsored lectures in which eminent speakers from the industry are invited to deliver lectures on contemporary developments and recent challenges faced by the carpet industry.

3. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC)

The Metal Handicrafts Service Centre, Moradabad, is an Institution established by Government of India with financial and technical assistance of UNDP and Government of Uttar Pradesh in March 1983. In the initial stages the affairs of the Institute were looked after by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) through U.P. State Brassware Corporation Limited (UPSBCL) an Uttar Pradesh Government Undertaking. But after August 1991 the M.H.S.C. functions as Autonomous Body of Government of India under Direct Administrative Control of the Office of Development Commissioner (H), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

The institute is a National Level Institution for testing, metal finishing and allied process of metal art wares and providing necessary up gradation of skills and technique/service to the exporters situated in and around Moradabad. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre has established with all advance technology & testing facilities like lacquering, electroplating (gold, silver, nickel, copper, brass, chrome etc.), antique finishes, powder coating and sand/shot blasting etc. and testing facilities like lead & cadmium leaching, lead in surface coating, FDA Test & California prop.

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

- To bring about qualitative improvement in production of Art. Metal wares and to enhance their export worthiness.
- To render professional and technical advice to manufacturing unites for improvements in manufacturing techniques etc.
- To offer training facilities for up gradation of skills of crafts persons and technicians engaged in the industry.
- To set up a common facility with modern plant and machinery combined with sophisticated Research and Development programs.
- To offer testing facilities to meet international standards of Quality Control.

Benefits to the Exporters, Manufactures and Artisans:

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

- MHSC has been providing facilities like Metal finishing, Testing, Inspection & other services broadly to the Moradabad & surrounded area based Handicrafts trade exporters, manufacturers and artisans on every year apart from the beneficiaries of the Government Department like GST, SEZ, Income Tax, Railways, BHEL, Jal Nigam, State Mission for Clean Ganga – Uttar Pradesh, National Mission for Clean Ganga, Forensic Departments and Jewelry Exporters of Delhi and Gurugram.
- Through various activities of the institute approximate 2600 artisans, 2550 exporter and

1800 manufacturers have been benefited.
Details of Income & Expenditure of the Centre for the last three years:

Year	Income (In INR)	Expenditure (In INR)
2020-21	1,73,12,764.00	1,80,38,940.00
2021-22	2,34,17,989.00	2,13,90,653.00
2022-23	2,42,70,056.00	2,24,29,249.00

Major achievements:

- Metal Finishing Section (MFS) of MHSC achieved revenue of ₹92,94,116.00 from 1st April 2023 to January 2024.
- RTC Laboratory of MHSC achieved revenue of ₹42,241,82 from 1st April 2023 to January 2024.
- Total Revenue earned from Metal Finishing Section (MFS), RTC Laboratory and from Skill Development Activities through “Indian Institute of Handicrafts Technologies” is ₹1,35,18,298.00 from 1st April 2023 to January 2024 it is less than last year figure of ₹ 2,08,57,764.00 from 1st April 2022 to January 2023. Decrease in revenue is attributed to in decrease in demand due to International war issue and non availability of raw material on time.
- Team of Institute participated in IHGF DELHI FAIR 2023, Greater Noida 15th – 19th March, 2023 and displayed the institutional services available for handicrafts trade.
- Construction of the building of Skill development Centre namely “Indian Institute of Handicrafts Technology” (G+4) is near completion under the Smart City of Mission of Govt. of India through Govt. of U.P with sophisticated facilities.
- MHSC has trained 400 Artisans in Metal Craft under ONE DISTRICT ONE PRODUCT [ODOP] program of Government of Uttar Pradesh.



Dr. S.T. Hasan, Hon'ble MP Moradabad, visited & inspected all the services



Sh. Sanjay Kumar Chauhan, IAS (Nagar Ayukit) inspected the services at MHSC

CHAPTER - X

INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) INITIATIVES IN TEXTILES

10.1 Digital Readiness in Ministry of Textiles

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

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

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

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

10.2 Website Management

The Content Management Framework (CMF) based website of the Ministry of Textiles is being maintained on regular basis. The Content Management System (CMS) is in place to ensure the timely web updation for the website by the concerned officials / divisions. Contents are also being reviewed on regular basis for updation. The website is compliant with Government of India Guidelines for websites (GIGW).

10.3 ICT Infrastructure up gradations

Hardware/ Software are regularly reviewed and necessary upgrades done for better performance of the LAN/ WAN /PCs by the NIC network division. The cyber security status is regularly analysed and necessary measures are taken such as: manageable network equipment as per the security guidelines issued time to time by GOI, updating firewall rules etc.

10.4 e-Governance

To strengthen the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features, Digitization of records and files has already been done. e-Office has already been implemented in the Ministry and its attached offices (office of DC-Handlooms and office of DC-Handicrafts) and regular hands-on training on e-office organized for various level of officers in the Ministry and its attached offices. It is also implemented in its subordinate offices (office of Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai and Jute Commissioner, Kolkata). Efforts have been initiated for its implementation in the O/o Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore, Textile Committee Mumbai and in Central Wool Development Board (CWDB). Web VPNs have been created for the officers to enable them to work from home and while on tour. The Digital Signature Certificate/ e-Sign implemented and being successfully used by concerned officers in file creation, movement etc.

10.5 New initiatives

1. PLI Portal for Ministry of Textiles

The integration with the Prayas portal through APIs has been done for visualization of data. QRR module is active for applicants/ participating companies, for filing of quarterly review report (QRR). The URL is: <https://plitextiles.ifcilttd.com/>

2. Dashboard of Ministry of Textiles

A Dashboard of the Ministry is in place and was developed by using Darpan Framework of NIC. Training has already been provided to the concerned users and Project Administrators have been created to manage data of their scheme/ project. The dashboard is in public domain.

3. MyHandicrafts Portal

Development of MyHandicrafts Portal – a comprehensive portal for end-to-end digitizing all the schemes of the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts).

4. National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM)

Development of portal for National Technical Textiles Mission (NTTM) is going on.

CHAPTER - XI

Progressive Use of official Language Hindi

Activities related to progressive use of Official Language

Hindi is the official language of the Union of India and the official language policy of the government aims at ensuring the increase in the progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance of the official language policy of the government, implementation of the Annual Programme and compliance of various orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official language.

Compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963

All documents such as notifications, resolutions, general orders, rules etc., under section 3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and all the papers laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament were issued bilingually, i.e. in Hindi and English. Rule-5 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 is being implemented in letter and spirit in the Ministry.

Monitoring and Inspection

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy of the Union, monitoring is being done through reviewing the quarterly progress reports received from various offices/PSUs/Boards under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles and they are being monitored by inspections time to time. Suitable suggestions/instructions are issued to eliminate the shortcomings noticed during the review of Quarterly Progress Reports/ inspections of various subordinate offices under Ministry of Textiles. Compliance thereof is being ensured by concerned offices.

Translation Work

The documents such as various cabinet notes, notifications, guidelines, general orders, tenders, budget related documents, Output-outcome, Demand for Grants, Annual Report, parliamentary questions, parliamentary assurances, papers

related to standing committee on labour and other parliamentary committees, documents received from office of the Minister of Textiles/Minister of state for Textiles and press releases are translated regularly by Rajbhasha Section of the Ministry on time bound basis.

Hindi Fortnight and Prize Distribution Ceremony

To commemorate Hindi Divas, Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the ministry this year also, during 14 to 28 September, 2023. On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, officials associated with the official language in the Ministry and its subordinate offices participated in the Hindi Diwas ceremony and the Third All India Official Language Conference organized by the Department of Official Language in Pune during 14 and 15 September, 2023. To promote usage of Hindi in the official work and to motivate officers/employees, competitions of **Hindi Noting and Drafting, Hindi Translation and Language Knowledge, Hindi Essay, Hindi Debate, Hindi Poem recitation, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation etc.** were organized. Like previous year this year also Hindi Typing competition was organized for Data Entry Operators also working in the Ministry. Apart from this, this year a Hindi dictation competition was organized for MTS working on contract basis in the Ministry. On the occasion of Hindi Diwas, appeals of Home Minister, Minister of Textiles, Minister of state for Textiles and Secretary (Textiles) were circulated to all attached/subordinate offices and PSUs to promote maximum use of Hindi in Official Work.

The participants, who were declared successful in Hindi-themed various competitions organized in the ministry during the Hindi fortnight, were awarded by Shri Gaurav Kumar, Economic Adviser and In-charge of Official Language during the Hindi Prize Distribution Ceremony held in the conference room of Ministry on 1st December, 2023.

On this occasion the winners were also awarded, who had participated in **Incentive Scheme for doing Official work (Noting/Drafting) Originally in Hindi**, run by Department of Official Language, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Official Language Implementation Committee

Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) is constituted in the Ministry. Quarterly meetings of the committee are held regularly under the chairmanship of Economic Adviser and In-charge of Official Language. The follow up action is taken on time bound basis, for the compliance of decisions taken in the meetings of the committee related to progressive use of Official Language Hindi in official work.

Hindi Salahkar Samiti

The first meeting of the reconstituted Hindi Salahkar Samiti of the Ministry was held under the chairmanship of Honourable Textiles Minister, Shri Piyush Goyal on 3rd October, 2023 at Vanijya Bhawan, New Delhi. All the official and non-official members of the committee participated in the meeting. The members of the committee, while thanking the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles for organizing the meeting, gave their valuable suggestions to promote the implementation of the official language in the Ministry and its subordinate offices. The suggestions given by the members have been noted for compliance.



Hon'orable Minister Of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal, Chairman, Hindi Salahkar Samiti and Smt. Rachna Shah, Secretary (Textiles), holding discussion with the Hon'orable Members during the Meeting.



Hon'orable Minister of Textiles, Shri Piyush Goyal with Hon'orable members of Hindi Salahkar Samiti.

Hindi Workshop

Hindi workshop is organized regularly in the ministry. Subject expert /guest lecturer is invited in these workshops. In order to generate interest and remove hesitation to work in official language Hindi among the officers /employees of the Ministry, objective questions related to the workshop are asked from the officers/employees present in each workshop. The first 10 successful participants, in this quiz competition ,are awarded.

Special Meeting/Workshop

A special meeting/workshop related to the official language was organized by the Ministry of Textiles on 31st October , 2023 at Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. Heads/in-charges of Official language and Rajbahsha Adhikari/Translators of all the offices under the Ministry participated in this special meeting . During the meeting/workshop, official Language policy of the Union and various targets set in annual program issued by the department Official Language for effective implementation of official Language policy of the Union and ways to achieve them were discussed in detail. During this, the officers present, also shared the problems faced in the implementation of official language Hindi in their offices and they were resolved through mutual discussion.

CHAPTER - XII

WELFARE MEASURES FOR SC/ST, WOMEN & PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

12.1 SILK SECTOR:

Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) Under Silk Samagra Scheme during 2023-24:

12.1.1. Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP):

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 25.00 crores towards implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) under sericulture for the year 2023-24. The entire funds allocated under SCSP were fully utilized/ released for implementation of beneficiary oriented components covering Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu&Kashmir,Punjab states.

12.1.2 Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP):

During 2023-24, funds of Rs. 15.00 crores and Rs. 20.00 crores have been allocated to the states under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) North East Tribal (NET), respectively. The entire funds allocated under TSP were fully utilized/released to Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Jammu&Kashmir & Nagaland states and entire fund under NET were also fully utilized/ released to Nagaland & Arunachal Pradesh states for implementation of beneficiary oriented components under the scheme Silk Samagra-2.

12.1.3 Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting

a) Silk Gender Justice and Gender Budgeting:

Sericulture suits both marginal and small scale land holders due to its low investment, high assured returns, short gestation period and rich opportunities for enhancement of income and generation of employment to the family members round the year. Sericulture also provides scope for the direct

involvement of women. It is estimated that more than 55% of persons practising sericulture are women. Women are involved in the process of production and decision making for improving economic conditions, thereby enabling them to gain greater recognition and status in the family and society.

On an average, 30% women beneficiaries are covered under the Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra-2" (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry). The R & D Institutes of CSB focus on drudgery reduction in all the activities relating to silk production chain to promote further participation of Women in Sericulture.

The man power expenditure details and allocation in respect of SC / ST and Women employees in CSB under the scheme - Silk Samagra-2 (Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry) for the years 2023-24 & 2024-25 are indicated in Annexure-I & II, respectively

Annexure-I

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SC's & ST's (Rs. In crores)							
Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2023-24 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2023-24 (Approved by MoT)		B.E 2024-25 (Intimated by MoT)	
		Total Allocation	SC/ST share	Total Allocation	SC/ST share	Total Allocation	SC/ST share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Administrative Cost (salaries /wages of CSB employees) including pension and retired benefits	563.00	143.00	509.46	125.78	540.00	142.17
2	Development of Sericulture	354.77	60.00	365.54	60.00	360.00	60.00
	Total	917.77	203.00	875.00	185.78	900.00	202.17
	Percentage (%)	22.12		21.23		21.44	

Annexure-II

SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN (Rs. In crore)							
Sr. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E 2023-24 (Approved by MoT)		R.E 2023-24 (Approved by MoT)		B.E 2024-25 (Intimated by MoT)	
		Total Allocation	Women share	Total Allocation	Women share	Total Allocation	Women share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Administrative Cost (salaries/wages of CSB employees) including pension and retired benefits	563.00	112.60 (20%)	509.46	101.89 (20%)	540.00	112.08 (20%)
2	Development of Sericulture	354.77	106.43 (30%)	365.54	109.66 (30%)	360.00	115.55 30%
	Total	917.77	219.03	875.00	211.55	900.00	227.63

Welfare measures for persons with disability:

The number of persons with various disabilities in Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' against 3% vacancies to be reserved for them under Section 33 of PWD ACT is given below

Sr. No.	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
1	Ministry of Textiles	49	0	94	2	52	0	0	0
2	Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	40	00	398	00	1383	06	00	00
3	Central Silk Board	576	10	1010	10	523	13	--	--
4	Office of DC Handlooms (Headquarters) & WSCs/IIHTs	94	0	279	3	696	12	--	--
5	Textiles Committee	80	01	156	02	280	01	--	--
6	Jute Corporation of India Ltd.	164	00	77	02	196	05	00	02
7	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	69	00	45	02	481	02	156	03
8	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	80	03	84	00	883	11	139	03

SS: Sanctioned Strength

PWD: Persons with Disability

CHAPTER - XIII

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

1. The Vigilance Unit of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who is part-time CVO in the rank of Joint Secretary/Additional Secretary in the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the concurrence of the Central Vigilance Commission. The CVO is the nodal point in the vigilance set up and is entrusted with the following works:-

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/ temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in government functions.
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate inquiry/ investigation thereon whenever necessary.
- Furnishing factual report/investigation report along with comments as required by Central Vigilance Commission.
- Obtaining first and second stage advice of Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary and initiating disciplinary proceedings wherever necessary.
- Seeking statutory advice of Union Public Service Commission on the quantum of penalty to be imposed on the accused Officer wherever necessary.
- Issue of Vigilance clearance in respect of all officers/officials in Ministry of Textiles and process for obtaining vigilance clearance from CVC in the case of Board level officers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning under the Ministry.
- Preparation of Agreed list and Doubtful integrity and Undesirable Contact Men (UCM).

2. As of now, there are four sanctioned post of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in the following organizations functioning under the Ministry of Textiles:

- i. National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC Ltd.)
- ii. Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCI Ltd.)
Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI Ltd.)
- iii. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)

- iv. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & National Handloom Development Corporation Limited (CCIC & NHDC.)

Apart from the above, there are part time Chief Vigilance Officers/Vigilance Officers in the Attached/ Sub-ordinate offices and organizations functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry.

3. Preventive Vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis primarily on identification of areas sensitive or prone to malpractices and temptation. Action taken includes the following:-

- i. The areas of sensitive nature are identified in the Ministry and surveillance is kept thereon.
- ii. Security measures have been strengthened and appropriate institutional mechanisms have been put in place to avert malpractices.
- iii. All organizations under the Administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles have been requested to amend and update their Conduct, Disciplinary and Appeal Rules as per CVC, Department of Public Enterprises and DoP&T's circulars/ guidelines from time to time. In addition all the organizations under the Ministry of Textiles have also been instructed to adhere to the rotational transfer policy in accordance with the CVC's guidelines

4. During current financial 2023-24, 125 complaint cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, CVC Portal and through individuals. Appropriate action on the complaints have been initiated.

5. Vigilance Awareness Week-2023 was observed from 30th October, 2023 to 5th November, 2023 which commenced with the pledge taking ceremony on 30.10.2023.

6. Essay writing competition and Debate Competition was held on 01.11.2023 for both officers and staff category. The subject of the Essay writing competition was "Preventive Vigilance as a tool of

Good Governance" and Debate competition was "E-Governance and the use of IT to check corruption" An interactive sensitization session on preventive vigilance/vigilance awareness was also organized on 02.11.2023.

7. The valedictory function was held on 03.11.2023 and chaired by the Chief Vigilance Officer, Ministry of Textiles. Prizes were distributed to the winners of Essay Competition as well as Debate Competition. 22 Officers/Staff were awarded prize in various categories. All the events were completed successfully in a professional.

Annexure

C & AG Report no. 2 of 2023- Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks

Para 3.1: There was a huge shortfall in achievement of targets by the Parks sanctioned under the Scheme. Even after a lapse of 16 years from the inception of the Scheme, the actual achievement of the 56 completed/ ongoing Parks was 30 per cent in terms of employment generation, 50 per cent in terms of investments and 37 per cent in terms of setting-up of textile units, as against the targets set in the detailed project reports of the Parks.

Paras 3.2 and 3.3: There were delays ranging from 1 year to more than 10 years in completion of Parks. Major reasons for delay in completion of Parks were delay in obtaining statutory clearances, issues related to land allotment for the Parks and weak financial strength of the Special Purpose Vehicles. Further, 43 per cent of the total sanctioned Parks were cancelled. The cancellation of large number of Parks and inordinate delays in completion of the Parks defeated the purpose of the Scheme to that extent.

Para 3.4: Very few number of Parks were fully integrated Textile Parks having benefits of value chain and promotion of industrial clusters which would have led to reduction of production costs. A large number of Parks were proposed with only one to two segments of the value chain.

Para 3.5: Without ensuring successful completion of the Parks sanctioned during the 10th Plan period by March 2007 as envisaged in the Scheme guidelines, the Ministry proceeded with sanctioning of more Parks in the 11th and 12th Plan periods.

Para 3.7: The Ministry considered the Parks as 'completed' solely on the basis of recommendation of the Project Management Consultant, without ensuring the veracity of the recommendation through independent physical verification by its own officials. Instances of misinformation on the part of Project Management Consultants were noticed in audit.

Para 3.8: After releasing 90 per cent of Gol grant, the Ministry approved changed project configuration for setting up of reduced number of factory units. Though the criterion of 25 per cent operational units for considering the Park as completed was met with reference to the reduced number of factory units, the basic purpose of ensuring completion of the Park could not be achieved.

Para 3.9: In respect of Surat Super Yarn Park, the Ministry allowed to purchase 2x7.5 MW second-hand Captive Power Plant (turbine and boiler including some of the auxiliaries) from China at a cost of ₹42.30 crore. Only one unit of Captive Power Plant was commissioned in the year 2012 but it became non-operational within a year of its commissioning and subsequently the Park also got shut down.

Para 3.10: Out of grants of ₹122.61 crore released to 20 cancelled Parks, an amount of ₹77.34 crore remained unrecovered from 10 cancelled Parks apart from penal interest of ₹117.72 crore. Out of the remaining 10 cancelled Parks where grants had been recovered, penal interest amounting to ₹34.75 crore was not recovered in case of seven Parks.

Para 3.11: The Ministry had to cancel a few projects after release of Gol grants as the SPV/ Project Management Consultant failed to obtain statutory clearances which were a pre-requisite to commencement of the project.

Para 4.1: Out of the sampled 10 completed Parks, Audit conducted field visits in nine parks and found that three Parks, where grants aggregating to ₹93.60 crore were released and the Ministry had considered them to be successfully completed and showed as functional in its records, were found to be closed/ shut down.

Para 4.2 and 4.3: One Park was found running with non-textile activities like engineering works, furniture

works, seeds processing, etc. Further, one Park was found seized by bank.

Para 4.4: The Ministry treated a few Parks as completed without ensuring creation of common infrastructure and facilities which were initially planned in their detailed project reports.

Para 4.5: Out of the eight sampled ongoing Parks, Audit conducted field visits in five parks and found that three Parks, where grants aggregating to ₹79.61 crore were released and considered as operational by the Ministry, were stuck due to non-availability of statutory clearances. The Ministry had released grants (ranging between 60 per cent and 79 per cent of the total grant) based on recommendations of the Project Management Consultants without ensuring availability of statutory clearances before commencement of the Parks.

Para 5.1 and 5.2: The Ministry did not take action against the Project Management Consultants (PMCs) despite their failure in fulfilment of obligations. Instances were noticed where the PMC itself issued a sanction letter for loan component of the project instead of assisting the Special Purpose Vehicle in obtaining loan from the banks. This resulted in conflict of interest in the role played by the PMCs in respect of the Parks sanctioned during the 10th and 11th Plan periods.

Para 5.3: The review of progress of the Parks by the Project Approval Committee was not an independent exercise but was based on the inputs provided by the Project Management Consultant/ Special Purpose Vehicle.

Para 5.4: The Ministry did not involve the State Governments for participation in the Scheme and their recommendations were not sought by the Ministry before approval of the Parks. Non-involvement of the State Governments at the appropriate stage of the projects had been one of the major reasons of the project failure as various projects suffered due to land issues, power supply, water supply and statutory clearances.

Para 5.5: A District Level Coordination Committee under the chairmanship of District Collector with representatives from the Ministry of Textiles and other stakeholders was to be formed for coordinating and monitoring the progress of the Parks, but the same was not found constituted by the Ministry.

Para 5.6: The Scheme guidelines did not envisage any role of the Textile Commissioner/ Regional Textile Commissioners in monitoring of the Parks.



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