



HANDLOOMS, HANDICRAFTS, TEXTILES AND KHADI DEPARTMENT

HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES

POLICY NOTE 2022 –2023

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R. GANDHI
MINISTER FOR HANDLOOMS AND TEXTILES



Government of Tamil Nadu
2022

POLICY NOTE 2022-2023

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DEPARTMENT OF HANDLOOMS

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HANDLOOMS

1. INTRODUCTION

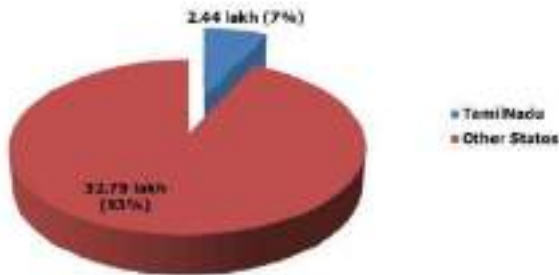
HANDLOOM SECTOR

The handloom sector reflects timeless facet of rich cultural heritage of India. It plays a vital role in augmenting the economy of the country. It has a long tradition of craftsmanship par excellence. The sector is less capital intensive, more labour intensive, eco-friendly and also provides flexibility for production of unique products in small quantum. The sector has sustained over centuries by transferring weaving skills from one generation to the other by adapting itself to changing needs and demands of the customer.

As per All India Handloom Census 2019-20, Tamil Nadu is the 3rd largest State in number of handlooms next to Assam and West Bengal. There

are 2.44 lakh handloom weavers employed in the State which accounts for 7.07% share of handlooms and 6.90% share of workers respectively in the country.

Number of Handloom workers in Tamil Nadu



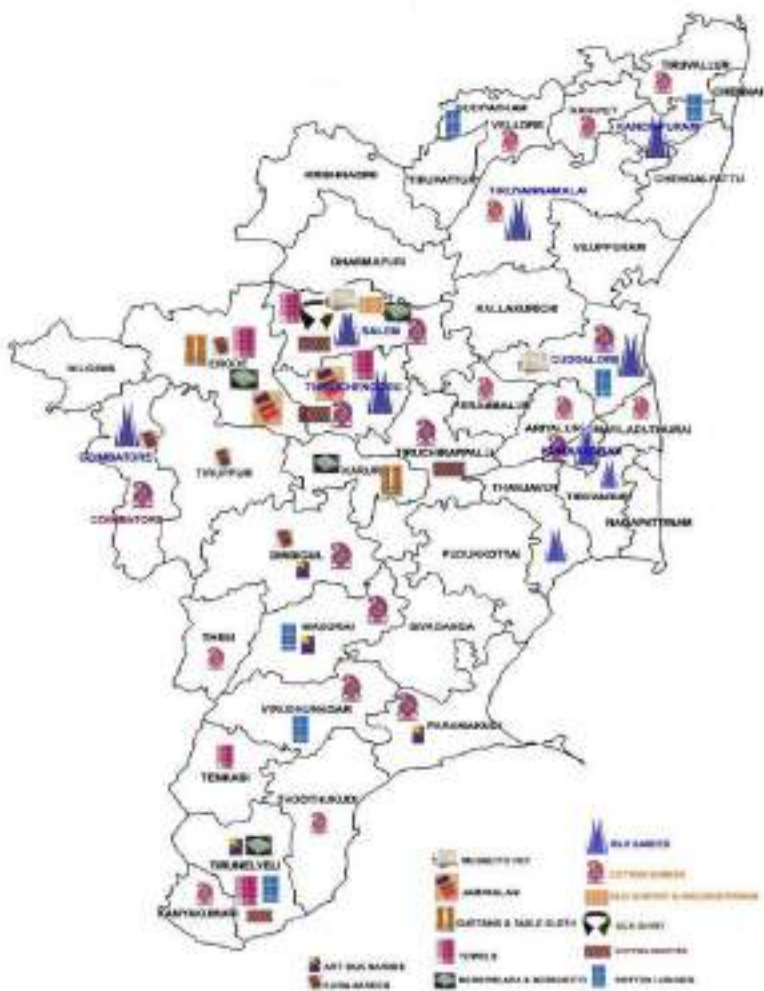
As an economic activity, the handloom sector plays an important role, next only to agriculture, in providing employment to a sizable segment of the rural masses in the State.

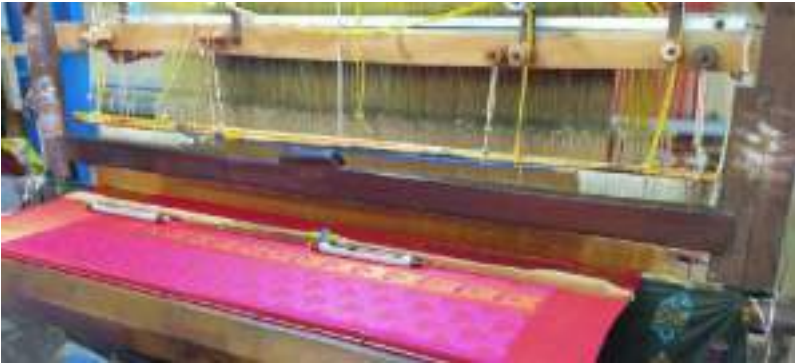
The handloom sector of Tamil Nadu has a rich and cultural heritage with excellent craftsmanship of legacy. Handloom weaving in the State dates back to thousands of years. Tamil Nadu is one of the leading States in handloom

sector in India producing high quality of handloom products with intricate designs, motifs, colour palette which are popular across the globe.

In Tamil Nadu, handloom clusters are present in 35 districts, producing a wide range of handloom products owing to the craft and origin. The handloom eco-system in Tamil Nadu are functioning under two different modes, 60% of handloom households are under organised co-operative societies mode and the remaining 40% are unorganised mode at household levels managed by master weavers and other private channels.

Handloom Clusters in Tamil Nadu





Handloom

The employment in handloom sector dropped throughout the country from 124 lakh in the 1970s to 35 lakh at present. Tamil Nadu has also witnessed diminishing trend in handloom weavers over decades due to various factors such as exodus of weavers to other remunerative occupations due to advancement in high literacy rate in the State, etc.

The handloom industry in Tamil Nadu has been facing multiple challenges due to the onslaught of powerlooms and auto looms which provide greater productivity.

The approach of the Government is to 'sustain the weavers of handloom industry' and 'continue to provide livelihood to the several lakh of weavers who depend on this activity'. This requires constant skill upgradation to produce marketable products, technology upgradation to increase the productivity and appropriate intervention to maintain quality to compete in the market besides product diversification in the entire value chain and continuous design interventions to produce marketable products which are in greater demand across the globe.

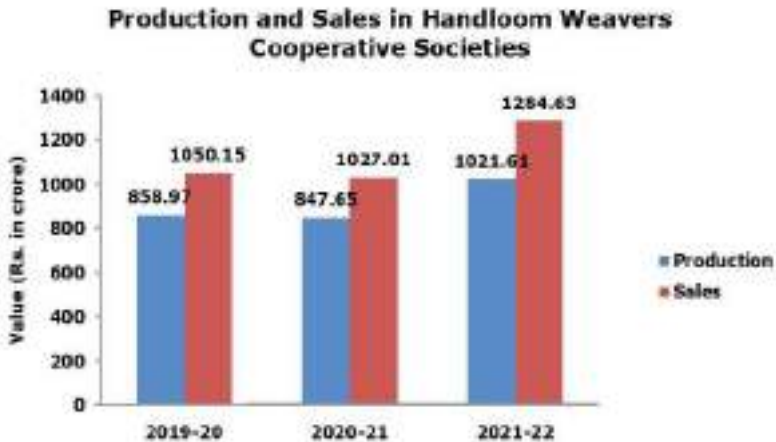
The Government of Tamil Nadu strive to preserve the art and culture of handlooms while ensuring the sustainability of the weavers through a well-established value chain linkages and undertaken multiple initiatives across the entire value chain to ensure sustainability viz., Co-optex, Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies, collaborating with NIFT, NID and other designers

for design, Co-operative Spinning Mills for raw material sourcing, Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies for weaving, Co-optex, Loomworld and showrooms of Primary Societies for marketing and sales.

The Weavers Service Centre functioning under the control of the Development Commissioner of Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India is having three offices in Tamil Nadu at Chennai, Kancheepuram, Salem which provide various services for the development of the handloom sector of the State.

Weavers Service Centre is also having a "Handloom Design Resource Centre" at Kancheepuram to build and create design oriented excellence in the handloom sector and to facilitate weavers exporters, manufacturers and designers access design repositories to improve samples / products.

There are 1,107 Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies functioning in Tamilnadu as on 31.03.2022. They mostly exist in rural and semi-urban areas, where there is large concentration of weavers. During the year 2021-2022, the Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies have produced cloths valued at Rs.1021.61 crore and sold handloom products to the extent of Rs.1284.63 crore.



POWERLOOM SECTOR

The powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the textile industry in fabric production and employment generation. The readymade garments and home textiles sector are heavily dependent on the powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to hitech shuttleless looms.

The powerloom sector in Tamil Nadu is next only to Maharashtra in terms of availability of powerlooms. Grey Cloth and Processed Cloth are majorly produced in powerloom sector. Production of cloth as well as generation of employment has been rapidly increasing in this sector. It also contributes significantly to the export earnings of the country. In the liberalized economic environment, the delicensed powerloom sector has been steadily registering good progress.



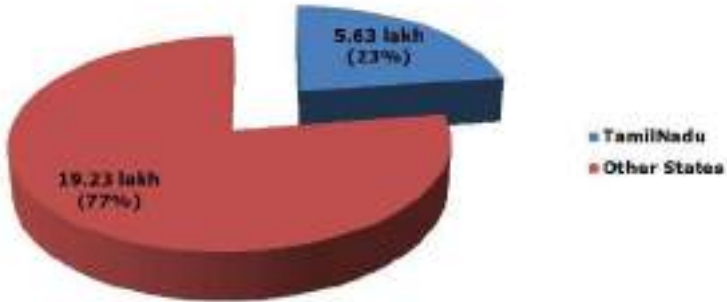
Powerloom worker in Powerloom Shed

As against 24.86 lakh powerlooms in India, our State accounts for around 5.63 lakh powerlooms. Of which, 68,119 powerlooms are functioning under cooperative mode through 223 Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu.

Powerloom Clusters in Tamil Nadu



Number of Powerlooms in Tamil Nadu



The Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies mainly produce the cloth required for the supply of uniform cloths to school children and to Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme. During the year 2021-22, 17.85 crore meters of cloth valued at Rs.616.50 crore was produced by the Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies.

The Powerloom industry faces two major challenges at present - one pertains to “**low productivity**” and the other relates to “**Low level of skills of the persons engaged**” in the Industry.

Therefore, to address the needs of the powerloom sector, the Government have focused its attention on the following activities:

- To act as a facilitator to provide appropriate infrastructure at enhancing productivity and skills;
- Focus on the development of this sector through multi-pronged schemes and interventions.
- Infusion of 'upgraded technology looms' and establishment of more number of 'hi-tech powerloom weaving parks'.
- The incentives envisaged in the TamilNadu New Integrated Textile Policy will be offered to the powerloom sector.

All these measures will ensure generation of gainful employment and would also enhance productivity.

2. DEPARTMENT OF HANDLOOMS

The Department of Handlooms and Textiles was bifurcated from the Co-operative Department in the year 1956 with the primary objective to promote harmonious growth of handlooms, powerlooms and textiles industry.

To provide a special focus on the Textile sector, a separate Department of Textiles has been created by bifurcating the Department of Handlooms and Textiles during the year 2021 and the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has inaugurated the new department on 23.10.2021. Accordingly, the new department is separately functioning under the control of Commissioner of Textiles.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.K. Stalin inaugurated the new Department of Textiles by bifurcating the erstwhile Department of Handlooms and Textiles and launched new varieties of Co-optex on 23.10.2021 at Secretariat

The Commissioner of Handlooms is dealing with the primary objective to promote the harmonious growth of handloom and powerloom sectors and to strive for the welfare of all the concerned particularly that of the weavers and workers.

The Commissioner of Handlooms is the "Functional Registrar" for the Handloom and Powerloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies and other Cooperative Institutions connected with the

industry throughout the state and vested with powers delegated under the Tamil Nadu Cooperative Societies Act, 1983 and its Rules 1988.

Objectives of the Department of Handlooms:

The objectives of the department are,

- to increase the productivity and improve the quality of handloom cloth,
- to reduce the drudgery of handloom weavers,
- to make appropriate intervention in technology upgradation in pre-loom and post loom activities,
- to bring out cost competitiveness to compete in the market due to innovations and Research and Development,
- to ensure provision of better working conditions for the weavers and workers,

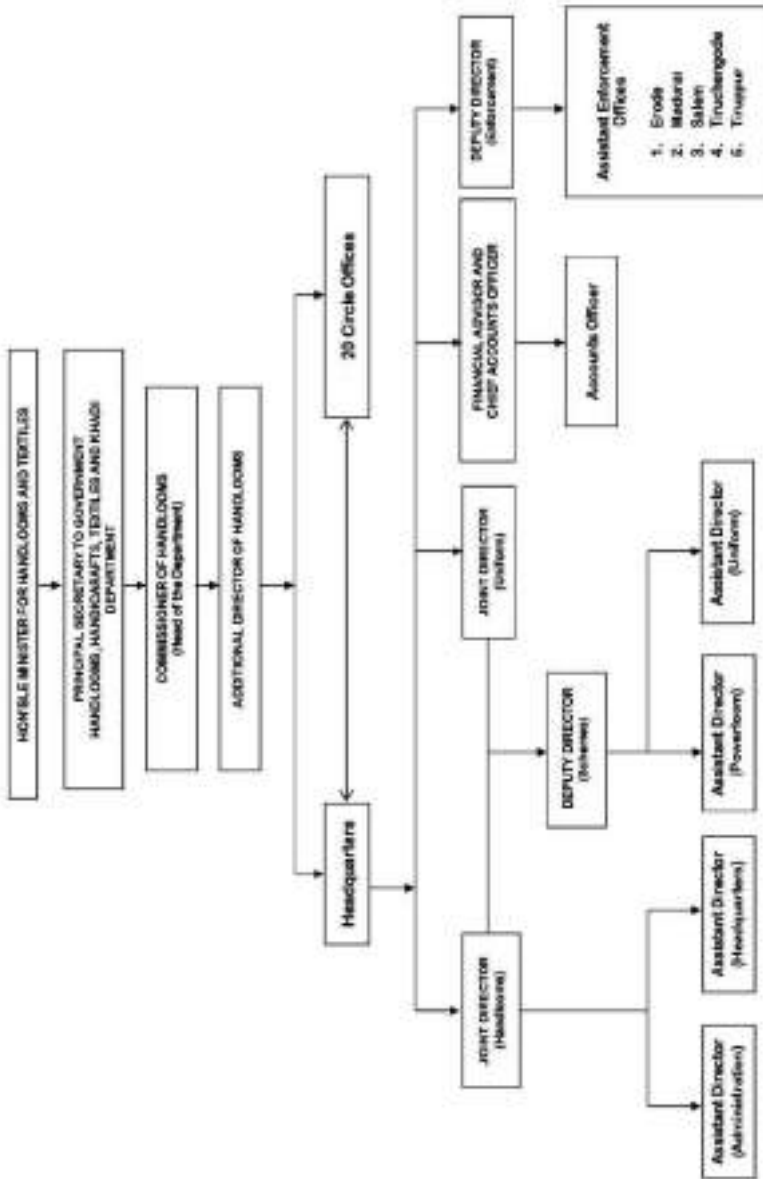
- to provide better wages to the weavers and workers,
- to bring innovation in production and design for producing marketable products,
- to have access to wider markets by utilizing the technological platform,
- to ensure social security to the weavers and their dependents on life cycle approach.

The Department is ensuring the availability of raw materials, augmenting the production of fabrics at reasonable prices as well as creating an eco-system to promote the sale of end products.

The Department of Handlooms also promotes the socio-economic well-being of the weavers and is in charge of implementing welfare and developmental schemes through 20 Circle Deputy Directors / Assistant Directors of Handlooms to achieve various objectives.

The following organogram provides overview of the administrative structure of the department:

ORGANISATION CHART



Various Institutions functioning under the administrative control of the Department are as follows:-

- 1,107 Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies.
- 223 Powerloom Weavers' Cooperative Societies.
- Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society Limited (Co-optex), Chennai.
- Tamil Nadu Zari Limited, Kancheepuram.
- Tamil Nadu Cooperative Textile Processing Mills Limited, Erode.
- Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited, Chennai.

3. SCHEMES AND PROGRAMMES

3.1 Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme

The Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme had been introduced during the year 1983 as one of the flagship schemes by the Government of Tamilnadu. This scheme is being implemented for distribution of sarees and dhoties to the poor people living in rural and urban areas in Tamilnadu on the eve of Pongal festival every year. The entire quantity of sarees and dhoties required for this scheme are being produced by the Handloom and Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies. This scheme ensures employment to 2,664 handloom weavers, 11,124 pedalloom weavers and 41,983 powerloom Weavers besides fulfilling the clothing needs of 3.59 crore poor people living in the rural and urban areas in Tamilnadu.

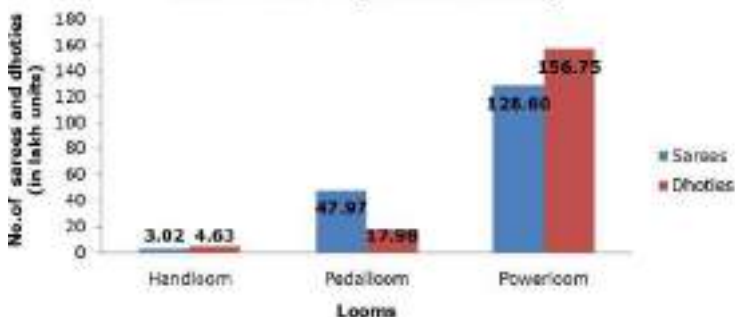


**Sarees and Dhoties under
Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme**

The Government has made a budget provision of Rs.493.70 crore in the year 2021-22 for the implementation of the above scheme for Pongal 2022. On the eve of Pongal 2022, 179.59 lakh sarees and 179.36 lakh dhoties were produced through Weavers Co-operative Societies and supplied to the Revenue Department for distributing it to the beneficiaries.

Sl. No.	Variety	Quantity (in lakh units)		Value (Rs. in Crore)	
		Sarees	Dhoties	Sarees	Dhoties
1	Handloom	3.02	4.63	8.31	9.43
2	Pedalloom	47.97	17.98	105.38	27.84
3	Powerloom	128.60	156.75	259.97	177.44
Total		179.59	179.36	373.66	214.71

Loomwise Production Details of Sarees and Dhoties (in lakh units)



Continuous Employment to Handloom and Pedal loom Weavers

To ensure continuous employment for the handloom weavers engaged in the production of sarees and dhoties under Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme, pre-production plan was issued to the handloom and pedalloom weavers for the period from January to June.

Pre-loom Wages:

The Preloom wages given to the Handloom and Pedalloom sarees and dhoties produced under Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme was increased with effect from 01.11.2021 as per the details given below:

Sl. No.	Variety	Pre-revised Pre-loom Wages (Rs. /per Unit)	Revised Pre-loom Wages (Rs. /per Unit)
1	Handloom Saree	20.50	26.67
2	Pedalloom Saree	20.50	26.67
3	Handloom Dhothy	10.30	12.36
4	Pedalloom Dhothy	10.30	12.36

The Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme will be implemented for the year 2022-23 for which a provision of Rs.493.64 crore is made in the budget estimate for the financial year 2022-23.

3.2 Supply of Uniform to School Children

The Government is implementing the Supply of Uniform Scheme every year for the students who are studying in Government and Government Aided Schools. Under this scheme, students studying from 1st standard to 8th standard who are the beneficiaries of Nutritious Meal Programme are benefitted. Every year 4 sets of uniforms are being provided to the students under this scheme.

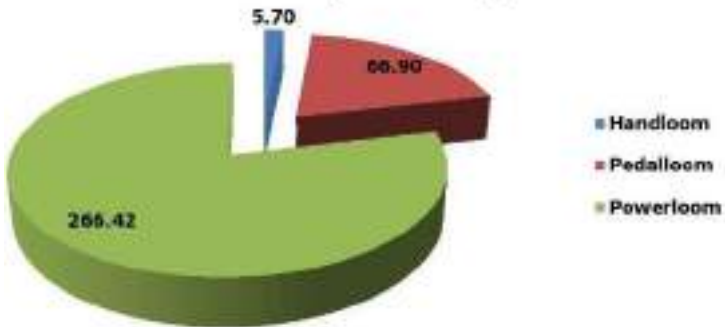


School Children wearing the Uniform

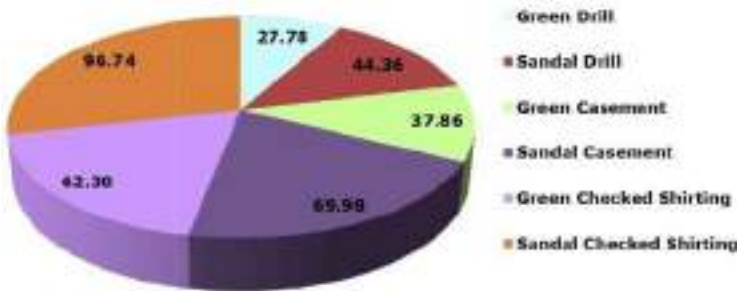
During the Academic Year 2021-2022, under the scheme, 489.69 lakh metres of uniform cloth varieties valuing Rs.339.02 crore have been produced and supplied to Social Welfare Department for stitching and distribution by School Education Department as given below.

Sl. No.	Type of the loom	Quantity of Uniform Cloth (in lakh Metres)	Value (Rs. in crore)
1	Handloom	5.82	5.70
2	Pedalloom	104.09	66.90
3	Powerloom	379.78	266.42
Total		489.69	339.02

**Loomwise Production of Uniform Cloth
AY 2021-22 (Rs.in crore)**



**Variety wise Supply of Uniform Cloth 2021-22
(Rs.in crore)**



Under this scheme, 39,51,155 students (Boys 19,73,765 + Girls 19,77,390) were benefitted.

For the academic year 2022-2023, the Government have accorded administrative sanction to continue with "Supply of Uniform Scheme" and sanctioned the first installment amount of Rs.70.86 crore for the implementation of this scheme.

The uniform cloth required by Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department, Backward Classes and Minorities Welfare Department and Most Backward Classes and De-notified Communities Welfare Department are also being supplied by the Department of Handlooms.

The tentative uniform cloth requirement for the academic year 2022-2023 based on final indent of the last year scheme is as follows:

Name of the Department	Total cloth requirement (in lakh metres)	Number of Students
Social Welfare Department (I to VIII Std)	489.69	39,51,155
Backward Classes Department Hostel Students (IV to X Std)	3.55	19,750
Most Backward Classes and De-notified Communities Department Hostel Students (IV to X std).	3.51	18,811
Adi Dravidar and Tribal Welfare Department (IX to XII std. Students)	15.09	76,021
Minority Welfare Department (IV to X std. Girls Students)	0.047	203
Total	511.887	40,65,940

Pre-loom Wages:

The preloom wages for Handloom and Pedalloom Casement and Drill cloth varieties under Supply of Uniform Scheme has been increased from 09.11.2021 onwards as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the varieties	Pre-revised Pre-loom wages (Rs./ per metre)	Increased Pre-loom Wages from 09.11.2021 (Rs. / per metre)
1	Handloom Casement	4.32	4.89
2	Pedalloom Casement	4.32	4.89
3	Handloom Drill	3.81	4.69

3.3 Rebate Subsidy Scheme

Rebate Subsidy Scheme is being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu every year to promote the sale of handloom cloth and also to overcome the stiff competition faced by the handloom industry from

powerloom and mills. This scheme helps the Primary Weavers Co-operative Societies and Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited (Co-optex) to improve marketing of handloom products and also helps them to liquidate the stock.

The State Government permits the Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and Co-optex to allow rebate at the rate of 20% for the sale of retail and wholesale handloom cloth throughout the year. The rebate is subject to a ceiling of 20% or Rs.100/- per unit, whichever is lesser for cotton varieties and 20% or Rs.200/- per unit whichever is lesser for silk varieties.

Apart from this, on the eve of birthday of Perarignar Anna, the State is allowing an additional 10% special rebate on the normal rebate of 20% i.e., 30% for a period of 139 days from 15th September to 31st January every year. Under this scheme 30% or Rs.150 per unit for

cotton varieties and 30% or Rs.300 per unit for silk varieties whichever is less is allowed.

The State Government have provided a sum of Rs.150.00 crore in the budget estimate towards Rebate Subsidy Scheme for the year 2021-2022.

Based on the announcement of Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles in the floor of Assembly during the demand of the department for the year 2021-22, the Government have sanctioned and released an additional funds of Rs.160.11 crore to the Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and Co-optex to settle all the pending rebate claims.

Accordingly, a total of Rs.310.11 crore has been sanctioned and released to 857 Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Limited (Co-optex) during the year 2021-22.

The Government have made a provision of Rs.150.00 crore in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23.

3.4 Free Electricity to Handloom Weavers

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Free Electricity scheme to Handloom Weavers from the year 2006-07. Under this scheme, the Government is providing free electricity supply of 200 units bi-monthly for handloom weavers. In the year 2021-22, 75,995 handloom weavers were benefitted under this scheme

A sum of Rs.6.26 crore have been sanctioned in 2021-22 for this scheme and the same has been released to Tamilnadu Generation and Distribution Corporation.

The Government have made a provision of Rs.6.57 crore in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23.

3.5 Free and Subsidized Electricity to Powerloom weavers

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing Free and Subsidized Electricity to Powerloom weavers from the year 2006-07. Under this scheme, the Government is providing free electricity supply of 750 units and subsidized electricity above 750 units bi-monthly for powerloom weavers. In the year 2021-22, 1,40,637 powerloom weavers were benefitted under this scheme.

Electricity Tariff for Powerloom Weavers

(Amount in Rs.)

Unit	Tariff per unit	Government subsidy per unit	Tariff per unit payable by the weavers
1-500	5.20	5.20	Free
501-750	5.75	5.75	Free
751-1000	5.75	3.45	2.30
1001-1500	5.75	2.30	3.45
1500 and above	5.75	1.15	4.60

During the year 2021-22, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.370.67 crore and the same has been released to Tamil Nadu Generation and Distribution Corporation (TANGEDCO).

The Government have made a provision of Rs.389.20 crore in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23.

3.6 Interest Subsidy Scheme

The Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies are getting working capital assistance by way of cash credit from District Central Cooperative Banks under NABARD Refinancing Scheme based on its eligibility. In order to reduce the interest burden of the Primary Weavers' Co-operative Societies and to provide continuous employment to handloom weavers, "Interest Subsidy Scheme" is being implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Under the scheme, 6% interest subsidy is being reimbursed by the Government on the rates charged by District Central Cooperative Banks on cash credit of Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies.

Accordingly, a provision of Rs.21.60 crore is made in the Budget Estimate for the year 2021-22 for disbursing interest subsidy, of which,

a sum of Rs.14.02 crore has been sanctioned and disbursed to the Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies concerned.

The Government have made a provision of Rs.21.60 crore in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23.

3.7 Handloom Support Programme

The scheme 'Handloom Support Programme' has been formulated for providing financial assistance for innovation and diversification of products in the handloom sector. The Government have sanctioned Rs.40.00 crore per year during 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 for implementing the scheme.

Sl. No.	Major Component	Yearwise Amount Sanctioned (Rs.in lakh)		
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Technological Upgradation	823.68	744.03	922.83
2	Design Development	213.06	405.87	209.47
3	Product Diversification	312.08	244.23	94.33
4	Brand promotion and Positioning	499.00	852.40	363.60
5	Market Expansion	1494.92	735.28	1435.95
6	Working Capital Assistance	569.58	764.86	684.40
7	Research and development	64.40	4.51	290.00
8	Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles Announcement and others	—	446.00	683.79
Total		3976.72	4197.18	4684.37

Accordingly, the scheme will be continued in the year 2022-2023 on a continuous basis in the subsequent years.

3.8. Handloom Weavers' Housing Scheme

Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers living Below Poverty Line in Tamil Nadu will be implemented along with Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana 'House for All' Scheme. Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct 1,000 houses every year (500 houses in

rural areas and another 500 houses in urban areas) at a total cost of Rs.40.00 crore. The scheme will be implemented in rural area by the Tamil Nadu Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and in urban area by the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board. This scheme is planned to be implemented for the next five years.

A subsidy of Rs.4.00 lakh will be provided for the construction of individual house with space for weaving in a total area of 365 sq.ft. This scheme will be implemented with an annual budget of Rs.21.00 crore in addition to the subsidy dovetailed under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana 'House for All' scheme.

3.9 Social Security Schemes

a) Tamilnadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers' Savings and Security Scheme

The Government of Tamil Nadu is implementing the Tamilnadu Co-operative

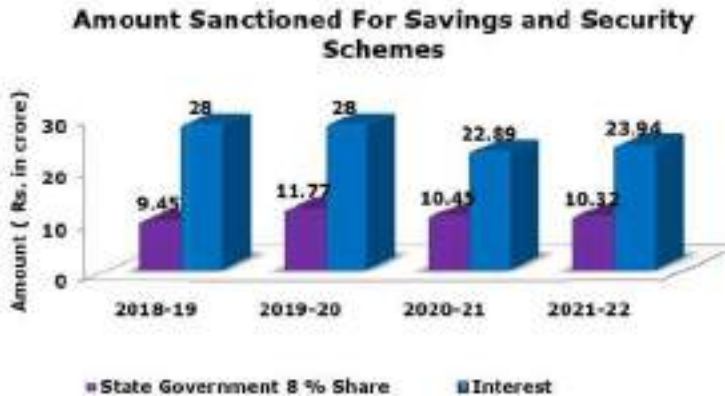
Handloom Weavers' Savings and Security Scheme from the year 1975.

Under this scheme, weavers who enrolled as members in the Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies are contributing 8 paise per rupee of wage earned by them and the State Government is also contributing an equal share of 8 paise per rupee. Both the weavers' contribution and the State Government contribution are deposited in the respective Government Account.

The State Government allows 6.5% interest on the deposit amount under the Tamilnadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme. The State Government have sanctioned an amount of Rs.23.94 crore for the year 2020-21 towards 6.5% interest on the deposits.

Under this scheme, till March 2022, 51,867 weavers have been enrolled as members. During the year 2021-22, the State Government have

sanctioned a sum of Rs.10.32 crore towards State contribution as matching grant as against the weavers' contribution.

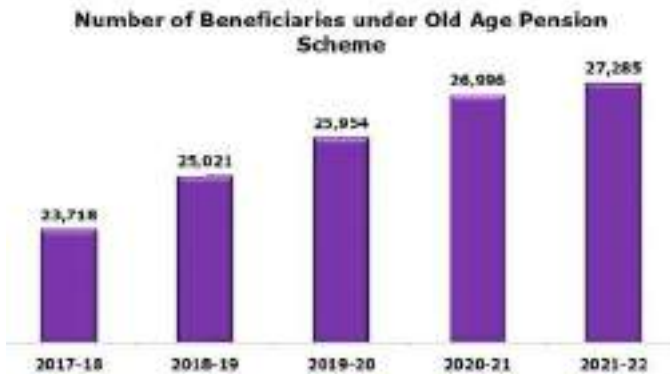


A sum of Rs.12.00 crore has been allotted in the Budget Estimate towards State contribution and an amount of Rs.25.00 crore has been allotted towards 6.5% interest provided under the scheme for the year 2022-23.

b) Tamil Nadu Cooperative Handloom Weavers' Old Age Pension Scheme

The Old Age Pension Scheme for Handloom Weavers in the Co-operative fold is implemented

by the State Government from 1997 onwards. The members enrolled under the Tamilnadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme who attained the age of 60 years become eligible to get Tamilnadu Co-operative Handloom Weaver Old Age Pension. The Government is providing Rs.1,000/- per month as Old Age Pension. 27,285 handloom weavers are getting benefit under this scheme.



During the year 2021-22, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.33.09 crore towards payment of Old Age Pension to 27,285 handloom weavers.

Under the Old Age Pension and Family Pension Scheme, a sum of Rs.27.00 crore has been allotted in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23.

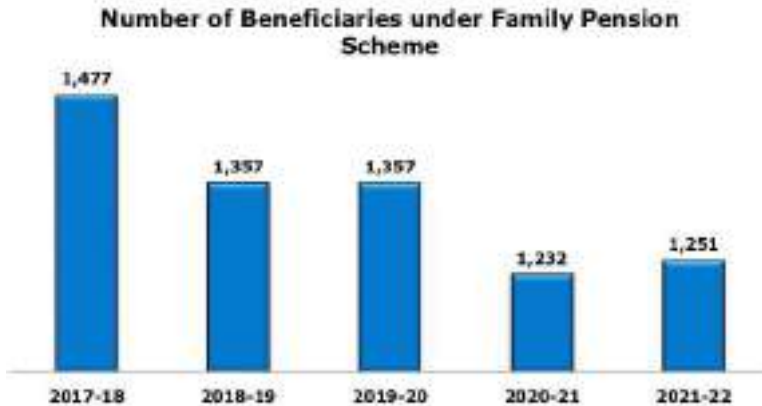
c) Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers' Family Pension Scheme

For the benefit of deceased Handloom Weavers' family, the Government of Tamilnadu is implementing the Tamilnadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers' Family Pension Scheme since 01.01.1992.

In case of death of handloom weaver member enrolled under Family Pension Scheme before attaining the age of 60 years, the nominee of the weaver is eligible to get Family Pension for a period of 10 years from the date of death of the weaver or upto the age of 60 years (if the deceased weaver would have been alive) whichever is beneficial to the weaver's family. The Government is providing Rs.1,000/- per month as

Family Pension to the nominee of deceased Handloom Weaver.

The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1.61 crore in the year 2021-22 towards payment of Family Pension to the families of 1,251 handloom weavers till March 2022.



3.10. Handloom Weaver Life Insurance Scheme

An insurance scheme offering life insurance for death of handloom weavers has been implemented by Government of India with State Share till 31.05.2020. This scheme has now been reintroduced under National Handloom

Development Programme from 2021-2022 onwards. As per the new guidelines, the scheme will be implemented for the benefit of handloom weavers as under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) for the age group of 18 to 50 years, Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) for the age group of 18 to 70 years and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) for the age group of 51 to 59 years.

The details of each scheme are given below:

Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)

The handloom weavers in the age group of 18 to 50 years under co-operative fold, outside co-operative fold and ancillary workers are enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY).

Premium Structure

Contribution	Annual Premium per Beneficiary (in Rupees)
Union Government	150/-
State Government / Beneficiary	180/-
Total	330/-

Benefits

On death caused due to any reason, Rs.2,00,000/- is provided to the deceased weaver's family under this scheme.

Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)

The handloom weavers in the age group of 18 to 70 years under co-operative fold, outside co-operative fold and ancillary workers are enrolled under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY).

Premium Structure

Contribution	Annual Premium per Beneficiary (in Rupees)
Union Government	12/-
State Government / Beneficiary	-
Total	12/-

Benefits

Details	Benefits (in Rupees)
Accidental Death	2,00,000/-
Permanent total disability due to accident	2,00,000/-
Partial permanent disability due to accident	1,00,000/-

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)

Under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY), the handloom weavers in the age group of 51-59 years under co-operative fold, outside

co-operative fold and ancillary workers are enrolled under this scheme (who enrolled before 31.05.2017). No new enrollment under this scheme.

Premium Structure

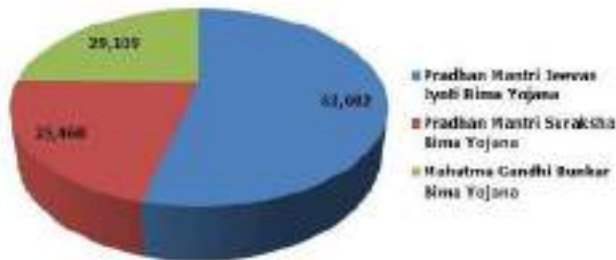
Contribution	Annual Premium per beneficiary (in Rupees)
Union Government	290/-
State Government/ Beneficiary	180/-
Total	470/-

Benefits

Details	Benefits (in Rupees)
Natural Death	60,000
Accidental Death	1,50,000
Total Disability due to accident	1,50,000
Partial Disability due to accident	75,000

A number of 63,602 beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), 25,460 beneficiaries under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and 29,109 beneficiaries under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) will be renewed for the policy Year 2021-22.

**Number of Beneficiaries will be renewed
for the Policy Year 2021-22**



3.11. Health Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers

The **“Chief Minister’s Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme”** which has been

implemented by Government of Tamil Nadu is now being integrated with **Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)**. This integrated health insurance scheme provides coverage upto Rs.5 lakh per family per annum. The State Government have taken necessary action to bring all the eligible handloom weavers under this Integrated Health Insurance Scheme.

Accordingly, steps have been taken for inclusion of 66,539 weavers families under the **“Chief Minister’s Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme”**. As on 31.03.2022, 57,105 handloom weavers have been enrolled in the above scheme.

3.12. Weaver MUDRA Scheme

In order to provide concessional credit to Handloom Sector, the Union Government has introduced the Weaver MUDRA Scheme, a component of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) since 2016-17. Under this

Scheme, a minimum loan of Rs.50,000/- for cotton loom and Rs.1,00,000/- for silk loom are provided through Nationalised Banks at an interest rate of 6% per annum to all weavers / ancillary workers towards working capital and to meet out the financial requirements viz., cost of tools and purchase of equipments required for carrying out weaving / allied activities.

Revised guidelines have been issued by the Union Government during October 2021. The details are as follows:-

- i) Individual Handloom Weaver / Weaver Entrepreneur – Margin money assistance @ 20% of loan amount, subject to maximum of Rs.25,000/-.
- ii) Handloom Organization – Margin money assistance @20% of loan amount, subject to maximum of Rs.2.00 lakh on maximum loan amount of Rs.20.00 lakh for every 100 weavers / workers.

Additional margin money requirement, if any as per banking norms will be borne by the beneficiary agency.

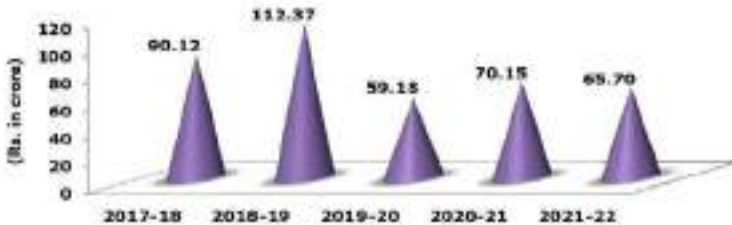
Subsidized loans at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years will be available to all eligible beneficiaries. However, this is subject to interest subvention cap only upto 7% by the Government of India.



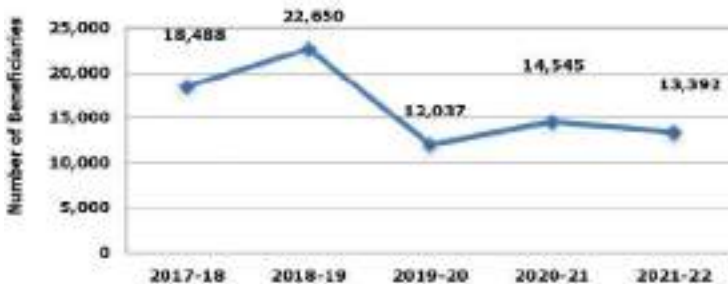
Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles distributed Weavers MUDRA Loan in Salem District

Under this scheme, a target of 15,000 weavers has been fixed to enroll for the year 2021-22 and 13,392 MUDRA loans were disbursed to the beneficiaries to the tune of Rs.65.70 crore.

Weavers' Mudra Loan Disbursement Details



Details of Loan availed Beneficiaries under Mudra scheme



3.13 National Handloom Development Programme

3.13.1 Cluster Development Programme

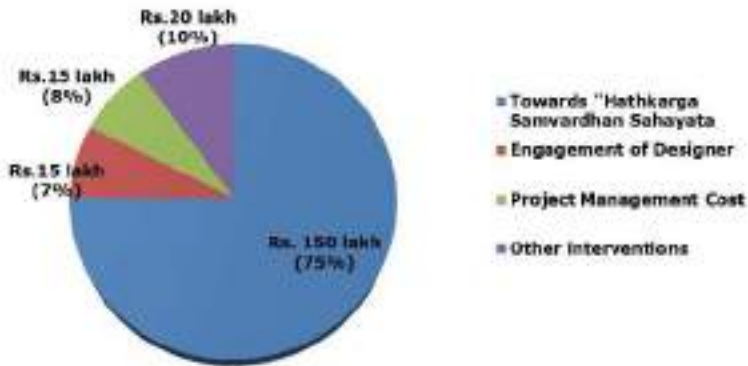
The Government of India has formulated a revised guidelines for the implementation of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) during the period from 2021-22 to 2025-2026. The Government of India is implementing the Cluster Development Programme under newly formulated National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) for the welfare of handloom weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold.

As per the revised guidelines, the maximum permissible financial assistance of Union Government per Cluster Development Programme (CDP) is Rs.200.00 lakh for the following 4 components as indicated below:-

Sl. No.	Intervention	Financial Assistance (Rs. in Lakh)
1	Towards "Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata" i.e., loom / accessories, lighting units, construction of individual Workshed, Construction of Common workshed, Solar lighting system for common workshed, etc. Funding for construction of individual workshed	150.00
2	Engagement of Designer	15.00
3	Project Management Cost	15.00
4	Other interventions	20.00
	Total	200.00
	Details for other interventions	
i)	Baseline Survey, Diagnostic Study, Formation of consortium, Awareness programmes	2.00
ii)	Product Development	5.00

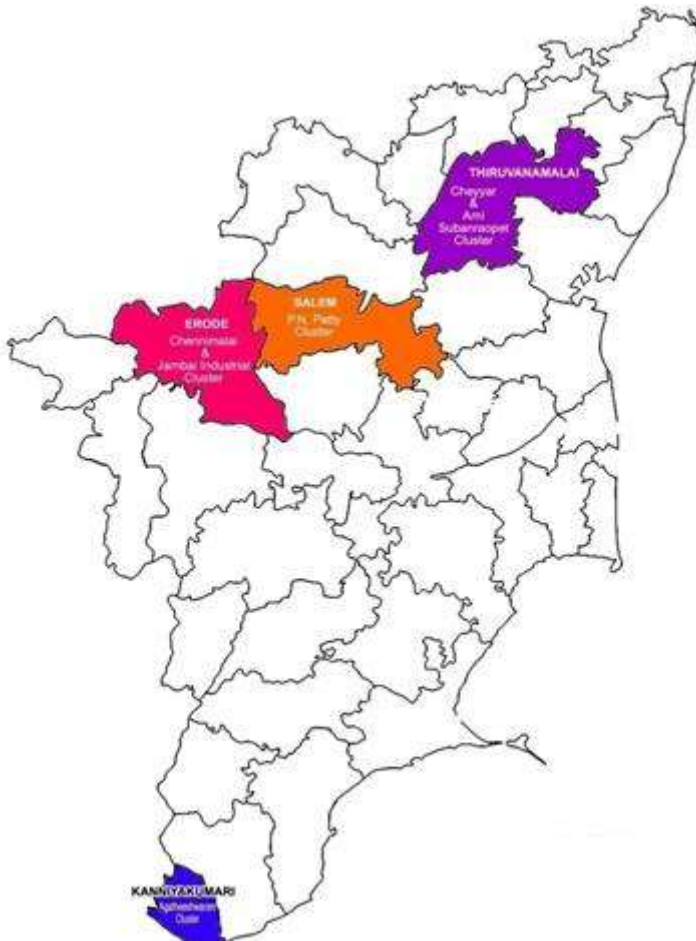
Sl. No.	Intervention	Financial Assistance (Rs. in Lakh)
iii)	Participation in Exhibitions/BSMs/Publicity etc.,	5.00
iv)	Exposure visit to the handloom pockets of other States	1.50
v)	Documentation of Cluster activities	0.50
vi)	Incentive to Implementing Agency (IA), if all approved interventions in cluster with Government of India share of atleast Rs.1.50 crore are implemented on time (within 3 years)	1.00
vii)	Any other intervention	5.00

Financial Assistance Under Cluster Development Programme



The Government of Tamilnadu has implemented the Cluster Development Programmes in 52 Block Level Clusters at the project cost of Rs.8259.54 lakh. The Government of India have released Rs.6032.14 lakh, out of which, Rs.5311.23 lakh has been utilized and 37,483 handloom weavers are benefitted under this scheme so far.

Six New Block Level Clusters in Tamil Nadu



The Government of India have sanctioned 6 New Block Level Clusters (BLCs) at a total project cost of Rs.645.15 lakh comprising central share of Rs.597.11 lakh and beneficiaries share of Rs.48.04 lakh and released Rs.202.18 lakh as first installment during the year 2021-22 as follows:-

Sl. No	Name Block Level Cluster	Implementing Agency (IA)	No. ben. to be covered	Total Project Cost			Amt. released as 1 st inst.	Amt. released To IA out of Col.8	Amt. to be released HSS items out of Col. 9
				GoI.	Ben.	Total			
1	Cheyyar, Distt. Thiruvannamalai	Commissioner of Handlooms	300	74.15	9.20	83.35	33.25	13.00	20.25
2	Ami Subcoopet, Thiruvannamalai Distt.	Kodikothe Kumaran Cotton cum-Silk Handloom WCP&SS Ltd.	350	101.15	12.20	113.35	46.75	13.00	33.75
3	P.N.Patty, Distt. Salem	Kodikadu Silk Cotton PWCS	332	89.346	11.644	99.99	42.123	7.50	34.623
4	Agastheeswaram Distt. Kanyakumari District	Vadabery Penaralgingan St. PWCS Ltd.	340	84.773	12.047	96.82	40.809	7.50	33.309
5	Jambal Industrial Distt. Erode	Jambal Primary cum-Industrial H&CS Ltd.	201	126.812	1.748	128.56	20.848	13.00	7.848
6	Chennimal Industrial Distt. Erode.	The Chennimal Industrial WC PB. SS Ltd.	359	121.880	1.200	123.08	18.400	13.00	5.400
Total				597.11	48.03	645.15	202.18	67.00	135.18

The State Government has allotted Rs.8.01 lakh in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23 towards State share for the implementation of the scheme.

3.13.2 Marketing Incentive Scheme

Marketing Incentive is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) of Government of India. As per the revised guidelines issued by Government of India for implementation of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), Marketing Incentive is given to the handloom agencies for Marketing of handloom products.

In accordance with the guidelines issued by Government of India, Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies are eligible to get 10% of the average sales turnover of the last 3 years as Marketing

Incentive, which is shared by Central and State Government on 50:50 basis.

Eligible Handloom Agencies and quantum of financial assistance are as given below:

Eligible Handloom Agencies	Quantum of Incentive (Max. Cap)	Financial assistance	Sharing between GOI: State Govt
State Level organizations such as Handloom Corporations, Apex Co-operative Societies and National Level Handloom Organizations	Rs.100 lakh (Central Govt. Share)	10% of the average sales turnover of the last 3 years	50:50 except in the case of National Level Organization s/Societies, where the entire assistance will be borne by the Government of India.
Primary Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies (PHWCS)	Rs.15.00 lakh (Central Govt. Share)		

The Government have made a provision of Rs.1.50 crore in the Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23.

3.13.3 Handloom Marketing Assistance

The Union Government is providing financial assistance towards conduct of National Handloom Expos, State Level Handloom Expos and District Level Handloom Expos under "Handlooms Marketing Assistance" component of National Handloom Development Programme. The quantum of financial assistance provided for conduct of Expos are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of the event	Financial Assistance (Rs.in lakh)
1.	National Handloom Expo	45.00
2.	State Level Handloom Expo	12.00
3.	District Level Handloom Expo	6.00

During the year 2021-22, the Union Government has accorded sanction for Rs.117.00 lakh for conduct of Six State Level Handloom Expos and one National Handloom Expo under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). The Six State Level Handloom Expos were conducted in Erode, Trichy, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, Salem and Kumbakonam districts.

This scheme will be continued for the year 2022-23.



National Handloom Expo 2022 inaugural function held at Cooptex Ground, Egmore on 08.04.2022

3.14 Peraringar Anna Handloom Silk Park Limited, Kancheepuram

In order to establish an Integrated Handloom Industry with world class infrastructure to facilitate production of silk handloom products in Kancheepuram Peraringar Anna Handloom Silk Park Limited (PAHSPL) was established in the year 2010 at Keelkathirpur village with an extent area of 75 Acres.

This Park is expected to generate 18,000 direct/indirect employments for handloom weavers, designers, dyeing and other handloom related industry in the value chain and the expected turnover of the park is estimated at Rs.275 crore with a proposed investment of Rs.120 crore.

Construction of 6 silk weaving sheds were completed in November 2021 and construction of another 6 new silk weaving sheds are under progress.

The construction of all the remaining sheds will be executed in 3 stages and expected to complete by October 2022.



**Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles
Thiru.R.Gandhi and Hon'ble Minister for Rural
Industries Thiru.T.M.Anbarasan visited Kancheepuram
Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park on 11.09.2021**



The Principal Secretary to Government, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department, Commissioner of Handlooms and Additional Director of Handlooms visited the Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park on 11.01.2022

4 Awards and Scholarships

4.1 Award for Best Exporters

In order to encourage the handloom exports and augment the sale of handloom products in the international market, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been distributing awards for best exporters since 1975.

A sum of Rs.1.00 lakh per annum is provided every year to distribute trophies and certificates to the "Best Exporters" under this scheme.

Three best exporters who have contributed significantly for export of handloom goods for the year 2020-2021 have been felicitated by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 23.10.2021.

A provision of Rs.1.00 lakh has been made in the Budget Estimate 2022-23.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.K. Stalin awarded Best Exporter Award (First Prize) for the year 2020-21 to M/s Ambadi Enterprises Ltd., Chennai and felicitated with Award Certificate on 23.10.2021 at Secretariat

4.2 A Scheme to Award Talented Weavers

The Government of Tamilnadu have been implementing Prize Award Scheme titled **"Talented Weavers Award"** to encourage weavers who produce silk and cotton sarees, dhoties and handloom export goods with attractive designs in 20 categories every year.

Nominations for Talented Weavers Award are invited every year from the Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies in the State. The nominations received from the societies are initially scrutinized by a Circle Level Committee and shortlisted nominations are recommended to the State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Handlooms with representatives from Central

Silk Board, Weavers Service Centre, Handloom Export Promotion Council and National Institute of Fashion Technology and other officials for further scrutiny and selection.

The screening and selection of products are done by the State Level Committee based on visual appearance, colour combination, design uniqueness, extra work involved and special features of the product.

The first prize, second prize and third prize are distributed to 60 talented handloom weavers as detailed below:

First Prize	Rs.10,000/-
Second Prize	Rs.6,000/-
Third Prize	Rs.4,000/-

The expenditure for this scheme amounting to Rs.4.00 lakh is being met out from the Co-operative Research and Development Fund of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Union.

This Scheme will be continued during the year 2022-23.

4.3 State Level Best Weavers and Best Designers Award

In order to promote the handloom weavers who have significantly contributed for the development of Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies through the introduction of new attractive designs and producing market demanding trendy silk and cotton sarees, the Government have been implementing the scheme called "**Best Weavers Award**".

Similarly, the best designers of Cotton and Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies developing latest and marketable designs are felicitated with “**Best Designer Awards**”.

Nominations for Best Weavers Award are invited every year from the Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies. The nominations received from the societies are initially scrutinized by a Circle Level Committee and shortlisted. The shortlisted nominations are recommended to the State Level Committee under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner of Handlooms with representatives from Central Silk Board, Weavers Service Centre, Handloom Export Promotion Council and National Institute of Fashion Technology and other officials for further scrutiny and selection.

The screening and selection of products for Best Weavers Award is done by the State Level Committee based on scoring of marks for each product on five criteria at the rate of 10 marks for each criteria namely, visual appearance, colour combination, design uniqueness, extra work involved in weaving and special features of the product and highest scored products are selected for Best Weavers Award.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has felicitated the 1st, 2nd and 3rd prizes for best Handloom Weavers for Cotton and Silk categories for the year 2020-2021 on 23.10.2021 by distributing certificates and cheques to the tune of Rs.4.50 lakh.

Further, 3 designers were awarded prizes for 2020-2021. The details of Best Weaver and Best Designer Award given for the year 2020-2021 are as follows:

Sl. No.	Award Details	First Prize (Rs.)	Second Prize (Rs.)	Third Prize (Rs.)	Total Prize Amount (Rs.)
1.	Best Weaver for Silk Varieties	1,00,000	75,000	50,000	2,25,000
2.	Best Weaver for Cotton Varieties	1,00,000	75,000	50,000	2,25,000
3.	Best Designer	25,000	10,000	5,000	40,000
Total		2,25,000	1,60,000	1,05,000	4,90,000

The Government vide G.O.Ms No.110, Handlooms, Handicraft, Textiles and Khadi Department, dated 21.10.2021 have issued orders enhancing the above prize amounts from the year 2021-22 as given below:-

Sl. No.	Award Details	First Prize (Rs.)	Second Prize (Rs.)	Third Prize (Rs.)	Total Prize Amount (Rs.)
1.	Best Weaver for Silk Varieties	5,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
2.	Best Weaver for Cotton Varieties	5,00,000	3,00,000	2,00,000	10,00,000
3.	Best Designer	25,000	10,000	5,000	40,000
Total		10,25,000	6,10,000	4,05,000	20,40,000

This scheme will be continued during the year 2022-23. The Government have made a provision of Rs.20.40 lakh in the

Budget Estimate for the financial year 2022-23.



Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Thiru. M.K. Stalin awarded Best Weaver Award (Cotton Variety- First Prize) for the year 2020-21 to Thiru. E.R.Nagalammal, (Member No.391) R.H.45 Murugan Cotton and Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society, Paramakudi and felicitated with a Cash Prize of Rs.1.00 lakh and an Award Certificate on 23.10.2021 at Secretariat



4.4 Awarding Scholarships under Dr. MGR Handloom Weavers Welfare Trust

With a view to encourage the wards of the weavers to pursue higher studies, Dr.MGR Handloom Weavers Welfare Trust was formed in the year 1986. Every year scholarships are provided to five (5) male and five (5) female students, who have secured first five places in X and XII standard.

Based on the marks secured in X and XII standard, scholarships are awarded to five (5) male and five (5) female students in 40 disciplines ranging from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.7,500/- per annum till they complete their courses. A total of 400 students (200 male and 200 female) are getting scholarships under this scheme every year.

This scheme will be continued for the year 2022-23.

4.5 Scholarship to the Children of Workers in the Tamilnadu Cooperative Textile Processing Mills

In order to encourage the workers and their children of Tamilnadu Cooperative Textile Processing Mills, the scheme of payment of scholarship to children of workers, those who scored higher marks in X and XII standards was implemented in Tamilnadu Cooperative Textile Processing Mills since 2008.

The details of scholarship amount provided under this scheme are as follows:

Rank	Scholarship Amount (in Rs)	
	X Std	XII Std
1	5,000	10,000
2	3,000	7,500
3	2,000	5,000

4.6 Stipend to Students of Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem

In order to encourage the wards of handloom weavers, priority and stipend are being given to them while selecting candidates for the 3 year diploma course in "Handloom and Textile Technology" in the Indian Institute of Handloom Technology, Salem by the Government of Tamil Nadu. From the financial year 2021-2022, the Government of India has enhanced the stipend as below and the enhanced stipend

will be provided by the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India as follows :

Year	Increased Stipend per month per Student from 2021-22	50% share of GoI in increased Stipend	50% share of GoTN in increased Stipend
I Year	2,500	1,250	1,250
II Year	2,500	1,250	1,250
III Year	2,500	1,250	1,250

In addition to the stipend amount, contingency amount of Rs.1,000/- per annum for purchase of books is also provided for each student. Apart from this, Educational Tour Allowance of Rs.1,000/- per annum for 2nd year students and Project Work Allowance of Rs.500/- for the 3rd year students are also being paid. This financial assistance is provided by the Government of Tamilnadu from Co-operative Education Fund of Tamilnadu Co-operative Union.

The students studying in Indian Institute of Handloom Technology in Gadag (Karnataka), Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh) and Kannur (Kerala) under Tamilnadu Government quota are also being paid stipend from Co-operative Education Fund of Tamilnadu Co-operative Union.

During the year 2021-22, 87 students have benefitted under the scheme.

5 HANDLOOM PROMOTION AND POPULARISATION SCHEMES

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

The Government of India have enacted the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985, for safeguarding the traditional handloom industry which has

been mingled culturally as well. The primary objectives of the Act are to save the handlooms from the aggressive clutches of powerloom and to ensure the livelihood of the handloom weavers involved in the industry. The enforcement machineries are functioning in all States under the supervision of Commissioner / Director of Handlooms.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing the above Act by the Commissioner of Handlooms and formed separate enforcement machinery headed by Deputy Director (Enforcement) with headquarters at Chennai and 5 subsidiary offices at Salem, Thiruchengode, Erode, Tiruppur and Madurai under the administrative control of Assistant Enforcement Officers as per guidelines of the Act.

Initially while introducing the Act in the year 1985, 22 varieties have been reserved by Government of India for production by handlooms under this Act. Later on, as per the recommendations of the Advisory Committee, the 22 varieties have been reduced to 11 through an amendment made on 26.07.1996 as follows:-

(1)	Saree	(2)	Dhoty
(3)	Towel/Gamcha and Angavastram	(4)	Lungi
(5)	Chaddar Mekhala/ Phanek	(6)	Jamakkalam/ Durry or Durret
(7)	Dress Material	(8)	Barrack Blanket, Kambal or Kamblies
(9)	Shawl, Loj, Muffler, Pankhi etc.	(10)	Woollen Tweed
(11)	Khes/Bedsheet/Bedcover/Counterpane/ Furnishing (including tapestry, upholstery)		

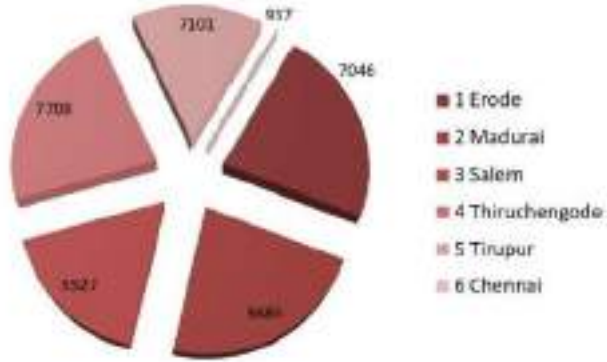
To propagate the provisions of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 among the powerloom weavers/workers in the powerloom

concentrated areas, awareness campaigns have been conducted every month. During the inspection and awareness meetings, handbills regarding the Act are being distributed to create awareness about the Act. Inspections are being carried out continuously in powerloom concentrated areas and FIRs filed against the violators.

Various Enforcement activities carried out during 2021-22

Sl. No	Name of the Region	Target for inspection of powerlooms 2021-22	No. of powerlooms inspected	No. of FIRs filed 2021-22	No. of cases convicted (including last year pending cases)	No. of awareness campaigns conducted	No. of participants
1	Erode	7060	7663	13	5	33	588
2	Madurai	3760	4052	12	12	41	847
3	Salem	5650	6048	10	4	34	612
4	Tiruchengode	7060	8423	14	10	33	659
5	Tirupur	6590	7743	9	4	29	585
6	Chennai	357	1041	0	0	10	205
TOTAL		30477	34970	58	35	180	3496

**Number of Powerlooms inspected in 2021-22
under Handlooms Reservation Act 1985**



**Details of Powerloom inspection, FIR filed and Cases
convicted under Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation
of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 for last 3 years**

Sl. No.	Detail	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Target for Powerloom Inspection	77760	30477	30477
2	Number of powerlooms Inspected	79692	36182	34970
3	Number of F.I.R. filed	82	11	58
4	No. of cases convicted	67	34	35
5	No. of Awareness Camps Conducted	131	118	180
6	No. of Participants attended Awareness Camps	3552	2883	3496

5.2 Registration of Handloom Products under Geographical Indication of Goods Act, 1999

Specialised goods produced in a particular region can be registered under the Geographical Indication of Goods Act, 1999 so as to provide legal protection to the goods produced in a particular region and customers are protected against misuse of these geographical indications. The registration of goods under the Geographical Indication Act not only promotes sale of specialized products but also the exports of such goods, which come under the Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement of World Trade Organisation (WTO).

Under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 the following products have been registered by the Department:- 1.Kancheepuram Silk Saree, 2.Bhavani Jamakkalam 3.Madurai Sungudi Saree, 4. Salem Venpattu Dhoty, 5.Arni Silk Saree, 6. Kovai Kora Cotton Saree, 7.Thirubhuvanam Silk Saree and 8.Kandangi Saree.



G.I.TAG No. 09/2004 : ERODE BHAVANI JAMAKKALAM



G.I.TAG No. 06/2004 : KANCHEEPURAM SILK SAREE



G.I.TAG No. 57 / 2007 : KOVAI KORA COTTON



G.I.TAG No. 16/2005 : MADURAI SUNGADI SAREE



G.I.TAG No. 422/2019 : PARAMAKUDI KANDANGI SAREES



G.I.TAG No. 56/2007 : SALEM WHITE SILK DHOTY



G.I.TAG No. 58/2007 : ARANI SILK SAREE



**G.I.TAG No. 342/2019 : THIRUBHUVANAM SILK SAREE,
KUMBAKONAM**

Further, the department is taking action to register Negamum Saree, Veeravanallur Chedibutta Saree and Woraiyur Cotton Saree and other unique handloom varieties under Geographical Indications of Goods Act.

5.3 Handloom Mark



**Paramakudi Cotton Saree
with Handloom Mark**

To create an exclusive identity to the handloom products and to improve its marketing in domestic as well as international markets, the “Handloom Mark Scheme” was launched by the Union Government on 28.06.2006. This scheme provides a Handloom logo to ensure the availability of the genuine handloom products to the buyers, thereby improving the marketability of handloom products.

The Primary Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies of Tamilnadu, The Tamilnadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd., (Co-optex), individuals weavers, Master weavers and Exporters are registered under Handloom Mark Scheme for using the Handloom Mark Labels.

Till the year 2021-22, 8697 organisations / individuals have been registered under the Handloom Mark Scheme and 5 crore labels have been purchased.

5.4 Silk Mark



**Kanchi Silk Saree with
Silk and Handloom Mark**



In order to promote the sale of silk products in domestic and international market, the Government of India have introduced "Silk Mark" with effect from 17.04.2004. Silk Mark is an identity label, which is affixed on pure and natural silk products of Mulberry, Tusser, Eri or Muga silk to ensure their quality. Authorized users can only use Silk Mark labels.

The Silk Mark Scheme is being implemented by the Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI), a society registered under the Karnataka Societies Registrations Act, 1960 and it is sponsored by the Central Silk Board, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

Any Individual firm/institution, Union and State Government Institutions and Primary Weaver Cooperative Societies and Apex Cooperative Societies can become a

member of Silk Mark Organization of India. The registered members of this organization are only authorized to use these Silk Mark labels.

So far, 84 Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies in Tamil Nadu have registered themselves as authorized users and 13.65 lakh labels have been sold throughout Tamil Nadu.



Discussion held by the Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Tamil Nadu with Officials of the Directorate of Handlooms and Textiles, Government of Karnataka and Central Silk Board, Bengaluru on 29.03.2022

5.5 India Handloom Brand



To promote handloom industry on a sustainable basis, “India Handloom” Brand was launched by the Government of India on 7th August 2015, during the celebration of first National Handloom Day, to endorse the quality of Handloom products in terms of raw material, processing, establishment, weaving, design and other parameters besides social and environmental compliance for earning the trust of customers.

The main objective of launching the brand is to ensure the production of quality products with new designs for winning the trust and confidence of customers by giving particular attention to defect free, hand woven, authentic niche products with zero defect and zero impact on environment.

The Weavers Service Centre at Kancheepuram receives applications for registration of Handloom products under India Handloom Brand in Tamilnadu. So far 102 Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies and 42 individuals have been registered under India Handloom Brand.

6. TRAINING POLICY

6.1 TRAINING TO DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS / EMPLOYEES

The Department of Handlooms has been implementing various training programmes to the stake holders of the sector such as handloom weavers, powerloom workers, Weavers Cooperative Societies employees, Co-optex sales persons and the department staff.

The financial assistance available under various schemes of both the Central and State Government are dovetailed for the implementation of the training on continuous basis to update the latest development happening in the industry.

For the calendar year 2022-23, the following training programmes are proposed to be imparted through Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management, Chennai and Institute of Co-operative Management, Madurai.

Calendar of Training Programmes for the year 2022-2023
at Institute of Co-operative Management, Madurai

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme (ICM)	Duration (No. of Days)	No. of Participants	Target Group	Month
1.	Programme on E-Governance	3 days	5	Officials of Department of Handlooms	April 2022
2.	Programme on Court Affidavits and Court Procedures (Litigation Management)	3 days	5	Officials of Department of Handlooms	July 2022
3.	Programme on Liquidation Procedures	3 days	5	Officials of Department of Handlooms	October 2022
4.	Programme on Stress Management and Relaxation Techniques	3 days	5	Officials of Department of Handlooms	January 2023
5.	Programme on Salesmanship	3 days	5	Staff of Weavers Co-operative Societies	February 2023

**Calendar of Training Programmes for the year 2022-2023
at Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management, Chennai**

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme (NICM)	Duration (No. of Days)	Target Group	No. of Participants	Month
1.	Programme on Goods & Service Tax	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	April 2022
2.	Programme on Right to Information Act, 2005	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	May 2022
3.	Programme on Legal Aspects	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	June 2022
4.	Programme on Disciplinary Proceedings and Domestic Enquiry	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	July 2022
5.	Programme on Tender Transparency Act	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	September 2022

Calendar of Training Programmes for the year 2022-2023
at Natesan Institute of Co-operative Management, Chennai

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme (NICM)	Duration (No. of Days)	Target Group	No. of Participants	Month
6.	Programme on Noting & Drafting on	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	October 2022
7.	Programme on Government E-Market Place.(GEM)	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	October 2022
8.	Programme on MS-Excel	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	December 2022
9.	Programme on Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) and Integrated Financial & Human Resources Management System(JFRMS)	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	January 2023
10.	Programme on e-Auction, e-Tendering & e-Procurement	3 Days	Officials of Department of Handlooms	10	February 2023

The above training programmes are aimed to improve knowledge of the officers and employees of the department about the latest development of their office related work skills.

6.2 Design Skills Training

According to the announcement of the Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles in the floor of assembly on 06.09.2021, Design Skills training has been imparted to 300 members of Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies during the period from 06.01.2022 to 10.03.2022 in 10 batches to improve the design skills of the weavers those involved in weaving of silk and cotton varieties.

In order to facilitate business through online, e-Commerce training is provided to 300 weaver members of handloom weavers co-operative societies. Of which, so far training has been provided to 150 members through Institute of Co-operative Management, Madurai in

5 batches @ 30 persons per batch from 24.03.2022 to 02.04.2022 and training is being provided to 150 members through Natesan Institute of Cooperative Management, Chennai in 6 batches @ 25 persons per batch from 29.03.2022 to 20.05.2022.



e-Commerce Training at NICM, Chennai



e-Commerce Training at ICM, Madurai

6.3. Training on Skill Upgradation for Sales Staff

The Skill Upgradation Training has been provided for 350 Sales Staff of Handloom Weavers Cooperative Societies and Co-optex at a cost of Rs.35.00 lakh through Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management, Coimbatore between 16.06.2021 to 19.02.2022.

6.4 Samarth Scheme

Ministry of Textiles, Union Government has introduced the Samarth Scheme for capacity building in textile sector. It was proposed to impart training in the discipline of **“Handloom Weaving”** for 1400 beneficiaries through the 4 Training Institutes which are functioning under the control of the Department of Handlooms. The Union Government approved the project cost of Rs.196.14 lakh and initially released a sum of Rs.58.84 lakh for the first phase of training to 1400 beneficiaries and permitted to incur Rs.39.22 lakh for initial expenses. The Training Programme has been commenced and at present going on.



**Samarth Skill Development Training in
Kancheepuram Training Centre**

The Details of training given in the training centre as follows:

S.No.	Name of the Training Centre	No. of trainees
1.	Kanchipuram	350
2.	Erode	350
3.	Kumbakonam	350
4.	Paramakudi	350
	Total	1400

The brief details of this training programme

No. of Trainees per batch	:	21 (approximately)
No. of days per batch	:	45 days
Total duration of training	:	300 hrs
Cost per trainee	:	Rs.12,120/- (+) Assessment fee (Rs.800/-)

7. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

INITIATIVES:

By taking into account the prevailing technological and information technology advancements and to reap the advantages for the development of handlooms sector, the department has been implementing the following information technology initiatives:

7.1 Electronic Services Delivery:

The following services of the department have been incorporated in the Electronic Services Delivery rendered through tn e-sevai and citizen portal.

1. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme.
2. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Old Age Pension Scheme.
3. Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers Family Pension Scheme.
4. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana.
5. Awarding scholarships under Dr.M.G.R. Handloom Weavers Welfare Trust.

The handloom weavers shall avail the above scheme benefits through online and e-sevai centres.

7.2 Weavers Grievance Redressal Cell

As announced by the Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles on the floor of Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly while moving the demands of the department for the year 2021-2022, a separate Weavers Grievance Redressal Cell has been created in the Commissionerate of Handlooms on 23.03.2022.

An exclusive online Petition Processing Portal for the Weavers Grievance Redressal has been developed through the National Informatics Centres (NIC) and the same shall be accessed online at <https://gdp.tn.gov.in/dhl>. Handloom and powerloom weavers shall raise their grievances through this portal at any time from their location. The grievances of weavers are being processed and settled immediately.

7.3 Computerisation of Activities of Weavers Co-operative Societies

The functioning of 1,107 Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies in the State are being computerised to improve the functional performance of the societies. Accordingly, all the Societies were provided with Desktop Computers and Printers, initially.

An exclusive software application for the Weavers Co-operative Societies will be developed shortly by National Informatics Centre (NIC) and the same will be put in use in the societies.

7.4 e-Commerce Website

In order to promote online sale of handloom products and to facilitate the customers to purchase their needs for handloom products from their doorstep, an exclusive online shopping portal <https://loomworld.in> has been launched and silk sarees, cotton sarees, revival sarees, silk cotton

sarees, men's wear, home textiles etc., are marketed through this online portal.

7.5 Digitalisation of Traditional Handloom Varieties of Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is home for traditional handloom varieties including Kancheepuram Silk Sarees, Bhavani Jamakkalam, Salem Venpattu, Arni Silk Sarees, Thirubuvanam Silk Sarees, Erode Furnishings etc.

In order to preserve and protect the traditional handloom varieties of the State, the department has proposed to digitalise and electronically document the handloom varieties and the details associated thereof, so as to pass on to the next generations.

7.6. Development of Department Website

In order to disseminate the development and welfare measures and schemes of the Government for the handloom and powerloom

sector to the general public and to facilitate the connected agencies, societies, weavers, public and other stakeholders to access required details of the sector from time to time, the department is in the process of development and hosting of an exclusive website for the Handlooms Department. The website will be launched and opened for public access.

8 INSTITUTIONS UNDER THE ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT

8.1 TAMIL NADU HANDLOOM WEAVERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED (CO-OPTEX), CHENNAI

The Tamil Nadu Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society Ltd popularly known as "Co-optex" was established in the year 1935. Co-optex has the distinction of being geographically the most spread Apex Society in the country which is making outstanding contribution to Handlooms in the country.

Its logo of multihued butterfly is synonymous with quality and fair trade in handlooms to its customers. This has been possible because of its large base of highly skilled weavers producing handlooms, representing the historic weaving tradition of Tamil Nadu with unmatched aesthetic quality. Today Co-optex not only represents the highest tradition of handlooms of Tamilnadu but also a great social cause by providing sustained employment to the weavers of the State

Co-optex is extending marketing support to the affiliated societies. It has 1,057 Handlooms Weavers' Cooperative Societies and 197 Powerloom Weavers Co-operative Societies affiliated to it. Co-optex is marketing its products through its own outlets spread across the country, thus creating continuous employment opportunities to the Handloom weavers' families in the co-operative sector.

Co-optex is having the following objectives:-

- 1) Creating continuous employment opportunities for handloom weavers.
- 2) Extending market support to Weavers' Co-operative Societies and popularizing Handloom products.
- 3) Developing products that combine tradition and fashion to meet the changing demand of customers.
- 4) Implementing various innovative schemes.

Co-optex is marketing various handloom products through its 154 retail outlets spread across the country.

As a part of its activities, Co-optex plays a vital role in implementing various Government schemes by acting as a Nodal Agency.

The Government Schemes implemented by Co-optex are

1. Supply of Sarees and Dhothies for Old Age Pensioners through Revenue Administration Department. The scheme is implemented by Co-optex as Nodal Agency.
2. Dhothy, Saree Distribution Scheme.
3. Cost Free School Uniform Scheme.

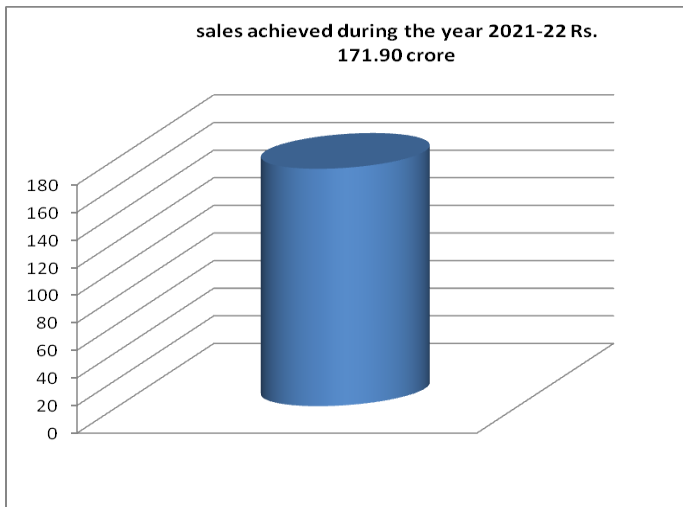
Sales Details and Activities

Retail Sales during 2021-2022

Co-optex has achieved a sales of Rs.171.90 Crore during 2021-22. The achievement in sales was the result of multiple initiatives taken, such as continuous procurement throughout the year, modernization of 14 showrooms to improve their aura and ambience, increased design interventions (using NIFT / NID designers) for specific showrooms such as for shirts, Dhothies,

Lungies, Organic cotton, export varieties and introduction of new products, as well as continuous motivation and training imparted to all the staff in the 11 Regions.

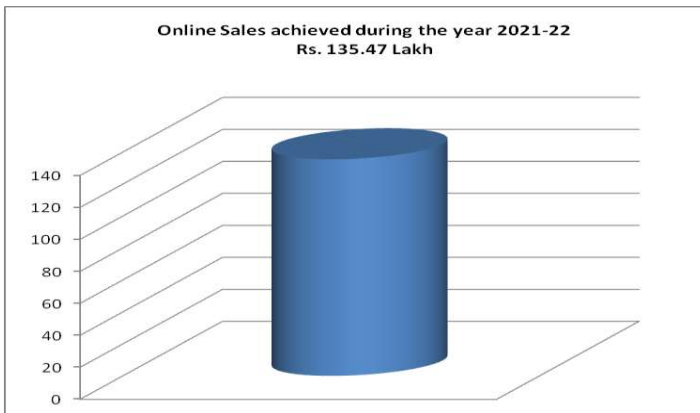
Co-optex has added large number of young generation customers who are the first time buyers of handloom goods through effective campaigning on Face Book and other social media.



Sales through Online Portal (E- Commerce)

Co-optex had launched online sales through its own portal in order to increase the sales in domestic and International market. Since inception in 2014-15, the online sale is showing considerable growth in sales performance.

During the year 2021-22 Co-optex has achieved a sale of Rs.135.47 lakh through Online Portal.



Modernization of Showrooms during 2021 – 2022

During the year Co-optex has modernized 14 Showrooms at Rajaji Nagar Basavanagudi and Vijayanagar in Bengaluru Region, Secretariat, Butterfly, Astalakshmi, Anna Nagar, Mylapore and Tambaram Showrooms in Chennai Region, Pothigai Showroom, Trichy and Pudukottai showroom in Thanjavur Region, Pondicherry Showroom in Cuddalore Region, Angayarkanni Showroom in Madurai Region and Tiruvannamalai Showroom in Vellore Region at a total cost of Rs 238.00 lakh.

Co-optex has modernized 5 Exclusive Products specific showrooms in its campus viz., Co-optex Cotton Shirts, Co-optex Dhothies, Co-optex Lungies, Co-optex Export varieties and Co-optex Organic collections at a total cost of 98.00 Lakh under the Handloom support programme.



Co-optex Basavanagudi Showroom, Bengaluru



Co-optex Rajajinagar Showroom, Bengaluru



Co-optex Vijayanagar Showroom, Bengaluru



Co-optex Secretariat Showroom, Chennai



Co-optex, Butterfly Showroom, Chennai



Co-optex Export Varieties Showroom, Chennai



Co-optex Dhothies, Lungies and Organic collections Showrooms, Chennai



**Co-optex Exclusive Cotton & Linen Shirts Showrooms,
Chennai**

Sales Promotion Schemes to attract Customers

Co-optex Monthly Savings Schemes

Co-optex offers a popular monthly savings scheme in which customer can invest through monthly installments starting from Rs.300. Customer pays 10 monthly installments and Co-optex pays 11th & 12th installment as bonus. A sale of around Rs.12.77 crore was achieved during the year 2021-22 through this scheme.

Silk Festival

In order to increase the sale of silk sarees and thereby improving the sales volume of Co-optex substantially, Co-optex has conducted "Silk Festival", an exclusive silk sarees sales at Thillaiyadi Valliyammai Pattu Maaligai, Chennai and Thangam Pattu Maaligai, Salem during the month of March 2022 and effected sales to the tune of Rs. 2.10 Crore.



Co-optex International

Co-optex has set up a separate division 'Co-optex International' in 1975 to promote export of Handloom varieties produced by weavers of Chennimalai area, Erode District.

It has increased its exports to Germany, Belgium, Spain, Italy, France, Switzerland, United Kingdom and other countries. Co-optex International exported home textiles goods, viz., bed linen, table linen, kitchen linen, fashion bags, etc., and received orders worth of Rs.104.00 lakh during the year 2021 – 2022.

Participation in Trade Fairs

During the year 2021-2022, Co-optex International have participated in physical and virtual fairs to promote handloom products in International market.

List of Virtual fairs participated:

S. No.	Event Description	Participation Period
1	Indian Handwoven and Home Textiles Sourcing Fair – Japan	08 th to 10 th February 2022
2	Indian Handwoven and Home Textiles Sourcing Fair – Germany & Belgium	14 th to 16 th February 2022

S. No.	Event Description	Participation Period
3	Indian Handwoven and Home Textiles Sourcing Fair – Sweden & Denmark	02 nd to 04 th March 2022
4	Indian Handwoven and Home Textiles Sourcing Fair – USA	08 th to 10 th March 2022
5	Indian Handwoven and Home Textiles Sourcing Fair – UK	15 th to 17 th March 2022

List of Physical fairs participated:

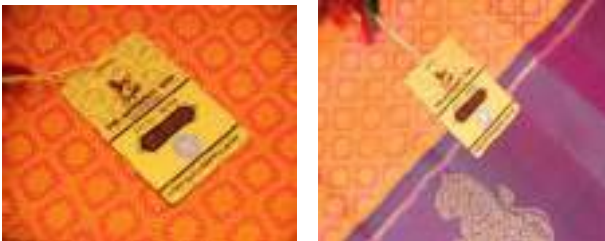
S. No.	Event Description	Participation Period
1	World Expo Dubai 2020	25 th to 31 st March 2022

Introduction of “Zari Authenticity Card” for ensuring the Zari quality of Silk Sarees.

For the first time in the country, “Zari Authenticity Card” has been introduced in Kanchipuram silk sarees in order to increase the confidence and trust of customers and to have an

assurance on their purchase of pure zari silk sarees from Co-optex by letting them know the content percentage of Gold & Silver in the Pure Zari Silk sarees as per the Government norms.

These Pure Zari Kanchipuram silk sarees being sold at Co-optex showrooms are regularly attached with the above "Zari Authenticity Cards" and are gaining popularity.



Zari Authenticity card

ii) "Tamil Thari" Collection

To attract more number of customers, the new varieties introduced under "**Tamil Thari**" collection were Silk Pavadai Sattai, Organic Cotton

Kids Wear and Newly Developed Silk & Cotton Sarees.

The Zari Authenticity Cards & "Tamil Thari" Collection were introduced by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu on 23.10.2021.



Silk Pavadai Sattai, Organic Cotton Kids Wear

Performance - Government Schemes

Dhothy, Saree Distribution Scheme Pongal 2022

Under the Dhothy, Saree Distribution Scheme Pongal 2022, Co-optex is one of the Nodal Agencies for supply of Sarees and Dhothies. Co-optex has supplied 80.20 lakh units of Sarees

and 79.47 lakh units of Dhothies to the Taluk offices in Tamil Nadu.

Cost Free Supply of School Uniform Scheme AY 2021-22

Under Cost Free Supply of School Uniform Scheme for the Academic Year (AY) 2021-22, Co-optex is one of the Nodal Agencies for supply of Cost Free uniform cloth to School Children. Co-optex has supplied Drill cloth of 25.16 lakh mtrs, Casement Fabric of 93.50 lakh mtrs and 0.99 lakh mtrs of Shirting Materials to Social Welfare Department for the year 2021-22.

Supply of Saree and Dhothy to Old Age Pensioners

Co-optex is the Nodal Agency for supply of Sarees and Dhothies to Old Age Pensioners during Deepavali 2021 & Pongal 2022. For Deepavali 2021, Co-optex has supplied 23.70 lakh units of Sarees and 9.25 lakh units of Dhothies to Old Age Pensioners. Similarly, during Pongal - 2022,

23.50 lakh units of Sarees and 9.03 lakh units of Dhothies were supplied to taluk Offices in all the Districts.

Action Plan for 2022-2023

Sales Target

Co-optex has programmed to achieve Sales target of Rs.300 Crores during the year 2022-23 by developing new designs, introducing new products, modernization of the showrooms, wide advertisement & publicity.

New Initiatives

Opening of Elite Showrooms in Metro cities to make available exclusive and unique design collection of handloom sarees, stoles, dress materials from Tamil Nadu as well as other States and products of Khadi, Handicrafts etc., so as to expand the market segment to reach a large

number of customers especially from the young demography.

8.2 TAMILNADU ZARI LIMITED (TNZL), KANCHEEPURAM

Tamil Nadu Zari Ltd was established in the year 1971, to manufacture zari to meet the requirement of zari of the Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and started commercial production in the year 1974. The company is an ISO 9001:2015 certified State Public Sector Undertaking. The Company produces gold zari to meet the 60% requirement of the Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies and sell the zari marc at reasonable rate. The Company is undertaking the quality checking of Zari and Zari made fabrics by Non -Destructive Testing (NDT) method without affecting the fabric through X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) Analyser installed in the testing centre at Kancheepuram.

At present, 6 staff members and 49 workers are employed in the company. The existing wage settlement to the workers of the company ended on 23.11.2018. The Government issued G.O (Ms) No: 24, H.H.T&K Department (E1), dated: 17.02.2020 enhancing the wages of Rs.1750/- per month to all the workers w.e.f 24.11.2018. Based on this, new wage settlement had been arrived with the three Trade Unions functioning in Tamil Nadu Zari Ltd., and arrear wages was disbursed.

The workers of the company had raised demand for providing interim relief stating that the wage hike of Rs.1750/- per month given after 5 years is very low. Their demand is under consideration.



Gold thread flattening machine

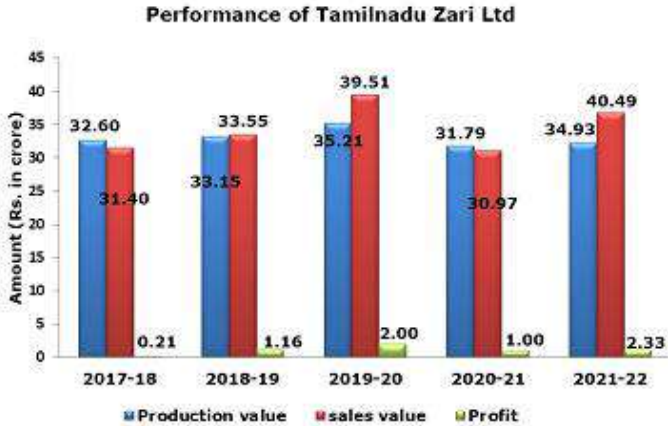


Vertical type gilding machine

The Company is manufacturing zari by procuring the raw material such as silver thread and gold which are required for manufacturing of zari. The Government of Tamil Nadu had invested Rs.34.40 lakh in the shares of the company. The company had paid so for Rs.180.37 lakh as dividend to the Government of Tamilnadu from the profit earned by it.

Performance of the Company for the last five years

Year	Prodn	Prodn Value	Sales	Sales Value	Profit (Before tax)
	In Marcs	Rs. in lakh	In Marcs	Rs. in lakh	
2017-18	30,501	3259.66	29,863	3,140	21.02
2018-19	31,415	3315.38	30,466	3,355	115.91
2019-20	30,461	3521.12	32,097	3,951	200.30
2020-21	20,950	3179.07	19,213	3,097	100.20
2021-22	22,386	3492.88	24,340	4,049	233.00 (Tentative)



In order to improve the colour and quality of Zari, the passivative chemical is being purchased from Surat and being used in the electroplating section. Based on the advice and recommendation of CECRI, Karaikudi, the following improvements were made:-

- a) All the platinum wires which were used in the gilding section were replaced by perforated stainless steel sheet.
- b) In order to ensure the quality of raw material i.e., silver thread, length measuring device

was fitted in test reeling machines and quality parameters are monitored.

- c) A high speed spinning machine with 240 spindles is procured and installed and production is being carried out.
- d) It is proposed to replace two existing old type gilding machines with new vertical type machines to improve the quality, colour and luster of zari manufactured by the company.
- e) A project study is being conducted by the Textile Department of the Anna University, Chennai for further improving the quality, colour and luster of the zari manufactured by the company.

ACTION PLAN FOR THE YEAR 2022–23

- The Tamil Nadu Zari Ltd has planned to produce 4,000 zari marcs per month and supply to the Silk Handloom Weavers Co-operative Societies to fulfill their complete requirement.
- Research and Development is being carried out to prepare the chemicals used in the electroplating process in the company, which are now purchased from Surat.
- It is planned to renovate the factory and office buildings to enhance the infrastructure of the company.

8.3 Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills Limited (TCTP), Erode

The Tamilnadu Cooperative Textile Processing Mills was registered on 06.07.1973 and started functioning from 05.09.1973. The mills is undertaking various processing activities like bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing, printing and finishing. The production capacity of the Mill per month is 23 lakh metres of cloth. The Mills is

processing the uniform cloth supplied by Government of Tamilnadu under Free Supply of Uniform Scheme and processing the uniform cloths of Government of Kerala. Moreover the mills is undertaking processing of cloths of various institutions like Co-optex, National Textile Corporation, Tamilnadu Textile Corporation, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu Khadi and Village Industries Board, Kerala State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society, Kerala State Handloom Development Corporation and Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies.

At present, the mill's processing capacity is 90,000 metres per day and 23 lakh metres per month.

Effluent Treatment Plant

In order to achieve Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD), the mills is equipped with Effluent Treatment Plant, Reverse Osmosis System and Reject Management System. The cloths are being

processed with quality by adopting Zero Liquid Discharge System and fulfilling the norms of Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board.

As per the direction of the Tamilnadu Pollution Control Board, the mills have installed the Forced Circulation Evaporator and Agitated Thin Film Dryer (ATFD) Machinery at the mills by replacing Solar Evaporation Plant.

In order to increase the production capacity of mills, setting up of cone yarn dyeing unit in the mill premises has been planned at a total project cost of Rs.4.00 crore with the financial assistance from the National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC). As first phase of project, the Government of Tamil Nadu and NCDC have sanctioned and released an amount of Rs.165.00 lakh during 2019 and the work is under progress.

During the year 2021-22, the Government of Tamilnadu and NCDC have sanctioned the balance amount of Rs.195.00 lakh to Tamilnadu Cooperative Textile Processing Mills for successful installation of Cheese Dyeing Machinery.

During the year 2021-22, the mills have processed 129.43 lakh metres of cloth, valuing of Rs.24.79 crore and earned a tentative net profit of Rs.4.15 crore.



Action plan for the year 2022-23

The mill has planned to process about 153 lakh metres of cloth under Free Supply of Uniform Scheme and 3.00 lakh metres of cloth for other institutions, totally 156 lakh metres during the year 2022-23. Thereby the mills could earn a net profit of Rs.4.40 crore.



Stenter Machine



Mercerizing Machine



Jigger Machine (Cotton Dyeing)



**Agitated Thin Film Dryer Machine (A.T.F.D) at
Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mills**

8.4 Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited (TNHDC), Chennai.

The Tamilnadu Handloom Development Corporation Limited is a State Public Sector Undertaking, commenced its operation in the year 1964. The corporation has been serving the weavers outside the co-operative fold by extending working capital assistance at reasonable rate of interest and to liberate them from the clutches of the local money lenders. In order to achieve the objective, it mobilized resources by way of share capital from Government, members and loan from Government of Tamilnadu as detailed below:-

(Rs. in lakh)

A) Share Capital		
(i)	Government	267.00
(ii)	Members	162.24
Total Share Capital		429.24
B) Loan outstanding with Government of Tamilnadu		494.15
Grand Total (A + B)		923.39

The Corporation is having 11,841 members on its roll. Due to the waiver of loan extended to other sectors, the members are reluctant to settle the dues thereby the corporation is in paucity of working capital. Thus the primary objective of the corporation i.e., sanction of loan to weavers outside co-operative fold is affected due to the poor recovery of loan. However, the corporation manages to continue its existence by handling various Government schemes listed below:

The Government have appointed Tamilnadu Handloom Development Corporation Ltd. as nodal agency / implementing agency:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Activities
1	Trichy Mega Handloom Cluster
2	Virudunagar Mega Handloom Cluster
3	Marketing handloom products through e-shopping under the brand name Loomworld
4	Conducting National / State Level Handloom Exhibitions
5	Marketing Incentive Scheme

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme / Activities
6	Handloom Support Programme
7	Functioning as one of Nodal agency under the Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme
8	Functioning as one of the Nodal agency under Supply of Uniform Scheme

During the year 2021-22, the corporation has recovered a sum of Rs.5.56 lakh towards principal and Rs.17.78 lakh towards interest.

The tentative net profit of the corporation for the year 2021-22 is Rs.10.00 lakh.

Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation has popularized the Loomworld concept for the convenience of the customers through e-commerce facility in the domain name of www.loomworld.in and products are being sold through the e-shopping portal of Loomworld.



e-shopping portal of Loomworld

Action Plan for 2022-23

- This corporation will continue to act as nodal agency / implementing agency in respect of above schemes / programmes of the Government.
- The corporation will continue to act as nodal agency for implementing Distribution of Dhoties and Sarees Scheme Pongal 2023 and expected to earn handling charges of Rs.96.00 lakh.
- The corporation will continue to act as nodal agency for implementing Supply of Uniform

Scheme for the academic year 2022-23 and expected to earn handling charges of Rs.90.00 lakh.

- The corporation has proposed to collect Rs.75 lakh towards principal and Rs.100 lakh towards interest from the weavers members who had availed loan.

9. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The handlooms department formulates policies to achieve integrated growth of all segments of handloom sector in the State. The policies are in tune with the sustainable development goals.

The department is taking steps to develop designs, infrastructure development, infusing technology in handlooms, and improving the marketing of handloom cloth with an objective to provide regular employment to handloom weavers and allied workers to earn better wages.

The Government have constituted High Powered Committee along with Working Groups for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Tamilnadu.

The Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles and Khadi Department among other departments have been allocated with the implementation of the following Sustainable Development Goals:

Goal No.	Goals Covered
7	Ensure access to affordable reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation.
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

The department has appointed a “Nodal Officer” to monitor the progress under Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Units and also to monitor and coordinate the programmes identified as critical to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

In order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, the following steps are being taken.

Under goal No.9, The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Textile Processing Mill, Erode is undertaking various processing activities such as bleaching, dyeing, mercerizing and printing. The mills can able to process 23 lakh metre of cloth per month. Continuous Bleaching Range Machine will be erected in the mills at a cost of Rs.4.00 crore for increasing the capacity and business activities of the mill.

The Government have announced to construct 5000 green houses for weavers in next 5 years at the total cost of Rs.200 crore. Accordingly, 500 houses in rural and another 500 houses in urban areas will be constructed every year at the cost of Rs.40.00 crore under the scheme. The subsidy for construction of green houses for the handloom weavers has been enhanced from Rs.2.10 lakh to Rs.4.00 lakh per house for urban areas and from Rs.1.70 lakh to Rs.4.00 lakh for rural areas. During the financial year 2021-2022.

For rural areas, the scheme is being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department and for Urban areas, the scheme is being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board.

10. BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HANDLOOMS FOR THE YEAR 2022-23

The State Government has made allocation of Rs.1141.17 crore in the Budget Estimate for the year 2022-23 for the Department of Handlooms as detailed below:

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimate 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)
1	Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme	49364.00
2	Free Electricity to Handloom Weavers	657.30
3	Free Electricity to Powerloom Weavers	38920.35
4	Interest Subsidy Scheme	2160.00
5	Rebate Subsidy Scheme	15000.00

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimate 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)
6	Payment of Premium for Tamil Nadu Co-operative Handloom Weavers under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana Scheme	0.01
7	The Co-operative Handloom Weavers Savings and Security Scheme – Contributions	1200.00
8	Old Age Pension and Family Pension Scheme	2700.00
9	State Level Best Weavers Award	20.40
10	Award for Best Exporters	1.00
11	Promotion of Powerloom Sector under New Integrated Textile Policy, 2019	100.01

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimate 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)
12	Cluster Development Programme under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	8.01
13	Marketing Incentive under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	150.01
14	Rent for Powerloom Service Centre at Erode	6.72
15	Transfer to Powerloom Registration Fund	45.06
16	Salaries and Administrative Expenses	3415.71
17	Salaries and Administrative Expenses for Enforcement Wing	367.94
18	Other items	0.07
TOTAL		114116.59

11. HANDLOOM CLUSTERS IN TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Varieties	Name of the Circle	Area of Products
<u>Silk Varieties</u>			
1.	Silk Sarees	Kanchipuram	Pillaiyar Palayam, Ayyampettai, Sevilimedu, Orikkai
		Kumbakonam	Thirubhuvanam, Kumbakonam, Tharasuram, Thanjavur
		Salem	Ammappettai, Kondalampatti Vanavasi
		Thiruvannamalai	Arani Korukkaathoor, Onnupuram
		Coimbatore	Sirumugai, Ondipudur
		Cuddalore	Motchakkulam, Bhuvanagiri
		Thiruchengode	Rasipuram
2.	Silk Dhoti and Silk Anga-vashtiram	Salem	Salem Ammapettai
3.	Silk Shirts	Salem	Salem Ammapettai

Sl. No.	Varieties	Name of the Circle	Area of Products
<u>Cotton Varieties</u>			
1.	Cotton Sarees	Coimbatore	Coimbatore, Pollachi, Sirumugai, Vadhambacherry
		Paramakkudi	Paramakkudi, Emaneshwaram, Karaikkudi
		Kumbakonam	Jeyankondam Ayyampettai,
		Salem	Ammapettai, Vanavaasi, Tharamangalam
		Thiruchengode	R. Puduppaalayam, Raasipuram
		Virudhunagar	Aruppukkottai
		Dindugal	Palani, Chinnalappatti
		Madurai	Madurai, Nilayur
		Trichy	Uraiyur
		Cuddalore	Sri Mushnam, Maamangalam
2.	Cotton Dhoties	Salem	Ammapettai, Attaiyaampatti
		Nagercoil	Vadaseri, Colachal, Palliyaadi
		Thiruchengode	Mallasamuthiram, Vennandhoor
		Trichy	Uraiyur, Manalmedu

Sl. No.	Varieties	Name of the Circle	Area of Products
3.	Lungi	Vellore	Gudiyattam
		Cuddalore	Kurinchipaadi
		Kanchipuram	Pillaiyaar Palayam, Oli Mohammed Pettai, Thirukkazhkundram, Ayyampettai, Orkkaattuppettai
		Madurai	T Kunnathoor
		Virudhunagar	Aruppukkottai
		Thirunelveli	Kallidaikurichi, Sankarankoil
		4.	Bed Sheet and Bed Mates
Karur	Vengamedu, Manmangalam		
Salem	Ayothiappattanam, Karungalpatti, Thaathagappatti		
Thirunelveli	Kallidaikkurichi		
5.	Towel	Erode	Erode, Chennimalai, Kanchikkoil
		Salem	Dharmapuri, Papparappatti, Tharamangalam
		Thiruchengode	Edappaadi
		Thirunelveli	Kallidaikkurichi, Thenkasi
6.	Home Furnishing Materials and Table Cloths	Erode	Erode, Chennimalai
		Karur	Karur, Vengamedu
7.	Floor Mats	Erode	Bhavani
		Thiruchengode	Edappaadi

Sl. No.	Varieties	Name of the Circle	Area of Products
8.	Mosquito Nets	Salem	Papparappatti
		Cuddalore	Naduveerappattu
9.	Kora Sarees	Coimbatore	Sirumugai
		Erode	Gobichettipalayam, Thottampalayam
		Tiruppur	Ganapathi paalayam
		Dindigul	Palani, Chinnalappatti
10.	Artificial Synthetic Silk Sarees	Paramakkudi	Paramakkudi, Emaneshwaram
		Dindigul	Palani, Chinnalappatti
		Madurai	Madurai
		Tirunelveli	Veervanallur, Palayamkottai
11.	Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme - Sarees	Virudhunagar	Srivilliputhur, Sundarapaandiyam, Rajapalayam, Aruppukkottai
		Thiruvallur	Ammayaarkuppam, Vanganur, Pothatturpettai, Pallipattu
		Vellore	Sholingapuram, Thirumalpur, Guruvarajpettai, Minnal
		Thiruvannamalai	Vandavaasi
		Thirunelveli	Saayarpuram, Sankarankoil, Puliyangudi
		Madurai	Andippatti
		Kanchipuram	Elappaakkam

Sl. No.	Varieties	Name of the Circle	Area of Products
12.	Distribution of Sarees and Dhoties Scheme – Dhoties	Nagorkoil	Vadaseri, Colachal, Palliyaadi
		Thiruchengode	Vennaandoor, Mallasamuthiram
		Salem	Ammapettai, Attaiyampatti
		Kanchipuram	Manampathi
13.	Supply of Uniform Scheme – Drill Cloth	Erode	Chennimalai
14.	Supply of Uniform Scheme – Casement Cloth	Virudhunagar	Srivilliputhur, Sundarapandiyam, Rajapalayam
		Salem	Attaiyampatti
15.	Supply of Uniform Scheme – Checked Shirt Cloth	Coimbatore	Sulur, Karumathampatti, Somanur
		Tiruppur	Palladam
		Erode	Erode, Perundurai
		Thiruchengode	Thiruchengode, Pallippalayam, Kumarapalayam
		Salem	Salem

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES

1. INTRODUCTION

The Textile and Clothing Industry is one of the largest industrial sectors in the world. The Textile and Clothing industry forms an integral part of the way mankind. The Textile industry is primarily concerned with the design, production, and distribution of yarn and clothing.

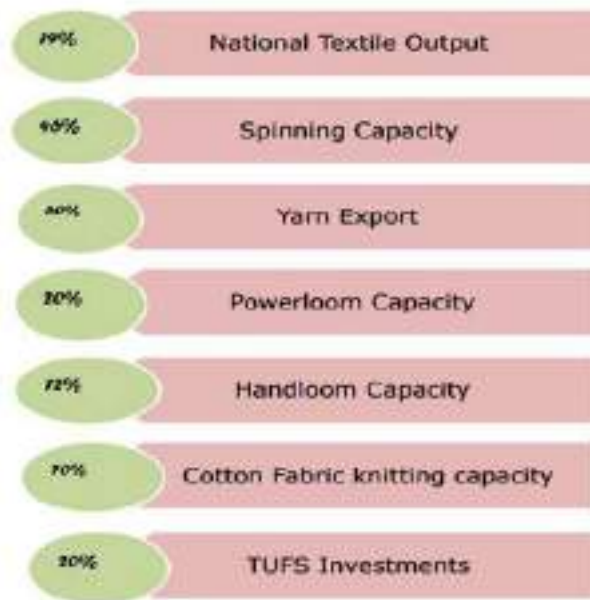
An increase in population and greater use of such products in Technical and Industrial applications has led to remarkable growth in demand for Textiles.

The Textile Industry in India is the second-largest employer after Agriculture in the country providing direct employment to 45 million people.

Traditionally, the State of Tamilnadu has a strong presence in the Textiles and Clothing Industry, and second-largest contributor to the

Indian Textiles and Clothing Industry and is predominantly cotton based.

Tamilnadu is the leading State in the Country in Textiles and Clothing in the following areas.



The Textile and Clothing Industry in Tamilnadu provides direct employment to around 3.1 million people and exports garments worth more than Rs. 50,000 crore.

2. DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES

To address and satisfy the various exigencies of the Textile and clothing industry, the Government of Tamilnadu has created a new and exclusive department for the Textile and Clothing Industry named "**Department of Textiles**" in the year 2021 by bifurcating the erstwhile Department of Handlooms and Textiles.

The Department of Textiles shall strive to provide required Policy support and handholding support programs for creating common infrastructure facilities and eliminating bottlenecks in the textile sector. This will make the industry more vibrant and integrated, thereby contributing to the vision of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamilnadu to make Tamilnadu a "One trillion-dollar economy" by 2030.

2.1 Objectives of the Textile Department

- To actively encourage increasing cotton production and productivity within the State.
- To provide support to the Ginning sector for the production of clean cotton.
- To achieve more sustainable growth across the Textile value chain, from fibre to fashion and technical textile, focusing on balanced sectoral development.
- To support the industry to adopt the State-of-the-art technology in conformity with the environmental and social standards and follow Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).
- To encourage the industry to innovate, diversify and value add to become internationally competitive.
- To increase the share of textile exports from the State multifold.
- To promote the expansion of Technical Textile production facilities.
- To create the required eco-system and organise Technical collaboration with National and International Technical Textile

institutes, the study of specific requirements of each sector using Technical Textiles and aiding Research and Development.

- To support the industry with skill Development Programmes in all aspects.
- To create marketing networks and networking infrastructure, both physical and virtual, through the establishment of robust IT and network initiatives and the creation of large-scale marketplaces encompassing the entire Textile value chain.
- To support the establishment of Design studios to network fashion designers, Design Institutes, and Global brands and forecast fashion trends in advance for the industry to plan production accordingly.
- To expand the Textile Processing infrastructure, cost-effective and environmentally sustainable effluent treatment and disposal facilities.

2.2 Organisational Setup

The Commissioner of Textiles is the head of the Department of Textiles, functioning under the administrative control of the Government in the Handlooms, Handicrafts, Textiles, and Khadi Department.

Various levels of officers assist the Commissioner of Textiles at Headquarters and Deputy Director of Textiles at four Regional offices, namely Salem, Karur, Coimbatore, and Madurai.

The Commissioner of Textiles also has administrative control of six functional Cooperative Spinning Mills, Tamilnadu Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation Limited (TANSPIN), Chennai and Tamilnadu Textile Corporation Ltd.

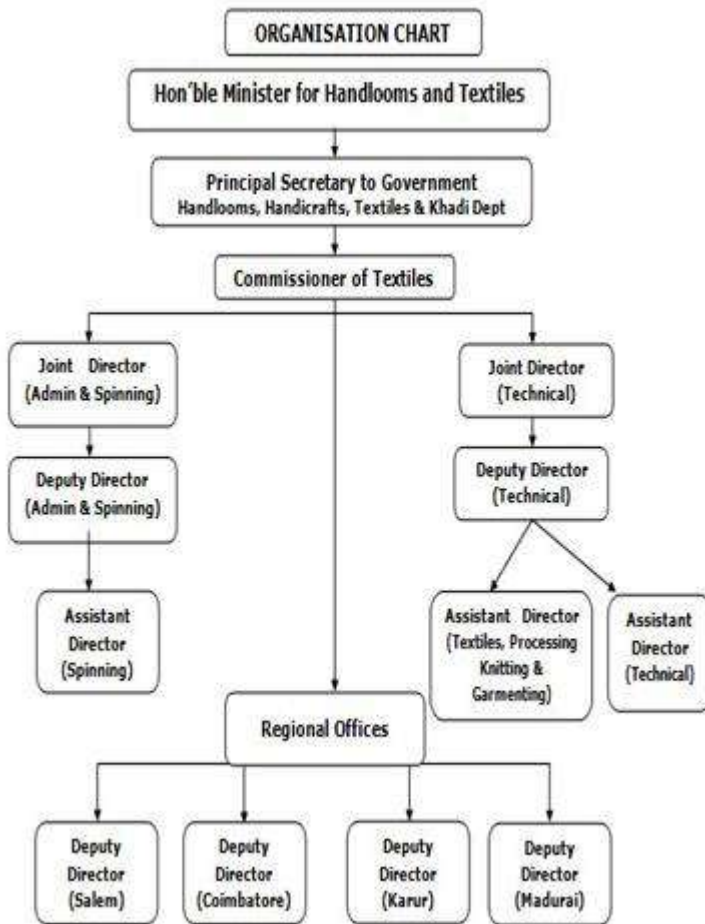
As the "State Textile Authority", the Commissioner of Textiles has a general responsibility to facilitate the smooth functioning

of the Spinning and Textile Mills, Processing Units, Garments, and Hosiery Units in the State.

The Commissioner of Textiles has special responsibility for enriching and implementing the Integrated Textile Policy of Tamilnadu, programs, and incentive schemes of the State and Union Government and ensure sustainable development in the Textile and Clothing Industry.

The following Co-operative Institutions and Public Sector Undertakings are functioning under the Department: -

- 1 Six Co-operative Spinning Mills at Theni, Ettayapuram, Aralvaimozhi, Uthangarai, Aranthangi, and Atchankulam.
- 2 Tamilnadu Textile Corporation Limited (TNTC), Coimbatore.
- 3 Tamilnadu Co-operative Spinning Mills Federation Limited (TANSPIN), Chennai.



3. GLOBAL TEXTILE SCENARIO

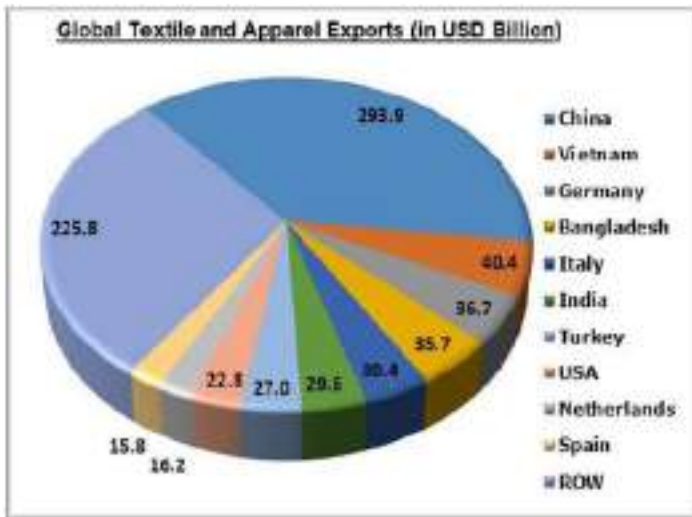


Globally, the Textile and Apparel market is essential to the Global GDP. The Global Textile and Apparel market is estimated to be around 2 trillion USD by 2025.

In 2020, the Global Textile and Apparel Export was 774 billion USD, which was 8% lower than in 2019 due to the impact of COVID. It is expected to reach 1 trillion USD by 2025, growing at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3% from 2019. Apparel was the largest traded category with a 54% share, followed by fabrics with a share of 16%.

China was the largest exporter in 2020, with a global trade share of approximately 38%. Vietnam was 2nd largest Textile and Apparel exporter. India is the 6th largest exporter, with exports worth 29.6 billion USD.

China, Vietnam, and Bangladesh are the major global players due to their Compact Value Chain, cheap labour costs, higher productivity, and Preferential Trade Agreements.



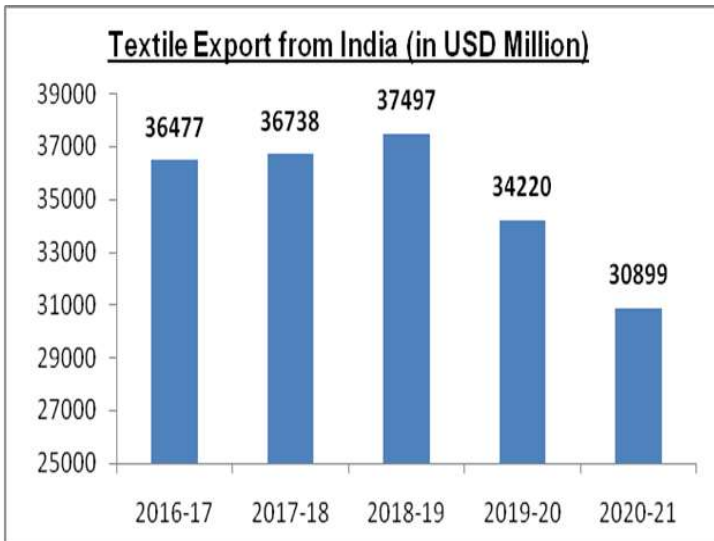
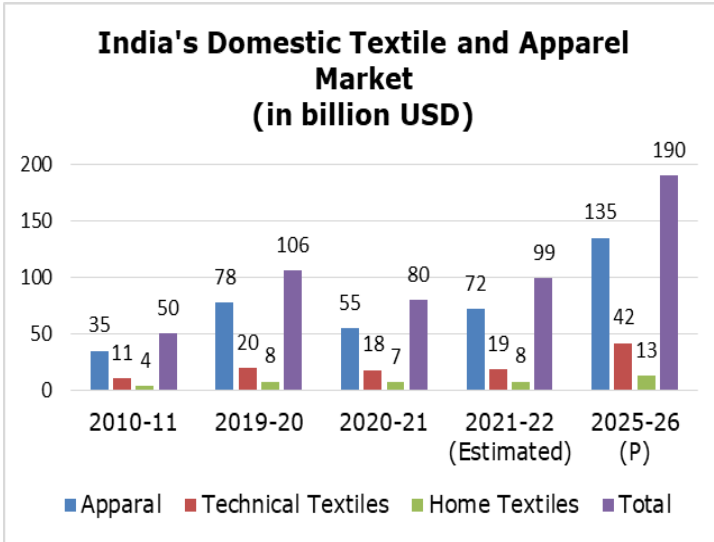
Source: Wazir Advisors annual report

4. NATIONAL TEXTILE SCENARIO

The Textile Industry in India is centuries old. In the olden days, Indian Textiles and clothes dominated the whole world. This industry is highly varied, with handspun and hand-woven at one end of the spectrum, and the sophisticated mill sector is on the other end.

India is one of the largest producers of cotton and jute in the world. India is also the 2nd largest producer of silk in the world.

The Domestic Apparel & Textile industry in India contributes 2% to the country's GDP, 7% of industry output in value terms, and 15% of the country's export earnings.



Source: Wazir annual report and AEPC annual report

5. SECTORS OF TEXTILE VALUE CHAIN IN TAMILNADU

The Textile value chain in Tamilnadu is as follows.



5.1 Cotton Farming

Cotton has been one of the important commercial crops of Tamilnadu since ancient times. Coimbatore, Perambalur, Virudhunagar, and Dharmapuri are significant regions of cotton cultivation. Though the spinning mills mainly use cotton in Tamilnadu, Cotton cultivation is inadequate to meet the demand of the domestic market. Out of 120 lakh bales of the requirement of cotton per annum for spinning mills in Tamilnadu, inland production is around 5 lakh bales only.

Year	Production (Lakh Bales)	Cultivation Area (Lakh Hectares)
2019-20	6.00	1.70
2020-21	2.43	1.12
2021-22	2.96	1.25

Source: Cotton Corporation of India

Issues

There is a wide gap between the demand and supply of cotton in Tamilnadu. Cotton cultivation area and yield per hectare are lesser than the rest of India. To bridge the cotton supply-demand mismatch in the State, the mills are sourcing 95% of the cotton from other States by spending Rs. 3/- to Rs.6/- per kg for transport.

Cotton Mission

To increase the cotton cultivation in Tamilnadu, the Department of Textiles has formed a committee to work out a 'Cotton Mission' to work in cooperation with the Agriculture Department. It is essential to increase the cotton production and yield in the State with a mission mode approach to give more importance to Extra Long Staple (ELS) cotton, organic cotton and sustainable cotton. Rs.15.32 Crore has been allocated towards this program during the

financial year 2022-23 under Agriculture Department Budget.

Modernisation of Cotton cultivation and Mechanisation of Cotton harvesting

Cotton production can be increased by increasing the yield of existing cotton-growing areas by improving the cotton seed technology, agronomy research, mechanisation of cotton harvesting and input support to the farmers.

Department of Textiles will focus on creating awareness about High yield seed varieties, modernisation of cotton cultivation, exploring the possibilities of use of High-density planting, mechanisation of Cotton harvesting, in cooperation with southern India Mills' Association Cotton Development and Research Association (SIMA-CDRA), Coimbatore, Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and the Agriculture Department.



Cotton Cultivation



Manual Harvesting



Mechanised Harvesting

5.2 Ginning Sector

Ginning is the foremost process in the Textile value chain which plays a vital role in separating fibres from cotton seed and converts field crops into a saleable commodity, i.e. lint. Ginning acts as a bridge between the cotton farmer and the Textile industry.

Cotton fibre quality is determined by genetic position, growing conditions, picking practices,

storage practices, transportation practices, gin type and machine conditions, gin setting/adjustment, lint cleaning, and baling procedures. Ginning plays a vital function in maintaining cotton quality out of all of these.

It is estimated that around 4000 ginning mills are functioning in India, of which 280 ginning factories are working in Tamilnadu. Since cotton cultivation is lesser in Tamilnadu when compared to the rest of India, the ginning capacity of Tamilnadu is also limited.

Ginning mills in Tamilnadu use both conventional and modern machinery. The productivity of Modern machinery is 50% higher than that of traditional machines. Production of up to 90 kgs of lint per hour can be achieved in modern machinery. In comparison, the output in conventional machinery is only 50 to 60 kgs of lint/ hour.

Issues

- The Textile Committee, constituted by the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, provides star ratings to ginneries based on the quality of infrastructure set up in the factory, management practices, and clean cotton quality. The rating assigned to a unit acts as a performance indicator that intends to promote better ginning practices and the production of clean cotton.
- To improve the productivity and quality of cotton, modernising ginning mills is necessary. Since most Ginning mills come under micro, small, and medium industries categories, the Government of Tamilnadu supports the ginning mills to modernise their machinery under MSME schemes. There is a broader scope for the ginning industry in Tamilnadu if cotton cultivation is increased under Cotton Mission.



Ginning Mill



Ginning Machine

5.3 Spinning Sector

Cotton spinning is the process of twisting strands of cotton fibres to form a yarn, which is used to make apparel and other end-user products. This spinning process is a crucial part of the Textile Industry. The most common cotton spinning techniques used in the industry are Ring spinning, Rotor spinning, Compact spinning, and Air-jet spinning.

At the Global level, the total installed Ring spindles are 223 million, and the installed Open-end Rotors were 7.4 million in 2019.

The Indian spinning industry is one of the biggest industries globally, with around 52.48 million spindles. The installed capacity of rotors in the country is around 8 lakh rotors. India has the second-highest spindle capacity after China and contributes about 25 % share in the global trade of cotton yarn.

Cotton continues to be the leading fibre addict in the Textile industry. Cotton Textiles contribute to over 60% of Indian Textile exports.

Tamilnadu enjoys a premier position in the country, both in the number of spindles and the production of yarn. Out of 3376 spinning mills in India, 1861 are located in Tamilnadu, including six Cooperative Spinning Mills. The State possesses a 46% spinning capacity of the entire country.

In India, there are about 52.48 million spindles, of which 22.79 million spindles are in Tamilnadu, including 1.18 lakh spindles in six Cooperative Spinning Mills and providing employment to 2.80 lakh workers. However, the yarn productivity in the State is 18% to 20% lesser than in the rest of India. Productivity loss is mainly due to old machinery.

Still, many Spinning Mills in the State are functioning with obsolete machinery and are not equipped with State-of-the-art technology.

Approximately 68% of India's 15+ years old machinery is in Tamilnadu. Hence, the sector requires support for the modernisation and installation of State-of-art machinery.

It is necessary to modernise and upgrade the technology and replace the old/outdated technology machines to retain the premier position of Tamilnadu in the spinning segment and supply high-quality yarn to downstream sectors for export. Accordingly, the Government of Tamilnadu is providing interest subvention to spinning mills to modernise the vintage machinery.

Due to the modernisation of the vintage machinery, productivity and the quality of the yarn will be improved. The spinning mills across Tamilnadu could compete in the market considerably. The yarn productivity and production in Tamilnadu will increase, thereby, Sales and GST revenue will also increase.



Ring Frame



Rotor Spinning



Compact Spinning



Airjet Spinning

5.4 Weaving and Knitting

Weaving and knitting are essential processes in the Textile industry, converting yarn into fabric. There are 24.86 Lakh power looms in India, out of which 5.63 lakh power looms are working in Tamilnadu, which caters to the needs of domestic and export of Readymade Garments units all over the country.

Knitwear from Tamilnadu and India

Although formal wear is generally made of woven fabrics, knitted fabrics have gained considerable market in sportswear, protective Textiles, leisurewear, kids wear, and western dresses. The knitted fabrics have better drapeability and offer better comfort to the wearer.

The knitwear industry is an essential sector in Tamilnadu in providing employment and generating foreign exchange. Tiruppur is one of

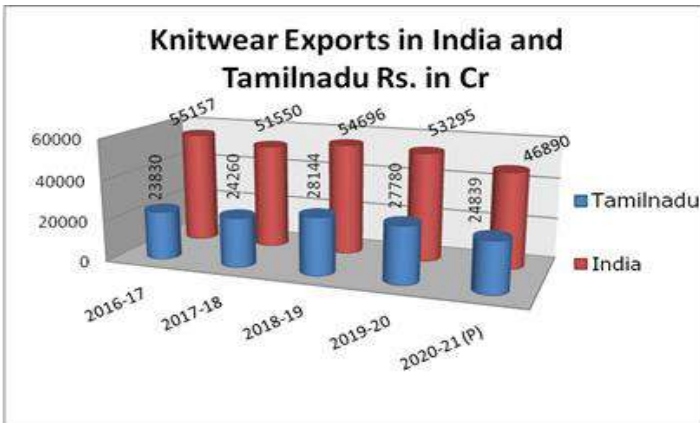
the leading clusters in the Knitting industry in Tamilnadu and India. The knitwear sector is an ever-employment generator industry. Tamilnadu knitwear industry has been able to book orders from all the sophisticated world markets, including European Union, U.S.A., Canada, and Japan. There are about 13,000 knitting and garment-producing units in the State. These units employ around 6 lakh persons from neighbouring districts and states, including both local and migrated labour force.

Around 45% of India's clothing is in the form of knitwear, and Tamilnadu plays a pivotal role in producing and exporting knitted goods. Tamilnadu alone contributes 53% of the all India share of knitwear exports.

The Knitwear production share of Tiruppur, including both exports and domestic business, is 60% of the all India share. In future, this will increase significantly.



Circular Knitting machine



Source: Tiruppur Exporters Association

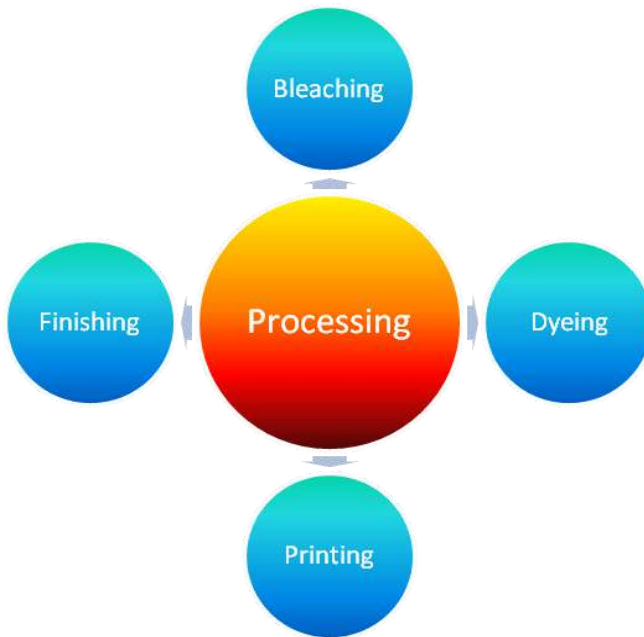
Issues

- The knitting industry in Tamilnadu employs around 6 Lakh people, out of which a considerable workforce are migrant workers. The acute shortage of skilled labour is the primary threat to the growth of the Knitwear industry.
- The Tamilnadu Government provides upskilling and Short Term Training Programs to semi-skilled and unskilled labours, respectively, through the Tamilnadu Skill Development Corporation. Textile Industries will be encouraged to become training partners in the training programs to impart training to the unskilled and semi-skilled labours by creating necessary awareness.

5.5. Processing Sector

The processing sector, which involves the application of colours and finishing on the textile

product, determines the value and quality of the core product and has tremendous scope for innovations and control over the final output. The process can be broadly classified as follows:-



The type of material on which the processing is applied can be classified as follows.

Sl. No	Material	Method
1	Fibre	Fibres can be dyed in specially designed dyeing machines. Also, during the Manufacturing of Synthetic fibres, colouring agents are injected into the material.
2	Yarn	Yarn may be dyed to allow weavers or knitters to build coloured patterns into the fabric itself, as in the case of woven stripes or checks, tie & dye patterns, or knitted stripes or checks.
3	Fabrics	Fabric can be dyed with a single colour or printed with a colourful pattern using several different printing techniques.
4	Garment	Fully assembled garments can also be dyed and Printed.



Various segments in Textile processing

The processing of yarn and fabric at the pre-loom and post-loom stages contributes significantly to the product's basic customisation and aesthetic value addition. Processing involves bleaching, dyeing, printing, and finishing. The State provides an eco-system of dyeing units that complies with the Pollution Control Board's environmental guidelines for Zero Liquid Discharge of Effluents by utilising current technology. Tamilnadu has 2614 hand processing units (25 percent of India's total units) and 985 power processing units.

Yarn dyeing and bleaching are the mainstays of the state processing industry. The installed capacity in Fabric Dyeing and wider width printing, such as the Rotary Printing System, is insufficient in Tamilnadu to meet the State's needs. As a result, grey fabrics made in and around the Erode cluster are sent to other printing clusters, such as Jaipur in Rajasthan,

Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh, and Meerut in Uttar Pradesh, Ahmedabad, and Surat in Gujarat and then sold in our State. Encouragement of capacity building in Textile Processing infrastructure shall be a significant focus.

Major Textile processing clusters include Tiruppur, Erode, Salem, and Karur. The Government will focus on setting up CETPs with ZLD facility in Textile Clusters both in the form of setting up Green Field Textile Processing Parks with CETP and setting up CETPs alone by interlinking existing dyeing units to arrest pollution and to ensure environmental protection.

Accordingly, 18 Common Effluent Treatment Plants have been set up in Tiruppur with both Union and State Government aid of Rs.300.00 crore, ensuring sustained employment opportunities for over 6 lakh people and making a significant contribution to the knitwear and garment industry in Tiruppur.

Also, under the Integrated Processing Development Scheme, it has been proposed to set up 11 Common Effluent treatment plants and Reject management systems in Erode, Namakkal, Virudhunagar, and Kanchipuram districts.

Issues

- The processing sector needs more focus on the Tamilnadu Textile value chain. The State government will continue to support the development of the processing sector by dovetailing the Union Government schemes and State Government support.
- To increase the potential of our State in fabric printing, which is currently being outsourced from other states, capacity building in this segment will be focused on. Accordingly, financial assistance in the form of capital subsidy is provided by the State Government.

- To protect the environment and to make the processing industry more sustainable, effluent treatment is mandatory as per the norms laid down by the State. Hence setting up Effluent Treatment Plants for the processing industry is essential. To support the processing industry, the State Government provides financial assistance to set up Effluent Treatment Plants/ Hazardous waste treatment storage and disposable facility with Zero Liquid Discharge.
- Tamilnadu is effectively implementing ZLD to protect the environment. Since Tamilnadu has been bestowed with the longest shoreline in India, there are possibilities of setting up new processing industries with Marine discharge facilities without affecting the environment.
- Approximately 60,000 MT of salt waste after effluent treatment has been stored and waiting for disposal in CETPs of Tamilnadu.

Also, salt waste is generated every day. These salts will affect the environment.

5.6 Garment and Apparel

The Readymade garment is defined as a finished textile product of the clothing industry. The Garments are made from different yarns and fabrics.



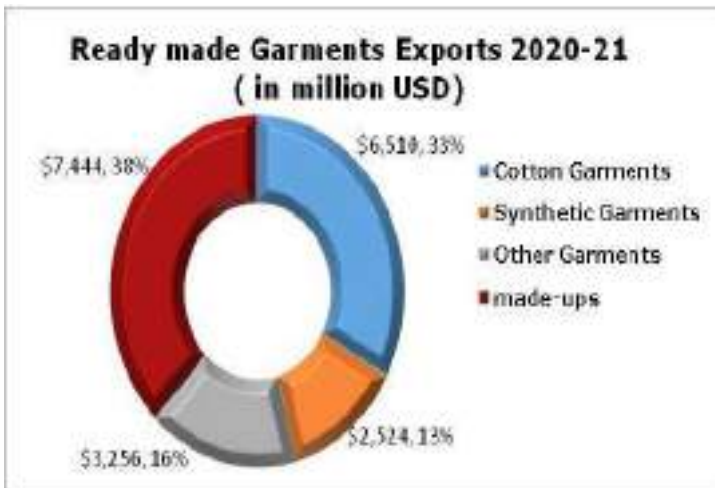
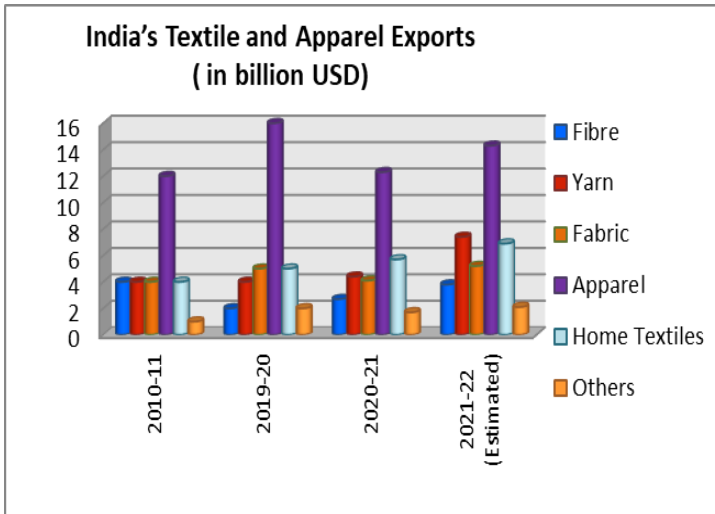
Readymade Garments occupy a predominant position in world trade as it is one of the fastest-growing segments in the Textile

sector. The regional markets for the product include North America, Europe, the Asia Pacific, Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa. The growing fashion drives the global readymade garments industry. Global apparel is expected to reach 1 trillion USD by 2025, growing at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 3% from 2019.

The Indian Domestic Textile and Apparel market is estimated to be 99 billion USD in 2021-22, which has recovered 30% from 2020-21. The market is expected to grow at a 10% Compound Annual Growth Rate from 2019-20 to reach 190 billion USD by 2025-2026.

India's Textile and Apparel Exports
(Billion USD)

Sl. No	Category	2010-11	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22 (Estimated)
1	Fibre	4	2	2.7	3.8
2	Yarn	4	4	4.4	7.4
3	Fabric	4	5	4.1	5.2
4	Apparel	12	16	12.3	14.3
5	Home Textiles	4	5	5.7	6.9
6	Others	1	2	1.7	2.1
	Total	29	34	30.9	39.7



Source: Wazir Advisors annual report

Tamilnadu Scenario

In Tamilnadu, the garment sector is located substantially around Chennai, specialising in cotton and artificial fibre readymade garments. Knitting units are located in the Tiruppur area. There are about 13,000 knitting and garment-producing units in the State. These units employ around 6 lakh persons. The Knitting units in Tiruppur have contributed to the production of knitted garments worth around Rs.56,000 crore during 2020-21.

The garment manufacturing industry is highly labour-intensive. It is fragmented (primarily small and mid-sized factories) driven by the individual entrepreneurial spirit, leading to limited technological advancement and investment.

Issues

- Textile Industry in Tamilnadu faces critical issues regarding the availability of skilled labour.
- The Government of Tamilnadu provides upskilling and Short Term Training Programmes to semi-skilled and unskilled labours respectively, through the Tamilnadu Skill Development Corporation. Textile Industries will be encouraged to become training partners in the training programmes to impart training to the unskilled and semi-skilled labours by creating necessary awareness.

5.7 Defence, Automobile, and Medical Textiles (TECHNICAL TEXTILES)

Textile materials and products manufactured primarily for their performance and functional properties rather than aesthetic or

decorative characteristics are categorised as Technical Textiles.

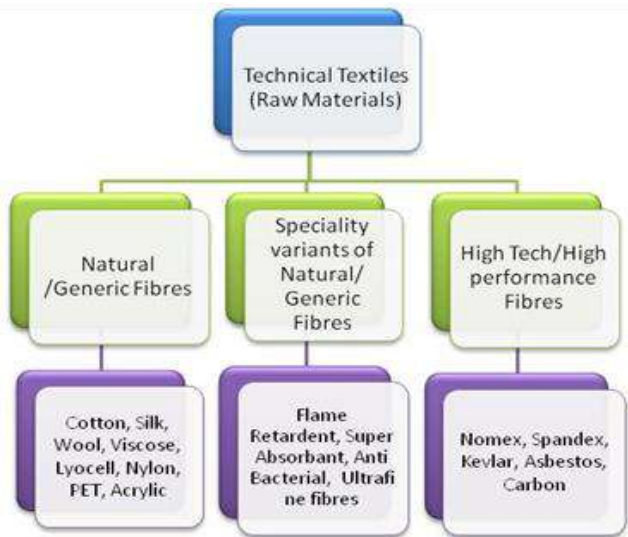
Technical Textiles include Textiles for Automotive applications, Medical Textiles (e.g., Implants), Geo Textiles (reinforcement of embankments), AgroTextiles (Textiles for crop protection), and Protective clothing (e.g., heat and radiation protection for firefighter clothing, molten metal protection for welders, stab guard and bulletproof vests, and spacesuits).

Technical Textiles have been used globally for the last several decades. These materials have provided innovative engineering solutions for several civil and geotechnical engineering applications for infrastructure and water resources projects.

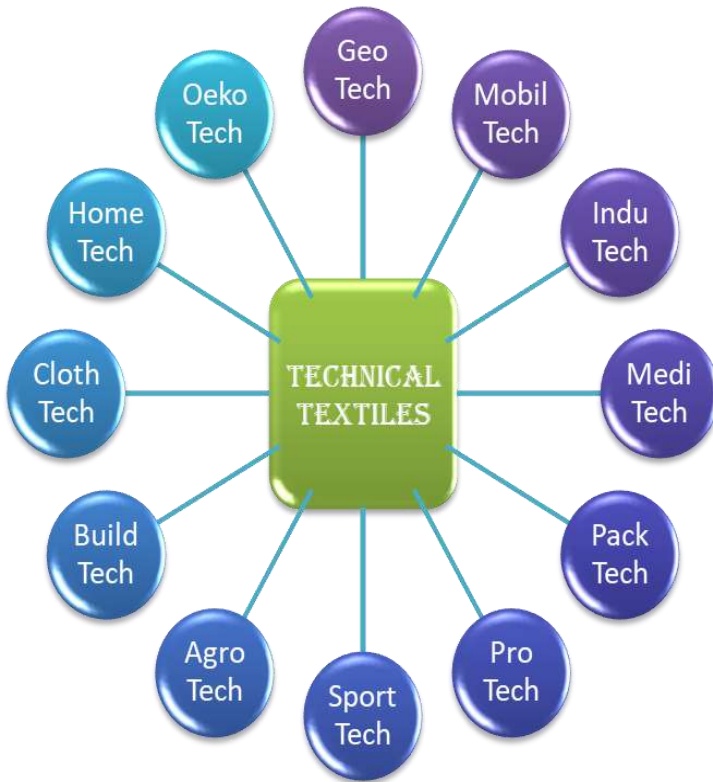
Even while Technical Textiles have been extensively used in developed and many developing countries, India has yet to capitalise

on the technical, economic, and environmental benefits on a large scale.

The details of the three categories of raw materials used to manufacture Technical Textiles are as follows.



Technical Textile is a fast-growing sub-segment that finds its usage in various sectors. The end-use application of Technical Textiles is widespread and seen in 12 major industries.



12 Major sectors of Technical Textiles

Scope of significant segments in the Technical Textile Industry

i) PROTECH (Protective Textiles)

Industrial Gloves: Industrial hand gloves

serve as an item of protective apparel for workers in factories.

High Altitude Clothing: High altitude clothing protects against extreme weather conditions like extremely low temperature, high-velocity winds, snowfall, etc., especially in critical combat areas like Siachen.

Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC): Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC) is used for protection from chemical and physical hazards.

High Visibility Clothes: High visibility clothes (also known as Reflective-wear) have become essential for protecting people working in poorly lit environments like mines, highways, airport runways, cyclists, etc.

Hazmat suits: Hazardous material (Hazmat) suits were designed to protect users

handling hazardous waste material such as chemicals, radioactive material, etc.

Fire/Flame Retardant Apparel: The fire/flame retardant apparels have an industrial need as they offer protection from fire and other heat-intensive tasks.

Bullet Proof Jacket: Ballistic protection involves protecting the wearer's body and eyes against projectiles and fragments of various shapes, sizes, and impact velocity.





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1. Industrial gloves 2. High altitude clothing
 3. Hazmat suit 4. Fire retardant clothing
 5. Chemical Protective Clothing 6. Bullet proof vest
 7. High visibility clothing.

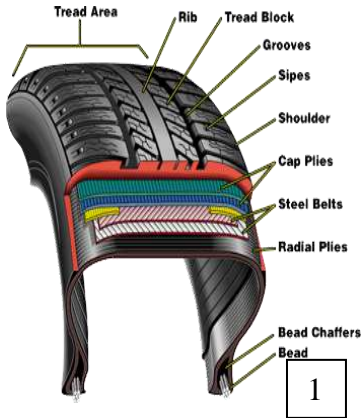
ii) MOBILTECH (Automobile Textiles)

Nylon Tyre Cord: Nylon tyre cord fabric provides strength to a tyre. The tyre industry consumes nearly 98% of the total nylon tyre cord consumption.

Seat Belt: Seat belts function as safety harnesses that secure the vehicles' passengers against harmful movements during a collision or similar incidents. Seat belts are woven narrow fabric made from nylon filament yarns or high tensile polyester filament yarn.

Car Upholstery/ Car Seat Cover: Woven seat cover is one of the significant contributors of Technical textiles in an automobile. With gradual improvement in vehicle models and increased emphasis on luxury and comfort, the seat cover market has witnessed an uptrend.

Air Bag: Airbags are inflatable protective equipment that reduces injuries during an accident. The airbags are manufactured using yarn/fabrics, primarily nylon 66 and silicone coated.



**1. Nylon tyre cord 2. Seat belt
3. Car upholstery/seat cover 4. Airbag.**

iii) **MEDITECH (Medical Textiles)**

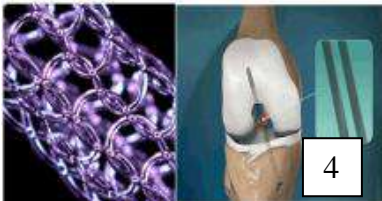
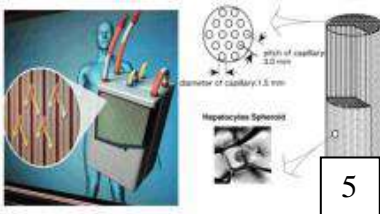
Baby Diapers: Baby diapers are used to absorb and retain the body fluids of infants in the period between birth and 24 months. Diapers are essentially made by a sandwich of an absorbent pad between fabric sheets.

Surgical Disposables: The surgical disposables primarily consist of masks, capes, drapes, gowns, covers, and shoe covers made of polypropylene spun-bond fabric (non-woven) with or without polyethylene film. Surgical disposables are used in hospitals and pharmaceutical companies to maintain hygienic and sterile operations.

Surgical Dressing Materials: Surgical dressing material is applied to the wound to expedite the healing process and prevent further harm due to wound exposure. The dressing material can be primarily divided into wound care layers and bandages.

Implantable Materials: These are the textile structures that can be used inside the human body for various purposes, such as closure, repair, and replacement. Available products are sutures, vascular grafts, artificial ligaments, artificial joints, and scaffolds for tissue growth, each providing suitable properties for the end-user.

Extra-Corporeal Devices: These are the artificial organs used to replace the diseased ones. There have been artificial kidneys, livers, and lungs. The making of these devices requires precise design and manufacture.



1. Baby Diapers
2. Surgical Disposables
3. Surgical Dressing Materials
4. Implantable Materials
5. Extra-Corporeal Devices.

iv) GEOTECH (Geo Textiles)

Construction of roads: An effective geotextile provides separation to preserve the aggregate base and maintain the designed structure and load-bearing capacity of the road.

Railway: The subgrade consists of coarse soils, e.g. sands and gravels. The geotextile acts as a separator between the subgrade and the ballast.

River Canal and Coastal Work: Erosion protection structures or armour systems dissipate the hydraulic forces that cause erosion, and they preserve the subgrade soil or fill the earth behind it.

Drainage: Geotextiles are widely used for drainage in earth and construction works. The geotextiles can drain fluids on their own, meaning that it is not part of a drainage system but is the drainage system itself.



1. Construction of roads
2. Railway
3. River Canal and Coastal Work
4. Drainage.

v) AGROTECH (Agro Textiles)

Agrotech, more commonly known as Agro-Textiles, are wovens, non-wovens, knitted fabrics used in agriculture, horticulture, landscape

gardening, and even animal husbandry. There is a tremendous potential for suitable agro-textile products like shade nets, ground cover, crop cover, etc., in cultivating agricultural, horticultural, and floricultural produce.



1. Shade nets 2. Ground cover 3. Crop cover
vi) INDUTECH (Industrial Textiles)

Textiles that are specifically designed and engineered to be capable of use in products, processes, or services of mostly non-textile industries are termed industrial textiles.

vii) BUILDTECH (Construction Textiles)

Textiles used in buildings and Construction are known as Buildtech or Buildtex. Textile

materials are used indoors and outdoors for surface and hidden applications. Now textiles are being used for acoustic & thermal insulation and protection against sun, wind, fire, and water.

viii) CLOTHTECH (Clothing Textiles)

Clothtech (clothing Textiles) is a segment of Technical Textiles that includes all textile components used primarily in clothing and footwear. Clothtech encompasses the functional parts that may not be visible, such as zippers, labels, sewing threads, elastics, insulating fibre fills, waddings, shoelaces, drawcords, velcro, interlining cloths, etc.

ix) HOME TECH (Home Textiles)

Home Textiles or Household Textiles is a segment of Technical Textiles comprised of the textile components used in the domestic environment such as upholstery, interior decoration and furniture, carpeting, protection

against the sun, cushion materials, fireproofing, floor and wall coverings, textile reinforced structures/fittings, filter products for vacuum cleaners, etc.,

x) PACKTECH (Packaging Textiles)

Packtech or Textiles for packaging is one of the essential areas in Technical textile applications. Packtech includes heavyweight woven fabrics used for bags, sacks, Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC) and wrappings for textile bales and carpets. It also has lightweight non-wovens used as durable papers, tea bags, and other food and industrial product wrappings.

xi) SPORTS TECH (Sports Textiles)

Sports Textiles is one of the various branches of Technical Textiles. In different sports, the players wear sportswear such as jerseys or T-shirts, trousers, shirts, caps, footwear, etc.

Some sports accessories are known as Sports Textiles.



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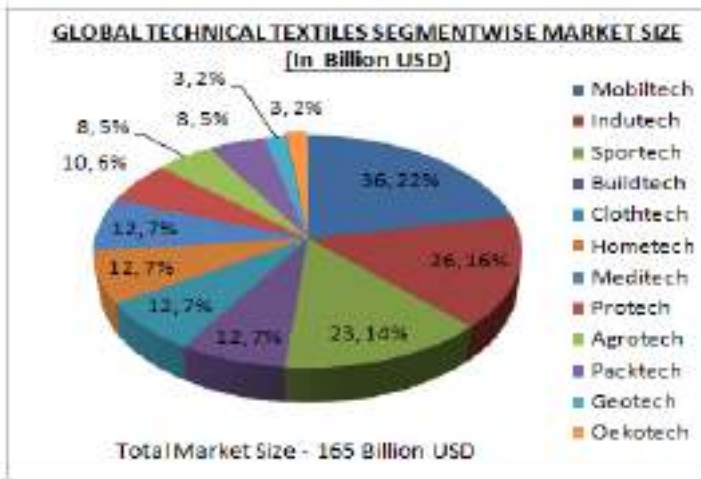
**1. InduTech 2. Build Tech 3. Cloth Tech
4. HomeTech 5. PackTech 6. Sports Tech.**

Global scenario of Technical Textiles

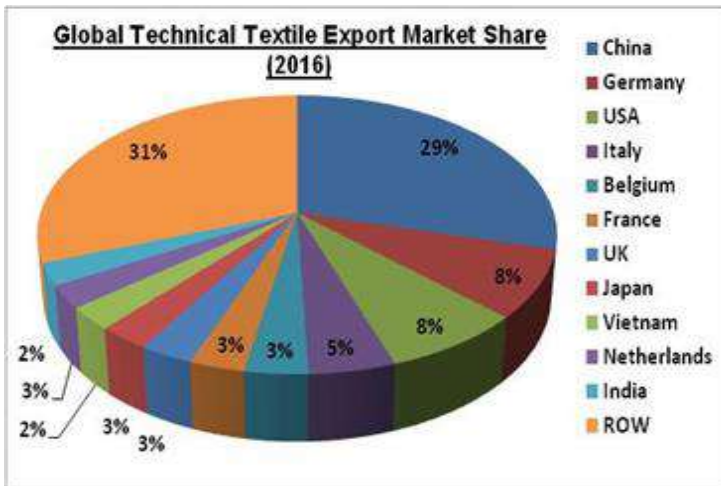
Technical Textiles contribute a significant portion to the growth of world textiles. It represents about 31% of the total Textile Production. Countries are aligning their industries to accommodate Technical Textiles. This shift is evident in India's Textile sector, moving from Traditional Textiles to Technical Textiles.

The Global market for sectors such as Protech (Defence), Mobiltech, Meditech, Indutech, and Sportstech is pegged at 165 billion USD in 2018. Mobiltech, Indutech, and Sportstech are the most significant global industry segments, together accounting for 52% of the market. Europe and China account for more than 50% of global technical textile production.

Segment-wise Global market size of Technical Textiles as of 2018.



Source: Wazir Advisors annual report

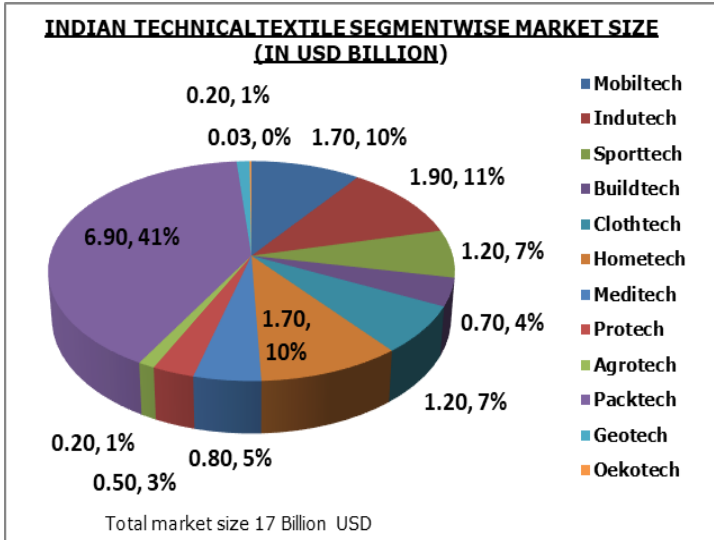


Source: Exim Bank report

Indian scenario for Technical Textiles

Since ancient times, India's strengths have been in traditional textiles and natural fibres globally. Now India is also emerging as a critical player in the Technical Textiles industry. Technical Textiles account for approximately 13% of India's total Textile and Apparel market and contribute to India's GDP by 0.7%. India's leap towards modernisation and its manufacturing competitiveness are some of the key contributors to the growth of this segment.

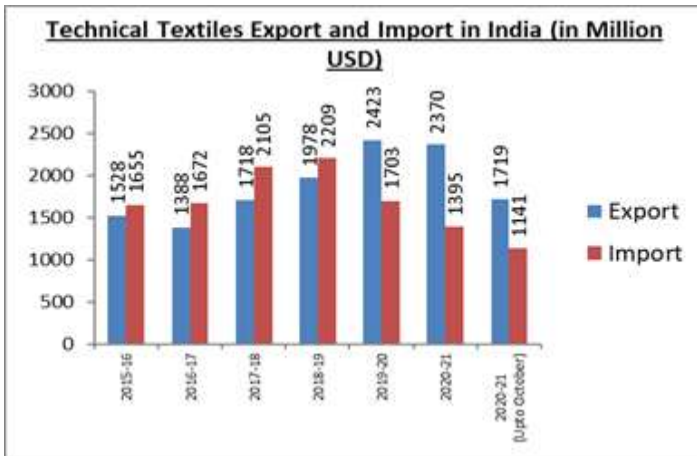
Segment-wise Indian market size for Technical Textiles as of 2018 is as below.



Source: Wazir Advisors annual report

India has the 2nd largest population in the world. However, the per capita consumption of Technical Textiles is a mere 1/5th of that of some developed countries. Hence, there is a good potential in the domestic market itself for Technical Textile products. The Technical Textiles Industry in India is expected to grow at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 12%.

India's exports of Technical Textiles in 2020-21 were approximately 2,370 million USD, which has grown at a Compound Annual Growth Rate of 9% since 2015-16. India's imports of Technical Textiles have grown at a CAGR of 10% between 2015-16 to 2018-19. The details of export and import of Technical Textiles in India since 2015-16 are as follows.

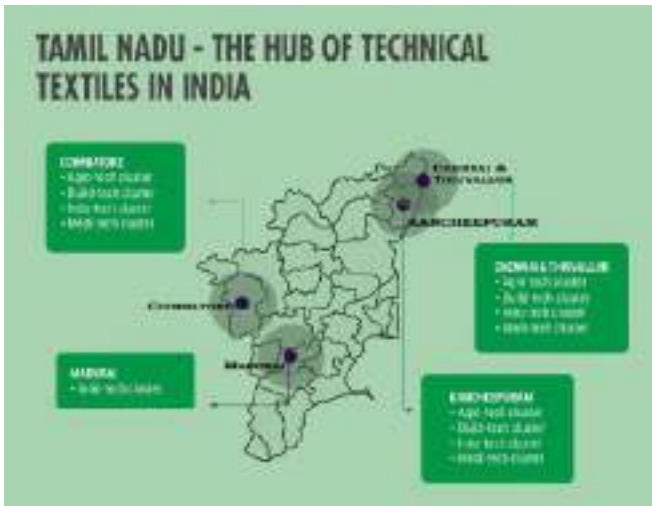


source: Wazir Advisors annual report

Scope for Technical Textiles in Tamilnadu

Tamil Nadu is a major textile hub of the country. Over the years, it has also made its mark in the Technical Textile industry with many key players of Clothtech and Hometech located within the State. The State has a cluster of mosquito net manufacturers located at Karur.

With India's largest Automobile and auto-component cluster, Tamil Nadu's automobile ecosystem is well poised to attract high value, high technology Mobiltech investment. Similarly, with 50% of India's textile mills in Tamil Nadu and complementary clusters of knitting, weaving, and medical devices manufacturing in Coimbatore, and Tiruppur, the region provide immense opportunities for Meditech investments. In short, Tamil Nadu has the requisite end-user industries to spur growth in Technical Textiles.



In 2017, the Government of Tamilnadu appointed Sardar Vallabhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM), Coimbatore, to execute the Technical Textiles training. The Tamilnadu Government has sanctioned an amount of Rs.50 lakh for Training programmes.

6. SCHEMES IMPLEMENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT

6.1 Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks

To create world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their Textile Units in one place, the Union Government launched the “**Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)**” in 2005.

This Scheme aims at creating new Textile Parks of International Standards at potential growth Centres. The Scheme is being operated on Public-Private Partnership basis with the Union Government grants of 40% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.40.00 crore. State Government provides a grant of 9% of the project cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.9.00 crore.

The Textile parks cover production/support activities in all the subsectors of Textile Industries, viz., Spinning, Weaving (Handlooms

and Powerlooms), Processing, Knitting, Apparel Garmenting, Home Textiles Engineering, Accessories, and Packaging.

Under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), 8 Textile Parks have been approved by the Union Government. The following 4 Textile Parks have been fully established and are functioning now.

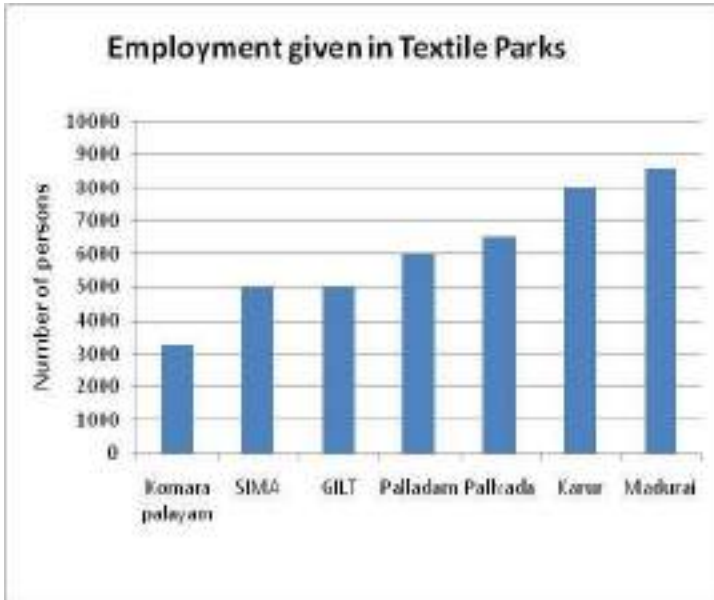
- 1) Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Palladam, Tiruppur.
- 2) Integrated Textile Park, Karur.
- 3) Madurai Integrated Textile Park, Vadipatti, Madurai.
- 4) Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Kumarapalayam, Namakkal.

The works of the remaining 4 Textile Parks are in progress.

- 1) Perarignar Anna Handloom Silk Park, Kanchipuram.
- 2) GILT Integrated Textile Park, Chengampalli, Tiruppur.

3) SIMA Textile Processing Park, Cuddalore.

4) Pallavada Technical Textile Park, Erode.





Visit of Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles to Palladam Hi-Tech Park on 29.06.2021



Visit of Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles to Karur Textile Park on 20.07.2021

6.2 Mini Textile Parks

For establishing Mini Textile Parks in the State, entrepreneurs are being encouraged with the financial assistance of 50% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.2.50 crore by the State Government under this Scheme. The "Mini Textile Parks" scheme has been under implementation since 2015.

To avail benefit under this Scheme, the projects should possess the primary eligibility that the Mini Textile Park should be established in a minimum area of 2 acres and three manufacturing units.

6.3 Common Effluent Treatment Plants at Tiruppur

Tiruppur is a hub of the Textile Processing and Knitting industry. It employs around 6 lakh people and contributes significantly to the global garment export of the country. 18 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP) have been

established in Tiruppur to treat the effluents generated by textile processing units. These CETPs were established with the Union and State Government assistance and by taking loans from various Banks.

The Union and State Governments had sanctioned a sum of Rs.300.00 crore as a subsidy to the 18 common Effluent treatment plants, of which the Union Government share was Rs. 187.50 crore and the State Government share was Rs.112.50 crore. To ensure Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) by adapting Nano or Brine re-use technology and installing additional machinery in the existing CETPs, the State Government also sanctioned Rs 203.29 crore for the project as an interest-free loan to the 18 CETPs. Out of the sanctioned sum of Rs. 203.29 crore, an amount of Rs.202.87 crore, has been released to the CETPs. The Government of India has also released a sum of Rs. 200.00 crore as a one-time settlement of outstanding bank loan and up-gradation of the 18 CETPs as an interest-free loan.

Sl.No	Name of the CETP	Capacity (MLD)
1	Andipalayam	4.50
2	Angeripalayam	10.00
3	Arulpuram	5.50
4	Chinnakarai	8.00
5	Eastern	5.80
6	Kallikadu	3.00
7	Karaipudur	4.50
8	Kasipalayam	4.40
9	Kunnangalpalayam	5.50
10	Mangalam	4.00
11	Mannarai	4.20
12	Murugampalayam	11.00
13	Park	2.00
14	Royapuram	5.50
15	S.Periyapalayam	1.50
16	Sirupooluvapatti	5.00
17	Veerapandi	12.00
18	Vettuvapalayam	1.50
Total		97.70



**Visit of Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles to Arulpuram
CETP, Tirupur on 29.06.2021**

6.4 Integrated Processing Development Scheme

The Union Textile Ministry launched the Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) in the 12th Five year plan period. To facilitate the Textile industry to meet the required environmental standards and support new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)/ up-gradation of CETPs in existing processing clusters. As well as other processing parks, especially in the Coastal Zones, the Government has approved the Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS).

Objective

- The primary objective of the IPDS is to facilitate the Indian Textile Industry to become globally competitive using environmental friendly processing standards and technology.

- The IPDS would support new CETPs in existing processing clusters and new processing parks, specifically in water and wastewater management.

Eligible Condition

The projects under the Scheme would cover the following condition:-

- Group A - Water treatment & effluent treatment plant and technology (including marine, riverine, and ZLD systems).
- Group B - Common infrastructure such as captive power generation plants, including renewable and green energy.
- Group C - Common facilities such as Testing Laboratories and Research and Development centres.

Tamilnadu is the first State in the country to implement the Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) requirement for the Textile processing effluent

treatment plants. Since the Textile Processing units are primarily in the small and medium enterprises category, the Government of Tamilnadu has supported the processing units with funding support to develop Common Effluent Treatment Plants.

Funding Pattern

The project cost shall be borne by the Union Government, State Government, Beneficiary, and Bank loan in the ratio of 50:25:15:10, respectively.

Under the Scheme, the Governments will support the projects with financial assistance up to a maximum project cost of Rs.150.00 Crore.

Tamilnadu has submitted a Detailed Project Report (DPR) to the Government of India for the establishment of 10 Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) in Erode, Namakkal, Virudhunagar,

and Kancheepuram Districts and approval is awaited. Apart from this, sanction has already been obtained for 1 CETP (Southern Districts Textile Processing Cluster) at kariyappatti, Virudhunagar district, at a project cost of Rs.142.08 Crore.

Sl. No	Name of the CETP / CRMS
Erode District	
1.	Gangapuram Common Effluent Treatment Plant
2.	Green Kalingarayan Common Effluent Treatment Plant
3.	Villarasampatti Common Effluent Treatment Plant
4.	Suriyampalayam Common Effluent Treatment Plant
5.	Erode Common Effluent Treatment Plant
6.	Kadayampatti Common Effluent Treatment Plant
7.	Kadayampatti Common Reject Management System

Sl. No	Name of the CETP / CRMS
Namakkal District	
8.	Kumarapalayam Green Kavary Dyeing Cluster Common Effluent Treatment Plant
9.	Green Environment Association Common Effluent Treatment Plant
Kancheepuram District	
10.	Ayyampettai Muthiyalpet Effluent Treatment Plant

While moving the demand for the Department of Handlooms and Textiles on the Assembly floor on 06.09.2021, the Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles has announced the establishment of a new Common Effluent Treatment Plant at Chinnalapatti, Dindigul district, at a project cost of Rs.6.00 crore.

To set up the CETP, the land of 2 acres 29 cents has been registered at A.Ramanadapuram Village of Ambadurai panchayat, Arthur Taluk, Dindigul District.

6.5 PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks (PM-MITRA)

PM Mega Integrated Textile Regions and Apparel Parks (MITRA) Scheme is implemented to strengthen the Indian Textile industry by enabling the scale of operations, reducing logistics costs by housing the entire value chain at one location, attracting investment, generating employment and augmenting export potential.

The Scheme has a budget outlay of Rs.4445 Crore, including administrative expenses of Rs.30 crore over seven years up to 2027-28.

PM MITRA Parks will be set up based on proposals received from State Governments having ready availability of contiguous and encumbrance-free land parcels of a minimum of 1000 acres.

SPV will be a legal entity (with 51% equity shareholding of State Government and 49% of Central Government) set up by the State

Government to implement the PM MITRA Park Project.

Under PM MITRA schemes, the Government of Tamilnadu has submitted a proposal to establish a Mega Textile Park in Virudhunagar district.

6.6 State Textile Advisory Committee

The Government has constituted the "State Textile Advisory Committee" in the year 2016, intending to offer suggestions to the Government for improving the State Textile industry under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles. Stakeholders from all the sub-sectors of the Textile sector, viz., Handlooms, Power looms, Spinning, Knitting and Garmenting, are also included in the Committee.

After the Department of Handlooms and Textiles bifurcation into the Commissionerate of Handlooms and Commissionerate of Textiles, the State Textile Advisory Committee is proposed to be reconstituted to give more thrust to the Textile Industry in Tamilnadu.

7. TAMILNADU NEW INTEGRATED TEXTILE POLICY

Incentives are provided under the Tamilnadu New Integrated Textile Policy.

Sl. No	Sector	Incentives Offered
1.	Spinning	2% interest subvention for Technological Upgradation and modernisation.
2.	Processing	25% of the project cost subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.37.50 crore to establish processing parks under the IPDS scheme.
		10% Capital subsidy subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.20.00 lakh for installing a Wider-width fabric printing machine.
		15% Capital subsidy subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs.5.00 crore for

Sl. No	Sector	Incentives Offered
		setting up Effluent Treatment plants/ Hazardous waste Treatment storage and disposable facility with Zero Liquid Discharge.
3.	Knitting, Apparel and Garment sector	40% of the project cost, limited to Rs.40.00 crore for the setting up of Textile parks.
4.	Technical Textiles	9% of the project cost limited to Rs.9.00 crore to set up Technical Textile parks under SITP. 6% Interest subsidy in addition to Union Government subsidy for Technical Textile projects.
5.	Textile Parks	9% of the project cost limited to Rs.9.00 crore to set up Textile parks under SITP.



Visit of Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles to Krishnagiri District Cooperative Spinning Mill on 19.07.2021



Visit of Hon'ble Minister for Handlooms and Textiles to TNTC on 30.06.2021

8. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The Textiles department formulates policies to achieve integrated growth of all segments of the Textile sector in the State. The Policies are in tune with the sustainable development goals.

The Department provides necessary support to create infrastructure facilities and technological development to provide regular employment and integrated growth.

The Tamilnadu New Integrated Textile Policy has been formulated to achieve higher and sustainable growth in the entire Textile value chain.

The Government of Tamilnadu has constituted a High Powered Committee and Working Groups to implement the Sustainable Development Goals in Tamilnadu. Innovation, Industrialisation and sustainable Development are focused in Textiles Department.

The Nodal Officer for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Units of the Department and a team have also been constituted for monitoring and coordinating the programmes identified as critical in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (Goal No.9: Industry Innovation and Infrastructure) that would assist and strengthen in the work of the Department.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Targets pertaining to the Department of Textiles are as follows:-

- Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, focusing on affordable and equitable access for all.
- By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action by their respective capabilities.
- Support domestic technology development, research and innovation

in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, among other things, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities

The following Schemes are being mapped for the Department of Textiles under Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Targets.

- 1. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS).**
- 2. Mini Textile Parks.**

**9. BUDGET ESTIMATE OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES FOR
THE YEAR 2022-23**

The State Government has made an allocation of Rs.2014.97 lakh in the Budget Estimate 2022-23 for the Department of Textiles, as detailed below:

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimate 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)
1	Capital Subsidy for purchase of Wider Width Fabric Machine under Tamilnadu New Integrated Textile Policy.	100.00
2	Interest Subvention for Modernisation of Spindles in existing Spinning Mills under Tamilnadu New Integrated Textile Policy.	500.00

Sl. No	Name of the Scheme	Budget Estimate 2022-23 (Rs. in lakh)
3	Ways and Means Advance to Non-functional Co-operative Spinning Mills	100.00
4	Salaries and Administrative Expenses	1314.86
5	Other items	0.11
TOTAL		2014.97

**R. GANDHI
MINISTER FOR HANDLOOMS
AND TEXTILES**

