

## Roles and Responsibilities of Office of the Textile Commissioner

### **1. Introduction:**

The Office of the Textile Commissioner was established in 1943 for ensuring demand and supply of textile materials primarily to arrange and oversee the supply of cloth to defense forces & Civilian population. Later on in 1944, Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance was to be managed which was created to ensure supervision of export of cotton cloth and yarns, development of technical education and research relating to cotton textile industry. After independence, through Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, TxC office had been assigned the role of monitoring demand/supply of Cotton/yarns/cloths and capacity for manufacturing thereof. Thus, existing office of the Development Commissioner (Handloom), Textile Committee and all Export Promotion Councils were initially various wings of the TxC office. Later on the Textiles (Production by Powerlooms) Control Order, 1956, (2) Art Silk Textiles (Production and Distribution) Control Order, 1962 and (3) The Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace making and Printing Machines) Control Order, 1963 were introduced through which the Textile Commissioner was undertaking various regulatory activities. Till March 1985, the office of the Textile Commissioner was falling under administrative control of the Ministry of Commerce.

In synchronization with the Textile Policy of 1985, above stated control orders were repealed in 1986 and a new order viz. the Textile Control Order, 1986 was notified. Besides, the Cotton Control Order, 1986 which was also notified to curb artificial scarcity of cotton created by hoarding and black marketing. All above control orders were issued under the power delegated under Section '3' of the Essential Commodity Act, 1955. The Office of the Textile Commissioner was also empowered under the IDRA, 1951 Act for monitoring the capacity and issuance of license for installation of new capacity of textiles manufacturing.

### **2. Initiatives for Regulatory Role to Facilitation / Developmental Role:**

The one-man committee, keeping in mind, the recommendations of the high power committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K.K. Shah and the Estimates Committee (1982-83) of Parliament drafted a new mandate to the effect that the Textile Commissioner should take up developmental activities in place of regulatory functions. In follow up of the said recommendations and with the aim for capacity building of the decentralized powerloom sector, the office of the Textile Commissioner has opened Powerloom Service Centre in 1982 at Surat followed by few more service centers in major powerloom clusters. With the success stories created by these service centers on pilot basis and as action plan envisaged in the National Textile Policy of 1985, many new powerloom service centres were opened in remaining powerloom clusters. Through these centers, socio-economic backward powerloom workers located in decentralized powerloom sector are being facilitated in terms of skill development, technical consultancy and tuning of their machines for producing new textiles products, disseminating the policies and scheme of the central and state governments among the textile industry located in the cluster and providing handholding support to avail the benefits of the same.

After, introduction of liberalization and deregulation of the Indian economy in 1991, the regulatory work of registration of capacity and issuance of licence thereof was phased out from TxC office. In view of it, a series of steps were taken to liberalise the textile

industry and trade. The Textile Control Order, 1986 was repealed and the Textiles (Development and Regulation) Order, 1993 was issued.

There had been qualitative change in the trade and industrial environment in the country since 1991. In the changed context, the Ministry of Textiles decided to have a second look at the office of the Textile Commissioner, so as to enable it to meet the challenges of the future arising out of deregulation and decontrol. The Ministry of Textiles had, therefore, assigned a study to be undertaken by Shri K. N. Ardhnareswaran, Ex-Secretary (Textiles) on restructuring of the office of the Textile Commissioner in the year 1995. In the new mandate, the Textile Commissioner office was expected to play a more active role in cotton development, export promotion and harmonized growth and development of the Indian Textile industry in particular the decentralized Powerloom sector. Accordingly, the Textile Commissioner office has become the Friend, Philosopher and Guide of the Indian Textile industry to ensure development of the entire value chain of the textile industry in particular, the decentralized powerloom sector. The office has also established Economic Research and Market Intelligence unit (ERMIU) to provide support to the government for preparation of plan papers and schemes thereof for development of the industry in future.

### 3. Present Role of TxC Office:

#### A. Roles related to National Priorities:

Our Hon'ble PM sir has insisted, Make in India, Zero Defect and Zero Effect and facilitating activities related to sustainable manufacturing with circular economy, Research and Development, Innovations in processes as well as import substitute. To create proper environments in this regard as well as disseminations of the initiatives of the Government of India in regard to various schemes of the Governments launched for harmonised growth and development of the textile industry and providing hand holding supports, this office has roles as under:

- a. Outreach to textile clusters from fibre to fabric: Cluster Coordination Committee have been formed in each textile clusters of the country, which is having representatives of all segments of local textile industry, representatives of District Industries Centre of State Government, Banks and academic institutions related to textile and apparels. TxC Office works through the Textile Clusters comprising of industry segments which are primarily categorized as decentralised sectors such as Ginning & Pressing, Powerloom, knitting, Independent processing, Embroidery and garmenting sectors. Being small in size and their capacity to respond to various initiatives of the Government of India, this office is providing much needed interface to factor the sectoral requirements in the facilitation programmes/schemes/ modifications etc. Through field formations, the office continuously interacts with the stake holders available in the clusters for growth and development of the Textile industry as a whole. Actually main function of TxC office is as facilitator to the SMEs located in the textiles clusters as may be seen from the below mentioned table;

Sr	Name of Cluster	Nos. of Units in cluster									
		G&P	Spinning	Weaving Preparatory	Weaving/ Powerloom	Knitting	Processing	Garments/ made-ups	Embroidery	Technical Textiles	Total
<b>ANNEXURE – I ENCLOSED</b>											


From enclosed Annexure-I, it may be seen that this office is out-reaching to 3,19,869 textiles units located in major textiles clusters besides about 30% more textiles units which are falling outside the major clusters as indicated above. At present, the sanctioned strength of this office is 631, thus on an average the official is servicing 507 Textiles entrepreneurs /units.

- b. Sustainability in manufacturing and Circular Economy: A group is created in TxC office, which is continuously engage with the textile industry to find out ways and means by which the consumption of natural resources can be reduced, environment may be less polluted and there may be minimal waste generation so that there may not be any requirements of landfills. In this regard, the waterless dyeing technology and Washing range of Dyed and Printed fabrics have been identified. With the use of these technology there will be minimal requirements of water to dye or print the textile items which in-turn generate very less harmful effluents. Thus sustainable ecology system can be generated. Similarly, production of textiles items using textiles waste is also being promoted.
- c. Collection of Statistical data: For policy formation and taking effective initiatives, it is imperative that there should be primary data related to production and consumption, technology gap and other related data in connection with manpower engaged in the sector. Therefore, the Textile Commissioner has been appointed as the **Statistical officer** of the Textile sector. To facilitate for collection of data of raw materials consumption, production and sales thereof, online platform viz. Textiles Statistical Return System (TSRS) has been introduced through which TxC office provides required inputs to Central and State Governments.
- d. Support to Sunrise Sector of Technical Textiles: This office also deals with data and issues relating to other fibres including MMF and Technical Textiles is also collected / collated and reported to all relevant forums including definitions of HSN codes to facilitate production and export of HSN codes for Technical Textiles. In addition all the Quality standard references by BIS are also handled.
- e. Technical advisor to Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India: Overall office of TxC is the field face / stakeholder interface of the Ministry – interacting on one side with sector to factor the requirements in Policy/ programmes and other side the implementing agency for the programmes. TxC office is providing field support to the ministry for formulation of new initiatives as well as information related to better managements of the other schemes being implemented by the ministry such as SITP, IPDS etc. As regards Export promotion efforts, TxC office interfaces with the Export Promotion Councils and Textile Research interface is with the TRAs and other bodies.
- f. Facilitator to create new Capacities at the time of Pandemic: During covid pandemic, looking to the scarcity of PPE kits and Mask which was essential for doctors, nurses, emergency services officers, the officers of TxC office puts their all out efforts after ploughing in field resources for creation and establishment of PPE/ Mask manufacturing capacities in the period of March-July, 2020 to raise ourselves as the second largest PPE/ Masks Manufacturer in the world.
- g. Promoting manufacturing of machines currently being imported: At present about 70% textiles machines, which are being installed, are being imported by the Indian

Textile Industry due to which not only the capital cost for modernization is more but due to high import, there is high volume of out go of valuable foreign exchange. To reduce the dependency on foreign machines and promoting manufacturing of machines of international benchmarked technology, TxC office has identified the technology gaps and in association with Ministry of Heavy Industry, facilitating Indian machines manufactures to start manufacturing of machines of benchmarked technology.

**B. Roles related to Emerging Technology:**

- a. Identification of Internationally Benchmarked Technology: TxC office continuously search for emerging technologies in manufacturing of Textiles and Apparels. So far more than 1000 internationally renowned machines manufactures have been identified and listed. The details of such manufactures and types of machines being manufactured by them are displayed on official website of office for reference to the public. Besides above, emerging technologies for saving the natural resources, cost of manufacturing etc are also being identified and disseminated amount the stake holders in various clusters.
- b. Identification of Gaps in technology level in different processes of manufacturing: TxC office is continuously interact with textile machines manufacturers, Textiles Research Associations and textile industry association to identify the technology gap and how said gaps can be fulfilled by research and innovations in processes.

**C. Roles related to Citizen Centricity:**

- a. Promotional Schemes: As on date, the Office of the Textile Commissioner is undertaking most importantly supporting the technology upgradation vertical as the most critical support for Textile sector. TxC supports technology upgradation of all the segments of entire value chain of textiles and apparel manufacturing i.e. from fibres to apparel. This covers the various fibres also including Jute, silk and wool machinery too. In this process, TxC office has ensured modernization of segments up to yarn manufacturing stage having technology at par with the international level. *The capacities of modernization of remaining segments from weaving segment onwards are being taken care-of under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), which has MSME focus upto garment to help support the employment generation too. Similarly for modernization of decentralized powerloom and knitting segments, Powertex India Scheme is also implemented through which sustainability of powerloom is supported.* For having better transparency in implantation of these two schemes, web-based online platforms viz. iATUFS and iPowertex were launched so that on the basis of FIFO principal, benefits of the schemes may be ensured. Further to strengthen Textile Technology, constant technical interface with Machinery Associations/ Technical Textile Association is attempted.
- b. Cotton Segment: At present, TxC is also responsible for assessment of Cotton availability and prepares Cotton balance Sheet through "Committee of Cotton Production and Consumption" in consultation with Department of Agriculture, Cotton Producing states, Cotton Corporation, Stakeholders in the sector (erstwhile Cotton Advisory Board).

- c. Facilitation to Powerloom Sector and its workers: There are three "T" which identifies the Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) and that is : "Testing", "Training" and "Troubleshooting". Services being offered by PSCs are listed below;
- i. **"Testing"** : Laboratory Testing of all types of Textile items i.e. Yarn, Fabric, chemical used at various stages of textile production.
  - ii. **"Training"**: Skill development by way to providing training to workers of decentralized Powerloom Industry to help them acquire the requisite knowledge in weaving to improve their efficiency.
  - iii. **"Troubleshooting"**: Providing consultancy and troubleshooting by way of sharing latest knowledge and techniques to powerloom and other segments of textile value chain. the re In order to improve entire value chain.
  - iv. Organization of Seminars/Workshops/One to One Meeting with stakeholders of Textile Industry.
  - v. Mobilizing the textile units to provide statistical data by way of one to one meeting/workshops/seminars.
  - vi. Assistance and field support to Regional Office for undertaking periodical surveys, census or studies on the textile industry from time to time.
  - vii. Providing feedback to Regional Offices on various issues raised or problems faced by the industry and seeking solutions thereto.
- d. Field Support to Ministry: This office is providing physical verification reports on quarterly basis in respect of 32 on-going projects under Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks, 09 on-going projects under Integrated Processing Development Scheme, 01 projects under NERTPS and 2 ongoing projects under Mega Powerloom Cluster scheme.
- e. Facilitation to Handloom Weavers through Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme: This office is facilitating socio-economic backward handloom weavers for uninterrupted supply of required quantity of hank yarns through Hank yarn Obligation Scheme.
- f. Support to MSME Segment: Here, it will not be out of place to mention similarly placed structure of the Office of the Development Commissioner, which is an attached office to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Govt. of India, which is headed by the Special Secretary & Development Commissioner (SS&DC), MSME. This organisation operates through a network of MSME-Development Institutes (DI), Regional Testing Centres, Footwear Training Institutes, Production Centres, Field Testing Stations and Specialized Institutes. It renders services such as:
- Advising the Government in Policy formulation for the promotion and development of MSMEs.
  - Providing techno-economic and managerial consultancy, common facilities and extension services to MSME units.
  - Providing facilities for technology upgradation, modernization, quality improvement and infrastructure.
  - Developing Human Resources through training and skill upgradation. Providing economic information services

#### 4. Organizational Setup :

Led by the Textile Commissioner, the office is functioning with its Headquarters at Mumbai. To facilitate all points in the Textile industry Value chain, it has many wings such as Technical Cells, Technical Textiles, R&D, ATUFS for implementing Technology Upgradation Schemes as support to Industry , Powerloom Development

Cell, Ready Made garments & Export, Economic and Statistical Cell/EMRIU, Consumer Service, Cotton/raw materials.

Textile Commissioner Office has 9 regional offices and 15 PSCs spread over India for implementing the support mandate. The spread of branches enables stakeholder interface through 9 Regional Offices (R.Os) at (i)Noida, (ii)Amritsar, (iii)Navi Mumbai, (iv)Ahmedabad, (v)Indore, (vi)Coimbatore, (vii)Bangalore, (viii)Guntur, (ix)Kolkata. 1 sub-office of R.O. Noida at Kanpur and 15 Powerloom Service Centres(PSCs) at (i)Mau (U.P.), (ii)Amritsar (Punjab), (iii)Kishangarh (Raj.), (iv)Malegaon (MH), (v)Nagpur (MH), (vi)Surat (Guj.), (vii)Umargaon (Guj.), (viii)Burhanpur (M.P.), (ix)Erode (TN), (x) Kannur (Kerala), (xi)Nagari (A.P.), (xii)Hyderabad (Telangana), (xiii) Ranaghat (W.B.), (xiv)Cuttack (Odisha), (xv)Bhagalpur (Bihar).

#### 5. Manpower Position in Office of Textile Commissioner:

The sanctioned and working strength of the organisation is given below:

Level	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancy
Group A	65	32	33
Group B (Gazetted)	37	27	10
Group B (Non Gazetted)	204	150	54
Group C	325	196	129
<b>Total</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>226</b>

In-spite of the shortage of manpower, TxC office is extending all required support services to the textile industry besides providing field support to the Ministry of Textiles giving results on all the activities in time. Further this office has taken efforts for smooth functioning and better results in real time basis.

As stated above it can be concluded that **TxC office is only department under the umbrella of the Ministry of Textiles which is serving to entire value chain of Indian textile industry except for Jute, Silk and handloom. Thus, the industry segments, which are contributing more than 90% of fabrics production, are being served by TxC office.**

Sr. No.	Name of Regional Office	Name of Cluster	No. of Units in Cluster										Total
			G & P	Spinning	Weaving Preparatory	Weaving/Powerloom	Knitting	Processing	Garments/Madeups	Embroidery	Technical Textiles		
1	Amritsar	Ludhiana		2		556	60	40	475	218	10	1351	
		Samana		67		506	468	222	4670	326		6269	
	Rajkot	Bhatinda, Mansa, Abohar & Fazilka	210	38								248	
		Baddi, Nalagarh & Kala Amb		21		3	2	2	8		18	54	
		Simargar				98						98	
<b>TOTAL &gt;</b>												<b>8020</b>	

2	R.O. Guntur	Nagari	0	0	307	3438	0	58	0	0	0	3803
		Hindupur	0	0	0	1187	1	45	0	0	0	1233
		Andhra	238	133	0	0	0	0	21	0	4	158
<b>TOTAL</b>												<b>5194</b>
3	R.O. Ahmedabad	Surat	0	25	150	37000	500	350	50	25000	80	63155
		Vapi, Silvassa, Umargam	0	20	0	50	10	10	10	10	0	20
		Ahmedabad	50	35	0	400	30	100	2000	800	25	3390
		Dholka	10	10	0	200	20	1	0	0	5	
		North Gujarat and Saurashtra Region	800	80	0	30	10	100	30	20	70	1140
<b>TOTAL &gt;</b>												<b>67897</b>

Sr. No.	Name of Regional Office	Name of Cluster	No. of Units in Cluster										Total
			G & P	Spinning	Weaving Preparatory	Weaving/Powerloom	Knitting	Processing	Garments/Madeups	Embroidery	Technical Textiles		
9	R	Tiruppur	9	279	62	13000	950	635	3500	250	13	18698	
	O	Erode	0	139	170	16000	0	500	80	0	3	16892	
	O	Karur	0	15	15	3500	0	50	350	50	6	3986	
	C	Tiruchengode/Pallipalayam	0	87	76	28500	0	292	10	1	0	28966	
	O	Rajapalayam	0	158	44	3000	0	45	60	5	2	3314	
	i	Salem	0	63	28	6500	0	250	40	20	0	6901	
	m	Coimbatore	8	579	270	15625	0	0	0	0	2	16484	
	b	Chennai	0	1	10	9600	0	0	0	0	0	9611	
	a	Dindigul	0	122	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	
	t	Kannur	0	2	0	200	0	110	0	0	0	312	
O													
<b>TOTAL &gt;</b>											<b>105286</b>		

Total Number of Textile Units across Major Textiles clusters in India

319869



Sr. No.	Name of Regional Office	Name of Cluster	No. of Units in Cluster										Total		
			G & P	Spinning	Weaving Preparatory	Weaving/Powerloom	Knitting	Processing	Garments/Madeups	Embroidery	Technical Textiles				
8	R O K o l k a t a	Dhenkanal, Odisha	0	0	0	133	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
		Ganjam, Odisha	0	0	0	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	211
		Khurda, Odisha	0	0	0	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305
		Other than Sr.No. 1 of 3	17	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
		Bhagalpur, Bihar	0	0	30	5000	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	5042
		Banka, Bihar	0	0	4	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	364
		Gaya, Bihar	0	0	20	4000	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4024
			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		Ranaghat, WB	0	0	0	2175	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2179
		Nabadwip, WB	0	0	0	1225	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1226
		Other than Sr.No. 7 AND 8	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
		Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
		<b>TOTAL &gt;</b>												<b>13526</b>	



Sr. No.	Name of Regional Office	Name of Cluster	No. of Units in Cluster											Total					
			G & P	Spinning	Weaving Preparato	Weaving Powerloom	Knitting	Processing	Garments/ Madeups	Embroidery	Technica I Textiles	Total							
5	R.O. Bangalore	Karnataka																	
		Bangalore	0	1	1100	4000	150	21	1500	350	25								7147
		Dodballapur	0		1200	4500	0	2	30	10	4								5746
		Belgaum	40	2	2000	5500	8	12	25	40	5								7632
		Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								0
6	R.O. Mumbai	Sircilla	10	1	2000	7400	0	140	5	0								9556	
		Hyderabad, Bhongir	0	9	20	600	5	4	50	5	8								701
			<b>TOTAL</b>															<b>30782</b>	
6	R.O. Nav i Mumbai	Bhivandi	0	1	99	25107	150	160	60	20	1								25168
		Ichalkaranji	0	18	160	8500	40	20	20	0	0								8500
		Solapur	13	14	12	14000	2	24	600	18	7								7
		Madhavanagar	0	11	12	820	0	3	7	0	1								24
		Malegaon	2	1	200	10000	0	4	0	0	0								10205
		Nagpur	5	9	5	3500	30	8	125	150	0								0
					<b>TOTAL</b>														
7	R.O. Indore	Burhanpur	5	5	20	3750	0	10	25	20	0							3835	
		Indore	0	3	0	60	0	2	960	54	10								1089
		Rest of MP	272	36	10	225	15	150	180	30	20								938
		Chhattisgarh	0	1	4	130	2	30	26	5	5								203
					<b>TOTAL</b>														