

CHAPTER II

FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning, development, export promotion and trade regulation of the Textiles Industry. This includes all natural and manmade cellulosic fibres that go into the making of textiles, clothing, and handicrafts. The matters relating to non-cellulosic synthetic fibres and filament yarns, such as nylon, polyester acrylic, and poly-propylene are under the administrative control of Ministry of Chemicals and Petrochemicals.

The Ministry maintains an interactive website: www.texmin.nic.in. The developmental activities of the Ministry include making available adequate raw material to all sectors of the textiles industry, and augmenting the production of fabrics at reasonable prices from the organized and decentralized sectors. The Ministry lays down guidelines for a planned and harmonious growth of various sectors of the industry, and special emphasis is given to the development of the handlooms sector due to its large employment potential. The Ministry monitors the techno-economic status of the industry, and provides the requisite policy frame work for modernization and rehabilitation. The Ministry coordinates the activities of Textiles Research Associations (TRAs), and gives financial assistance for development activities.

The Ministry is headed by a Secretary, who is assisted in the discharge of his duties by 4 Joint Secretaries, an Economic Advisor, the Development Commissioners for Handlooms and Handicrafts, the Textiles Commissioner and the Jute Commissioner.

The principal functional areas of the Ministry are:

- Textiles Policy & Coordination
- The Man-made Fibre/Filament Yarn Industry
- The Cotton and Cotton Textiles Industry
- The Jute & Jute Textiles Industry
- The Sericulture and Silk Textiles Industry
- The Wool & Woollen Textiles Industry
- The Decentralized Powerlooms Sector
- Textiles Exports
- Planning & Economic Analysis
- Integrated Finance
- Information Technology.
- Handicrafts
- Handlooms

1. ATTACHED OFFICES

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

This Office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. It administers various schemes for the promotion and development of the handlooms sector and also provides assistance to handloom weavers in a variety of ways. Its subordinate organisations include Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs), the Indian Institutes of



Handloom Technology (IIHT), and the Enforcement Machinery for the implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

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

The office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, and administers various schemes and functions to promote the development and export of handicrafts, and supplements the efforts of State Governments by implementing various developmental schemes. It has 6 regional offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati, and New Delhi.

2. SUBORDINATE OFFICES

(i) Office of the Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai

The office of the Textiles Commissioner (TxC) has its headquarters at Mumbai, and 8 regional offices throughout the country. The Textiles Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. This office is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing various regulatory orders. The Textiles Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the Government on the general economic health of the textiles industry. The developmental activities of the Office of the Textiles Commissioner centre around planning the growth and overall development of the textiles sector. Fourteen Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs), of the 44 established in the country, function under the administrative control of the Textiles Commissioner. The office of TxC also coordinates the activities of the

remaining Powerloom Service Centres. These are run by various Textiles Research Associations and State Government Agencies. This Office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes, like the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the modernization of the Textiles and Jute industry, the Textiles Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS), and the Technology Mission for Cotton, etc.

(ii) Office of the Jute Commissioner, Kolkata

This office is headed by the Jute Commissioner, and is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the policies of the Government in the Jute sector. The Jute Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Government of India, and gives technical advice to the Ministry on all matters relating to the jute industry, including the jute machinery industry.

3. ADVISORY BOARDS

(i) Development Council for the Textiles Industry

The Development Council for the Textiles Industry (DCTI) is an advisory body setup under Section-6 of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, to consider and make recommendations to Government on matters concerning the Scheduled Textiles Industry. The recommendations include measures for technological upgradation, capacity utilization, availability of raw material, training or retraining of people engaged or proposed to be engaged in the industry, enhanced scientific and technical research,

standardization of products, and the collection of statistics from the industry for the development of a database for economic planning.

ii) All India Handicrafts Board

The All India Handicrafts Board is an advisory body under the chairmanship of the Minister of Textiles, with the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) as the Member Secretary. It gives its advice to the Government on matters pertaining to the development of the Handicrafts sector. The Board was reconstituted on September 8, 2006, for two years. The Board has 47 members.

iii) All India Powerlooms Board

The All India Powerlooms Board is an advisory body under the chairmanship of the Minister of Textiles, with the Textiles Commissioner as the Member-Secretary. It has representatives of the Central and State Governments, and Powerlooms federations/associations of the decentralized powerlooms sector, as its members. The functions of the Board include advising the Government on matters concerning growth and development of the decentralized powerlooms sector. The Board was reconstituted on February 4, 2006, for a period of two years. It has 28 members.

iv) All India Handlooms Board

The Board is an advisory body under the chairmanship of Minister of Textiles, with the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) as the Member-Secretary to advise the Government on various aspects of development in the handlooms sector. The Board was re-constituted on



Shri Shankersinh Vaghela, Hon'ble Minister of Textiles addressing the All India Handicrafts Board Meeting on May 23, 2006.

August 28, 2006, for a period of two years. The Board has 45 members.

v) Cotton Advisory Board

The Cotton Advisory Board is headed by the Textiles Commissioner and is a representative body of various interest groups like Government agencies, Cotton Growers, Textiles Industry, and Trade. It advises the Government, generally, on matters pertaining to the production, consumption, and marketing of cotton, and also provides a forum for liaison among the cotton textiles mill industry, the cotton growers, the cotton trade, and the Government. The Board was reconstituted on June 26, 2006, for period of two years. At present the Board has 55 members.

vi) Jute Advisory Board

The Jute Advisory Board headed by the Jute Commissioner advises the Government, generally, on matters pertaining to jute falling within the purview of Jute and Jute Textiles Control Order- 2002, including production estimates for jute and mesta. The Board was reconstituted on 8.4.2005. It has 24 members. The tenure of the Board will expire on April 7, 2007.



vii) Coordination Council of TRAs

The Coordination Council for the Textiles Research Associations has been constituted under the chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) to coordinate the activities of all the Textiles Research Associations (TRAs), with a view to promote linkages for the development of the textiles industry and for achievement of national priorities. The functions of the Councils are to assess the on-going programmes of these research associations; identify programmes and priorities, keeping in view the overall needs of the industry, including the decentralized sector. It ensures appropriate coordination amongst different research associations, conducts periodical evaluation of the work carried out in cooperative research, and considers systemizing research programmes and funding arrangements so that funding is in conformity with plan priorities, and all other matters connected with the effective functioning of these research associations.

4. AUTONOMOUS BODIES

(i) Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur:

The Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur, was constituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles in 1987, with a view to promote the growth and overall development of wool and the woollen industry in the country. The Board administers various projects and programmes through the State Governments and Non Government Organisations (NGOs). The Board was reconstituted on September 6, 2006, for a period of two years. Shri Sagar Rayka is the present Chairman of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur.

ii) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi:

The National Institute of Fashion Technology was set up in 1986 as an autonomous Society in collaboration with the Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, to prepare and train professionals to meet the requirements of the textiles industry. The Institute has pioneered the evolution of fashion business education across the country through a network of seven centers, at New Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai. An extension centre was also established in Rae Bareilly on February 13, 2007. NIFT, conducts regular professional undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in Design, Management and Technology, and also offers short duration part-time courses under its Continuing Education (CE) Programme. The Board of Governors was reconstituted on January 17, 2005, for three years. It consists of 16 members.

(iii) National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD), Kolkata:

The National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD) was registered in January 1992, under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, and established in June, 1994, under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) to give focused attention to diversification in the jute sector. NCJD is required to consolidate R&D results of various institutes in the jute and textiles sectors and transmit these to entrepreneurs to develop commercial products. It coordinates with various agencies and helps entrepreneurs to arrange technical, financial, and infrastructural support, and encourages them to take up the production and marketing of jute-

diversified products (JDP). The Council of Governors of NCJD was reconstituted on February 14, 2005. It consists of 25 members, drawn from various sectors like Jute Entrepreneurs, the Banking Sector, International Institutions, and the Government.

iv) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textiles Management (SVPITM), Coimbatore:

SVPITM was set-up on December 24, 2002, as a premier National level Institute for Textiles Management at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, to prepare the Indian Textiles Industry to face the challenges of the post-MFA era, and establish it as a leader in the global textiles trade. The Board of the Institute was reconstituted on March 13, 2006, for a period of three years. It consists of 16 members.

The Institute presently offers three long-term programmes:-

- (i) One year full time post Diploma in Home Textiles Management (PGHTM).
- (ii) Two years full time Post Graduate Diploma in Textiles Management (PGDTM).
- (iii) One year Post Graduate Diploma in Knitting and Apparel Textiles Management (PGDKATM).

In addition, the Institute has initiated measures to launch the following two long-term programmes:

- (i) One year full time/part time Post Graduate Diploma in Textile Marketing and Merchandising (PGDTMM).
- (ii) One year full time Post Graduate Diploma in Knitting and Apparel Industry Management.

5. STATUTORY BODIES

(i) Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC), Kolkata

The Jute Manufactures Development Council was constituted as a statutory body under the chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles), with effect from May 1, 1984. The objective of JMDC is to increase efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, and finance activities for such development. JMDC has been delegated all functions relating to export promotion in the jute sector and all activities on the domestic market of Jute Sector as are performed by a Commodity Board. The activities of the Council are funded from grants made available by the Central Government from the proceeds of cess on the production of jute, levied under the Jute Manufactures Cess (Amendment) Act, 2002. The Council was reconstituted w.e.f. December 10, 2004. It consists of 32 members.

(ii) Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore

The Central Silk Board is a statutory body, and it was constituted by an Act of Parliament (LXI of 1948), with the objective of promoting the growth and development of Sericulture in the country. The programmes for the development of the sericulture and silk textiles industry are primarily formulated and implemented by the State Sericulture/Textiles Departments. However, the Central Silk Board supplements the efforts of the States by providing necessary support for research and development, and extension and training, through its countrywide network of centres. Besides, the Central Silk Board organises the



production and supply of quality silkworm seeds, Mulberry cuttings, etc., and also implements various Sericulture projects directly, as well as jointly, with the State Sericulture Departments.

(iii) Textiles Committee, Mumbai

The Textiles Committee was established under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, with the objective of ensuring the quality of textiles from both the internal and export markets. Its functions include the promotion of textiles and textiles exports, research in technical and economic fields, establishing standards for textiles and textiles machinery, setting up of laboratories, and data collection, etc. The Textiles Committee has 30 Offices to assist the industry and trade in testing their products. The Committee has the following functional divisions at its Headquarters in Mumbai : (1) Textiles Inspectorate Wing (2) Textiles Laboratory Wing (3) Market Research Wing (4) ISO Wing (5) Vigilance Cell (6) Accounts Wing, and (7) Administration and Coordination Wing. The Committee was reconstituted on August 21, 2006, for a period of two years. It consists of 20 members.

(iv) Commissioner of Payments, New Delhi

The Office of Commissioner of Payments has its headquarters at Delhi. The Commissioner of Payments is a statutory authority, appointed under Section 17(1) of the Sick Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974; Section 15(1) of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1986; and also under Section 17(1) of the

Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995. The Commissioner of Payments disburses the amount placed at his disposal to the owners of each textiles undertaking nationalized by the aforesaid three Acts.

6. RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT - 2005

The Right to Information Act came into effect on October 12, 2005, to promote openness, transparency and accountability in administration and to provide every citizen the right to secure access to information under the control of Public Authorities. The Act marks the beginning of a new era in the approach of the Government towards the public.

Every Citizen can now obtain desired information by submitting an application, alongwith a nominal charge of Rupees ten as application fee, to the Central Public Information Officer designated by the Public Authority for the purpose under the Act. This Ministry has designated Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) / Alternate CPIOs and the Appellate Authority.

The Ministry of Textiles and its Attached and Subordinate Offices, Autonomous and Statutory Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings have set up the necessary infrastructure to implement the provisions of the Act. The Ministry monitors the implementation of the Act in these organizations through periodical returns, relating to the number of Applications/ Appeals received, and their disposal. The Ministry compiles and prepares the consolidated Quarterly and Annual Returns for submission to Central Information Commission.

The Ministry has started using RTI-Requests and the Appeal Management Information System (RTI-MIS) which allows Public Information Officers and Appellate

Authorities to create a computer based management of RTI requests and appeals. All CPIOs/Appellate Authorities in the Ministry have started registering Applications/Appeals received under the RTI Act, and also record the status of proceedings regularly. All organisations under the Ministry will also shortly start using this system.

Till January 2007 about 205 applications have been received under RTI Act-2005 and 169 cases have been disposed of.

7. PUBLIC GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL MACHINERY IN THE MINISTRY

As part of the implementation of point 20 (responsive administration) of the Twenty Point Programme, the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances issues instructions and guidelines to establish, activate, and strengthen the Public Grievances Redressal Machinery (PGRM) in the Ministries, Departments, and other Organisations of the Government of India. In pursuance of these instructions/guidelines, the Public/Staff Grievances Redressal Machinery monitors the redressal of public grievances. Similar arrangements are also being made in each of the attached/subordinate offices of the Ministry of Textiles. A Grievance Committee under the Chairmanship of a Joint Secretary has been formed to monitor the functioning of PGRM in the Ministry, as well as in attached and subordinate organizations. If need be, the files relating to pending grievances are

called for and cases are settled by the Committee in its meetings.

To activate and strengthen the PGRM of the Ministry, the following steps have been taken:-

- Time Norms for the disposal of grievance cases have been fixed, and the same have been circulated and displayed at prominent places in the building:
 - ✓ Acknowledgement of the complainant within 7 days;
 - ✓ Final disposal within 2 months.
- Publicity about the PGRM has been given in the media
- The Citizens' Charter in respect of the Ministry has been formulated and placed on its Website.
- Details about the PGRM have also been placed on the Website of the Ministry.
- An Information & Facilitation Counter has been established at Gate No.1 Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi, to make information readily available to customers/consumers.
- A complaint box has been kept at the Information & Facilitation Counter.

The list of Officers handling public/Staff Grievances in the Ministry of Textiles and its Attached/Subordinate Offices is at Table 2.1.



Table-2.1

List of Officers handling public/staff grievances in the Ministry of Textiles and its Attached/Subordinate Offices.

S.No.	Offices	Public/Staff Grievances Officer
1.	Ministry of Textiles	Shri J.K. Sharma, Joint Secretary/Director (Public Grievances), Ministry of Textiles, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi-110011. Tel.No. 23061826
2.	Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	Shri Sandeep Srivastava, Addl. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts),/Director (PG), O/O the DC(Handicrafts) West Block-7, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066. Tel.No.26191569 Shri Mrutyunjay Behra Dy.Director/Public Grievance Officer, O/o DC(HC), WB-7, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110066. Tel. No 26103708
3.	Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms)	Dr. D.S. Gangwar, ADC (HL)/Public Grievances & Redressal Officer, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi Tel.No.23063397
4.	Office of the Textile Commissioner	Shri S. Rajashekar Director (Admn.& Vig.) Public Grievances Officer, O/o Textile Commissioner, New C.G.O. Building, 48, New Marine Lines, Mumbai - 400020. Tel.No.022-22034134
5.	Office of the Jute Commissioner	Ms A Sinha Dy.Director/Public Grievance Officer, O/o Jute Commissioner, CGO Complex, DF Block, Sector-1, IV Floor, MSO Building, Salt Lake, Kolkata. Tel.No. (91)033-2438225

Table-2.2

**LIST OF ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(EXCEPT ATTACHED/SUBORDINATE OFFICES)**

Public sector Undertakings	Textiles Research Associations	Export Promotion Councils	Advisory Bodies	Autonomous Bodies	Statutory Bodies
1. Birds Jute Export Ltd., Kolkata	1. Ahmedabad Textiles Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad	1. Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi	1. All India Handlooms Board	1. Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur	1. Central Silk Board, Bangalore
2. British India Corporation along with its subsidiaries	2. Bombay Textiles Research Association, Mumbai	2. Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi	2. All India Handicrafts Board	2. National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi	2. Commissioner of Payments, New Delhi
3. Central Cottage Industries Corporation Ltd. New Delhi	3. Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Kolkata	3. Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai	3. All India Powerlooms Board	3. National Centre for Jute Diversification Kolkata	3. Jute Manufactures Development Council, Kolkata
4. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Mumbai	4. Man-made Textiles Research Association, Surat	4. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts, New Delhi	4. Advisory Committee under Handlooms Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985	4. Sardar Vallabhai Patel Institute of Textiles Management, Coimbatore	4. Textiles Committee, Mumbai
5. Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi	5. Northern India Textiles Research Association, Gaziabad	5. Handlooms Export Promotion Council, Chennai	5. Coordination Council of Textiles Research Associations		
6. Jute Corporation of India Ltd., Kolkata	6. South India Textiles Research Association Coimbatore	6. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai	6. Cotton Advisory Board		
7. National Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd., Lucknow	7. Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association, Mumbai	7. Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council, Mumbai	7. Development Council for Textiles Industry		
8. National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata	8. Wool Research Association, Thane	8. Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai	8. Jute Advisory Board		
9. National Textiles Corporation Ltd. along with its subsidiaries		9. Wool and Woolen Export Promotion Council, New Delhi			
		10 Wool Industry Export Promotion Council (WOOL TEXPRO)			

