

SEC.4. (1) (b) (i) The particulars of its organization, function and duties

Background:

1. In 1920, the Swadeshi movement and the demand for cotton during World War II provided great stimulus to the Indian Cotton Textile Industry. Textile trade became an essential part of Bombay. Facets of the textile industry characterized every part of the city. It defined the city's landmarks the large compounds of textile mills and the over-reaching presence of mill towers dotted the landscape of the city. By the early 1920s British control over cotton trade was nearing its end. The Cotton Exchange developed exclusively for trading in cotton was built near the docks in 1924.

2. While the cotton industry proliferated, there was a growing need to adopt measures to enhance exports and the reputation of Indian textiles. This situation made it necessary to establish a fund to supervise the export of cotton cloth and yarn, develop technical education, research and other matters in relation to the Cotton Textiles Industry. As a result, Viceroy and Governor General of India, Lord Wavell promulgated Cotton Textiles Fund Ordinance on July 8th, 1944. This ordinance was meant to "promote, support, protect, maintain and increase the export of cloth and yarn". It gave birth to the Cotton Textiles Fund which was formed through the collection of a three percent cess on the ex-mill price of cotton cloth and yarn exported out of the country. This led to creation of a development fund-a defining point for the cotton industry. In 1947 the Indian Government amended the Cotton Textile Fund Ordinance and appropriated the whole fund to the exchequer, stating that the Government, may from time to time make such contributions to the fund as it deems fit. In 1948 the Minister for Industry and Supply, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee reviewed the activity of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee since the promulgation of the Ordinance and emphasized concentrating on the objectives. As a result, a Central statutory body to administer the Cotton Textile Fund was brought into effect. Apart from cess collection, the function of this Committee would also be to co-ordinate the working of the three Textile Research Institutes which unified control over textile research. Simultaneously, under the aegis of the Cotton Textiles Fund Committee three research institutes came into being – the Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), the Southern India Textile Research Association (SITRA), and the Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA). These Textile Research were subsequently brought under the control of Autonomous Councils.

3. In early 1960s various textile inspections other than cotton that were conducted by the Office of the Textile Commissioner were shifted to the Committee. With the advent of the time and development of Textile Trade and Industry from cotton to other segments, a need was felt for a separate body with pragmatic approach. This was finally resulted in evolution of a body with participation of public, private sectors.

4. Therefore, the Parliament in its 14th year of the Republic enacted the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963), which received the President's assent on 3rd December 1963 and was published in the Gazette of India on December 4th, 1963. The Textiles Committee established by the Central Government, as an organization, started functioning from 22nd August 1964. By virtue of Section 3 of the Act, the Textiles Committee is a statutory body with perpetual succession and is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, New Delhi.

5. The Textiles Committee is managed by a Committee comprising of 29 members as laid down under Section 3 (3) of the Act and Rule 3 of the Textiles Committee Rules, 1965. It comprises a Chairman from the Industry, a Vice-Chairman - Textile Commissioner (ex-officio), and a Secretary, who is the Chief Executive of the organization as the Member Secretary. There are 12 other ex-officio members representing various Textile Federations, Export Promotion Councils etc., and 14 other members representing almost all interests of the textile sector.

Functions:

The Textiles Committee's main objective is to ensure the quality of textiles and textile machinery both for internal consumption and export purposes. The Textiles Committee, as corollary to its main objective of ensuring the quality of textiles and textile machinery has been entrusted with the following functions, under Section 4 of the Act:

- i. To undertake, assist and encourage, scientific, technological and economic research.
- ii. To establish standard specifications for textiles, textile machinery and the packing materials.
- iii. To establish laboratories for the testing of textiles and textile machinery.
- iv. To provide training in the techniques of quality control.
- v. To provide for the inspection and examination of textiles and textile machinery.
- vi. To promote export of textiles
- vii. To collect statistics and
- viii. To advise the Central Government on all matters relating to textiles and textile machinery, etc.

Organizational set-up:

The Headquarters of the Textiles Committee is at Mumbai. There are 21 other offices in major textile manufacturing/exporting centres, of them 17 have textile testing laboratories, including 11 Eco parameters testing laboratories. The functions of the Textiles Committee are handled by (1) Export Promotion & Quality Appraisal Division; (2) Laboratories Division; (3) Market Research Division; (4) TQM & HRD Division; (5) Cluster Development Division and other supportive divisions viz. (6) Personnel Division; (7) Accounts Division; (8) House Keeping & Official Language Division; (9) Vigilance/Legal Division; (10) Public Relation Division.

Apart from the above Divisions, the Textiles Committee also has a well-established **Library** in Mumbai, which has technical books and manuals on textiles and also subscribes to textile magazines and periodicals, which are of use to the textile manufacturers. The functions of each Divisions of the Committee are given as under:

1. Export Promotion and Quality Assurance Division:

(Formerly Textile Inspectorate Division)

This Division attends to the following functions:

- (a) Conducting technical studies in the textile industry, under Section 4(2)(a) of the Act.
- (b) Promotion of export of textiles, under Section 4(2)(b) of the Act
- (c) Establishing, adopting and recommending standard specifications for textiles and packing materials, under Section 4(2)(c) of the Act

- (d) Specifying the type of quality control or inspection for application to textiles, under Section 4(2)(d) of the Act; and,
- (e) Providing for inspection and examination of textiles and packing materials under Section 4(2)(e) of the Act.

Under Section 4(2)(j) of the Act:

- (a) Assigning 8 digits ITC HS Code for Specialty Fibres under National Fibre Policy.
- (b) Providing opinion on Technical Regulations.

Under Section 4(2)(j) of the Act :

- (a) Formulation and implementation of Handloom Mark Scheme.
- (b) Formulation and implementation of Star Rating of Ginning & Pressing Factories.
- (c) Formulation of Handicraft Mark Scheme.

2 Laboratories Division:

The Laboratory Division attends to the following functions: -

- (a) Undertaking, assisting and encouraging scientific and technological research in textile industry, under Section 4(2) (a) of the Act.
- (b) Rendering assistance in establishing or adopting or recommending specification for textiles, under Section 4(2) (c) of the Act.
- (c) Establishing laboratory and test houses for the testing of textiles, under Section (2) (b) of the Act.
- (d) Providing for testing textiles and textile machinery in laboratories and test houses, under Section 4(2)(g) of the Act;

3 Market Research Division:

The department has rich experience in organising research and studies on textile trade and marketing. The division is manned by reputed researchers & statistician having expertise in research on textile trade, globalisation, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), Trade Facilitation like Tariff, Non- Tariff Barriers (NTBs), Regional Trade Agreement (RTA), Issues on World Trade Organisation (WTO), etc.

One of the major research project carried out on domestic consumption/demand pattern of textiles called "National Household Survey: Market for Textile and Clothing (MTC). The report published annually studies the demand pattern of textiles on the basis of key variables like per capita consumption, aggregate demand trends and sectoral and regional preferences, market size on the basis of the fibres, yarns and products, etc. This is the only report of its kind available in the country.

Besides the department is also undertaking research and studies on the following:

- Creation of sectoral databases of the sector & Conducting Market basket studies
- Studies on preference patterns and market forecasting
- Research on issues pertaining to globalisation and World Trade Organisation(WTO)
- Sector specific and product level Competitiveness analyses in international market at 8 & 10 digit H S line basis,
- Market Potential studies both in domestic and international market
- Trade Related Capacity Building (TRCB)
- Trade Facilitation like Tariff, Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs), Regional Trade Agreement(RTA) ,Issues on World Trade Organisation (WTO),etc

- Industry specific studies, census and surveys
- Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection through Geographical Indication (GI), Trade Mark, etc.
- Post GI Initiatives for Brand Promotion and Containment of Infringement.

Some of the Achievements of the Market research Department:

- Successfully implemented the UNCTAD Project “Strategies & Preparedness on Trade & Globalization for Textiles & Clothing Sector” across the country.
- Organized more than 125 Trade Related Capacity Building (TRCB) Workshops/conference on IPR protection across the country during last fifteen years.
- Facilitated IPR protection of 46 unique textile/ handcrafted products through Geographical Indication (GI)
- Completed Market Potential Study of Lucknow Chikan Craft in South Africa
- Census on Textiles Engineering Industries of India
- Study on Technical Manpower & Training Infrastructure in Indian Apparel Industry.
- Census of Cotton Ginning and Pressing Units in India
- Study and Documentation of hand-woven products of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Karnataka, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
- Study and Documentation of 75 traditional textile products of the country.

4. TQM & HRD Division :

This Division handles the work relating to -
Providing for training in the techniques of quality control, under Section 4(2) (da) of the Act;

Under Section 4(2)(j) of the Act:

- (a) Imparting training under the ISO 9000 Quality System Standards and ISO 14000 Environment Standards;
- (b) Consultancy services in implementation of ISO 9000 Quality System Standards, ISO 14000 Environment Standards, SA 8000, OHSAS 18001. Preparation of audio-visual aids, model manuals, etc. and,
- (c) Conducting Awareness Programmes on total quality management.

5 Personnel Division:

This Division looks after all the personnel and other establishment related matters, meetings of the Committee, etc. The some of the functions are as under:

- a) Maintain bio-data of all the employees
- b) Sponsors officer/staff for various training programmes in order to improve their skills.
- c) Preparation of proposals for promotion and conduct DPCs at regular interval.
- d) Maintain seniority list, reservation rosters etc.
- e) Maintain personal files, service records, APAR etc. of the employees.
- f) Performs activities relating to Pension and other retirement benefits of staff.
- g) Examines complaints related to staff
- h) Attends public grievances for their redressal.

6 Accounts Division:

This Division attends to the following functions and duties:

- (a) Budgeting and Financial Planning.
- (b) Drawing and Disbursement of salary and various other payments.
- (c) Maintenance of various books of Accounts and preparation of final Accounts as per Section 13 (1) of the Textiles Committee Act;
- (d) Coordination with Regulatory CAG Audit as per section 13 (2) & (3) of the Textiles Committee Act.
- (e) Managing the Textiles Fund as per the Section 7 of the Act.
- (f) Assessment, Levy & Collection of Cess Duty as per Section 5A of the Act.
- (g) Dealing with Legal Challenges arising in respect of Levy & Collection of the Textiles Committee Cess duty.
- (h) Managing Funds and Investments under GPF/CPF Trust.
- (i) Managing Funds under various projects and schemes.
- (j) Compilation and submission of various statements/ reports and information to the respective authorities, from time to time.

7 Housekeeping & Official Language Division:

Housekeeping Division handles acquisition and maintenance of office and residential accommodations, purchase and supply of furniture, fixture, stationary etc., disposal of obsolete items, etc. Hindi Language Division handles the implementation of Hindi in the day-to-day working in the office as envisaged under the Official Language Act.

8 Vigilance / Legal Division:

This division handles matters relating to conduct and discipline of the employees of the committee.

9 Public Relation Division:

This Division coordinates the Cluster Development Programme. This division also handles work relating to:

- (a) Participation in National and International Exhibitions
- (b) Booking of training Hall, Board Room & Auditorium for textile industry and other related organisation.
- (c) Releasing of advertisements, press releases.
- (d) Publishing of in-house magazine "TC Times" periodically.
- (e) Protocol duties of VIPS & VVIPs as and when instructed by the competent authority.