

## MANUAL – 1

### SEC. 4. (1) (b) (i) THE PARTICULARS OF ITS ORGANISATION, FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES:-

#### Background: -

The Office of the Textile Commissioner was established in 1943 during the Second World War Period, with the objective of arranging and overseeing supply of cloth to the defense forces as well as civilian population. After the end of World War II, the Textile Commissioner, was made responsible for administering the prices, distribution and control of certain varieties of cloth meant for civilian consumption in the post-war conditions of scarcity.

#### Changed Scenario: -

After independence, the country undertook a planned economic development. With the promulgation of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, the role of this office acquired a developmental character. The developmental functions encompass a wide range of subjects such as machinery, introduction of new technology and harmonious development of the various segments of organised as well as decentralised sectors of the industry. The Textile Commissioner is vested with suitable powers under the various Orders issued under the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, in order to discharge his regulatory and developmental functions. The Textile Commissioner also oversees and assists the working of the various Export Promotion Councils (EPCs) in order to promote the export of textiles. The Textile Commissioner's office is also the only Data Bank for all kinds of statistics with regard to the textile industry.

#### Organizational Set-up: -

The Headquarters of the Textile Commissioner's office is at Mumbai with 9 Regional Offices, 1 sub-office at Kanpur for R.O. Noida and 15 Powerloom Service Centres. In addition to these offices, there are 32 powerloom service centres working under the administrative control of the Textile Research Association (TRAs)/State Government Agencies, substantially financed by the Govt. through this office.

#### I. Functions and duties of the Headquarter Office:

The functions of the Headquarter Office could be divided into the following broad functional areas.

##### a) Policy Planning Functions:

- i) The Office of the Textile Commissioner advises the Government on all important aspects, of the textile industry, particularly the technical aspects and assists in formulating and implementing government policy on textile industry.
- ii) This office monitors the pattern of production, supply & distribution of textiles and collects and analyse statistical data regarding textile production, consumption and export and provides input to the Government to formulate policies thereon.

- iii) This office prepares pre-budget memorandum to the Government based on the various recommendations received from different textile industry associations for incorporation in the budget proposals. Similarly, after the budget, the analysis of the impact of the budget proposals and recommendation for changes are also being prepared by this office for submission to the Ministry of Textiles for recommendation to the Ministry of Finance.
- iv) It provides vital inputs for formulation of important developmental/financial schemes/plans like Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Technology Mission for Cotton, Technical Textiles, Integrated Scheme for the development of the decentralized Powerloom Sector, upgradation of testing laboratories/PSCs and TRA R&D, equipments etc.
- v) This office is issuing composite Textile Mill's Certificate to the mills having Composite activities and having same Legal Entity as per new guidelines.
- vi) This office is issuing a registration for Technical Textile unit.

**b) Developmental Functions:**

- i) It monitors the closure and sickness of mills in the textile industry.
- ii) It also oversees/monitors the implementation of various developmental schemes.
- iii) It co-ordinates the activities of Powerloom Service Centres, including 32 PSCs working under the administrative control of TRAs / State Govt. Agencies.
- iv) It also co-ordinates the R&D activities of TRAs to make them useful for the industry. For this purpose monetary assistance is provided by Ministry of Textiles through empowered committee under the chairmanship of Textile Commissioner for improving R&D infrastructure and machinery of the TRAs.
- v) The Office of the Textile Commissioner is overwhelmingly involved in the implementation of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme specially for decentralized powerloom sector, processing sector Readymade Garments and Technical Textile sector in order to upgrade the technology to improve their quality and productivity to face the global competition.
- vi) For development of decentralized Powerloom sector, Modified Group Workshed Scheme have been launched.
- vii) The implementation of scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) is also looked after by this office through its Regional Offices.

**c) Promotional-cum-facilitation functions:**

- i) This office oversees and assists in the working of various Export Promotion Councils in order to increase the export of textiles and also attending to the remnant work on the erstwhile export quota system.
- ii) This office looks after various aspects of consumer protection measures in respect of textile products. It also undertakes consumer awareness campaign with the help of the Textile Committee, NGOs and State level agencies and also assist other agencies working in the field of consumer protection activities.

- iii) For the welfare of the Powerloom Weavers, Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana have been launched.

**d) Regulatory Functions:**

- i) At present, the Textile Commissioner practically carries out no regulatory function under the I(D&R) Act. Now, he offers his report on specific licensing, capital goods import or FDI cases to the Government only on reference. His office also receives information memoranda on establishment/expansion of industrial units, essentially for statistical purposes.
- ii) Textile products other than hank yarn made out of 100% cotton have since been removed from the purview of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Therefore most of the regulatory orders issued under E.C. Act are inoperative. The T(D&R)O, 2001, which empowers the Textile Commissioner to issue directions regarding specifications of cloth, yarn or some other textile products, fixation of maximum or minimum quantities of production of cloth, yarn or other textile products, use and consumption, maximum prices, packing the yarn in hank, cone or any other form and markings on the cloth, yarn and other textile products for ensuring proper distribution and maintenance of accounts etc. is also mainly limited to implementation of hank yarn packing obligation scheme.
- iii) The Hank Yarn Packing Notification, 2003, which was issued vide notification No.2/TDRO/8/2003, amended vide Notification No.7/TDRO/6/2019 dated 07.03.2019, by the Textile Commissioner, is continued to be in operation. Under the scheme every producer of obligatory variety of yarn is required to pack 30% of the same in hank form, provided 80% of such obligation is fulfilled in counts 80s & below. This intended to ensure adequate supply of hank yarn at reasonable price to the handloom weavers. This office monitors the fulfillment of hank yarn obligation by the mills by obtaining online quarterly hank yarn packing returns which is duly compiled and corrective measures taken in case of any deficiency on the part of mills or market activities.
- iv) This office maintains and updates statistical data on various textile products, mills, price trend, etc. by obtaining statistical returns of production, capacity, price etc. from the textile manufacturers.

**e) Administrative Functions:**

- i) The Office of the Textile Commissioner maintains bio-data of all his employees.
- ii) Sponsors officers for various training programmes in order to improve their skills.
- iii) Sends proposals for promotion of Gazetted Officers (Group 'A') to UPSC and conducts D.P.C for other posts at regular interval.
- iv) Maintains seniority list, reservation roster etc.
- v) Maintains personal files, services records, ACR etc. of its employees.

- vi) Trains the officers/officials on computer to improve their efficiency.
- vii) Performs activities relating to pension and other retirement benefits in respect of officers retiring and those who retire.
- viii) Deals with disciplinary cases by conducting regular inquiries by passing disciplinary areas.
- ix) Examines complaints related to staff from trade and industry.
- x) Attends public grievances for their redressal.
- xi) Organizes meeting with CBI on vigilance relating matters.

**The above functions are carried out by the following sections of headquarters office:**

<b>Sections after re-organization</b>	<b>Sub Branch of Cell</b>	<b>Existing Sections</b>
<b>Technology Upgradation Cell</b>	TUFS Cell	➤ A-TUFS
	MMS Under PDC	➤ Erstwhile TUFS ➤ M-TUFS ➤ R-TUFS ➤ RR-TUFS ➤ MMS under PDC
<b>Technical Cell</b>	----	➤ Spinning Section ➤ Weaving Section ➤ Processing Section ➤ TDS (including R&D) ➤ Technical Textiles ➤ Textile Machinery ➤ Intergraded Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)/Samarth
<b>Fibre Division</b>	Fibre Division-I	➤ Cotton Section
	Fibre Division-II	➤ Man Made Fibre ➤ Wool Section ➤ Raw Material Section
<b>Infra Division</b>	----	➤ Powerloom Development Cell ➤ Readymade Garment Cell ➤ Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) Cell ➤ Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) Cell.
<b>Economic Research and Market Intelligence Unit (ERMIU)</b>	----	➤ Economic Cell ➤ Statistical Cell ➤ Costing Cell ➤ Export Division
<b>HR Division</b>	HR Division-I	➤ Establishment-I ➤ Establishment-II
	HR Division-II	➤ Housekeeping Section ➤ RTI Cell ➤ Departmental Canteen ➤ Rajbhasha Anubhag

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Public Grievance Cell</li> <li>➤ Computer Cell</li> </ul>
<b>Public Relation &amp; Coordination Enforcement Cell</b>	----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ O&amp;M Cell</li> <li>➤ Library</li> <li>➤ Coordination</li> <li>➤ Consumer Service Cell</li> <li>➤ TWRFS</li> <li>➤ Hank Yarn Cell</li> <li>➤ Legal-Enforcement Section</li> <li>➤ VVIP Reference</li> <li>➤ PRO and Investment Cell</li> </ul>
<b>Accounts Division</b>	Accounts Section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Accounts Section</li> <li>➤ Internal Test Audit</li> </ul>
<b>Vigilance Division</b>	----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vigilance Section</li> </ul>

## **II] Regional Offices of the Textile Commissioner :-**

The 9 Regional Offices and 1 sub-office at Kanpur under R.O.Noida, having adequate officers and technical & ministerial staff, are located at the following places:

1. AHMEDABAD
2. AMRITSAR
3. NAVI MUMBAI
4. KOLKATA
5. COIMBATORE
6. BANGALORE
7. NOIDA. (1 sub-office at Kanpur undr R.O.Noida)
8. INDORE
9. GUNTUR

## **Main Functions of the Regional Offices of the Textile Commissioner:**

The functions of the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner could be divided into the following broad functional areas.

### **a) Developmental Functions:**

- i) Overall supervision of PSCs in the administration, function and achieving its objectives (total 47 PSCs).
- ii) Monitoring of developmental schemes viz. CLCS, TUFs, PSC laboratory upgradation, etc.
- iii) Supporting, counseling and facilitating the decentralized textile sectors, such as powerlooms and small processors, for taking up TUF scheme, quality upgradation, promoting exports, etc.
- iv) To facilitate preparation of viable project reports for availing loan from Banks / Financial Institution under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) and other Schemes like National Equity Fund (NEF).

- v) Undertaking study of the units for its coverage under TUFS wherever Banks / Financial Institutions have not granted loan under TUFS, through the unit desired to install bench marked /Hi-Tech machinery under TUFS.
- vi) Undertaking periodic surveys, census or studies, compiling and updating data on the textile industry from time to time.
- vii) Providing feedback to the Head office and/or to the Ministry on various issues raised or problems faced by the industry and seeking solutions thereto.
- viii) Implementation of welfare schemes viz., Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Beema Yojana/Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Beema Yojana.
- ix) Upgradation of Human Resources skills & development in the decentralised sector.
- x) Work relating to establishment of Powerloom Park, through Group Workshed Scheme for Decentralised Powerloom Weaving Industry, TUFS etc..
- xi) Implementation & Monitoring the Scheme Technology Mission on Technical Textiles.
- xii) Implementation and monitoring the Scheme of Integrated Textile Park (SITP).
- xiii) Implementation & Monitoring of the Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotexiles in North East Region.
- xiv) Implementation & Monitoring of the Schemes for promoting usage of Geotechnical Textiles in North-Eastern Region.

**b) Promotional Functions:**

- i) Organizing consumer awareness campaigns and TUFS/Technical seminars.
- ii) Organizing seminars, workshops, meeting on various matters connected with Textile Industry & Trade.
- iii) Co-ordination with State Govt. trade association, Chamber of Commerce etc. for promoting textile industry.
- iv) All type of field work.

**c) Regulatory Functions:**

- i) Implementation of various regulatory orders issued by MOT/Textile Commissioner.
- ii) Monitoring the fulfillment of hank yarn obligation by the mills by administering the Hank Yarn Packing Obligation Scheme.

**III] Powerloom Service Centre:**

Besides, there are 15 Powerloom Service Centres under the Textile Commissioner, out of the 47 established in the country, located at the following places:

**TX.C.PSCS**

1. AMRITSAR, Punjab.
2. BURHANPUR, Madhya Pradesh.
3. CUTTACK, Orissa.

4. ERODE, Tamil Nadu.
5. KISHANGARH, Rajasthan.
6. BHAGALPUR, Bihar.
7. HYDERABAD, Andhra Pradesh.
8. MALEGAON, Maharashtra.
9. NAGARI, Andhra Pradesh.
10. MAU, Uttar Pradesh
11. RANAGHAT, West Bengal.
12. SURAT, Gujarat.
13. KANNUR, Kerala.
14. UMARGAON, Gujarat.
15. NAGPUR, Maharashtra

**NON-TX.C. PSCs**

1. **ATIRA-** Ahmedabad  
Indore  
Dholka
2. **BTRA-** Solapur  
Ichalkaranji  
Madhavanagar
3. **MANTRA-** Pandesara  
Sachin
4. **NITRA** Meerut  
Tanda  
Ludhiana  
Gorahkpur  
Kanpur  
Panipat  
Varanasi  
Bhilwara
5. **IJIRA-** Guwahati
6. **SASMIRA-** Bhiwandi-I  
Bhiwandi-II
7. **SITRA-** Rajapalayam  
Komarpalayam  
Palladam  
Somanur  
Salem  
Trichengode  
Karur
8. **KSTIDC -** Bangalore  
Belgaum  
Betagiri  
Dodaballapur
9. **M.P.State Govt.-**  
Jabalpur
10. **Govt. of Manipur -**  
Imphal

### **Main functions of the Powerloom Service Centres:**

The Powerloom Service Centres play a vital role in the development and modernisation of the decentralized powerloom sector. They provide necessary training, consultancy and testing facilities. The functions performed by Powerloom Service Centres are mainly developmental in nature. Some of the important functions are as under:

- i) To impart practical training on plain powerloom, shuttle-less, weaving, designing, embroidery, Apparel Making etc. through ISDS and to provide job after successful completion of training to such trainees.
- ii) To impart training in various aspects of loom working and loom maintenance, repairs, servicing, etc.
- iii) Dissemination of knowledge and technique to weavers in increasing productivity and efficiency, reducing wastage, clothing damage etc.
- iv) To act as an agent to transmit the problems of the powerloom sector to appropriate quarters for solving them by means of cluster based approach.
- v) Guiding the powerloom weavers about modernization and agencies, which they may approach for financial assistance for it.
- vi) Collection of statistics/information about looms.
- vii) Guiding powerloom weavers about marketing.
- viii) Providing testing facilities to powerloom sector.
- ix) Organise seminars, workshops and exhibitions on new technologies, new developmental schemes, etc., in association with regional office.
- x) Co-ordinate powerloom developmental activities and liaison with the State Governments.
- xi) Provide technology inputs on loom maintenance, repair, etc.
- xii) Guide powerloom weavers on design development.
- xiii) Enrollment of powerloom workers under the Group Insurance Schemes launched by Govt. of India.

### **Present Role of Office of the Textile Commissioner**

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

Our Hon'ble PM sir has insisted, Make in India, Zero Defect and Zero Effect and facilitation 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 decentralized 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 on Pan India basis. This office is out-reaching to more than 4 lakhs textiles units located in major textiles clusters.

- b. Sustainability in manufacturing and Circular Economy: A group is created in TxC office, which is continuously engaged 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 BI are also handles.
- e. Technical advisor to Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India: Overall office of TxC is the field face / stakeholder interface of the Ministry – interaction on one side with sector to factor the requirement 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 manufactures. 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 Centrievity:**

- 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 scheme may e 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 PSC 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 of 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 there 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 of 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 on-going projects under Mega Powerloom Cluster scheme.
- e. Facilitation to Handloom Weavers through Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme: This office is facilitation 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 organization operates through a network of MSME-Development institutes (DO), 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).

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 result 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, Handicrafts and Handloom. Thus, the industry segments, which are contributing more than 90% of fabrics production, are being served by TxC office.**