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GLOBALSPIN TRADE CONCLAVE

On Promotion of Handlooms and Technical Textiles
(Technology | Supply Chain | Training | Credit | Market | Sustainability)

The Capitol Hotel, Raj Bhavan Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka

18th - 19th November 2022

9:30 AM - 6:00 PM



Globalspin Trade Conclave 2022
Eco-Handlooms | Eco-Textiles |
Apparel

Conclave Report

Bengaluru
November 18th-19th, 2022

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Background

The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large unmatched raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. India is the 6th largest exporter of Textiles & Apparel in the world. India's textiles and clothing industry are one of the mainstays of the national economy.

The share of textile and apparel (T&A) including handicrafts in India's total exports stands at a significant 11.4% in 2020-21. India has a share of 4% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The uniqueness of the industry lies in its strength both in the hand-woven sector as well as in the capital-intensive mill sector. Today, India's textile sector comprises four important segments: the handloom sector, the power loom sector, manmade fibres and textile mills, and non-woven textiles & technical textiles. The four major end product categories are apparel and accessories, home furnishing including carpets, health textiles - PPEs, leisure and smart wearable, and industrial textiles – automotive, oil & gas, and infrastructure.

The mill sector is the second largest in the world. Traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and small-scale power loom units are the biggest source of employment

for millions of people in rural and semi-urban areas. It provides direct and indirect employment and a source of livelihood for millions of people including a large number of women and the rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with the Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women's Empowerment, and Rural Youth Employment.¹

India is the world's second-largest producer of textiles and garments. It is also the fifth-largest exporter of textiles spanning apparel, home, and technical products. The textiles and apparel industry contributes 2.3% to the country's GDP, 13% to industrial production, and 12% to exports. The textile industry has around 45 million workers employed in the textiles sector, including 3.5 million handloom workers. India's textile and apparel exports (including handicrafts) stood at US\$ 44.4 billion in FY22, a 41% increase year on year.

Though Covid-19 has impacted Indian textile and apparel exports, the total exports are expected to reach US\$ 65 billion by FY26. The Indian textile and apparel industry is expected to grow at 10% CAGR from 2019-20 to reach US\$ 190 billion by 2025-26. The Indian apparel market stood at US\$ 40 billion in 2020 and is expected to reach US\$ 135 billion by 2025. The INR 10,683 crores (US\$ 1.44 billion) PLI scheme is expected to be a major boost for textile manufacturers. The scheme proposes to incentivize MMF (man-made fibre) apparel, MMF fabrics, and 10 segments of technical textiles products.²

TEXTILE INDUSTRY AND MSMEs

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been contributing significantly to the expansion of entrepreneurial endeavours through business innovations. India's MSME is a highly vibrant and dynamic sector with over 6 crore units, employing more than 11 crore people (just next to Agriculture), having a 28% share of GDP and 40% of exports.³

The MSMEs in India are playing a crucial role by providing large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost than large industries as well as through industrialization of rural & backward areas, inter alia, reducing regional imbalances, assuring more equitable distribution of national income and wealth.⁴

The MSMEs are widening their domain across sectors of the economy, producing a diverse range of products and services to meet the demands of domestic as well as global markets.

As per the draft of the National Policy for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) in India⁵, many inter-country initiatives to promote MSMEs in recent years have been initiated across different aspects of productivity in the sector.

¹<http://texmin.nic.in/>

² Ministry of Textiles, Make in India, Technopak, Annual Report on Indian textile and Apparel industry - Wazir Advisors

³<http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/Draft08022022.pdf>

⁴<https://msme.gov.in/sites/default/files/MSMEENGLISHANNUALREPORT2021-22.pdf>

⁵<http://www.dcmsme.gov.in/Draft08022022.pdf>

These include:

- (i) Access to easy finance
- (ii) Competitive SME policy themes
- (iii) Improving Market Access and Linkages
- (iv) Digitalization support for SMEs
- (v) Skill development of SMEs to improve/retain competencies
- (vi) Promoting and handholding start-ups and scale-ups

The Government of India has designed various policies for the growth of MSMEs in the country. The Ministry of MSME runs numerous schemes targeted at providing credit and financial assistance, skill development training, infrastructure development, marketing assistance, technological and quality gradation, and other services for MSMEs across the country. To achieve the target of doubling the Indian economy to USD 5 trillion in five years, the government is focussing on providing back-end services to improve the performance of the MSME sector as it supplies goods and services to industrial enterprises.⁶

The domestic apparel and textile industry in India contribute approximately 2% to the country's GDP and 7% of industry output in value terms. The share of textiles, apparel, and handicrafts in India's total exports stood at 11.4% in the year 2020-21. India holds a 4% share of the global trade in textiles and apparel.⁷

Textile is one of the sectors which engage the highest number of workers next to agriculture. A large number of unorganized workers within the sector accounts for a substantial number of workers who often go unaccounted for. The textiles and apparel industry in India is the 2nd largest employer in the country providing direct employment to 45 million people and 100 million people in allied industries. Apart from direct engagement, the sector also employs a large population in terms of engagement in the backend operations. Direct employment involves producing yarns, textiles, and readymade garments; backend operations involve the production of crops, rearing of silkworms, etc. It encompasses some of the most deprived regions comprising the marginalized and also extends to developed areas providing, thereby offering equal opportunities to all. Overall the sector contributes in great proportions, to production, employment, and exports.

India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. With USD 37 billion in exports and USD 85 billion in domestic consumption, India's exports of textiles and apparel are expected to reach \$100 billion in the next 5 years, growing at a CAGR of 11%. Every USD 1 billion in additional exports in apparel manufacturing can create 1.5 lakh new jobs.

RATIONALE OF THE PROGRAM

⁶<https://www.ibef.org/industry/msme>

⁷<https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/textiles-apparel>

The conclave will emphasize the following segment of Handlooms and Technical Textiles:

1. Innovation and Technology
2. Innovative Financing (Debt/ Equity/ Grant)
3. Market Access and Linkages
4. Research and Training
5. Export Promotion
6. Training and Development

To create a platform for the sustainability of MSMEs (artisans, designers, traders, exporters, manufacturers) to have market access to not only Indian consumers but also international markets and help accelerate their economic development on a sustainable basis.

The objective was to create a Start-up Eco-system in the Textile and Fashion domain by assisting the Fashion, textile, Lifestyle Accessories, Associated Technology, and Design Community entrepreneurs, like Crafts persons, Artisans, etc. in commercializing their product/service ideas.

The following are some of the major issues faced:

- **Counterfeits:** Producers are facing fraud and suffering from low prices and less growth.
- **Lack of Technology:** It refers to delays in processes, transactions, information, etc.
- **Fragmented Data:** Data is stored at multiple locations that are not close together.
- **Infrastructure Bottleneck:** Delays in decision-making, and communication due to inadequate resources.
- **Innovation Gap:** Lack of significant interaction among supply chain stakeholders.
- **Global Standard Failure:** No common principles and standardization to ensure transparency.
- **Lack of Incentive:** Remuneration standards are quite basic and have no added incentives to boost workers' motivation.
- **Lack of Traceability:** Not able to track and trace elements of the product and process.
- **Compliance Enforcement:** There is a requirement to establish guidelines and rules.

Programme

GlobalSpin, the biggest trade event on the promotion of handlooms and technical textiles was held in Bengaluru (India) in November 2022. The conclave's goal was to help the Indian textile sector become more globally competitive by examining best practices, cutting-edge production methods, creative processes, and product characteristics that meet all applicable international eco-standards. The colloquium provided a forum for participants to interact with national and international

specialists on topics such as technology, manufacturing processes, packaging strategies, and design innovations for increasing textile exports.

Participants from a range of stakeholders were present during the sessions. Discussions focused on the textile industry, taking sustainability and recyclability into consideration as key value differentiators among foreign purchasers. Specialists from partner nations were recruited from around the world, as well as national experts with a track record of expertise in many technological fields.

GlobalSpin is a vertically integrated trade and investment promotion company offering a large range of services during conclave:

Exhibitions	Marketing	Trade Promotion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Trade Exhibitions ❖ Show Representations ❖ Stand Constructions ❖ Vendor Management ❖ Design & Printing ❖ Logistics Support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ PR Management ❖ Print Advertising ❖ Website design & Mobile Apps ❖ Social Media & Digital Marketing ❖ Telemarketing ❖ Online Promotions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Seminars & Conferences ❖ Buyers-Sellers Meet ❖ Business Missions ❖ Business Matching ❖ Interactive Media ❖ Publications & E-Commerce

Highlights of the Programme:

Conclave Highlights	Conclave Focus	Conclave Themes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ 300-500MSMEs ❖ 50+Speakers ❖ 25+IT Associations and Media Partners ❖ Key Note Addresses ❖ Round Table Discussions ❖ Exclusive Case Study Presentations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Blockchain ❖ Artificial Intelligence(AI) ❖ Internet of Things(IoT) ❖ Immersive Experience(AR/VR) ❖ Intelligent Apps and Analytics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sustainable Textiles ❖ Market Access and Credit Linkages ❖ Innovation and Technology

THEMES:

1. TECHNOLOGY: Interventions by Start-ups for income enhancement of micro-entrepreneurs like artisans and weavers and to address Zero Counterfeit, assured Quality Assurances, Traceability and Transparency in the textile supply chain to achieve sustainability in the Textile, Apparel and Fashion industry.

2. CREDIT LINKAGES: The needs of MSMEs/ Start-ups are unique, and customized financial offerings and services would make these services more accessible. Beyond VC funding, credit facilities from banks play a significant complementary role in ensuring capital adequacy for startups.

3. MARKET ACCESS: Multiple stakeholders of the Technical Textiles, Handlooms and Apparel Industry come together to work towards Globalization of the textile industry by learning and analyzing the Best Practices, New Production Techniques, Innovative Procedures, and Product Qualities to satisfy international eco- standards, considering Circularity, Sustainability and Re-cyclability as a key-value differentiator amongst the international Buyers and Experts.

4. EXPORT PROMOTION: To create business opportunities for MSMEs/ Start-ups (Services/ Manufacturers) and to act as a platform between Government and Industry to provide policy inputs, provide insight on Global Markets (existing and emerging) in terms of Opportunities, Challenges and New Technologies for high-end value addition and to develop capabilities to meet the changing demand.

5. TRAINING AND RESEARCH: To provide millions of micro-enterprises comprising women and youth entrepreneurs to gain a better understanding of the challenges to competitiveness and growth for youth-owned e-commerce businesses by skilling on Cross-Border Trade & domestic e-Commerce for enhanced business growth and livelihood. The growing complexities in the domain of export business, the process of globalization of the markets and the consequent competitiveness require every MSME to have a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of International Trade and emerging new-age technologies such as Web3.0.

PROGRAM SESSIONS:

The international experts/ resource persons discussed the following issues:

1. Technical Textile sector
2. Design and Innovation
3. Supply Chain Traceability in Textiles
4. Technical up-gradation in Traditional Practice - Boon or Bane?
5. World of Tomorrow – Technology Transformation for Textile Industry
6. Training and Research
7. Credit Linkages and Market Access

SPECIAL PROGRAMS:

- 1. Thought Leaders Conclave:** The Handlooms, Handicrafts, and Technical Textiles Thought Leaders Conclave was a power-packed evening with Industry captains from the Handlooms, Handicrafts, and Technical Textiles Industry, as well as policymakers on a single platform, discussing challenges ahead, uncovering potential opportunities and discuss the means to achieve exponential growth.
- 2. GlobalSpin Innovation & Technology Advisory (GITA):** The GITA zone provided a unique and interactive showcase of the latest innovations from the top start-up hubs from across India. A showcase of the latest technology products, and innovative and revolutionary solutions identified to impact and change the industry today and in the future.
- 3. Textile Tech Exchange:** An increasingly popular concept at the GlobalSpin Trade Conclave offered a unique lab to a market platform to host and showcase research ideas and potential innovations in Handlooms, Handicrafts and Technical Textiles industry and help to capitalize, exchange ideas and accelerate its successful development. This was a great opportunity, which helped NFDI Incubator and Accelerator to reach business investors and get businesses off the ground.
- 4. GlobalSpin Leadership Awards:** The GlobalSpin Excellence Awards offer individuals, start-ups and companies a platform to showcase their contribution and value addition in the field of Handlooms, Technical Textiles, and exhibitors presented during the program.
- 5. Showstoppers (Product Launches /Demo):** Let the world capture the magic of your revolutionary launch by kick-starting your product promotions in an ideal way. We give you the stage to make your launch day a memorable one that puts the focus on the people and not just the product, with a diverse gathering of the industry's most legendary creators & achievers, we help you turn your product launch into an elite event. Launch your product to a global audience at GlobalSpin Trade Conclave, and turn your product release into something worth talking about.
- 6. Start-Up Zone:** It is India's 5th GlobalSpin Trade Conclave event, the Conclave provides several specialized opportunities for start-ups and emerging companies. Innovation Zone (Start –up Pavilion) was designed to provide the perfect opportunity to interact with entrepreneurs, angel investors, venture capitalists, mentors and accelerators and win a chance to show- case your innovative ideas to the g-local audience.

BENGALURU REPORT AND POST-CONCLAVE GUIDE FOR ACTION

INTRODUCTION

India's biggest Globalspin conclave on the promotion of handlooms, handicrafts and technical textiles was held in Bengaluru, on the 18th and 19th of November 2022 at the Capitol Hotel, Raj Bhavan Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka. World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME) and IAMKHAADII Foundation (IAMKHADI) in association with the Union Ministry of MSME organised the Globalspin Trade Conclave and Exhibition on the export promotion of handlooms, handicrafts and technical textiles. State Department of Handloom, Handicraft, Textiles and Khadi was the State partner and hosted the conclave with the support of the Ministry of Textiles as knowledge partner and NIFT Foundation for Design and Innovation (NFDI) as co-organiser. The conclave was inaugurated by Mr Shankar Patil Munenakoppa, Hon'ble Cabinet Minister, Handloom, Textiles, Sugarcane Development and Sugar Government of Karnataka. With the theme "*Technology, Supply Chain, Training, Innovation, Credit, Market and Sustainability*", spanning over two days, the conclave had a series of panel discussions with over 50 industry and sector leaders and International foreign experts from Canada, United Kingdom, Indonesia, and Bangladesh as speakers. The discussion was focused on quality, design, value and innovation that empowered the participants with the right knowledge and exposure in handlooms and technical textiles, innovation and technology, innovative financing, market access and linkages, research and development and export promotion.

More the 250+ MSMEs, including artisans, designers, traders, exporters, manufacturers, entrepreneurs, artisans, start-ups and participants attended the conclave that provided great opportunities to learn, share best practices and build networks.

The conclave aimed to work towards globalization of the Indian textile industry by analysing the best practices, new production techniques, innovative procedures and product qualities to satisfy all international eco-standards.

The Conclave was held in collaboration with:

- **WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (WASME).**



World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME), a global non-profit organization headquartered in Noida, India, has been spearheading the cause and development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) the world over since its inception in 1980. WASME enjoys consultative/observer status with concerned agencies in the UN system such as UNCTAD, ITC, WIPO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNCITRAL, UNESCAP and ILO, and several other inter-governmental and international organizations like WCO, OECD, ICSB, APEC, APCTT, etc...

- **IAMKHADI Exports Private Limited (IAMKHADI).**



IAMKHADI is an export Start-Up recognized by Govt. of India and was incubated at the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi Export Promotion of Goods and Services. It works with MSMEs for Export Enhancement, Capacity Building, and Implementation of Promotional Activities (Marketing, Events, Seminars, Design Workshops, Technology Adoption, etc.) for Textiles and other sectors.

- **NIFT Foundation of Design Innovation (NFDI), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India**



NFDI, a Section 8 company under the Companies Act 2013, has been set up by the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) and the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The focus of this organization is to assist entrepreneurs in transforming innovative business and technology ideas related to Design and Fashion Industry.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The domestic apparel & textile industry in India contributes around 2% of the country's GDP and 7% of industry output in value terms. The share of textiles, apparel and handicrafts in India's total exports was 11.4% in 2020-21. India holds a 4% share of the global trade in textiles and apparel.⁸

Today, India's textile sector comprises four important segments viz. Handloom Sector, Power Loom Sector, Man Made Fibres and Textile Mills and Non-Woven Textiles & Technical Textiles. India is one of the largest producers of cotton and jute in the world. India is also the second largest producer of silk in the world and 95% of the world's hand-woven fabric comes from India. India has become the second-largest manufacturer of PPE in the world. The Indian technical textiles segment is estimated at USD 16 billion, approximately 6% of the global market.

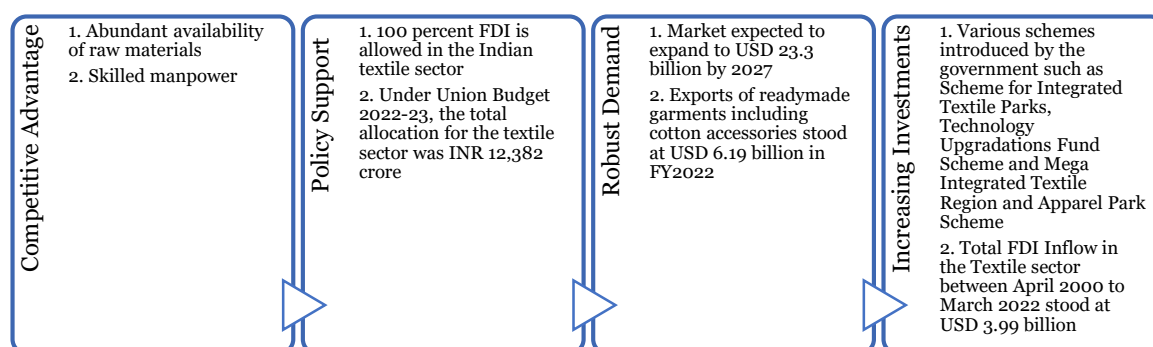
The textiles and apparel industry in India has strengths across the entire value chain from fibre, yarn, and fabric to apparel. The industry's fundamental strength lies in its strong production base of a wide range of diversified products from natural fibres like cotton, jute, silk and wool to synthetic/man-made fibres like polyester, viscose, nylon and acrylic.

The domestic textiles and apparel industry stood at USD 150 billion in 2019-20. It is set for strong growth by domestic consumption as well as export demand and is expected to grow to USD 190 billion by the financial year 2026. Immense potential lies in bilateral relations, proposed foreign direct investments in multi-brand retail and

⁸<https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/textiles-apparel>

foreign investments. Additionally, urbanisation is expected to push towards higher growth owing to changes in fashion and trends.⁹

The highest contributors to FDI in the Textile sector of India (including dyed, and printed) from April 2016 to March 2021 are Japan, Mauritius, Italy, and Belgium. India scaled its highest-ever exports tally at USD 44.4 billion in Textiles and Apparel (T&A) including Handicrafts in FY 2021-22, indicating a substantial increase of 41% and 26% over corresponding figures in FY 2020-21 and FY 2019-20, respectively.¹⁰ The USA was the top export destination accounting for 27% share, followed by the EU (18%), Bangladesh (12%) and UAE (6%). In terms of product categories, the export of cotton Textiles was USD 17.2 billion with a 39% share.





Source: IBEF Foundation

In the Union Budget 2022-23, the government has allocated:

- INR 12,382 crore (USD 1.62 billion) to the Ministry of Textiles.
- INR 133.83 crore (USD 17.53 million) to the Textile Cluster Development Scheme.
- INR 478.83 crore (USD 62.73 million) for Research and Capacity Building in textiles
- INR 100 crore (USD 13.07 million) for National Technical Textiles Mission

Participating Countries

1.	Canada	
2.	United Kingdom	
3.	Indonesia	
4.	Bangladesh	

⁹https://www.ibef.org/download/1664176509_Textiles_and_Apparel-PPT-June_2022.pdf

¹⁰<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1829802>

Partners

1.	 	Financial Support Partner
2.		Organizer
3.	 	Co-organizers
4.	 	Knowledge Partner
5.	   	Supporting Partners

INAUGURAL SESSION

Day 1

Welcome Address by SM Rahman

Welcome to all the dignitaries and guests to the GlobalSpin Trade conclave on the promotions of handloom and technical textiles. Thank you for your kind presence at the GlobalSpin Conclave. Today, GlobalSpin Conclave has become a milestone in the textile industry, and this sector is the most booming and important sector for not only India but also for other countries due to several reasons, such as employment generation, exports and the role of rural people and their involvement. Millions of SMEs are engaged in this industry worldwide and eager to join the Global Supply and Trade Network. Every country and government are making efforts to promote this industry, especially in the post-COVID Era. I am so delighted to share with you the great success of the Global Spin Conclave that was held in September in Chennai, India. The impact of the conclave is that there are many significant discussions and announcements by the State Government on the introduction of the state policy on technical textiles and increasing the production of technical textiles. With that theme of technology, supply chain, innovation, trading, market and sustainability and various policies and MOUs have been signed. The conclave that became India's biggest conclave in the textile industry globally is now in Bengaluru. Additional focus on innovation, technology, innovative financing, market access avenues, training and export promotion shall be considered here. It aims to address the key challenges and opportunities in the sector by highlighting the most recent trends and prospects, best practices and policies to develop the sector. This is especially beneficial for enterprises and entrepreneurs and MSMEs to thrive in their handlooms and technical textile industry in the state of Karnataka. Policies help in easing the negative consequences of various challenges and crises faced by the MSMEs while offering entrepreneurial support through a partnership and collaborations. In this context, WASME has been coordinating international cooperation for the growth and development of SMEs since 1980. Almost more than four decades, WASME has become one of the most effective international organization supporting and promoting SMEs through providing expertise, fostering understanding and sharing ideas and best practices via its multifaceted operations. We have done hundreds of conferences, seminars and training sessions for capacity building and promoting global cooperation for SMEs. Apart from this, we're having our annual international conference on Small and Medium Enterprises, ICSMEs in South Africa from 30th November to 2nd December 2022. And this is a huge step forward in growth for global SMEs. WASME has conducted about 25 ICSMEs in many countries, including Romania, Nigeria, Dubai, Moscow, Sri Lanka, South Africa and India, and addresses the key issues on economic development of various SMEs. Many events are organised here to build thought leadership within the industry. I am confident that everyone who joins us today and tomorrow will gain meaningful insights from the key stakeholders, the policymakers and organizations who have come together to address the challenges faced in this industry. Before I finish up, let me express my gratitude to the Government of Karnataka for supporting this initiative and the state partners. I also express my gratitude to the honourable ministers, dignitaries, distinguished speakers, foreigners, visitors from around the world, local government partners and organizations. I'm sure,

this conclave will be incredibly fruitful and significant in helping SMEs in India. I am confident that the conclave would be a huge success and that it will achieve its goal of boosting over 100 participating entrepreneurs and SMEs in the textile industry considering their level of involvement and commitment. I wish all our partners the best for the event and look forward to a fruitful and amazing day.

Introductory Note by Yash Arya

I would like to thank all of my colleagues on the dais, especially the officials from GOI, SIDBI, and the Ministry of MSMEs and our foreign speakers from Bangladesh, Indonesia and other Co-organizer tESG the knowledge partner and all our audiences. The idea of this global spin started from the National Stakeholder Conclave, which was organized in New Delhi during the National Handloom Festival in 2020, it was chaired by the deputies like the chairman and Managing Director of SIDBI and the CEO and members Secretary, Managing Director of National Northeast and Handicraft Development Corporation, Chairman and Managing Director of cottage silk importing and various other stakeholders of Government of India, including from Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Northeast region. The outcome of that national stakeholder's Conclave was that there is a need and necessity to have market access for MSMEs in the textile sector. We also need to have financial access. Besides, we need to have access to sustainability and the need for technology access for our weavers, for the industry, which is textile and fashion. So the next step was to go forward and be under the leadership and guidance of Dr Glory Swarupa Director General, who is also the guest of honour for today's event. Under her leadership, we proposed to organize the first Conclave in Bangalore followed by Mumbai and followed by New Delhi. So, we connected MSMEs, the textile industry, and startups with new trends in the marketplace. The whole initiative was done by ni-msme and the concept was initiated by us, IAMKHADI in consultation with NFDI and Dr Ajit Nigam. We tried to gain the linkages between the new business entities and the buyers, both in India and internationally. We have chosen countries like African Union, Asia Pacific, and the UAE as our trading partners and we tried to engage with them for new trends and for enhancing the trade between both countries. Moving forward we organised for the first time in India the startup fashion show supported by the Ministry of Textiles with the export promotion council. Then for the first time in India, we gave a chance to the budding startups who had products but did not have enough financial support to support themselves, to participate and showcase their products. So through NFDI, we give them a platform. They need mentorship and financial support. They need market access as well. We have learnt over time all of these things can be only achieved through technological interventions. We thought of creating an alternative investment fund under the leadership of Dr Ajit Nigam. Through the support of funds through SIDBI and NFDI. So we did the round table conclave in NIFT New Delhi chaired by the secretary textiles of ni-msme and we have invited all the different ministries including the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of I.T., Ministry of Department of Economic Affairs, to be part and to deliberate that how the special fund can be created for these startups. In India, we haven't come across any investor who has focused especially on the textile sector and the fashion sector. We feel that this gap can be bridged using technology, research and skilling. So recently the Ministry of MSME has been interested and has given us the mandate to put

together ideal entrepreneurs. These types of entrepreneurs create will aid in motivating more young entrepreneurs in the fashion textiles ecosystem with NFDI. We are also coming up with now top leadership series. Those would be on education, pharma, textiles and health. Recently, the Ministry of MSME has also entrusted us that we should focus on this specific sector Government of India and keeping in mind the current G20, we have strategically chosen countries like the United Kingdom, and Indonesia as a part of this global spin conclave so that we can further enhance and see what all technology and dimensions of knowledge exchange can be added. But I would like to thank all the honourable guests on the dais and the audience for coming by and being a part of this event.

Keynote Address by Dr Glory Swarupa

Today's chief guest. Ms Myra Widiono Chairperson, Indonesian Natural Dye & Fiber Organization (WARLAMI) Government of Indonesia, Guest of Honour Dr Subhransu Acharya Chief General Manager, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) Government of India, Mr S. M. Zillur Rahman Vice President, World Association For Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME) from Bangladesh, Dr Ajit Kumar Nigam CEO & Director, NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation, Ministry of Textiles Government of India. Mr Yash Arya, Founder & CEO, IAMKHAADII Foundation (IAMKHADI) & GLOBALSPIN. Country Delegates from Indonesia Malaysia and Singapore and Dr Sanjiv Layek, Executive Secretary, World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME). Greetings from National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. Ministry of MSMEs Government of India. I'm very happy to be part of this Global spin Trade conclave supported by the Ministry of MSMEs government of India, International Cooperation Scheme being organised jointly by WASME and IAMKHADI Foundation. I think during COVID and after COVID as we are talking about the Aatam Nirbhar Bharat, and the target of a 5 trillion economy, we are trying to bring more and more start-ups and incubate more entrepreneurs to improve the rankings in the Global Innovation Index and to promote more innovations and of course, technology amongst all the sectors. In India, we have so far on the reports 6.3 crore micro, small and medium enterprises, but that is not the actual number. We have many more enterprises in India that are not being registered. We know many in the informal sector are under the unorganised sector. So the government is trying its best and we are putting our efforts to bring more people into the formal economy so that they get more benefits and more profits. The sector is also providing employment opportunities to 111 million citizens in this country. So this is one of the economic engine for our country. 17 schemes initiated by the Government of India are helping MSMEs with technology for finances, refinancing, upgradation, for diversification. We are also focussing majorly on traditional textile promotion and business development. We are putting, a lot of investments in the growth and development of overall development of the SME sector in the country, including the union dividends. We have close to 60 schemes from the ministry. Out of them, one scheme is also in international cooperation. We have invited international experts to share their experiences, to share their challenges, offer solutions, and to also take back the experiences and learnings from India. The objective of this conference is to bring infusions from all the stakeholders, from the MSME sector, be it the practitioner, be it the professional or financial institutions, industry to create a platform wherein

stakeholders come and brainstorm. So how do we proceed? In India we say “Roti Kapda Makan”. Firstly, food is the major, basic need of a citizen. Next comes the clothing. We are talking about how to have, the best nutrition, and maintain good health and fitness. In clothing, we are talking about fashion. So fashion with tradition and fashion with innovative technologies and fashion with minimum investment. We should try bringing the designers, the women groups and the rural folks to the forefront. So this scheme is one such platform to bring a group of artisans, weavers and craftsmen onto the global platforms for creating networks and collaborations. It is not only through these conferences, but financial assistance is also given to these groups to go and participate in global exhibitions, and trade fairs to market their products. I appreciate the efforts of WASME, and the IAMKHADI foundation for coming together to organise this conclave in Bangalore and I also appreciate the local practitioners and traders, business people for participating in this conclave. I think that the discussions, whatever is planned for tomorrow will have very good speakers and panel discussions. So I think you will get a lot of information most importantly on how to get financial assistance, and how to do registration among others. We are also, as a national institution involved in the implementation of the Ministry of MSMEs Schemes. We do a lot of policy advocacy. Advocacy to the Ministry of the MSMEs, Government of India and other ministries. We do a lot of capacity building of officers like industry development officers, Ministry of MSMEs, Financial Institutions etc. Most of the bank officers, need to have an understanding of the ministry schemes. So they lack the power to instrument their financial product to the beneficiary. That's why we try to build the capacity of the officers also, especially bank officers. And we do a lot of international cooperation events, including programmes supported by the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India. For 55 years we have been doing these programmes and after COVID, we have started the offline programme again. One important thing I would like to highlight here is a scheme implemented by our ministry that is the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI). It is a very good scheme. We are implementing this scheme. So this is basically to promote a rural artisan, or craftsman as a businessman. It is related to handlooms, handicrafts, any rural craft, rural art and also agro-food-based industries. So across the country, we have implemented completed so far 151 clusters and we are working on 40 clusters that involve handlooms, handicrafts and natural fibres like bamboo clusters, furniture clusters, food clusters, honey clusters, many processing, food processing, coconut processing etc. We are creating the common facilities for these artisans and we are also upgrading their skills in terms of marketing skills and sourcing the raw material and also now helping them to go on to the E-platforms. They don't have the skills to talk about their product, so we are equipping them with this 56% of our population is very young, and in the season of innovations and startups. A lot of investments are going into this innovation. You can reach us through e-mail or any social media platform. Let us promote our Indian culture, our Indian traditions, and our Indian style Indian fashions whether it is textiles or plastic. electronics, aerospace, anything. So let us promote that and reach the second position in terms of GDP and achieve our five trillion target. We are serving the nation and we are here to support entrepreneurs.

Presidential Address by Subhransu Acharya

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me immense pleasure to be here amongst all of you. Innovation is something that is the need of the hour but in many instances, we club both handloom and power loom under textiles, and therefore the handloom sector doesn't get the kind of policy attention that it requires. So, there is a need for a renewed focus on the handloom. I'll just talk about some of the very eclipse examples and learnings from the clusters that we have worked on, since we have been working very closely with the MSMEs on the field and recently we made one small intervention, under our project Care in the Zuri cluster. There is a Zuri cluster in Delhi and we sat with the ladies who indulge in the Zuri work to understand what exactly is the current situation and to make the right kind of intervention. There were so many things that came out of our discussion but the one thing that touched us was that the Zuri work is very strenuous to the eyes. They lose their eyesight very soon. So, they asked us if we can do something about it. Hence, very unconventionally we added eye testing and provided good-quality spectacles under our business development services. What I'm trying to say is unless sitting with them in different sessions we cannot understand what is the business development service requirement of the cluster. Making a study and then prescribing certain policy prescriptions is easy. But we need many more such efforts and need to understand what we can do. We are also working for the last one and a half years with Ikat Cluster. You must have heard about the Sambalpuri Saris and all that happens in the Burgund district. It was part of the Undivided Sambalpur district in western Odisha. Ikat Sambalpuri is very famous there. We also discussed in detail with the artisans, and the weavers what is their requirement. A few years ago we were talking about doubling the farmers' income and now people are talking about doubling the weavers' income. But how do we do it? What happens is selling is not an issue in the Cluster or the Sambalpuri. It sells like hotcakes. What is the issue? How do you increase their income? Then you deep dive and see that most of the sales are happening locally or at the max domestically within the country. So, 70% to 80% of their sales are local sales. They are therefore happy that whatever they produce is sold. So in this case, you increase their income by making certain individual design interventions as per the taste of the modern market. Secondly, the weavers might have invested, say, for example, 15 days or 20 days in making a Saree but when it comes to product costing, how do they arrive at the cost of the product? They do not know. They do not follow any scientific method of product costing. Then these days we are talking about how everybody is coming on digital platforms because of technological interventions. If we have to do something, it has to be technology. I'm happy this two-day event will also discuss blockchain, Web 3.0 etc. But at the same time, at the cluster level, when we are talking about increasing their income, their income can only increase if their percentage of global sales increases. We have to take care that their products reach is expanded, and the outreach is extended to other geographies. How do you do it? It is technology. Today many of you might have heard about the new platform called ONDC. This ONDC platform is the democratization of digital commerce. So, when somebody gets into, say Amazon or Flipkart, they get access to just one site and possibly in some cases, people pay money for purchasing optimization. The companies which possibly can afford more discounts or commissions to the digital commerce platforms, their visibility will be more. The government of India to alleviate this problem and to give access to especially the

micro-entrepreneurs, the artisans, and the weavers, has come out with this ONDC platform, an open network digital commerce platform that will be democratizing digital commerce and everybody can access it. We are a big investor in the ONDC platform and we are also trying how we can help these people. So, if we are talking about increasing income, it is not just blockchain or something. You have to see that the product outreach is expanded and we can expand that only through the intervention of technology. With those things in mind, we have entered into an MoU with IIM Sambalpur and we are churning out the necessary business development services along with our partners KPMG and IIM Sambalpur. Everybody will be involved and they can do the intervention. Since after two years or three years, what happens in most interventions, lending the existing intervention, and then normally, it ends there. But if you create ownership of the intervention in that cluster and evaluate it, then they also will take the law. We don't have to spoon-feed them for years but rather for 2-4 years and gradually come out of it and let the stakeholders take it forward. Such interventions are happening today and they demand a share of an organization like IAMKHADI. Further, some of the traditional art forms are getting extinct there it is passing extinction within and we need to rediscover those kinds of art forms like weaving forms and do something about it so that these arts have not been lost forever. We are also trying to do something of that sort for some of our projects. So definitely when we talk of increasing our weaver's income by 100% through Digital interventions, we must also keep in mind the actual problems that are based on the ground by the weavers, and by artisans, and see what kind of interventions will need the funding. Thank you.

Special Address by Chief Guest Ms Myra Widiono

Our planet and mankind are threatened by climate change. The UN has reminded us that the number of human beings in the world has exceeded 8 billion, increasing the need for food, clothing, and housing. India, with the second largest population in the world (1.4 billion), and Indonesia, with a population in the fourth rank (275 million), are facing major challenges in meeting the needs of their communities and at the same time turning the wheels of the domestic economy. Sustainability must become a "core" value to strive for, and the history of building prosperity by exploiting nature must come to an end. India and Indonesia have chosen a strategy to develop SMEs to meet the needs of the community while also propelling their respective economies forward. Both countries have natural resources that can be developed and complement each other to strengthen efforts to achieve sustainability.

Based on SDGs 2030 (Sustainable Development Goals), we are planning the programme to End Poverty. Despite being exploited and working unreasonable hours in the textile industry, particularly the fashion industry, many artisans and workers end up in poverty. The artisans must be elevated by giving them new skills or sharpening their existing ones, which may also affect the quality of the output. Many art forms that were dominated by women were subjected to abusive treatment based on their economic and social standing. It is required, therefore, to remove all forms of discrimination, especially in the workplace, while also encouraging women to learn and have an equal chance. Responsible consumption and production will start with the usage of eco-friendly substances for main materials. The use of natural dyes to

replace chemical dyes to achieve a sustainable environment ecosystem. The use of natural fibres needs to be encouraged to raise awareness of the environment. The growth of local businesses related to production should be promoted. Partnerships between stakeholder groups must help each other to achieve the goals. Future partnerships related to natural fibres for sustainable production should be promoted such as Silk (Eri silk): Eri silk also develops in Indonesia, but the cost of production is still categorised as high. Cotton: Because of the different geographical settings, Indonesian cotton is unable to match Indian and Chinese cotton in terms of quality as a consequence of the temperature and climate. Ramie: The Ramie plant is developed in Central Java, Indonesia. Doyo fibre: The Doyo plant is developed in East Kalimantan.

Warlami as a pioneer of natural dyes organization in Indonesia is ready for further discussion and partnership related to textiles innovation and revitalization with natural fibres and natural dyes between Indonesia and India.

4 main ideas to maximize textile in Fashion Business Terms should be:

1. Local Inspiration as Identity processes to meet fashion trends: By the time of our forefathers, local objects had already served as inspiration for traditional crafts. Because Indian textiles influenced Indonesian textiles, there are similarities in technique or pattern. Many Indonesian textiles are influenced by patola. Local inspiration used in traditional textiles (batik and woven textiles) is frequently a simplified version of the original. For example, the ikat woven by NTT used simplified forms of horses, shrimps, turtles, and so on. In addition to traditional textiles, local inspiration appears in modern fashion trends in various forms and techniques such as printing, painting, embroidery, and so on to fulfil fashion trends.

2. Design Process using traditional textiles: The design process in traditional textiles started from scratch, depending on the form of the textile: for example, the ikat, started from binding the thread; the songket style, started from pattern making; or the batik which started with the sketching process. However, the design is more than just a decorative image; it also contains the textile's value, norm, or purpose. In some areas, both in Indonesia and India, there are some prohibitions in the pattern; some might only be used by the kings and nobles, or some might only be made with a special traditional ceremony.



3. Local content in fashion business terms: In the fashion industry, local content seems to appear in fashion business terms. The traditional textiles (from Indonesia and India) appear in ready-to-wear for formal purposes such as apparel, accessories, and so on. The form of the fashion and the textile itself is sometimes modern yet simple, focusing on market preferences. In the fashion industry, business and sustainability cannot be separated from the cycle of the process, artisans (the makers), artisans' living standards, patterns, materials, and environmental issues. Making fashion more sustainable is central to its future.

4. Possibility in the bilateral agreement between India and Indonesia: Some possibilities for international agreement and investment could start in the bilateral relationship between India and Indonesia, especially in the textile and fashion industries. Both countries, in particular, have a long and meaningful cultural history in traditional textiles. The agreement might expand into a multilateral agreement (G20—developing countries in the southern hemisphere). India, one of the biggest populations in southern Asia with excellent human resources, could be a leader or pioneer in developing partnerships in digital technology (ex: metaverse, blockchain, etc.) platforms for collaboration.

To conclude, to maximise the long-term sustainability of textiles, technology, improvement, cooperation, and collaboration are needed by many stakeholders to achieve high-quality output to expand the global economy while keeping the environment in mind. Partnership in a relevant context may raise the artisan's living standard and refers to the SDGs 2030 in many ways.

[Panel Discussion & Presentation on Technical Textiles](#)

Moderator: Dr Ajit Nigam, Director and CEO NFDI, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

Panellists: Mr S.M. Zillur Rahman, Chairman Rahman Group, Bangladesh, Dr Mohan Kumar R, Founder Fanplay, IoT, Mr Falguni Roy, Process Leader, Decathlon Sports, India, Mr. Abhijit Ranadhir, CEO, Sumeru Digital Solutions, Mr. Avinash Kaushik, Founder and CEO, WAKA World.

I would now like to welcome our guests, joining us for the discussion and presentation on technical textiles. Dr Ajit Nigam, Director and CEO NFDI, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, Mr. S.M. Zillur Rehman, Chairman Rahman Group, Bangladesh, Dr. Mohan Kumar R, Founder Fanplay, IoT, Mr. Falguni Roy, Process Leader, Decathlon Sports, India, Mr Abhijit Ranadhir, CEO, Sumeru Digital Solutions, Mr Raja Naik, South India President, Dalit India Chamber of Commerce and Industry. I request all our guests to take their seats on the stage. We also call upon Mr Avinash Kaushik, Founder and CEO, WAKA World.

Dr Ajit Nigam: Good afternoon. Let's move to the sector that is a part of the textiles but it's kind of becoming a buzzword in the country. So we talk more about technical textiles. What do you think technical textiles mean? What should the country do as such to promote the exports of technical textiles leading to employment generation in addition to what are other countries such as Bangladesh doing? What are their thoughts about it? So I would like to hear from them and then to Metaverse, is it a dream or will it create a lot of business opportunities?

Mr S.M. Zillur Rahman: Thank you very much, Mr Ajit Kumar. We have a lot of demand for technical textiles in Bangladesh. By 2024 208.5 billion dollars will be the net worth of the technical textile sector which is a big volume. In Bangladesh, we are following the latest technology, the latest demand and the latest trend in fashion.

Dr Ajit Nigam: I know. So let's hear from you. When we talk about technical textiles from your perspective, So there are 12 sub-sectors of technical textiles.

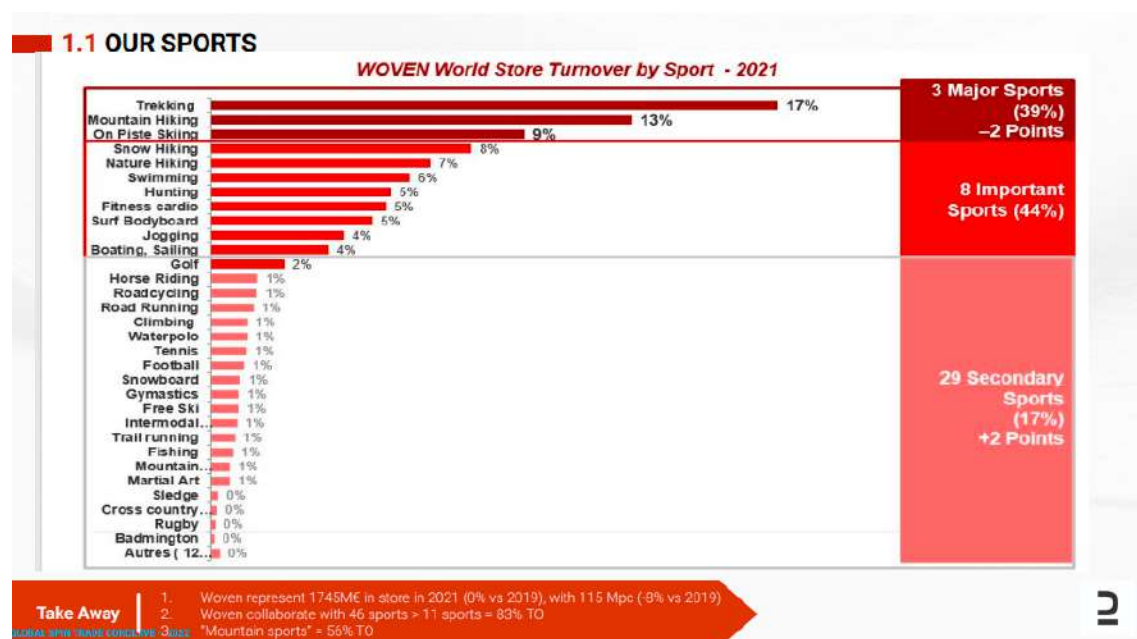
Mr Avinash Kaushik : I am Founder and CEO of WAKA World. When you say Metaverse is another new medium for showcasing fashion, fashion is all about self-expression. So, we spend an average of 10 minutes on social media. But what is predicted is very soon, we will be spending close to one hour in these digital words and with these digital words, we have our position in terms of our avatars, you can get as creative as possible. So, if you're a sports fan, you may be wearing a jersey of your favourite football club or a cricket club. You may not need a textile, but it can also be animated expressions. One-third of the world is already in gaming, not our generation, but Gen Z. So, the new generations are digitally born, digitally native. So, they evolve with that. It's not just for gaming. Now you can also create a retail showroom, in the immersive world. So as a textile or the fashion industry, we can showcase fashion in this new world and together with not just the physical textiles that are fabric, we also need something for the avatars in these immersive worlds. A full-fledged metaverse will take time but as we progress, we will see many use cases. The most obvious use case for the industry is to showcase a new retail showroom, a designer's collection, and also for individuals to have avatars and share that different asset digital fashion assets right. So that's the opportunity we are seeing. And then when it is digital, you need to have a copyright or ownership. So, for that reason, there is a digital asset right in the form of blockchain-based digital assets. So that's being created on Web 3.0, which is very decentralised. Everything is on the blockchain, so it's just a contract. We know it is very technical but at the end of the day that is just simple copyright which is on the Internet, the blockchain, so that's Web 3.0. It is creating an opportunity for fashion designers, fashion makers, designers and creators to own an asset and claim that ownership through a blockchain-based infrastructure. Metaverse is an immersive world and Web 3.0 is more of a blockchain-based, decentralized world, merging to make it more powerful. So, we are working with fashion brands and retailers to create those immersive showrooms. So that the designers can showcase them.

Dr Ajit Nigam: All right. So, what you're saying is we require changes in the business model itself. One has to start planning for that.

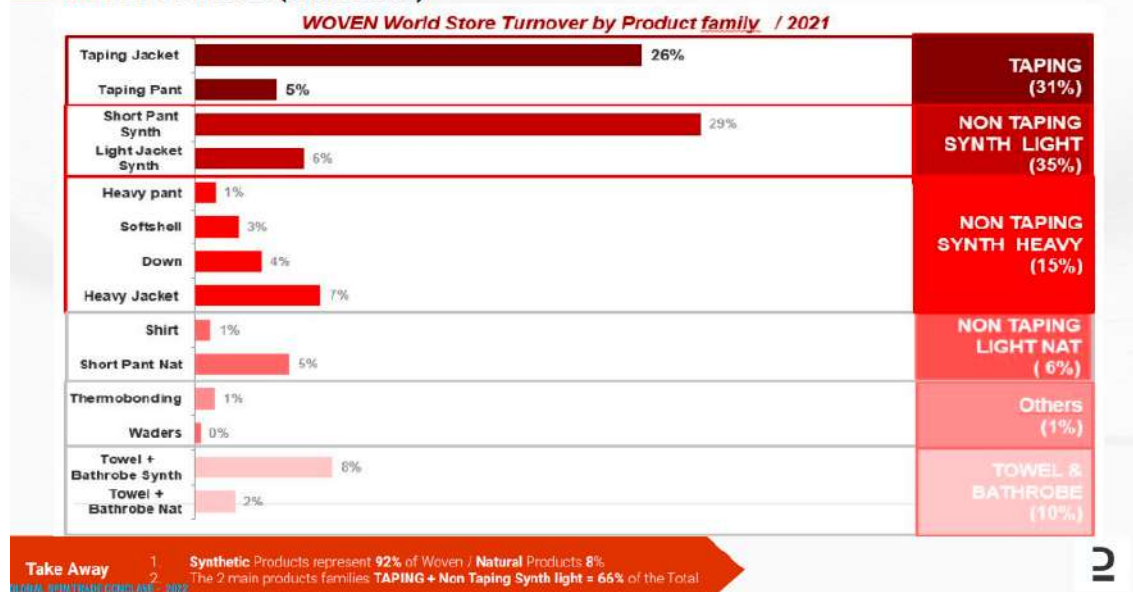
Mr Abhijit Ranadhir: Many people think that the metaverse is going to shut down the traditional market, it's not going to shut the traditional market rather it's going to bring the best of both the physical and digital world. The NFT will provide the due credit to everyone right from the artisans who have created the fabric to the vendors. So we can rework a business model in which everyone will get the benefit. So metaverse will in essence integrate the traditional and the digital market in the best possible way. That is the reason that it is predicted Metaverse will be 6 trillion to 13 trillion markets by 2030.

Dr Ajit Nigam: Would like to hear from you Mr Falguni Roy, that what is the organization and how do you think the world of tomorrow would be? And also about the technical textiles.

Mr Falguni Roy: I'm from Decathlon sports India. So, this brand is not a new name for all of you. Today I have a small presentation to show you how the brand is looking forward to having its production manufacturing units. How the supply chain will look like. And in terms of technical textiles what will be the volume, from where we are purchasing and how India can play a big role in that?

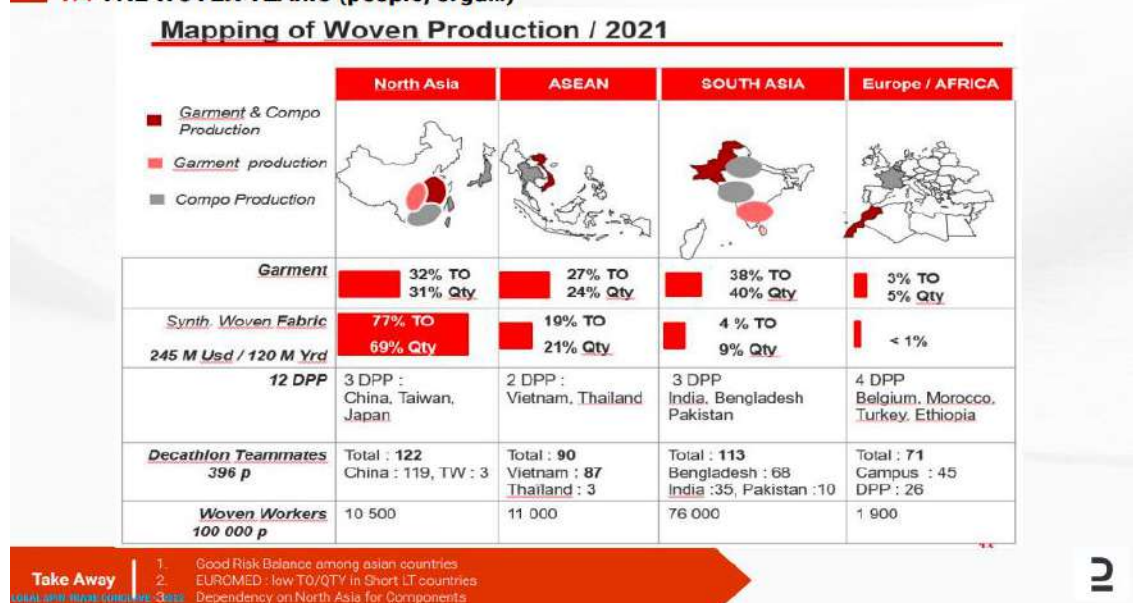


1.2 OUR PROCESS (PRODUCTS)



I will share the global share of Decathlon, which is especially relevant to technical textiles and the contribution of India. Our purpose is to sustainably, make the pleasure and benefit of sports accessible to the many. Three major sports that are trekking, and mountain hiking represent 40 percent of our sales and are majorly comprised of technical textiles. 8 major sports that represent 44 percent of the revenue also represent technical textiles. In terms of product category taping categories represent 31 percent of our turnover which are all from technical textiles. In our company, we represent only 6 percent of the natural fabric rest are synthetic. Almost everything is imported today and is not produced in India. So there is a good scope for India, Bangladesh and Pakistan to make the production of textiles possible in Asia and reduce the import of manufactured textiles from all the other countries.

1.4 THE WOVEN TEAMS (people, orga...)



So how does that happen? When we look at the local manufacturing of many states in India, we understand why India is lagging and where we need to focus. Thanks to the government initiatives such as the PLI scheme that they have recently taken as a result of which many firms are coming forward in the field of technical textiles. Special trade benefits can also play a big role. A lot of chemicals used in the manufacture of technical textiles come from China. So even if we have manufacturing capacity in India we still have to depend on other countries which makes India costlier when compared to other countries.

Dr Ajit Nigam: Very interesting. Thank you very much. Dr Mohan, Sports tech is your forte and you have been working on it for quite some time. What do you think a new enterprise in this sector will require? Also, brief us about your work and your expertise.

Dr Mohan Kumar R: I am the CEO and founder of Fan play IoT. A few years back, we started on a journey where we said that Bangalore can be software capital, why can't we start making smart textiles? Most recently, we have got an order from one of the biggest brands in India and the launch is likely to happen in the upcoming season. I think the post-COVID trend has been that a lot of people want to come out and mingle and socialize because have all been coped in our own homes. It became very difficult for us to get the supply chain organized one is on the textile side, fabrics are still a problem. And also, on the electronics side, there is a lot of component shortage. We have started manufacturing in India. A recent report from one of the market research firms said that by 2027, India will have a 100 billion-dollar industry. That's massive. I mean, we don't today have sports as an industry as it's organized in a certain way, but it's not a business. It's not recognized as an industry. Quite soon that's going to happen. And globally, you can see that there are plenty of opportunities. The FIFA World Cup is just going to happen by this weekend. So, India, being such a huge exporter of hand looms and stuff, also would be a big sector, which we can focus on. And once you have a base where you can embed electronics, and have software running on it, the potential is immense. But we started with sports because that's the most exciting thing India has got a younger demographic. So, we wanted to target that. But if you think about it, technology is also scalable, to other fields because we are monitoring the heart rate, respiration, temperature and so on. So it can go health tech. We can go to industrial IoT. It can go to the military. We have an ongoing association with the defence as well. So, within the domestic market, we have ample scope. I think it's time to build up a focus on locally developed brands because there's immense talent here. I think we need to encourage Make in India and other programmes. I think the government has a lot of effort and time to frame that. So, I think even at that educational level, we need to provide some confidence to the students. So I think the workforce and bringing them into this new industry is also very critical because in a few years we will have a huge shortage of labour even in the manufacturing sector that I'm sure anybody from the manufacturing sector here would appreciate that it's becoming very, very difficult to find skilled labour.

Dr Ajit Nigam: We talked about the metaverse and we talked about technical textiles. I would like Mr Rahman to talk for a few minutes about the international opportunity that can be fruited in terms of metaverse, technical textiles and Web 3.0.

Mr S.M. Zillur Rahman: I observed the use of Metaverse just now. I have a technical team at the backend that can give a better idea about the use of technical textiles and the metaverse. But the most important thing is the skilled manpower can provide a lot of benefits to the industry.

Dr Ajit Nigam: Metaverse requires a different skill set, and technical textiles require a different skill set. What are your thoughts on that?

Mr Avinash Kaushik: It's not a digital world as such but it's an internet-driven digital world. So metaverse unless you start wearing immersive gear like the virtual headset, you will not feel in the Metaverse. So, technology has always been giving insights and inputs about value chain integration, and communication and the world is getting closer day by day because of the internet and digitization. So Metaverse is just an extension of that. Even without Metaverse, we can connect with anyone in any part of the world. The only thing is that digital catalogue viewing is becoming more immersive. Right now, it's a third-party view, i.e., you are representing an avatar in the virtual world but once you have the headsets coming in, very soon we will have such devices. That makes you feel like you are in there.

Mr Abhijit Ranadhir: I want to add one more thing which is the right distribution of the resources amongst each stakeholder transparently, starting from artisans to the end product user i.e., the customer. This is only possible through blockchain technology. So Metaverse is nothing without blockchain technology that is making it this powerful.

Dr Ajit Nigam: So you are talking about the social impact as a consequence of metaverse and how each person involved starts becoming economically empowered. Mr Falguni how would you summarise this?

Mr Falguni Roy: This technology will also force brands to redesign and reinvent their business model and websites.

Dr Ajit Nigam: Dr Mohan, over to you.

Dr Mohan Kumar R: I have my personal opinion about Metaverse, which I no longer share it's a physical world by the end of the day. If you think about what are the

two industries which have restarted and have very good growth? One is the travel industry and the second is the retail industry. But Metaverse does have its applications, it has pros and cons like any of the other technology. I think the point of reskilling, and upskilling is an important aspect.

Dr Ajit Nigam: So in this discussion two very different opinions came. One of them believes that Metaverse is the future while the other is not ready to accept it. Will it just be Metaverse or a physical world or the integration of both?

[Panel Discussion & Presentation on Design and Innovation](#)

Moderator: Dr Ajit Kumar Nigam, **CEO, NIFT Foundation for Design & Innovation**

Panellists: Ms Carmanita Mambu, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia
Ms Djumirah Myra, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia
Mr Badrinath Gulur, Director, Social Accountability International
Mr. Avinash Kaushik, Founder and CEO, WAKA WORLD
Mr Ganesh Subramanian, Founder & CEO, STYLUMIA
Dr Devraj Dasari, Chairman, MSMECC
Mr Maresh Suhas, Founder, FABORG Private Limited

Dr Ajit Kumar Nigam: What do you mean by design? Is design limited only to the design as we understand or is designing a larger concept as such? For Example, ESG leading to sustainable design is not simply a design as we perceive but it is much larger, so I would like to have your opinion on this.

Most of the discussion was led by Badrinath Gulur and other panellists agreed with the points made by him. Presentations shared by other panellists are available for reference in Annexure G.

Badrinath Gulur: Fashion is not complete if you don't understand the social fabric of the artisans and the workers who work. Unfortunately, as we go across the world that is the world rule. The board of directors do not understand the pulse of the workers. There is absolutely no connection there. To that extent, our organization is the creator of the International certifiable standard where several brands all over the world have their suppliers certified and it's very heartening to note that out of the 5000 companies certified, India is second, Italy has the highest number of certificates very closely followed by India. China is trying to catch up with us, but far away. Like Vietnam and so on. It's not just in the government textiles, footwear and deploys industry, we're also providing equivalent in about 56 different countries, so the real mission of our organization is to advance human rights at the workplace and envision a world where businesses, the communities and the workers come together. Because I think the weakest link in the production chain in terms of welfare and wages will always be the worker. As the worker is the only person in a company who has a role and responsibility but no authority in terms of human rights. Today we talk about ESG,

access to remedy, and access to opportunities. We believe that every business in this world, irrespective, of whether it's a small, micro, medium or large enterprise, needs to have a social fingerprint and that fingerprint is what impacts society. Because there is a certain intent and there is an impact. So last year, I lived for four months in Jakarta in Indonesia and I was looking at many artisans in Indonesia's trying to get access to funding. You can't go and tell an artist to comply with the laws of the land and all of them because it's all about livelihood issues. Long story short, if you want to make your business connection with accountability, we designed what we call a social fingerprint model and it's a very simple model where a management system has to be designed for even micro-enterprises that will go through some very specific policies procedures and they will be able to implement a system around social compliance and social accountability. As of today, we have probably focused on all of this. We have carried out more than 6000 such inspections and we have more than probably another 10,000 micro-enterprises of purchase. It's a very simple model This design is not so much technical. We looked at the social part of the design. Thank you.

Panel Discussion & Presentation on Supply Chain Traceability in Textiles

Moderator: Mr Vishwajeet Kumar, Director, TraceYarn (M/s tESG Innovations Pvt. Ltd.)

Panelists: Ms Sonny Mohanty, Foreign Expert and Co-Founder, Bitqin
Mr Kamlesh Nagware, Chief Technology Officer, Snapper Future Tech
Mr Manish Chandrashekar, Founder, Workframe Technologies
Mr Manajit Rath, Chief Product Officer, ReshaMandis

Mr Vishwajeet Kumar: We are going to discuss a very interesting topic that is sustainability in textiles. The panel here has the technical expertise, they have burnt their hands, built platforms with a lot of focus on traceability and blockchain and other spaces and they have the understanding of the market and how the Indian market or the global market for that matter. What is the need for traceability? That is what we are going to understand today. ay, so we have Sonny Mohanty, Foreign expert and co-founder, Bitqin then we have Mr Kamlesh Nagware, CTO, Snapper Future Tech, we have Manish Chandrashekhar co-founder Workframe Technologies we have Mr Manjeet Rath CPO ReshaMandi. We have heard a lot about traceability, in terms of blockchain metaverse what people are doing but the core problems remain the same of traceability in textiles. So, let's start with you. You have identified the problems that are in the textile domain.

Ms Sonny Mohanty: ESG is something I know theoretically but I have not worked in this space. I have been working in the crypto and blockchain space since 2016, so I do understand how technology has a use case in different sectors, including, the supply chain and the textile sector. But otherwise, I worked in fintech, mostly financial services. So basically, before we understand how technology can make or break, we have to understand our industry. So, I got an opportunity just by speaking with people from here attending, that what are the challenges that this sector has. What is greenwashing? I'll come to the definition later. But after speaking with many of you, I realised that the common issue was a lack of transparency, lack of traceability, and

lack of trust. Again, no authentication, no intellectual property protection, and no consumer awareness. There is no database where we can gather some knowledge about this entire sector. Greenwashing is a very big, I would say, issue globally in every supply chain sector. So what is Greenwashing to start with that? So, greenwashing in simple terms is when an organisation or a company or a brand makes misleading or false statements about the sustainability of a product or service. Just providing incorrect information and misleading consumers and companies and telling you false narratives. We have all seen Chinese products in India as well and also abroad. There is nobody to validate that. So why would it be it will pass efficacy? Blockchain is the solution and Intellectual property protection. We are talking to a few artisans that are not educated, but they had some art pieces which they wanted to promote internationally. I'm buying a thousand pieces of art from them. I'm going to help to promote them in the international market. So, these people are poor. They have put a lot of hard work into creating those pieces of art. But that gets rebranded as somebody else with a bigger margin and sells it to high-net-worth individuals in other developed countries. So again, blockchain is going to solve that.

Mr Vishwajeet Kumar: So next I'll be coming to Kamlesh and Manish. Both of you have built a product and experienced the market. So first, before you go through what you built and how it came about. I want to understand what was the motivation. What made you build this?

Mr Kamlesh Nagware: So as Sonny mentioned about the challenges in the supply chain, not just in the textile, it could be any supply chain. We were working with a few customers in the UAE in the food industry and applied the same logic in the textile industry. I have been working in the blockchain industry for the last six years, so I know how a blockchain is valuable in terms of trust and transparency and ensuring the security of the product.

Mr Manish Chandrashekar: We had started as an enthusiast when I started with blockchain. Trying to find a problem statement and a possible solution. But, when I looked at my area of interest, I was more into sustainability more into ethical sourcing kind of things, and that's when I got an opportunity to work at the Bill Gates Foundation when I was a second-year engineering student. So that's what my interest was. I started working on concepts like menstruation hygiene, and CSR framework, that later translated into the textile industry.

Mr Vishwajeet Kumar: I was coming to that because ReshaMandi has been working with farmers and manufacturers. So now I want to understand from you that we are talking about traceability. That is the main focus and you are working with the stakeholders. So how do you see it? What is the need?

Mr Manajit Rath: I believe traceability is a means and not the end. So, when we are talking of sustainability, transparency, IP and all of that traceability is the factor that is going to enable these. So, traceability is going to lay the foundation. And then based on this foundation, we can build different use cases. This kind of data is present. So, the data is a very powerful decision-making tool. Traceability will provide that data to make the decisions and prioritise other problems and to be able to drill down, pinpoint the problem and solve it. The apparel industry today is globally based on all manufacturers, about 80 billion to 150 billion every year and contributes to about 2% of the carbon footprint. Now 2 percent I think is next to only the oil industry. So, it sounds pretty bad, but the good thing is these just estimate the number could be much lower or much higher. So, the point is that with traceability we get these estimate numbers closer to actual. And then they can drill down and pinpoint where exactly is the problem and how can we solve that. So that is the power of traceability.

Mr Vishwajeet Kumar: So now coming back to you, Sonny. You speak about blockchain technology that can solve the issues. And there are other technologies like Web 3.0. So how do you see technology in general, not just the blockchain in general? So how do you see this technology in general changing the industry or enabling it?

Ms Sonny Mohanty: So through Web 3.0 decentralization is the need of the hour. No more than these big players, Google and Facebook can be the owners of data. When you have control over your data, you're not passing their control to a central authority, it is called web 3.0. And why this is becoming popular because we have evolved from a static page to a social media giant like Facebook. This technology can disrupt many industries.

Mr Kamlesh Nagware: We have developed a product called trace chain where you record end-to-end data till the consumer level and you can see the traceability like the ESG goals, sustainability and other things. There are many firms such as Zara, H&M, and Decathlon that have developed the use cases of traceability in India. From end-to-end blockchain can also be used in the plastic recycling area. The same can be used for any supply chain so we tried the textile industry. And how it works, so every step adds some information to the common ledger and whoever wants to see it, they can see the entire supply chain life cycle. This can also be used in the NFC tag where you can simply use the NFC tag on your apparel to get the necessary information.

Mr Vishwajeet Kumar: So now we have a solution like a blockchain that enables traceability, but how we are enabling the consumer? That visibility is the QR that comes with the risk that it can be copied and pasted. There is a solution with risk. Manish, let's hear about you, your firm and the product itself. That is the whole idea of this discussion to identify what are the issues of the blockchain and how to solve it. But what is the potential solution to do it?

Mr Manish Chandrashekar: I started my journey as a blockchain developer as a research intern at the Bill gates Foundation where we were trying to digitize unorganized markets. This was even before when the UPI came in. So that kind of an experience when we relate to the local market and then I started this research internship. The research internship was blockchain technology in menstrual hygiene. So how workers can get menstrual pads and prevent CSR leakages? Later, I shifted to community agriculture. I later developed my startup where I was formally introduced to Web 3.0 and blockchain. I was the co-founder of this company with the Nordic-themed design partner. We worked with premium brands in Nordic regions and we used to sell their story to the end customer. Let's say you go to London and buy beautiful cloth and see a QR code associated with them. Through this, you are going to get to know the journey of the product or if not, the store's experience. If you are on an e-commerce website, you receive a plug-in, in that plugin which you can get to know the entire journey of the product. And so, what we did was digital supply chain management where manufacturers can be used to connect to their vendors, usually in fibre, fabrics etc. In data-driven decisions, all the data is assembled not only for end customers to take a decision but even for vendors, and brands to select their potential brands and all this was powered by blockchain-powered traceability.

So, this is what the QR code would look like. We had just positioned as I mentioned. Supply chain management is used to verify the credentials, let's say a vendor claims to have a certification, we used to verify that by hash coding the certification and looking at the certification id and verifying it. If a brand has more certifications we can give them a sustainability sticker, which was called a batch and this was accepted well in the Nordic regions. This is something that we built. We had more than 7 brands in the Nordic regions that were using it. I tried reaching out to Myntra's Head of Sourcing, Mr Kaustubh. He said Mahesh this is a great project but we can't do it in India because in the Europe region it is more of a margin market and in India, it is a competitive market, so if Myntra tries to do this its competitors will get its sensitive information such as who the vendors are etc. That was a great takeaway from there. Some of the other problems that I see with traceability in trade finance. The present way is manually entering the data. There are lots of other problems if we can have a trade financing platform for SMEs especially. There is a case study that claims that what takes 3 months can be done in two weeks once this platform is developed because eliminates people-based transactions and there is no need for 50 percent of the workforce. That is one takeaway that I would like to mention to the audience here. The second takeaway is that I think NFTs work perfectly with luxury brands and to add some more points to that, NFTs create connections through story-telling, luxury brands earlier targeted only premium audiences, now they can target Gen Z audience, crypto-enthusiasts as well through NFTs. All the designs can be converted into NFTs and only limited designs are made and later that can be experienced in the metaverse.

Mr Manajit Rath: So when you're talking about traceability, we are equating it with blockchain. There is a whole lot of traceability such as invoice traceability, sustainability etc. Somebody is entering the data manually, the moment there is

human intervention, there are increased chances of errors and manipulation. And also, where is the data cracked? We all know that if the data is captured at the source, it is reliable. There is one layer below traceability i.e. IoT devices, manufacturing and automation units all of these should be traceable. So, at ReshaMandi we have an IoT device which is a through which you will be able to gauge the quality of the product. Similarly, we use AI to make the product. So today can tell that in this particular batch of the cocoon, the reliability, of the silk is perfect. This is called traceability.

Mr Vishwajeet Kumar: So basically, what you are telling us is that when we are talking about traceability and when we are talking about greenwashing as long it is manual, the technology, data production has to be by devices and not humans, that is the essence of traceability. Manish, you talk about the Indian market? When you try to reach out to Myntra and you learnt that it is not feasible in India. If we do it here, whether it would be feasible, adaptive and used. Because like you said, it's a volatile market. So, what are the other problems in the Indian context? You maybe shed more light because you are looking at that ecosystem.

Mr Manajit Rath: We are talking about traceability, there are regulatory bodies that are coming in. The regulations that are coming, are essentially forcing you to be traceable and that is more on the social and environmental part of it. But the important thing is when you are talking about the consumers. Today when we pick up a sari we don't have a human connection. There is a difference between traceability and transparency. Traceability is having the information and transparency is what I want to show you. What is the information that you want to share, where you will create a connection with the consumer so that the consumer is ready to pay you high? This requires a whole lot of awareness and is driven by tech companies.

Mr Vishwajeet Kumar: It has been a very interesting discussion and I'm shocked that there's a lot to discuss. I'm going to take it off here. But, the key takeaways from the discussion, are more than what I was expecting. So blockchain is not the only solution. Traceability is not the only thing, it's just a means to an end. We understand the need of storing the data.

Audience Last year, I investigated a case of organic cotton farmers from Xinjiang province in China. In Xinjiang, cotton is banned all over the world. 90% of the brands don't buy cotton coming from Xinjiang. So we did the traceability of cotton and what happened was the country of origin was Xinjiang, China. But when cotton was supplied, it came from Pakistan. So how can blockchain do something to trace such kinds of things? Because physical monitoring is the only thing that's the answer to that. So can blockchain replace the physicality of the whole issue is my big question? So the use case that you are talking about is exactly what Textile Genesis has done. The gene used is specific from Xinjiang province China and U.S. banned it. You have the information of the gene encoded.

Fire Chat Session on Technical upgradation in Traditional Practice - Boon or Bane?

Moderator - Mr Yash Arya, CEO, IAMKHAADII Foundation (IAMKHADI) & GLOBALSPIN

Ms Sakina Ansari, National President, Handloom Council, Women's Indian Chamber of Commerce & Industry (WICCI)

Ms Bessie Cecil, Textile Design and Textile Conservation

Facilitation of Mr Prasanna Lohar, Founder, India Blockchain Forum by Mr Yash Arya
Presentations shared by Mr Prasanna Lohar are available for reference in Annexure G.

Day 2

Key Note Address by: Dr Glory Swarupa Director General, ni-msme, Ministry of MSME, Government of India

Ladies and gentlemen, very good morning to all of you and greetings from the National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of MSMEs Government of India. You are well aware that we are working for the growth and development of the MSME sector in the country and as an institution, we are promoting the culture of entrepreneurship among all. Our ministry has launched this scheme five years ago, "The International cooperation scheme". Under this scheme, we are bringing eminent speakers from around the world and attempting to create a platform for our stakeholders, regardless of sector, to come together thus creating an interface between our Indian aspirants and practising professionals as well. So that's why we are making these efforts. This is the goal after COVID in February. After the second wave, we started doing this physical program. Otherwise, we were doing virtual programs. We can consider this version 2.0. Earlier we were talking only about the design now we're talking about technology, credit connections, market access, and all of that, as well as SIDBI's financial assistance. They are extending a lot of support for this kind of program. They are trying to bring in innovations and technology, but the challenges are several. According to our experience at the National Institute for MSME, raw materials are a challenge, but marketing is the most difficult. They have domain skills, and they know how to weave or craft, but they are not on par with the national trends or the global ones. They are very traditional, but not with these changing times. There are numerous patterns now. So, how do you keep up with current events? To suit global markets, for example, our people are very good at making a 6-meter saree, but they don't know how to sell it. And to suit different clients, we use very vibrant colours, but in other parts of the world, people don't like these vibrant colours. They need something "sober," or some sort of mix-and-match is what they want, but we can't do it. So to orient this: Artisans are at the rural level, but the practitioners are the people who are the link between these artisans and the government—the policymakers. As a result, they are critical, and they must first be equipped with these gaps and potential solutions. Then they can go down and hold people's hands and prepare them for the Indian and global markets. If they want to sell their product on Amazon or the market,

they will face several obstacles. The first and most significant challenge is that some families do not even have a smartphone to take a picture and post it on social media. We have been making many efforts, but we're not catching hold of the next generation. While taking a picture and posting it online, they don't even calculate how much the price should be and leave it to the customer, so even though we say the customer is god and king when it comes to artisans, we can't leave it to their choice because they can't fix the price. People who are struggling, and sitting day and night to make a product are not getting the benefits. That's how the next generation is discouraged from pursuing this profession, so there was also a discussion yesterday about how most of the crafts and arts are diminishing and becoming extinct. We can only count the families. Similarly, raw materials have been a challenge because Telangana has a large number of cotton silk clusters, but because all of the materials must be obtained from Surat, there is no in-between point in Maharashtra or even in India. The cost of production is very high, and they are not getting a suitable profit from whatever product they are making, including their labour and type. Likewise, there are several challenges in the sector. As a result, these discussions are critical for all stakeholders, including academia and industry, policymakers, and financial institutions, as well as individuals with overseas experiences and aspiring and established entrepreneurs. as they are also discussing blockchain technology. So, whatever the technology is, whatever the institutions want to do with it, If they can bring it to us, we can take it to the ministry, and the government will see that more and more platforms are created. Interfaces are arranged so that we can come together and discuss and with a strategy or mechanism whereby we can help the women, groups, farmers, artisans, and craftsmen. So that is what we can offer from our institute or our ministry, so please be in touch with us. Come back to us. Visit our website. We have a good number of schemes especially, for the sector, for the segment, and areas such as Jammu and Kashmir or Union territories, whether it's a community or weaving community, women, backward classes etc. It is based on all these geographies, we have these schemes. Thank you very much for this opportunity.

Presidential Address by Mr Satyaki Rastogi

It gives me immense pleasure to be here at this stage and be able to speak to you about this. We are SIDBI and there is a development role given to us. In that developmental role, we interact with various groups, artisans, and cooperative societies that are restricted to the areas where they are confined to their selective clusters. They would have access to the market, but they would not have the resources to obtain the best raw materials, so the entire value chain would be impacted, from raw material sourcing to product processing. They are also not very financially literate, so they also don't know how to price their products. So we have one saree, but they have no idea how much time they are spending on it or how to factor it into their costs. That is something very important that needs to be taught to them. so that they can price their product, but once they price this product heavily, what happens? They do not have market access, and local markets are not willing to pay them that price if they are going to price it higher because local markets understand their dynamics. So we must be able to create systems for them so that they can access markets. Designing is one more aspect because these people do not have too much exposure. Modern designs are

something that has not come to them. They are still stuck in traditional designs, so this is something we have to work on. In doing that, I feel that technology is the biggest player. We need to use technology to make them available on online platforms. There are so many online platforms available today. We talked about ONDC and others. These are open-source platforms where they can sell their products. So we must create programmes that are enablers for them, and that is why I congratulate Dr Arya for having conceptualised this programme and looked into these issues. But, Dr Arya, I think we must not stop here unless and until this brainstorming becomes actionable. Thank you.

Key Note Address by Rajendra Kumar Kataria

Good morning, friends. Karnataka is known for silk and coffee. I'm also a member of the coffee board of directors of the horticulture department. We also promote coffee. Again, around 75% or 80% of the coffee in India is produced in Mysore, and we are happy to be part of this. Similarly, from coffee to silk, around 60% of the silk in the country is produced here. Approximately 75% of the country's cocoons are sold in the market. We have the four largest markets in Asia in Bangalore, about 40 kilometres from Ramanagara. It is also known for good-quality cocoon sericulture products. Mulberry silk is the most common type of silk. Mulberry silk is grown in this part of the world, and we also have non-mulberry silk that is grown in the northeast Indian forest area or parts of it. The Mulberry Silk Culture started in this part of the country because of the weather and the local culture around 110 years ago. After that, the Kingdom of Mysore used this silk, which was meant only for the queen and their families because it was not something commercially grown. It was not very popular. It was pretty costly, and the artisans were supported by the Maharaja. They were manufacturing these fabric sarees. There is one factory called Karnataka Silk Industrial Corporation. KSIC is a brand owned by us that started to promote local silk. This led to the area expansion, so from one small district, it spread to almost the entire southern part of Karnataka. Now, that factory alone for the last 110 years is working well. There is no stock lying for more than 20 days. We are not able to expand because we are very particular about the quality. But then certain things began a long time ago, and we now know what is good or bad. We are making a good profit. We have annual revenue of nearly a thousand crores of Indian rupees. There is a brand value, and we are planning to go public with it so that the brand of silk from Mysore can go internationally now. Textiles have enormous export potential, both nationally and internationally. There's been a lot of innovation in the last few decades. We stand second in the country in terms of textile production and export. There is scope for innovation in this sector. We have released our state textile policies, which provide several benefits to startups, ranging from land procurement subsidies to providing other infrastructure items such as skill upgradation, training, financial assistance, and partnering with foreign buyers and assisting them in exhibiting. Their products have gone global thanks to various obligations imposed by the state government and the government of India. But in the case of silk, let me tell you since silk sarees are costly. People buy it as a jewellery tradition. Exhibiting this saree, again and again, has become cultural, which I have seen. Nobody will talk about it outside Bangalore. Because this is a one-of-a-kind product produced nowhere else in the country, you can't have a cluster like this if you travel from Bangalore to Mysore on the Interior Route. A good-quality cocoon and a good-quality machine can produce 1450 metres of yarn thread. I am giving an average. It also goes up to 2650 meters. Here is the scope of innovation. When it comes to innovation, how can you bring technology into it?

Innovation in terms of procurement will help you procure good-quality cocoons. Tell us we have the system, but then someone can bring out an innovation where there is one startup providing collaboration in the sector. Good-quality silk has both length and weight. Silk is made of silk on one side and raw silk or artificial silk on the other in Delhi and all of those places. Mulberry plantations are one of the most robust crops. Failure is extremely rare, in my opinion. Mulberry can be sown with other crops. So there's a huge scope of innovation here. We can bring in raw materials for cultivation, do corn production, and improve quality. Maybe in your country, if anybody is interested, as secretary of the department, I can assure you that we are willing to give support for any innovation that a new startup is willing to come up with. People are willing to try new ideas and expand their horizons, as evidenced by recent exports. The demand for Indian silk has gone up four times in the last 10 years. We are preserving the life of silk, as well as its fineness and sense, due to its quality. If anyone is interested in the subject of silk as a fabric, there's a huge and great future. The silk industry used to be in the southern part of Karnataka, where the temperature used to be conducive; now we have an institute where we do a lot of innovation, and we started with a new silk variety that can be grown in the so-called "arid," or dry region, of northern Karnataka. We have almost 10 agro-climatic zones. So the state's textile policy gives you enormous leverage for all kinds of production-related innovations and incentives in the field of export to be given name and fame through branding and advertisement. Again, this is an area in which we are putting in a lot of effort. The state of Karnataka will be more than willing to support entrepreneurs who start there. As I was saying, everything is pure here. Coffee is pure, wine is pure, and silk is pure. This commitment is also pure. Thank you.

Presentation on World of Tomorrow – Technology Transformation for Textile Industry

Mr Dharamveer Singh, CEO, of DLT Research Foundation

Today I am going to give a presentation on the world of tomorrow—technological transformation for the textile industry. The vision of technology is to make India the fashion and technology capital of the world. Karnataka is the silk capital of the world. To achieve this dream, the DLT Research Foundation is determined to provide innovative technologies and solutions. We have already implemented one of the largest blockchain implementations in India and the telecom sector, based on validated global research that distinguishes India as unique in comparison to others, and other sectors as well. As a result, we have two track records in blockchain and DLT implementation across these industries. Technologies sourced for the world of tomorrow include blockchain technology for traceability and counterfeiting, artificial intelligence for business processes, automation for business, Metaverse for consumer experience enhancement and confidential computing is an upcoming technology after blockchain technology. That will be used in textiles for traceability and counterfeiting as well. The Internet of Things will also be an important area of expertise. Textile 3D printing will be used in the future for manufacturing automation. So these are the technologies for the world of tomorrow, and without these technologies, the world of tomorrow will not be technological. The current problem statement for the textile industry is a lack of traceability. There is no technology for traceability. There are

counterfeit innovations, gaps, global standard failures, and a lack of compliance enforcement. Infrastructure bottlenecks are a major problem for the textile industry. While leveraging the technology, we can collect data. You can control the data and use it to automate business processes, making your life easier, or you can access the data for others through the current Internet ecosystem to leverage the benefits of your competitors. Blockchain and Web 3.0 technologies can control the data for owners. As previously stated, every technology has advantages and disadvantages. One day, you'll need to adopt this technology to work in parallel with it. We must change consumer perception and behaviour by leveraging cutting-edge technology such as blockchain and web-based AI meters, which can only be implemented by textile stakeholders. Stakeholders may include manufacturers, brands, retailers, certification authorities, regulators, textile influencers, institutes and academia, and research houses. Textile digital inclusion begins with digitization, then digitalization, and finally transformation. Currently, in India, there is a lack of technology in the textile sector. So we need to start with the digitalization of all the processes; we need to move digitalization to the point where all the platforms need to connect, and then we need to step ahead with transformation. The value proposition for textiles offered by technology will be real-time traceability if possible through technology, the value chain, transparency, and business process automation. Data security, digital provenance, and authenticity create digital trust. All of these things are possible through technology, and we will need these value propositions for the textile industry in the upcoming days. The government aims to enhance India's textile exports from 29.6 billion U.S. dollars in 2020 to \$200 billion by 2026. The Indian textile market is expected to grow from US\$75 million in 2022 to US\$1 billion by 2029. It's only a matter of time before the industry will adopt it, and we have every industry moving fast with technology. I am ready and focused to do the same. Thank you so much.

Panel Discussion & Presentation on Export Promotion and Training & Research

Moderator – Mr Dharmveer Singh, CEO, DLT Research Foundation

Panellist: Mr Dharamveer Singh, CEO of DLT Research Foundation
Ms Carmanita Mambu, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia
Mr Vijaya Krishnappa, Co-Founder, KOSHA
Ms Djumirah Myra, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia
Dr Hema Maya Raghuraman, Ex-Director, NIFT Bengaluru
Mr Prasad Bidapa, Fashion Stylist and Choreographer

Mr Dharamveer Singh: Respected members. First of all, I am honoured for hosting such a great panel on Research in the textile industry and export promotion. We will start with the introduction part and then we will move ahead. I am the founder of DLT Research Foundation and implemented major technology implementations in the blockchain sector, and AI sector in India with the government as well as private industries.

Hema Maya: I worked with a garment export house in Chennai and I got a lot of experience there right from the shop floor. I worked right as a supervisor. I was a part of a team which had international buyers from the U.S. and Europe. And after that, I shifted to NIFT as the director of NIFT Bangalore. I had the opportunity to be observing and participating in so much creativity, and so many of the things happening all around. We had tied up with the government of Karnataka and the fashion design students they used to go and study the techniques for the raw materials which are used. What are the treatments being done for? Different kinds of crafts and then they come back and give us a presentation. they also used to use digital media and it was being presented to the government. Further, NIFT was a part of the Cluster Development Initiative, which was done by the Ministry of Rural Development. There again, our students for longer period went to the craft area and they used to mingle with the craftsman and spent not just 21 days but many years. Handholding was being done by big craftsmen and then they would be then moving out and giving them some kind of market linkages and also giving them some new product ideas and so on. I am very grateful to the organizers for it. I would like to thank Yash Arya, Dr Sanjeev and Dr Ajeet Kumar Nigam for putting up such a grand conference. I've just known them shortly recently announcing that they have been able to build up a huge lineup of speakers for different areas of technical science. We realize that these are important for the development of the industry which is presented in a big state and fashion industry. They are not exclusive, but in India, IT is a very much important part of the industry. Also, how I am now connected to this, I am now working as an advisor to a social e-commerce website and I am now identifying various sellers who need to be having international exposure to sell their products. Social e-commerce websites are very helpful for them to get exposure to other customers also. So I am sure I find that many of these sellers I have technology are struggling with various kinds of problems. For instance, how to get GST. That is a very major concern that many of the artisans, and craftsmen quite busy doing their day-to-day work, they are not able to get in line with what's the requirement of, say, GST, which requires the filing of monthly returns, getting in touch with their chartered accountants, basic small challenges which may seem very small for us, but how to seamlessly make them get in touch with these kinds of technical issues is something which I think this conference can bring up.

Ms Djumirah Myra: I am the chairperson of Indonesian natural dyes and Fiber the mission is for the conservation and development of oil and natural dyes and fibre for traditional crews. And secondly, is we also involved in the. Environmental conservation and the third our mission in capacity building and empowering women. We have clients like the Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, and the Ministry of Culture. Indonesia is an archipelago and most of the artisans lives in the hinterland and remote area. It's not an easy job. Each community has their tradition which is now really extinct.

Ms Carmanita Mambu: I have been in the garment industry for almost 40 years. I studied in San Francisco USA. Indonesia. So I decided on the garment business in the later years I become more specific in design. It was my opportunity to continue with my brand and so on. We will show you what I'm doing. But most of all, I think the

theme of the global sporting event. This is not my first time coming to India. Thanks for inviting me. The presentation is available in Annexure G.

Mr Vijaya Krishnappa: I am a textile engineer and co-founder of a startup called the KOSHA. So, the area I primarily work on is handmade handlooms and other crafts. The problem we are trying to address is today there is a lot of commitment by most of the stakeholders to promote textiles in the domestic as well as export market. From the market side, because as, that fashion sector is the second largest polluting. So the primary objective is that India has a model called handmade which is competing against the global model. It has a major advantage which can be leveraged. However, it's not so easy because, even some of the tech companies, high-risk large B2B firms, which you said needed 30,000 metres of khadi of good quality. So, quality is a bigger challenge. There is another challenge of counterfeit products. Unless you address these issues, especially with e-commerce websites trust deficit is becoming a big issue. So at KOSHA, we found that technology is the solution to the above-mentioned problems. So we have developed some products based on IoT and blockchain which can help artisans to market their products.

Prasad Bidapa: I have been working in the field of fashion design for over 40 years. I studied at the National Institute of Design, Ahmedabad. And these are the people who awakened in us the love for the handmade and love for the khadi. And I truly believe that today we are in danger of becoming an invisible industry. All these handmade fabrics have too much competition from man-made and machine textiles. And I've seen big brands copying things digitally which is very unfair. And I think that we should take action against them for doing that because you cannot digitalize a handmade project and then say that it is handmade, which is what Amazon is doing. And we have approached Amazon on the issue and they have promised that they will do something about it. KVIC should act as a regulatory body that should authenticate the products of khadi made in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat or Rajasthan. Technology should be leveraged to bring traditional craftsmen and artisans to the mainstream. Government initiatives should further incentivize these artisans by providing skilling and export promotion. This technology can connect artisans all over the country and make the local handmade product a global product for the country.

Mr Dharamveer Singh: I would like to start from Hema Maya Ma'am. Make in India is the biggest brand India has ever created intended to promote local artisans and weavers, however, they may not compete with international markets and players. Will enhancing the expertise of our farmers through skill development and training programmes increase the probability of their survival against this issue?

Hema Maya: I have to narrow it down to craftspersons and artisans. I am not very sure about the farmers and that sector. Definitely government initiatives such as Atmanirbhar Bharat will aid in uplifting the artisans. India should work in a way that we should no more be job seekers but job providers. An artisan is busy doing his work. He needs to be enabled by the technology smoothly and they need to be exposed to the international market. The kind of unique work that they do needs to be projected to the world outside. The Government has provided a lot of opportunities by providing

exhibitions, and other facilities for craftsmen to come together. They are even provided ID cards by the ministers, they are provided subsidies for craftsmen to travel from place to place and sell their products. We should have these kinds of marketplaces online also so that they can earn better for their product. But for that craftsmen need to be skilled in using digital technology.

Mr Dharamveer Singh: Thank you, Ma'am. Now I would like to ask Mr Vijay Krishnappa, Textile Engineering has received relatively less attention from the newer generation. What do you think is the reason behind such deviation?

Mr Vijaya Krishnappa: So, there are two answers. Firstly, if you see this world is evolving very fast. However, a majority of graduates in our country are sharp, smart, and self-starters but they are not industry ready. This is no different for textiles. So you see even the technology used in the context of textile colleges in India is very primitive. At the same time, the areas that need to be focused on have not been done for example there is no market side of it, and there is no design side of its export or production side of it. As a country, we have the potential to build hundreds of brands.

Mr Dharamveer Singh: Now, I ask Ms Myra. How Indian and Indonesian markets can collaborate to learn from each other?

Ms Djumirah Myra: Presentation that explains, what kind of textiles are there in Indonesia and how India can collaborate with Indonesia. Indonesia is a multicultural nation that has a rich civilization which stands out. There are different textile techniques used in Indonesia such as the Ikat which consists of the warp, weft and double Ikat and the Non-Ikat textile technique which has different sub-categories as described here. We can look at the map of the Indonesian archipelago where you can understand the geographical location of all these handicrafts. So, our organisation wants these natural fibres and natural dyes to be preserved. India and Indonesia have a great scope for collaboration because our traditional artisans are highly skilled.

[Presentation by Mr S. Sundaresan, Secretary, Indian Sleep Products Federation \(ISPF\)](#)

You may be wondering how the mattress industry functions. Is it integrated with the textile sector department here? Firstly, I would like to express our sincere thanks on behalf of the Industry Products Federation for giving us this wonderful opportunity to share some of our thoughts on the recycling of mattresses. If we look at the mattresses in India we produce approximately 2 billion mattresses, and then we consume about 10 million metres of textile cloth of different varieties for covering the mattresses. So, in that way, we are associated with India's textile industry. Firstly, I would like to ask one question. Why is it necessary to recycle a mattress? I would like to give a little background before we go into the process of recycling. What exactly does the term "sleep" mean? Sleep is very important for every individual. Whether you are part of the company, the managing director, or the CEO, one has to sleep every day. People between the ages of 25 and 50 now devote all of their time to their careers. Isn't it? Even Vivekananda and Gandhiji have said, "To achieve any success, you have to make

some sacrifice”, and ultimately, we find in our practical lives, the sacrifice comes only through sacrificing our sleep. So people have scant respect for sleep. You give so much importance to the office meeting. You boil 100 times in your head for a one-hour delay. And you're just sacrificing that sleep for this. The second example is when you are admitted to the hospital. You come out paying a large bill of 80,000 or 100,000 because the hospital does not permit negotiation. In any hospital, there is no question of a discount or anything; what happens here is that only 20% of the disease is cured by medicine and the rest 80% is cured through sleep. They make you sleep more. They'll take care that you get enough sleep every day to extend your life. We request that if we want to live pain-free; for that, sleep is very important, and the need for choosing a good mattress or determining the need for one is essential to good sleep. Every day in your house, you clean up your veranda, hall, kitchen, and bedroom. You hardly clear up your bed. You simply remove the bedsheet at the most, maybe periodically. You work from home all day, especially after COVID, and the majority of your work has moved to your bedroom. So the bed is used even more. The general thumb rule is that the weight of the bed doubles at the end of 10 years because of the amount of dust. Yet people rarely do this, changing their beds every five or six years. That will give you a very good chance to extend your life. Now, the federation is trying to promote sleep. We are attempting to promote hygiene for users, or customers, to live long and happy lives. Sleep is a gift from God, and people should use it wisely. They should not abuse or misuse sleep. In my opinion, giving importance to what improves the quality of your life is important. It applies to every individual. You are now going to a massage parlour. A one-hour massage costs 3,000 or 4,000, and it is exquisitely executed. You are happy. It may stay for a day. Now, Border mattresses have multi-foam memory foam. The foam layers in this gel foam range from 40,000 to 2 lakhs. If you buy those mattresses that give you a massage effect for 8 hours a day for 10 years. So, if you invest in a mattress you are investing in your health. These are some of the hints we want to give from the federation to extend your life without any medical bills. And I'd like to highlight some sleep hygiene, and how to get a good night's sleep. Please avoid coffee or tea after lunch every day. Do not use any blue light in your bedroom. Blue light directly kills the production of electrons, which is a hormone that induces sleep. You can use orange, light green, or yellow. It is best not to use any light lamps because you will have the best sleep when it is dark. The darkness surrounding you gives you satisfaction. Similarly, you can use an eye mask. Do not sleep for less than 7 to 8 hours every day. This prevents headaches and body aches, and it improves your memory and thinking power, so prioritise it. All of these factors contribute to sleep. You must choose the first thing to be a good sleeping surface. There are numerous mattresses available for this purpose, depending on your BMI. If you have a backache, we have orthopaedic mattresses available. According to your requirements, you can choose a good mattress surface. The second is to keep the temperature in the room between 24 and 26 degrees. not too cold, not too hot, and dustproof. Having a good atmosphere and a good aroma for sleep. Lavender is recommended. Noise causes a lot of pollution. The last point is if you have a piece of mild music, that also enhances the quality of sleep. You may be knowing most of them, but you don't practice them. We are trying to bring your attention. You should mark yourself and sleep within 5 minutes. You can write to us. We are here to improve the

quality of your sleep. I will quickly run through the program of how we have done recycling mattresses and what lessons we have learned.

Presentation on how mattress industries are associated with the textile sector: Indian Sleep Products Federation is having 130 manufacturers of mattresses, with a management committee of the top brands like Sleep Well.

Objectives of the campaign "*PhenkoNahi Recycle Karo*" are:

- To help people get rid of old mattresses sustainably and conveniently.
- To recover biodegradable and non-biodegradable material from mattresses such as foam, coir & spring and recycle them to reduce sleep industries' Carbon Footprint and to save resources.
- Bring consumer behaviour change - Following right disposal practices by incentivizing Dealers and Consumers for their contribution.

Every day, thousands of mattresses are discarded in India. While many of them end up in landfills, others are illegally dumped or set on fire. And the pandemic has made the situation even worse. The improper disposal of mattresses can pose severe hazards, relating to the environment and human health. To combat this problem, IPUA (Indian Polyurethane Association), ISPF (Indian Sleep Products Federation), and thekabadiwala initiated India's first mattress recycling campaign *Phenko Nahi Recycle Karo* from the city of Bhopal. In July 2021, thekabadiwala established the reverse logistics process and started collecting mattresses from retailers, households, hotels and institutes. We partnered with 70 home and living retailers across the city and made them our green ambassadors so that they can influence the customers and collect all the mattresses from them. To promote the right disposal practice, we incentivized the consumers through cash vouchers. These cash vouchers can be used for buying any product at our 70 retail partner stores. We made the process of the takeback convenient for the consumers by allowing them to schedule a free mattress pick-up request. Once the mattresses are collected, they are taken to the thekabadiwala facility where they are manually dismantled and useful material like foam and coir spring is extracted, baled and sent for recycling. Foam is used in carpet padding and cushioning products. Coir is converted into ropes and compost. *PhenkoNahi Recycle Karo* campaign not only saves natural resources and reduces pollution, but also helps create green jobs.

Several outreach programs were conducted. In eight months of the pilot, we reached out to 3 million people, saved 8500 cubic feet of landfill space, and recovered and saved 10,000 kilograms of material for recycling. With collective action, we can make the impact even bigger, and together we can achieve a vision of 'zero mattresses to landfill' in India. We are training dealers, and have trained more than 3000 dealers to educate the customer because 80% of mattresses are being sold through dealers.

Campaign Reports state the progress that 60+ Dealers Enrolled, 30lakh+ people get aware from this campaign, 500+ Mattresses recycled, and 700+ mattresses dismantled.

In the end, the presentation covered some general aspects of the importance of sleep and mattresses, and how to maintain sleep hygiene.

Thank you all for this opportunity.

Panel & Presentation on Credit Linkages and Market Access

Moderator - Dr Ajit Kumar Nigam, CEO, NIFT Foundation for Design & Innovation

Panellist: Ms Sonny Mohanty, Foreign Expert and Co-Founder, Bitqin, Singapore
Mr C. S. Sudheer, Founder and CEO, ffreedom App & IndiaMoney.com
Ms Meera Venkat, Chairperson, The Import Export Chamber of Commerce and Industry
Mr Mahendra Rathod, Managing Partner, PICO
Mr. R. Gopinath Rao, IEDS, Dy. Director MSME-DFO, Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India
Mr S. Sreepathy, Deputy General Manager, Small Industries Development Bank of India

Dr Ajit Kumar Nigam: We've been talking about products. The supply chain and market access are challenging. Bringing all of these elements together will ensure that whatever action we take on the ground has an impact on the artisan community. How do we ensure that economic development happens and livelihoods improve to achieve sustainable development goals? Apart from campaigns that require real action on the ground, the Indian government is doing a lot of things, and when we were conceiving the idea of global spending, discussions began inside the National Institute of Fashion Technology. What is the real requirement? What are the actions we need to take? We got all the stakeholders together, and what emerged was the need for market access. Is there a need for financial access for long-term sustainability? and economic development. It has to be global; only then does the real value gets added, and we have experts from all across the world. I'm sure you should have talked about this fact because this is the sixth one, but We had interactions with multiple stakeholders both inside and outside the country. But still, how do we solve this problem? There are people on this panel representing various viewpoints, and as we go about this, there could be some changes in your thoughts. So, the way we would start is to try to understand from each one of you what your strengths are and where you come from, and then maybe you have a point or two to make so that people understand this, and then we will get into the discussion within ourselves. There could be a Q&A session with the audience. Maybe we have questions within ourselves that we need to ask.

Mr R. Gopinath Rao: I am deputy director from MSME-DFO, under the Ministry of MSME Government of India we have worked across India in all the almost States. I also mean the promotion of MSME in the state of Karnataka for development and rural areas.

Mr C. S. Sudheer: Hi, I'm the founder and CEO of the Ffreedom app. When I say livelihood education app, I mean we have about 900 courses in six languages for small businesses. So, within small businesses, we've got things like handicrafts and garlic

businesses including tailoring. For women today, we worked with about 87,00,000 people across India to teach them these things. The best part about freedom is that they have extremely successful people from various fields teaching on F-Freedom. So, even today, I am concerned about the community where there are very limited resources. They were never exposed to professional skills. Today, they are made to compete with global players. And that group of people needs to be safeguarded, empowered, and trained to compete with these global forces. Unless we do that, a lot of these people—I mean, we're in this segment—may completely vanish. I think I welcome this kind of debate to probably find a solution to that problem, especially since this panel is interested in discussing and finding the solution to helping this community find access to credit.

Mr S. M. Zillur Rahman: I am trying my best to support SMEs. Also, I believe that SMEs are the main backbone for financial inclusion in any country. I think any country cannot be present effectively at the grassroots level. They cannot get the support they need. Thus, we must support these lower-level entrepreneurs who are loath to develop their businesses. In addition, Pakistan is another country where obtaining financing takes longer. The more loans you can get from the bank or other members, the better. They are easily financed because they have good connections and are the best chain possible. These are unofficial. They can pay under the table. The greater the number of people who are unfamiliar with the system and are unable to create documentation, the more I think we need to support them, and we are doing this. This organisation is mostly in India. This is the head office, and in the Bangladesh chapter, we are doing this. not just for India or Bangladesh. This is the first time we are working for the world. So, I'd be happy to answer any questions later on. Thank you very much.

Ms Sonny Mohanty: So basically, I'm from Singapore. I'm basically in the technology field, and I'm a blockchain expert, since 2016, I have come a long way. It is just my expertise to know how the devices are also part of the ecosystem where artificial intelligence and machine learning data always come together and how they can help the group. It is a non-digital, traditional industry. So, I'm speaking from a technology perspective and my experience living in Singapore. What happened during the lockdown? What was the outcome of the small business? We only talk about that. Singapore is a very small country. We do not have so many small to medium-sized businesses, but those are small businesses. Singapore's government is amazing. It runs like a private company with excellent ideas and people. It's a great idea to digitise some of this industry, which I must elaborate on later.

Ms Meera Venkat: Hi good afternoon, everybody. My introduction was given here as the chairman, but let me tell you that I am representing the IICCI. I am the chairperson of IICCI, which is the Indian importers and exporters chamber of commerce which is based in Delhi, so I'm the chairperson for them in Karnataka. We do work with a lot of SMEs, MSMEs, imports, and exports. And IICCI has approximately 20 branches all across the world—Vietnam, Bangladesh, you name it. They have their centres, and they specialise in all the branches. So it is not only in textile, but more of it happens in the food industry. So we are looking at what marketing opportunities we can create for women. We are there in nine cities, and we also have an application that helps at least 12,000 women come across the country

together. So basically, we are looking at how to create opportunities for women. Thank you.

Mr Mahendra Rathod: Hi everyone! I'm the founder of a company called PICO. I'm consulting with a company, so we're a group of about 6-7 people. I am one of the graduates who devised the strategy. Traditionally, when we talk about startups, everyone talks about funding, successful startups, and the amount of money. The billion dollars, the unique costs, etc. However, for every successful startup, there are thousands more. So we're attempting to build an inclusive platform. It will be a technology-based platform that will help startups in Tier 1, Tier 2, and Tier 3 cities solve a variety of problems. Essentially, what we are attempting to do is provide them with a variety of elements, beginning with education, which means that there will be a lot of information on the platform about how to start your own business. How do you create your business plan? How do you reach out to the VCs? How do you scale your business? We will also bring a large number of industry mentors onto the platform, who will provide mentorship to the startups on a session basis. Then there's the fundraising, the GTMS, and everything else, right? But what we are trying to do is create at least 1,000,000 startups in India. That is what we hope to achieve in textiles over the next 5 to 10 years. We will create a separate cohort. concentrating on textiles. An investor who is investing in the tech domain may not understand textiles. As for the textile cohort, we plan to bring 10,000 to 20,000 startups to India. We'll start in Karnataka and then move on to the other states and make sure that we provide them with investors. We provide them with knowledge, we provide them with consulting, and we make sure that we have more successful startups.

Mr S. Sreepathy: I am from the SIDBI Bangalore branch and would like to give you a brief overview of SIDBI. So we in SIDBI don't limit ourselves to financing the loan. We are also involved in the financing of promotional development activities in areas where we have a presence. several institutions and also assisted in developing a financial ecosystem that will help address the varied needs of the MSI system in the country, including the MUDRA. We are now one of the promoters of ONDC and have a 9-minute loan website. We see that SIDBI is also coming up with a digital initiative called GST Sahai, which will be a paperless, collateral-free, unsecured loan against a GST invoice, and for which MSN will be rising. So that is going to be a game changer because, based on cash flow, one will be able to raise finance in a purely digital mode within 30 minutes of it raising a GST invoice. So it's going to undergo a sea of change as the UPI has happened. There are almost 22 new aggregators. Other banks are also participating in this event, which is focused on the textile industry. SIDBI has also been at the apex of the focal point for channelizing The Government of India to establish fiscal benefits or textile subsidies. On its own, SIDBI has also been addressing the issues faced by textile units, especially the dying sector. Making a cluster-based initiative to address any other related problems that the industry would have at various locations.

Dr Ajit Kumar Nigam: One of the most important reasons a company exists is to pay a dividend to its shareholders, which requires revenue. Income from operations has to happen. And how does income from operations happen? Do you need to sell a product or a service? The fact is, how do we give market access? Thousands and

thousands of enterprises are starting at a similar level or, at times, even in a larger space, but they now prefer to begin from the beginning. I believe that market access is an important factor here, and anyone can participate at this point. What is your organisation doing? Can something be better?

Mr S. Sreepathy: ONDC, which is an open network for digital commerce, wherein SIDBI is also one of the promoters with a 10% stake. So regarding market access, that is going to be the game changer. We are just in the beginning stages of ONDC, and SIDBI is one of the promoters, along with various other financial institutions, including NABARD and various banks. The way market access is going to be enabled. It's not for any one person; it's for all. The objective of this is that we will have a three-phase development process to make the MSMEs participate in this network of networks all kinds of players will be coming, and then there is going to be a digital marketplace, as is happening with Amazon, or maybe on a larger scale, so to speak.

Mr R. Gopinath Rao: What happens if the government is the procurement buyer and it's going to procure the goods and services from the micro and small enterprises? They are the seller. However, in the case of ONDC, it is similar to providing a platform for small and medium-sized businesses. I mean micro-level retailers or manufacturers. Customers can directly access them so that they can sell their products openly. It is similar to B2C in that they have direct access to it. According to the government, they are attempting to use no-cost market access, which is not much -- nearly 10% of the market share -- according to the current survey, but it will increase over time. It will increase. Once it crosses the border, it will cost more than 60-70% more.

Mr C. S. Sudheer: Just to add to it on ONDC, it's a very simple technological revolution. I'll tell you what happens. Earlier, if I had to build an e-commerce platform for small businesses in India, I had to bring consumers to my platform so that my sellers could benefit. The challenge is to do that right in the e-commerce business. It is not to bring sellers; it is to bring consumers. But in ONDC, you bring all the sellers onto the platform and connect it to ONDC Nets. The buyers on Amazon, the buyers on Paytm, the buyers on any other e-commerce platform that you are committed to—that is your entire e-commerce marketplace across democratic borders, which means that even a small player from a remote town can imagine selling his or her product in the global market via these plants. So, it's a very powerful idea, and we can probably bank on it. We can be very optimistic about it for two reasons. One is, as I previously stated, attempting to replicate the type of success or reform that they brought in. The second reason is that number-related users are leading the tech innovations.

Audience: I am selling my PC on digital platforms. I know what are the challenges there are because of CoD service. So how is ONDC? Number one, will you be offering CoD service to the end user if yes will you be able to refund 100%?

Mr C. S. Sudheer: ONDC has got last-mile delivery partners. Then they have buyer aggregators. Buyer aggregators are like Flipkart, Amazon, or Paytm. Then there are Seller Aggregators like Snapdeal as sellers' aggregators. When I met your R&D head in Delhi, he was talking about various initiatives. So, the idea here is, for example, just to give you an example, artisans today, make a lot of crafts and now want to sell them by listing them directly on Amazon and other E-commerce platforms, and then paying

those kinds of fees and other things like that, becomes challenging. So what they're doing now is preparing for the possibility that SIDBI will launch an e-commerce platform for artisans. Now, in terms of capacity-building, we will collaborate with them to assist them in producing better, higher-quality products. When they are finished, they will be listed on SIDBI's seller aggregated platform or in collaboration with someone. Once you list all your products, all e-commerce platforms have to display these products on their plan. If they join forces with ONDC, they have no choice but to do so. The only thing is that if you pay more, they will list you at the top. And such things, as well as all of them, will exist. However, for most artists who do not have a lot of money to spend, their platforms are all free. He will still get access to every platform operating with ONDC. You, as a buyer, will go on Amazon and buy the product listed by this artisan. It is the same as any other Amazon or Flipkart store; it is the same for the seller. But the only difference here is the fees.

Mr S. Sreepathy: To add to what Sir has already said, SIDBI has planned a three-phase participation. The first step is to sensitise the artisans so that they can reap the benefits of the ONDC. That is to say, the first and second are intensive programmes to make the MSMEs aware of the ONDC protocols, and the third one is an incentivized acceleration programme wherein the MSMEs will come on board with that. These are the three action points that SIDBI has planned.

Ms Meera Venkat: Yeah, I think it is great that we speak about the ONDC platform, which is also talking about sustainability in the long term. But, from IICCI, how do you create the marketplace, about which you asked us if anyone from India or any other country is interested in importing and exporting their products and services, and if they wanted to create a marketplace. Then what we do is assign a particular key account manager for that particular text. For example, if someone is wanting to export anything in leather and if it's a sizable business, and if he comes back and tells us so, we are looking for a buyer in Vietnam. In that case, IICCI will assist them. We will have a representative in another country who will represent their company. That is one thing that we do. Another area where IICCI can assist is when textile-related conferences are held regularly. So, what should we do? What should you say? We aggregate people from the textile industry, and we take them to that particular conference, where they can go in as a group and explore opportunities for themselves. And in the same way, when we also get delegates from other countries to India, we also invite all the textile owners who are there so they can also come, meet the delegates, and explore opportunities for themselves. So, these are some of the things we do in the market.

Dr Ajit Kumar Nigam: So, would it lead to consulting opportunities for multiple organizations? Let's hear from Mr Rathod.

Mr Mahendra Rathod: Yeah. A lot of awareness needs to go into building this kind of start-up because in 2014 I had a company called Seller Works. We were, at that time, Amazon, Flipkart, and Myntra. There were about 18 to 19 platforms. We built a tech platform so that small sellers outside of Surat and Agra could start selling their products on Amazon and Flipkart. We were very successful. We raised \$2,000,000 in funding from external partners, including Mr Shibulal. And, Krish Gopalakrishnan. In addition, we have at least 5 to 7,000 small start-ups on the platform. I spent around

six months in Surat. And added a large number of small sellers to the platform. However, that is when reality struck. The first is in e-commerce platforms such as Amazon, where 80-90 percent of sales are made online is done by organised sellers, and they are 5 to 7% of the total volume. What we started seeing was that after three or four months of experimentation, people started dropping off the platforms. Because they are not getting business now. Amazon is very smart. So it becomes very difficult for a small player to be a big player. Anyone who knows a little bit about listing, for example, can go—and I do mean a little bit. However, having said that, it is very difficult to be successful there. What we need to do is raise a lot of awareness. Assume you're developing a platform; what are your intended keywords? How do you get the buy button? How do you make sure that you sell? What kind of quality? How do you make sure your returns are controlled? So when we were doing this analysis, we found out that when you do a returns analysis, there is always an 80:20 ratio. 80% of the returns are coming from 20% of the items. These are the things that sellers, small sellers, and artisans must be educated about to be successful. The third point I'd like to make is that platform is essentially micro-entrepreneurship in some way. Fails frequently, unless it is a highly specialised product. Assume I am a small artisan from a small village in Uttarakhand who specialises in handlooms. I might reach the market, but I might have to pay 70 to 80% of the margins to make some money, right? So we might probably take some lessons from China. Also, saying that can we create clusters of some kind of item? Where are comparable items priced? The price comes down drastically because of the economics of scale, and hence the profit is distributed over a wider area, right? Things are very intriguing.

Vote of Thanks by Dr Ajit Kumar Nigam

There are a lot of you who are present here who want to know about the intervention of technology in the silk industry. If you're able to put that together along with the skilling of people on the ground, there is a lot of work to be done and I'm sure as a nation we will find ways to make Karnataka and Mysore back as the silk capital of the world. Interventions in terms of technology such as traceability through blockchain intervention, the combination of IoT blockchain and artificial intelligence can make this story alive. There is a team from Indonesia, who is going to visit Ram Nagaram tomorrow and see things on the ground. We've been speaking over the number of days on these things. The kind of support we've got from MSME to do things is excellent. We may have the best intentions, but this technological intervention has to be done with quality manpower. Just to mention this, we've been speaking to take this rationale forward. We are looking at combining the concept of the Mysore silk with blockchain along with the SIDBI Innovation Center and try to build this further. And if you can do this, this is replicable across multiple sectors in multiple ways. We can talk on the Dias continuously over a while, but unless we execute it on the ground, we do not add value to the artisans. The enhancement of the incomes of artisans and producers is very close to our hearts. And with guidance from the government and support from the government, we should be able to achieve that. With our international delegates, we've been discussing multiple things about the quality of the silk, so I really would

like to urge the international audiences present to think about what can be done in their own countries to create new design interventions that can be sold across the world. Interesting conversations have come up from one of our startups called Tez, which has demonstrated to me proof of concept documents related to multiple sectors, and that set me thinking about how can we apply this technology to these sectors. We are having problems with traceability. How do we ensure and tell the world this is Mysore silk? And then working with friends from Indonesia, can we create more designs so the Southeast Asian approach to the global markets can make a change? Thank you.

Valedictory Session

Mr Yash Arya, Founder & CEO, IAMKHAADII Foundation (IAMKHADI) & GLOBALSPIN

Dr Sanjiv Layek (Executive Secretary, World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME))

Mr Yash Arya: To begin the vote of thanks, I would like to thank the Ministry of MSME, Government of India, for supporting this event. Thank you to the Globalspin trade conclave on commercial handlooms and technical textiles for organising and supporting this event. On October 18-19, an international conference will be held at The Capitol Hotel on Raj Bhavan Road in Bengaluru. I'd like to take it upon ourselves to help our partners SIDBI, Traceyarn, NSIC, Udaan, and FLC Group. I'd also like to express my gratitude to our co-organizers, tESG and the IAMKHADI Foundation. I also would like to thank the NFDI Foundation for Design and Innovation and the Ministry of Textiles for being our knowledge partners. And we would also like to extend our thanks to our chief partner, the Government of Karnataka. We also would like to thank our international delegates from Indonesia, the United Kingdom, and Bangladesh. Ms Sonny Mohanty from the United Kingdom, Miss Myra from Indonesia, and Mr S.M. Zillur Rahman from Bangladesh We had a successful 2 days of our event, during which on the 18th we had our chief guest, Miss Myra, Chairperson, Indonesian Natural Dye & Fiber Organization (WARLAMI), Government of Indonesia, as our chief guest. And on September 19, we had our chief guest, Mr Rajendra Kumar Kataria IAS, Principal Secretary, Sericulture and Horticulture Department, Government of Karnataka. In these two days, we had several eminent speakers, presentations, dialogues, and deliberations, as well as fire chat sessions on technology, credit, linkages, market access, export, promotion, training, and research. This is our sixth globalspin conclave held in Bengaluru, and with this, we will initiate our thinking. Lead Conclave and series focusing on education, technology, textiles, pharma, health, and agriculture. We would also be coming up with our globalspin innovation and technology alliance, Geeta, in which we would be doing strategic work and working with the technology of blockchain and other startups and innovation groups in different countries. I would also like to extend my regards to Mr Sanjiv Layek, who is an executive secretary of the World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises, for supporting this event from inception to execution.

Mr Sanjiv Layek: Thank you, Yash. I would like to extend my gratitude to all the dignitaries and delegates from across the globe. I would like to thank IAMKHADI, NFDI, in association with WASME, for organising this event successfully in two days. In the two days, we had many speakers. They have already deliberated and discussed all the issues related to the textile system, the handloom sector, and the silk industry, and how to resolve all this through technology. This is a wonderful conclave, and I would also like to thank the Capitol Hotel for sharing this video and organising this event. Thank you, all of you. Thank you, Dr Nigam. Thank you, Mr. Dharamveer Singh Ji. Thank you, Vishwajeet. Thank you, Prateek. Thank you, Amit, and thank you, FLC Group and all the team members, including Yash. Thank you.

Exhibition

The exhibition of start-up products and supporting organisations was also run parallel to the conclave at the same venue. The exhibition included different handloom and khadi products from a wide variety of weaver cooperatives and others, ranging from bedsheets, mittens, aprons, pot holders, handbags and purses, and bedspreads, to silk and cotton sarees. Apart from this, the exhibition stalls also included saris, handbags, honey, bangles and jewellery, and other woven products from Tribes in India.

Post Conference Guide for Action

The entire two-day GlobalSpin conclave was video-graphed and transcribed for future deliberations and consolidation of proceedings.

The major action points that emerged at the Bangalore Event were:

a) Working for the skill development of the local artisans

Taking initiatives for re-skilling of the local artisans such as the use of digital technologies, product listing and pricing on digital platforms among others so that the local artisans can realise the full potential of their products.

b) Providing access to finance to artisans

Formulating policy initiatives and adding local artisans within the ambit of already existent financing schemes by agencies such as SIDBI to provide easy access to finance and catalyse entrepreneurship mindset amongst the artisans

c) Bilateral engagement with other South Asian countries

Initiating bilateral engagement with other South Asian countries such as Indonesia, Bangladesh etc. that have aligned cultural and clothing habits to promote local handlooms and textiles and take these textiles to an international level.

d) Imparting use of Technology in the Textile Sector

- Use of technologies such as Blockchain technology, the Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence, and Non-Fungible Tokens to promote traceability and prevent counterfeiting in the textile sector and give due credit to every stakeholder involved in the supply chain.

- Promote innovation through technology in the textile sector and develop a framework to import technical textiles in the virtual world using Metaverse and Web 3.0
- Promoting the use of decentralised digital platforms such as ONDC to bring local handlooms and textiles to the mainstream.
- Develop a sustainable and resilient textile supply chain within India to reduce dependency on other countries such as China.

Annexures

A.Profile of Participants

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KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Dr Glory Swarupa, Director General, ni-msme, Hyderabad, Ministry of MSME, Government of India	Mr. T. P. Rajesh, IAS Commissioner Handlooms, Commissionerate of Handlooms, Government of Tamil Nadu
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COUNTRY DELEGATES

Ms Huma Beagum, Canada	Ms Sonny Mohanty, United Kingdom	Ms. Myra Widiono, Indonesia	Ms. Carmanita Mambu, Indonesia	Mr S. M. Zillur Rahman, Bangladesh
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c. List of Speakers of the GlobalSpin Trade Conclave

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12	Mr. Chandrasheker N, IAS	Managing Director, Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd., Government of Karnataka
13	Mr. M. B. Rajesh Gowda, IAS	Commissioner, Sericultural Development and Director of Sericulture, Government of
14	Mr. B. C. Narayanswamy	Hon'ble Chairman, Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd., Government of Karnataka
15	Mr. Pankaj Kumar Pandey, IAS	Principal Secretary, Commerce & Industries (MSME & Mines), Government of Karnataka
16	Mr. Rajendra Kumar Kataria, IAS	Principal Secretary, Sericulture & Horticulture Department Government of Karnataka
17	Dr. Glory Swarupa	Director General, ni-msme, Ministry of MSME,
18	Ms. Roop Rashi Mahapatra, IAAS	Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles,
19	Dr. Mohan Kumar R	Founder, FANPLAY IoT
20	Mr. Falguni Roy	Process Leader, Decathlon Sports India
21	Mr. Abhijeet Ranadhir	Chief Executive Officer, Sumeru Digital Solutions
22	Mr. Raja Naik	South India President, Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
23	Mr. Badrinath Gulur	Director, Social Accountability International
24	Mr. Avinash Kaushik	Founder and CEO, WAKA WORLD
25	Mr. Ganesh Subramanian	Founder & CEO, STYLUMIA
26	Dr. Devraj Dasari	Chairman, MSMECC
27	Mr. Vishwajeet Kumar	Director, TraceYarn (M/s tESG Innovations Pvt.
28	Mr. Prasanna Lohar	Founder, India Blockchain Forum
29	Mr. Kamlesh Nagware	Chief Technology Officer, Snapper Future Tech
30	Mr. Manish Chandrashekar	Founder, Workframe Technologies

31	Mr. Abhinav Ramesh	Founder, Chainflux
32	Mr. Manajit Rath	Chief Product Officer, ReshaMandi
33	Mr. Padmanabhan M. N.	Director
34	Ms. Sakina Ansari	Founder
35	Ms. Bessie Cecil	Director
36	Mr. Dharmveer Singh,	CEO, DLT Research Foundation
37	Ms. Kinjal Desai	Regional Sales Manager, PingPong
38	Mr. C. S. Sudheer	Founder and CEO, ffreedom App & IndiaMoney.com
39	Mr. Vijaya Krishnappa	Co-Founder, KOSHA
40	Ms. Roshni Mohandas	Founder & CEO, uniQin.ai
41	Mr. Dharmveer Singh	CEO, DLT Research Foundation
42	Dr. Hema Maya Raghuraman	Ex - Director, NIFT Bengaluru
43	Mr. B.A. Naveen	National Business Development Leader- AWS Trainings and Certifications
44	Mr. Prasad Bidapa	Fashion Stylist and Choreographer
45	Mr. James Raphael	Executive Head, Retailers Association's Skill
46	Mr. Nixon Joseph	Ex-President, SBI Foundation
47	Mr. S. Sundaresan	Secretary, Indian Sleep Products Federation
48	Mr. Satyaki Rastogi,	General Manager, Small Industries Development
49	Mr. R. Gopinath Rao	IEDS, Dy. Director MSME-DFO, Ministry of
50	Mr. M. Sreevatsan	General Manager, National Small Industries
51	Mr. D. K. Das	Executive Vice President and Head, Government Business, AXIS BANK
52	Ms. Poonam Khandelwal (CA).	Venture Catalvst

D. Event Photo Gallery



Lamp Lighting Ceremony @ Globalspin Trade Conclave



Welcome Address By: Mr. S. M. Zillur Rahman, Vice President, World Association For Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)



Introductory Note By Mr. Yash Arya
Founder & CEO, IAMKHADI Foundation (IAMKHADI) & GLOBALSPIN



KEYNOTE Address By Dr. Glory Swarupa
Director General, ni-msme, Ministry of MSME, Government of India



Address By Guest of Honor Dr. Subhansu Acharya
Chief General Manager, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)



SPECIAL ADDRESS By CHIEF GUEST Ms. Myra Widiono
Chairperson, Indonesian Natural Dye & Fiber Organization, Government of Indonesia



Vote of Thanks By Dr. Ajit Kumar Nigam
CEO & Director, NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation, Ministry of Textiles
Government of India



Panel Discussion & Presentation on Technical Textiles



Panel Discussion & Presentation on Design and Innovation



Panel & Presentation on Supply Chain Traceability in Textiles



Fire Chat Session on Technical up-gradation in Traditional Practice - Boon or Bane?



Group Photograph



Welcome Address By Dr. Sanjiv Layek
Executive Secretary, World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)



Lamp Lighting Ceremony @ Globalspin Trade Conclave Day 2



Welcome Address By Dr. Sanjiv Layek
Executive Secretary, World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)



Introductory Note By: Dr. Glory Swarupa
Director General, ni-msme, Ministry of MSME, Government of India



Esteemed Guests



PLENARY Address By: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Kataria, IAS
Principal Secretary, Sericulture & Horticulture Department Government of Karnataka



Presentation on World of Tomorrow – Technology Transformation for Textile Industry by Mr. Dharmveer Singh, CEO, DLT Research Foundation



Panel Discussion & Presentation on Training and Research



Presentation by Mr. S. Sundaresan, Secretary, Indian Sleep Products Federation (ISPF)



Panel & Presentation on Credit Linkages and Market Access









Group Photograph



Valedictory Address

E. Video and Presentation Links


Day-1

Session	Name	Type	Link
Lighting the Lamp			https://youtu.be/-bAPAdQvH_g
Welcome Address	Mr. S. M. Zillur Rahman Vice President, World Association For Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)		https://youtu.be/U5h4lwTJ8LA
Chief Guest Message	Ms. Myra Widiono Chairperson, Indonesian Natural Dye & Fiber Organization, Government of Indonesia		https://youtu.be/tN8mWFFuQEM
Welcome Guest of Honour	Dr. Subrانشu Acharya Chief General Manager, SIDBI		https://youtu.be/d3Ing-TR3SA
Vote of Thanks by Dr. Ajit Nigam	Dr. Ajit Kumar Nigam CEO & Director, NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation, Ministry of Textiles Government of India		https://youtu.be/qXyxqZWCZ6o
Panel Discussion presentation in Design Innovation	Dr. Ajit Kumar Nigam		https://youtu.be/24gx4RoI5Ao
Panel Discussion & Presentation on Technical Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Ajit Nigam, Director & CEO, NFDI, Ministry of Textiles Government of India • Mr. S. M. Zillur Rahman, Chairman Rahman Group Bangladesh • Dr. Mohan Kumar R, Founder, FANPLAY IoT • Mr. Falguni Roy, Process Leader, Decathlon Sports India • Mr. Abhijeet Ranadhir, Chief Executive Officer, Sumeru Digital Solutions • Mr. Raja Naik, South India President, Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry 		https://youtu.be/w8132X9ggBc
Panel & Presentation on Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Vishwajeet Kumar, • Director, TraceYarn (M/s tESG Innovations Pvt. Ltd.) 		https://youtu.be/Dm_MfjDkhZw

Traceability in Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Sonny Mohanty, Foreign Expert and Co-Founder, Bitqin • Mr. Prasanna Lohar , Founder, India Blockchain Forum • Mr. Kamlesh Nagware, Chief Technology Officer, Snapper Future Tech • Mr. Manish Chandrashekar, Founder, Workframe Technologies • Mr. Abhinav Ramesh, Founder, Chainflux • Mr. Manajit Rath, Chief Product Officer, ReshaMandi 		
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Day-2

Session	Name	Type	Link
Welcome Address	Dr. Sanjiv Layek Executive Secretary, World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)		https://youtu.be/iTWOps8kJAk
Introductory Note	Dr. Glory Swarupa Director General, ni-msme, Ministry of MSME, Government of India		https://youtu.be/9dmH7fVlu7U
Chief Guest Address	Mr. Rajendra Kumar Kataria, IAS Principal Secretary, Sericulture & Horticulture Department Government of Karnataka		https://youtu.be/MBjyIAnwIM8
Vote of Thanks	Dr. Ajit Kumar Nigam CEO & Director, NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation, Ministry of Textiles Government of India		https://youtu.be/CsyvCBtOu68
Presentation on World of Tomorrow – Technology Transformation	Mr. Dharmveer Singh, CEO, DLT Research Foundation		https://youtu.be/rb9nPPZok-0

for Textile Industry			
Panel Discussion & Presentation on Export Promotion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Kinjal Desai, Regional Sales Manager, PingPong • Mr. S. M. Zillur Rahman, Chairman Rahman Group Bangladesh • Ms. Carmanita Mambu, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia • Mr. C. S. Sudheer, Founder and CEO, ffreedom App & IndiaMoney.com • Mr. Vijaya Krishnappa, Co-Founder, KOSHA 		https://youtu.be/9BcoNTDOSKo
Panel Discussion & Presentation on Training and Research	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Dharmveer Singh, CEO, DLT Research Foundation • Ms. Djumirah Myra, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia • Ms. Hema Maya Raghuraman, Ex - Director, NIFT Bengaluru • Mr. B.A. Naveen, National Business Development Leader- AWS Trainings & Certifications • Mr. Prasad Bidapa, Fashion Stylist and Choreographer • Mr. James Raphael, Executive Head, Retailers Association's Skill Council of India • Mr. Nixon Joseph, Ex-President, SBI Foundation 		https://youtu.be/9Ga0M36Q5ZQ
Presentation	Mr. S. Sundaresan , Secretary, Indian Sleep Products Federation (ISPF)		https://youtu.be/XBlsgt7ml4Q
Presentation	Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)		https://youtu.be/PvyqzxYMJ1c
Valedictory Address	Dr. Sanjiv Layek Executive Secretary, WASME		https://youtu.be/Hn1HtO7GyhU





SDG GOALS AND TARGETS CALOTROPIS REVOLUTION IS IN LINE WITH 20 SDG TARGETS	
Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere. 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	1.1 Decentralized processing of Calotropis in the driest parts of the country where this plant is growing in abundance would create secure job opportunities in rural communities where food and job security depend on the water availability for agriculture. Calotropis plant does not require any water to grow.
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding, and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4 ARKA enables organic farmers to maximize their yield by providing quality input, that improves the immunity & cell division of the plants and improves the drought-resistant abilities of the plant. It is an effective technology that can be used for pest & disease management in crops. By multi-cropping, Calotropis with other drought-resistant yielding trees would increase afforestation in drylands and will enrich the ecosystem around it. Adaptation of drylands and converting them into multi-crop farmlands would drastically improve land and soil quality.
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination	3.9 Toxic chemicals do not harm only farmers, but also end-users of the crops. Calotropis is an age-old medicinal plant and has been widely used in farming and Ayurveda. ARKA is a safe replacement for toxic pesticides and fertilizers. It nourishes the soil and promotes a healthy ecosystem.
Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1 FABORG is employing women from underprivileged communities. The harvesting and processing of the plant are suitable for women. By empowering women in rural areas, we empower the families and future generations. FABORG ensures a minimum of 80 % of the workforce are women to increase their opportunities.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

FABORG has spent 5 years researching and developing the use of abundantly available Calotropis plants and patented a 100% sustainable, circular, zero waste, and zero-emission manufacturing process. So far, FABORG has created 3 different scalable, 100% sustainable products that have been market tested and validated on the small scale in the Indian and international markets:

1 Plant-based wool yarn, innovative trademarked as **WEGANDOL™**

2 Scalable **NATURAL DYES** along with pre- and after-processes for the fabric

3 Natural fertilizer and insect repellent called **ARKA**

MISSION

To implement sustainable & economically viable solutions for farmers and weavers in India towards 100% sustainable and self-reliant future.

OBJECTIVE

- Scaling up of WEGANDOL™ fabric and natural dye process
- Mass production of ARKA - a highly effective multi-purpose natural fertilizer and insect repellent, the residue of fiber extraction and natural dyeing process
- Decentralized processing units in rural communities, where the main beneficiaries are farmers and weavers
- Revive drylands for farming through multi-crop cultivation of Calotropis
- Make natural products viable, affordable, and transparent

SOLUTION

At Faborg, we are a team of social entrepreneurs based in South India who have a ready to deploy a zero-waste solution that can revive unused terraces (SDG 15.1SDG 15.2SDG 15.3SDG 15.4), create rural employment (SDG 8.1SDG 8.8SDG 10.1) in dry areas and provide a major boost towards economically viable sustainable fabric manufacturing and organic farming all over India (SDG 2.4).

We have worked out an excellent example of how fabric manufacturing can have a highly positive impact, with processing and end-use of the product adhering to cradle to cradle standards for bio-degradation, fair trade, and

TRACK AND VALIDATION

WEGANDOL™ - EARLY ADOPTERS AND CUSTOMERS

FABORG has developed 30+ count WEGANDOL™ yarn (30 % of Calotropis fibers blended with 70% regenerative organic cotton). The yarn is suitable for making various end products in the fashion industry.

First prototype WEGANDOL™ fabric for purchase was a 90 gsm lightweight commercial-grade woven fabric that had a similar texture & feel to Cashmere fabric. This first innovative product gained immediate interest in the sustainable fashion industry in Europe.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The project was presented for the first time in February 2019 at The Conscious Fashion Hub event conducted by Ursula in Auroville. FABORG conscious fashion hub [YouTube video](#).
- In January 2020 WEGANDOL was presented by 2 clients in London at the Future Fabrics Expo- the world's largest showcase of sustainable materials.
- WEGANDOL™ received a special spotlight on the Future Fabric expo innovation table
- WEGANDOL™ has been gaining rapid attention in EUROPE and USA. The project has been featured in several magazines, find links for press releases in INDEX 1
- Leading wool manufacturers in Italy are eager to work with us to provide sustainable wool alternatives and are depending on us to scale up the production
- 2023 FABORG developed yarn that is suitable for knits. The latest product - fleece (combed from one side) has become a favorite fabric for designers to work with.

Empowering
businesses with
Blockchain
powered revolution

TraceChain - Fashion/Textile Supply Chain
Traceability



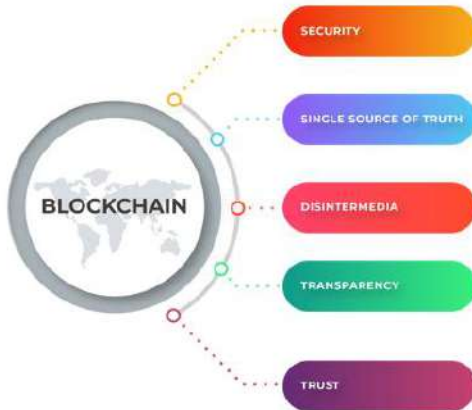
SNAPPER
Future Tech

+91-9022057986, +91-9307281771

info@snapperfuturetech.com
www.snapperfuturetech.com

WHAT IS BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY?

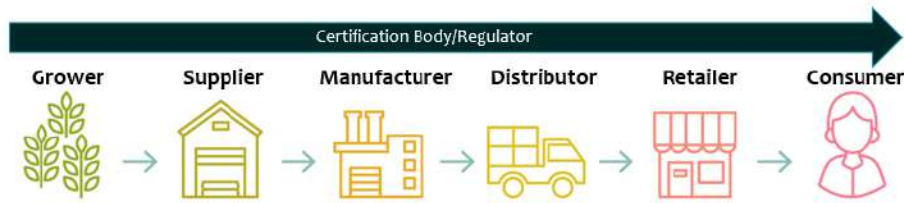
A blockchain is an immutable time-stamped series record of data that is distributed and managed by cluster of computers.



The diagram illustrates the core features of blockchain technology. A central circle labeled 'BLOCKCHAIN' with a world map inside is connected by dotted lines to five colored rounded rectangles on the right: 'SECURITY' (orange), 'SINGLE SOURCE OF TRUTH' (blue), 'DISINTERMEDIA' (red), 'TRANSPARENCY' (green), and 'TRUST' (purple).

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TraceChain Platform



Transparency - Disclosing the facts | Captures info at every step

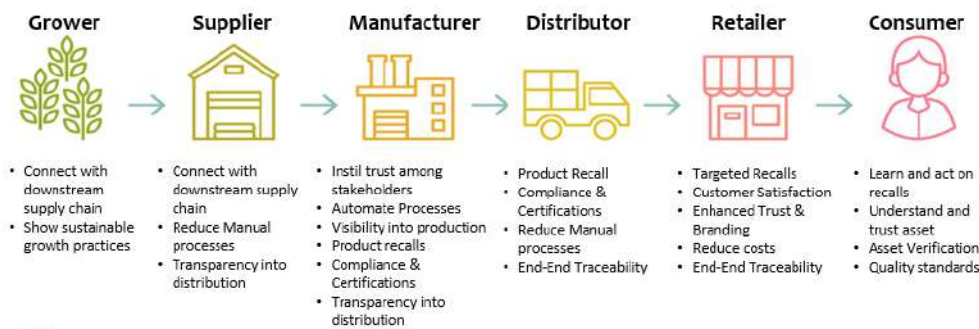
Traceability - Capture granular data | Batch-level Tracking

Provenance - Validation & Verification | Proof of Origin | Audit Proof

Efficiency - Enables efficient operations | Reduce time & effort



Benefits - Trust across Supply Chain

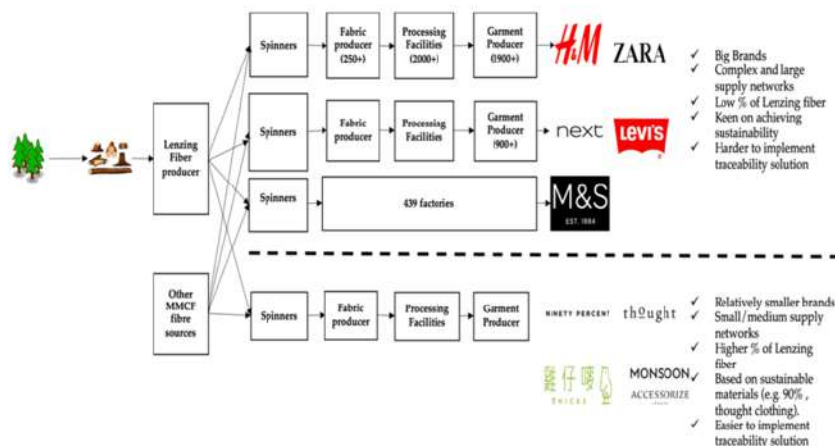


Certification Body/Regulator
Reduce counterfeiting and frauds | Compliance & Certifications | Transparency into distribution



Textile Case Study 'Fiber Producer, Lenzing'

Blockchain-Enabled Supply Chain Traceability in the Textile and Apparel Supply Chain



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GLOBALSPIN TRADE CONCLAVE (PROMOTION OF HANDLOOMS & TECHNICAL TEXTILES)

Theme: Supply Chain, Design and Innovation

FRIDAY, 18th NOVEMBER 2022 | 09:30 A.M. – 5:30 P.M. | BENGALURU, KARNATAKA

09:45 am - 10:45 am	Registration
10:45 am - 11:00 am	Lighting the Lamp
11:00 am - 11:10 am	Welcome Address By: Mr. S. M. Zillur Rahman Vice President, World Association For Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)
11:10 am - 11:15 am	Introductory Note By: Mr. Yash Arya Founder & CEO, IAMKHAADII Foundation (IAMKHADI) & GLOBALSPIN
11:15 am - 11:20 am	KEYNOTE Address By: Dr. Glory Swarupa Director General, ni-msme, Ministry of MSME, Government of India
11:20 am - 11:25 am	Address By Guest of Honor: Dr. Subhansu Acharya Chief General Manager, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
11:25 am - 11:30 am	PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS By: Mr. T. P. Rajesh, IAS Commissioner for Handlooms & Managing Director Co-Optex, Government of Tamil Nadu
11:30 am - 11:35 am	SPECIAL ADDRESS By CHIEF GUEST: Ms. Myra Widiono Chairperson, Indonesian Natural Dye & Fiber Organization, Government of Indonesia
11:35 am - 11:40 am	Vote of Thanks By: Dr. Ajit Kumar Nigam CEO & Director, NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation, Ministry of Textiles Government of India
11:40 am – 12:00 pm	Tea Break
12:00 pm - 12:30 pm	Panel Discussion & Presentation on Technical Textiles Moderator - Dr. Ajit Nigam, Director & CEO, NFDI, Ministry of Textiles Government of India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. S. M. Zillur Rahman, Chairman Rahman Group Bangladesh Dr. Mohan Kumar R, Founder, FANPLAY IoT Mr. Falguni Roy, Process Leader, Decathlon Sports India Mr. Abhijeet Ranadhir, Chief Executive Officer, Sumeru Digital Solutions Mr. Raja Naik, South India President, Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
12:30 pm - 01:30 pm	Panel Discussion & Presentation on Design and Innovation Moderator – Dr. Ajit Kumar Nigam, CEO, NIFT Foundation for Design & Innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Carmanita Mambu, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia Ms. Djumirah Myra, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia Mr. Badrinath Gulur, Director, Social Accountability International Mr. Avinash Kaushik, Founder and CEO, WAKA WORLD Mr. Ganesh Subramanian, Founder & CEO, STYLUMIA Dr. Devraj Dasari, Chairman, MSMECC
01:30 pm - 02:30 pm	Lunch Break
02:30 pm – 03:30 pm	Panel & Presentation on Supply Chain Traceability in Textiles Moderator - Mr. Vishwajeet Kumar, Director, TraceYarn (M/s tESG Innovations Pvt. Ltd.) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Sonny Mohanty, Foreign Expert and Co-Founder, Bitqin Mr. Prasanna Lohar, Founder, India Blockchain Forum Mr. Kamlesh Nagware, Chief Technology Officer, Snapper Future Tech Mr. Manish Chandrashekar, Founder, Workframe Technologies Mr. Abhinav Ramesh, Founder, Chainflux Mr. Manajit Rath, Chief Product Officer, ReshaMandi
03:30 pm – 03:45 pm	Fire Chat Session on Technical up-gradation in Traditional Practice - Boon or Bane? Moderator - Mr. Padmanabhan M. N. with Ms. Sakina Ansari & Ms. Bessie Cecil
03:45 pm – 04:00 pm	Presentation by PING PONG

GLOBALSPIN TRADE CONCLAVE

(PROMOTION OF HANDLOOM SILK & TECHNICAL TEXTILES)

Theme: Credit, Export Promotion and Training

SATURDAY, 19th NOVEMBER 2022 | 09:30 A.M. – 5:30 P.M. | BENGALURU, KARNATAKA

09:45 am - 10:45 am	Registration
10:45 am - 10:50 am	Welcome Address By: Dr. Sanjiv Layek Executive Secretary, World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)
10:30 am - 10:35 am	Introductory Note By: Dr. Glory Swarupa Director General, ni-msme, Ministry of MSME, Government of India
10:35 am - 10:40 am	KEYNOTE Address By: Mr. T. P. Rajesh, IAS Commissioner for Handlooms & Managing Director Co-Optex, Government of Tamil Nadu
10:40 am - 10:45 am	Address By Guest of Honor: Mr. Chandrasheker N, IAS Managing Director, Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd., Government of Karnataka
10.45 am - 10.50 am	Address By Guest of Honor: Ms. D. Roopa, IPS Managing Director, Karnataka State Handicrafts Dev. Corp. Ltd., Government of Karnataka
10:50 am - 11:00 am	Address By Guest of Honor: Mr. Gautham Gowda M. Hon'ble Chairman, Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Ltd., Government of Karnataka
11.00 am - 11.05 am	PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS By: Mr. B. C. Narayanswamy Hon'ble Chairman, Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Ltd., Government of Karnataka
11.05 am - 11.20 am	SPECIAL ADDRESS By CHIEF GUEST: Mr. Rajendra Kumar Kataria, IAS Principal Secretary, Sericulture & Horticulture Department Government of Karnataka
11.20 am - 11.25 am	Vote of Thanks By: Dr. Ajit Nigam Director & CEO, NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation, Ministry of Textiles, Government of India
11:30 am – 12:00 pm	Tea Break
12:00 pm - 12:15 pm	Presentation on World of Tomorrow – Technology Transformation for Textile Industry by Mr. Dharmveer Singh, CEO, DLT Research Foundation
12:15 pm - 01:15 pm	Panel Discussion & Presentation on Export Promotion Moderator – Ms. Kinjal Desai, Regional Sales Manager, PingPong <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. S. M. Zillur Rahman, Chairman Rahman Group Bangladesh Ms. Carmanita Mambu, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia Mr. C. S. Sudheer, Founder and CEO, freedom App & IndiaMoney.com Mr. Vijaya Krishnappa, Co-Founder, KOSHA
01:15 pm - 02:00 pm	Panel Discussion & Presentation on Training and Research Moderator – Mr. Dharmveer Singh, CEO, DLT Research Foundation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Djumirah Myra, Foreign Expert and International Fashion Designer, Indonesia Ms. Hema Maya Raghuraman, Ex - Director, NIFT Bengaluru Mr. B.A. Naveen, National Business Development Leader- AWS Trainings and Certifications Mr. Prasad Bidapa, Fashion Stylist and Choreographer Mr. James Raphael, Executive Head, Retailers Association's Skill Council of India Mr. Nixon Joseph, Ex-President, SBI Foundation
02:00 pm - 03:00 pm	Lunch Break
03:00 pm – 03:15 pm	Presentation by Mr. S. Sundaresan, Secretary, Indian Sleep Products Federation (ISPF)
03:15 pm – 03:30 pm	Presentation by Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
03:30 pm – 04:30 pm	Panel & Presentation on Credit Linkages and Market Access Moderator - Dr. Ajit Kumar Nigam, CEO, NIFT Foundation for Design & Innovation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ms. Sonny Mohanty, Foreign Expert and Co-Founder, Bitqin, Singapore Mr. Satyaki Rastogi, General Manager, Small Industries Development Bank of India Mr. R. Gopinath Rao, IEDS, Dy. Director MSME-DFO, Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India Mr. M. Sreevatsan, General Manager, National Small Industries Corporation Mr. Mahendra Rathod, Managing Partner, PICO Ms. Poonam Khandelwal (CA), Venture Catalyst
4:30 pm – 4:45 pm	Presentation by RESHAMANDI
4:45 pm – 4:50 pm	Valedictory Address By: Dr. Sanjiv Layek Executive Secretary, World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME)
4:50 pm – 5:30 pm	HIGH-TEA

KNOWLEDGE PARTNER



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MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

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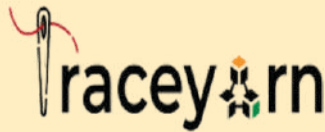
ORGANIZER



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SUPPORTING PARTNERS



GLOBALSPIN TRADE CONCLAVE

On Promotion of Handlooms and Technical Textiles
(Technology | Supply Chain | Training | Credit | Market | Sustainability)

The Capitol Hotel, Raj Bhavan Road, Bengaluru, Karnataka

18th - 19th November 2022

9:30 AM - 6:00 PM



CHIEF GUEST

18th Nov. 2022

Inauguration



Ms. Myra Widiono

Chairperson,
Indonesian Natural Dye & Fiber Organization (WARLAMI)
Government of Indonesia

19th Nov. 2022

Inauguration



Mr. Rajendra Kumar Kataria, IAS

Principal Secretary,
Sericulture & Horticulture Department
Government of Karnataka

KEY NOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Glory Swarupa

Director General, ni-msme, Hyderabad,
Ministry of MSME,
Government of India

Mr. T. P. Rajesh, IAS

Commissioner Handlooms,
Commissionerate of Handlooms,
Government of Tamil Nadu

GUEST OF HONOUR

- **Mr. B. C. Narayanswamy**
Hon'ble Chairman,
Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Limited,
Government of Karnataka
- **Mr. Chandrasheker N, IAS**
Managing Director,
Karnataka Silk Marketing Board Limited,
Government of Karnataka
- **Dr. Subhransu Acharya**
Chief General Manager,
Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
Government of India
- **Mr. Gautham Gowda M.**
Hon'ble Chairman,
Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited,
Government of Karnataka
- **Ms. D. Roopa, IPS**
Managing Director
Karnataka State Handicrafts Dev. Corp. Limited,
Government of Karnataka
- **Dr. Ajit Nigam**
Chief Executive Officer,
NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation,
Ministry of Textiles, Government of India

COUNTRY DELEGATES



Ms. Huma Beagum



CANADA



Ms. Sonny Mohanty



UNITED KINGDOM



Ms. Myra Widiono



INDONESIA



Ms. Carmanita Mambu



INDONESIA



Mr. S. M. Zillur Rahman



BANGLADESH

KEY SPEAKERS

- **Mr. Dharmveer Singh**
Chief Executive Officer,
DLT Research Foundation
- **Mr. Abhinav Ramesh**
Founder,
CHAINFLUX
- **Mr. Kamlesh Nagware**
Chief Technology Officer,
Snapper Future Tech
- **Mr. Falguni Roy**
Process Leader,
Decathlon Sports India
- **Ms. Supriya Munshi**
VP Global Business Operations
Reshamandi
- **Mr. Mahendra Rathod**
Managing Partner,
PICO
- **CA Poonam Khandelwal**
Head - Market Development,
Venture Catalysts
- **Mr. D. K. Das**
Executive VP and Head,
Government Business,
AXIS BANK
- **Dr. Devraj Dasari**
Chairman,
MSMECC
- **Mr. Prasad Bidapa**
Fashion Stylist and Choreographer
- **Mr. Raja Naik**
South India President,
Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce
and Industry
- **Mr. Vishwajeet Kumar**
Director,
TRACEYARN
- **Mr. Avinash Kaushik**
Founder and CEO,
WAKAW
- **Dr. Mohan Kumar R.**
Founder,
FANPLAY IoT
- **Mr. Vijaya Krishnappa**
Co-Founder,
KOSHA
- **Mr. Abhijeet Ranadhir**
Chief Executive Officer,
Sumeru Digital Solutions
- **Mr. S. Sundaresan**
Secretary,
Indian Sleep Products Federation
- **Mr. Badrinath Gurur**
Director,
Social Accountability International
- **Ms. Roshni Mohandas**
Founder & CEO,
uniQin.ai
- **Mr. James Raphael**
Executive Head,
Retailers Association of India (RAI)
- **Mr. R. Gopinath Rao, IEDS**
Dy. Director MSME-DFO,
Ministry of MSME,
Govt. of India
- **Dr. Bessie Cecil**
Head- Craft Education,
Textile Design and Textile
Conservation Kalashetra
- **Mr. Manish Chandrashekar**
Founder,
Workframe Technologies
- **Mr. Ganesh Subramanian**
Founder & CEO,
STYLUMIA
- **Mr. Prasanna Lohar**
Co-Founder,
INDIA BLOCKCHAIN FORUM
- **Mr. B. A. Naveen**
National Business Development Leader,
AWS Trainings and Certifications, India
- **Ms. Kinjal Desai**
Regional Sales Manager,
PINGPONG
- **Ms. Hema Maya Raghuraman**
Ex - Director,
NIFT, Bengaluru
- **Mr. C. S. Sudheer**
Founder and CEO,
ffreedom App & IndianMoney.com
- **Mr. Nixon Joseph**
Ex President,
SBI Foundation
- **Ms. Revathi Kant**
SVP and Chief Design Officer,
Titan Company Limited
- **Mr. Satyaki Rastogi**
General Manager,
Small Industries Development
Bank of India
- **Ms. Sakina Ansari**
National President,
Women's Indian Chamber of Commerce
& Industry (WICCI)

Program Themes

- **TECHNOLOGY:** Interventions by Start-ups for income enhancement of micro-entrepreneurs like artisans and weavers and to address Zero Counterfeit, assured Quality Assurances, Traceability and Transparency in the textile supply chain to achieve sustainability in the Textile, Apparel and Fashion industry.
- **CREDIT LINKAGES:** The needs of MSMEs/ Start-ups are unique, and customized financial offerings and services would make these services more accessible. Beyond VC funding, credit facilities from banks play a significant complementary role in ensuring capital adequacy for startups.
- **MARKET ACCESS:** Multiple stakeholders of Technical Textiles, Handlooms and Apparel Industry come together to work towards Globalization of the textile industry by learning and analyzing the Best Practices, New Production Techniques, Innovative Procedures, and Product Qualities to satisfy international eco-standards, considering Circularity, Sustainability and Re-cyclability as a key-value differentiator amongst the international Buyers and Experts.
- **EXPORT PROMOTION:** To create business opportunities for MSMEs/ Start-ups (Services/ Manufacturers) and to act as a platform between Government and Industry in order to provide policy inputs, provide insight on Global Markets (existing and emerging) in terms of Opportunities, Challenges and New Technologies for high end value addition and to develop capabilities to meet the changing demand.
- **TRAINING AND RESEARCH:** To provide millions of micro-enterprises comprising women and youth entrepreneurs to gain a better understanding of the challenges to competitiveness and growth for youth-owned e-commerce businesses by skilling on Cross-Border Trade & domestic e-Commerce for enhanced business growth and livelihood. The growing complexities in the domain of export business, the process of globalization of the markets and the consequent competitiveness require every MSME to have a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of International Trade and emerging new age technologies such as Web3.0.

Problem Statements

Counterfeits

Producers are facing frauds & suffering from low price and less growth.

Lack of Technology

It refers to delay in the processes, transactions, informations, etc..

Fragmented Data

Data is being stored at multiple locations that are not close together.

Infrastructure Bottleneck

Delays in decision making, communication due to inadequate resources.

Innovation Gap

Lack of significant interaction in supply chain stakeholders.

Global Standard Failure

No common principles and standardization to ensure transparency.

Lack of Incentive

Remuneration standards are quite basic and have no added incentives to boost workers motivation.

Lack of Traceability

Not able to track and trace elements of the product and process.

Compliance Enforcement

There is a requirement to establish guidelines and rules.

Special Programs

Thought Leaders Conclave

The Handlooms, Technical Textiles Thought Leaders Conclave will be a power packed evening with Industry captains from the Handlooms, Handicrafts and Technical Textiles Industry as well as policy maker coming together on a single platform to throw light on the challenges ahead ,uncover potential opportunities and discuss the means to achieve exponential growth.

GlobalSpin Innovation & Technology Alliance (GITA)

The GITA zone provides a unique and interactive showcase of the latest innovations from the top startup hubs from across the India. A showcase of the latest technology products, innovative and revolutionary solutions identified to impact and changes the industry today and in the future.

Innovation and Technology Exchange

An increasingly popular concept at the GlobalSpin Trade Conclave offers a unique lab to market platform to host and showcase research ideas and potential innovations to Handlooms, Technical Textiles industry and helps to capitalize, exchange ideas and accelerate its successful development. This is a great opportunity, which helps NFDI Incubator and Accelerator to reach business investors and to get businesses off the ground.

GlobalSpin Leadership Awards

The GlobalSpin Excellence Awards offer individuals, start-ups and companies with a platform to showcase their contribution and value addition in the field of Handlooms, Technical Textiles, Exhibitor presented during the program.

Showstoppers (Product Launches /Demo)

Let the world capture the magic of your revolutionary launch by kick starting your product promotions the ideal way. We give you the stage to make your launch day a memorable one that puts the focus on the people and not just the product, with a diverse gathering of the industry's most legendary creators & achievers, we help you turn your product launch into an elite event. Launch your product to a global audience at GlobalSpin Trade Conclave, and turn your product release into something worth talking about.

Start-Up Zone

It is the India's 5th GlobalSpin Trade Conclave event, the Conclave provides several specialized opportunities for start-up and emerging companies. Innovation Zone (Start -up Pavilion) was designed to provide the perfect opportunity to interact with entrepreneurs, angel investors, venture capitalist, mentors and accelerators and win a chance to showcase your innovative ideas to g-local audience.

BENEFITS TO MSMEs/ START-UPS:

1. Showcase Products and Services to the participating delegates.
2. Opportunity to test the products/ services in the marketplace.
3. Create a brand visibility of their company and explore Partnership Opportunities, Joint Ventures and Franchises with international companies.
4. A platform to network with potential technology partners, exporters, importers, dealers, suppliers, financial institutions and other stakeholders from different countries including India.
5. Understanding the significance of competitiveness to integrate MSMEs in global markets.
6. First hand information on transfer of technology, better human resource practice, improved productivity and success stories of MSMEs.

GLOBALSPIN TRADE CONCLAVE



WORLD TRADE CENTER BENGALURU



WORLD TRADE CENTER MUMBAI



INDIA INTERNATIONAL CENTRE NEW DELHI



CROWNE PLAZA CHENNAI, ADYAR PARK

GLOBALSPIN EXHIBITION



APEC GURUGRAM



CROWNE PLAZA CHENNAI, ADYAR PARK



WORLD TRADE CENTER MUMBAI



EMBASSY OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NEW DELHI

GLOBALSPIN FASHION SHOW



EMBASSY OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
NEW DELHI



FICCI LADIES ORGANIZATION (FICCI FLO)
LUDHIANA



WORLD TRADE CENTER MUMBAI



HOTEL TAJ MAHAL, NEW DELHI

GLOBALSPIN ROUND TABLE CONCLAVE



PUPUL JAYAKAR HALL, NIFT NEW DELHI



About GlobalSpin

The conclave will lay emphasis on the following segment of Handlooms and Technical Textiles:

- Innovation and Technology
- Innovative Financing (Debt/ Equity/ Grant)
- Market Access and Linkages
- Research and Training
- Export Promotion
- Training and Development

The objective is to create a platform for sustainability of MSMEs (artisans, designers, traders, exporters, manufacturers) to not only have market access to Indian consumers but also international market and help accelerating their economic development on sustainable basis.

The world of fashion, textiles and connected technology is going into a new advanced era with 5G. To ensure that MSMEs can reap the most benefits out of 5G, there is a dire need for their skilling in entrepreneurship development, export promotion and emerging technologies such as Web3.0.

Our Industry Partners

Our trade fairs, expositions and trade promotion activities enjoy the support of apex chambers, relevant trade and industry bodies, associations, chambers of commerce, export promotion councils and boards of Investment across India and neighboring World Trade Centers so as to ensure the best possible B2B impact in terms of networking, buyer-seller meets and business interactions.



World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (**WASME**) in association with **IAMKHAADII** Foundation and NIFT Foundation for Design Innovation (**NFDI**), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India promotes MSMEs & Start-ups.

Established in 1980, **WASME** is a statutory body dedicated to promoting MSMEs & Start-ups as a two way Global Investments and Business Hub and **NFDI** supports its vision & objective.

Together they organize International Exhibitions, Conclaves, Fashion Show and Trade Missions to create business opportunities for companies, particularly Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) & Start-ups in the mainland and international markets.

They work with various EPCs and trade bodies to take companies from India to new emerging markets like Africa, North America, MENA, etc. to participate in trade fairs and other trade promotion activities.

Eco System Partners



Organizer

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES



World Association for Small and Medium Enterprises (WASME), a global non-profit organization headquartered at Noida, India, has been spearheading the cause and development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) world over since its inception in 1980. WASME enjoys consultative/observer status with concerned agencies in UN system such as UNCTAD, ITC, WIPO, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNCITRAL, UNESCAP and ILO, and several other inter-governmental and international organizations like WCO, OECD, ICSB, APEC, APCTT, etc.

IAMKHAADII FOUNDATION



IAMKHAADII FOUNDATION (IAMKHADI) is an export Start-Up recognized by Govt. of India and was incubated at Indian Institute of Foreign Trade, New Delhi on Export Promotion of Goods and Services. It works with Start-ups and MSMEs for Export Enhancement, Capacity Building, Implementation of Promotional Activities (Marketing, Events, Seminars, Design Workshops, Technology Adoption, etc.) for Textiles and other sector. The objective of providing promising Fashion & Textile Startups the needed expertise, opportunities, connections, investments and resources to rapidly scale up and go global under its project initiative, Digital MSME.

TESG INNOVATIONS PVT. LTD. (tESG)



tESG is a blockchain based research & consulting firm working with the aim of making the Textile & Clothing industry more tech agnostic. Our vision is to join forces and work towards a common goal of enhancing Sustainability in the production of raw material, provide traceability in the supply chain of these goods from its production to consumption and strengthen processes to ensure Circularity of these goods. Our inhouse product; Traceyarn deals solely in this arena and is focused towards facilitating cross-platform textile trading utilizing the power of Blockchain. It brings innovation by establishing process visibility and information symmetry while leading a way to a sustainable and circular future. This surely would be prove to be a revolution in the T&C industry and help in eradicating issues like unreliable suppliers, lack of transparency, involvement of multiple middlemen and information asymmetry.

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