



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

2011-2012

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Textiles came into independent existence in 1989 after its separation from the Ministry of Commerce. Textile Industry occupies a unique position in our economy and psyche. The fate of rural economy and the fortune of major fibre crops and crafts viz cotton, wool, silk, Handicrafts and Handlooms, which provides employment to millions of farmers and craft persons in rural and semi-urban areas, depends on the textile industry. Textile sector provides employment next only to agriculture.

The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning, development of export promotion and trade regulation in respect of the textile sector. This includes all natural and manmade cellulosic fibers that go into the making of textiles, clothing and handicrafts.

The developmental activities of the Ministry are oriented towards making adequate quantities of raw material available to all sectors of the textile industry and augmenting the production of fabrics at reasonable prices both from the organized and decentralised sectors of the industry. Towards this objective, the Ministry lays down guidelines for planned and harmonious growth of various sectors of the industry. Special emphasis is given to the development of handlooms in view of its large employment potential. The Ministry monitors the techno-economic status of the industry and provides the requisite policy framework for its modernisation and rehabilitation. The Ministry coordinates the activities of Textiles Research Associations and lends financial support to them for undertaking research and development.

The Indian textiles industry contribute substantially to India's exports earnings. The export basket contains a wide range of items viz. cotton yarn and fabrics, man-made yarn and fabrics, wool and silk fabrics, made-ups and variety of garments. India's textile products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than a hundred countries. However, the United States of America and the European Union, account for about two-thirds of India's textiles exports. The other major export destinations are Canada, United Arab of Emirates , Japan, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Turkey, etc.

In the post-quota period, India has emerged as a major sourcing destination for new buyers. As a measure of growing interest in the Indian textile and clothing sector a number of buyers have opened their sourcing/ liaison office in India. Commercially, the buoyant retailers across the world are looking at the option of increasing their sourcing from the Indian markets. Indian manufacturers are also pro-actively working towards enhancing their capacities to caters to this increased demand. India's textiles & clothing (T&C) export registered robust growth of 25% in 2005-06, recording a growth of US\$ 3.5 billion in value terms thereby reaching a level of US\$ 17.52 billion. The growth continued in 2006-07 as T&C exports were US\$19.15 billion recording an increase of 9.28% over previous year. Though India's T&C exports in 2007-08 at US\$ 22.13 billion were adversely affected by strong appreciation of the Indian rupee against the US dollar, it still managed to record a healthy growth of 15.59% in US dollar terms (in rupee terms, the growth was about 2.76%). India's textiles exports at US\$ 20.94 billion showed a decline of 5.45% in 2008-09 over 2007-08 as the recessionary trends were observed in India's major markets i.e. the US and the EU. As per the latest available provisional figures of the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata, during 2009-10, the exports of T&C increased by over 5.60% and reached the level of USD 22.42 billion. Thus exports of T&C have shown an increase of 60.14% in the last five years (2004-05 to 2009-10).

The Outcome Budget 2011-12 is designed to provide an indicator of the relationship between estimated outlay and expected outcomes as an integral part of the Budget and thus acts as a tool for management and as an instrument of evaluation of performance. The Outcome Budget presents the budget of the Ministry in terms of

functions, programmes and activities, correlating the physical and financial aspects of the individual items comprising the Budget.

The Outcome Budget document covers all the developmental activities of the Ministry. It is intended to highlight the programmes and activities undertaken by the Ministry, targets and achievements for 2009-10 & 2010-11 (upto December 2010) and target set for 2011-12, wherever possible. Scheme of chapters in the document is as follows-

CHAPTER I: A brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry/Department, organizational setup, programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry, its mandate, goals and policy framework.

CHAPTER II: This chapter contains a tabular format which comprises of the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes.

CHAPTER III: Detail reform measures and policy initiatives and how they relate to the intermediate outputs and final outcomes in areas such as public private partnerships, alternate delivery mechanisms, social and gender empowerment processes, greater decentralization, transparency, etc.

CHAPTER IV: Contains physical performance explaining the scope and objectives of individual programmes/schemes, giving their physical targets and achievements.

CHAPTER V : Financial Review indicates overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates, position of outstanding utilization certificates.

CHAPTER-VI : Review of performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of this Ministry.

It may be mentioned that the Ministry has an elaborate monitoring mechanism to watch the progress of expenditure. This is done at weekly intervals by the Secretary of the department.

* * *

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning & development, export promotion, trade regulation and to promote and to preserve the age old culture heritage of the textile industry.

1.2 The Government of India is committed to developing and sustaining a strong and vibrant textile industry which would contribute significantly to production and employment and thereby promote economic growth. The Ministry of Textiles initiates policy for faster and inclusive growth and participatory development. The objective is to maintain the incipient export growth momentum, increasing production and productivity in cotton and cotton yarn, enhancing value addition in garment and apparel sector, promoting rich heritage of handloom and handicrafts, institutional strengthening in Jute Sector and enhance acreages under mulberry production and safeguarding employment opportunities. In addition, the Ministry of Textiles tries its best to utilize the better growth prospects of Indian Economy for attracting larger Capital flows/ foreign direct investment. The Indian Textiles contributes about 14% to the industrial production, 4% to the Gross Domestic Product and 14% to the countries' export earnings. It provides direct employment to over 35 million people. The textile sector is the second largest provision of employment after agriculture. The Indian textiles sector recorded significant recovery in spite of the global financial crises inflationary trends and volatility in commodity prices which lead to build up of strong demand side pressures. Thus, the growth and all round development of this industry has a direct bearing on the improvement of the economy of the nation.

1.3 The strategic thrust is on :

- a) Technological Upgradation;
- b) Enhancement of productivity;
- c) Quality Consciousness;
- d) Strengthening of raw- material base;
- e) Product diversification;
- f) Increase in exports and innovative marketing strategies;
- g) Financing arrangement;
- h) Maximizing employment opportunity;
- i) Integrated human resource development.
- j) Research & Development.

1.4 The important targets and outputs to be met include the following :-

- a. To ensure the growth of the Indian textile industry at 16 percent per annum in value terms, to US\$ 115 billion (export of US\$ 55 billion and domestic market of US\$ 60 billion).
- b. To secure a 7 percent share in global textile trade by the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan.
- c. To create 12 million new jobs in the Textile Sector;
- d. To build world class, state-of-the-art, manufacturing capacities and achieve a predominant global standing in manufacture and export of textiles and clothing.
- e. To enable Textiles Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to achieve competitiveness to face the global scenario with confidence.
- f. To provide a conducive policy environment which will encourage innovation, augment R&D efforts, and enhance productivity through the upgradation of technology, manufacturing processes and the development of human resources.

- g. To make an additional investment of Rs. 1,50,600 crore for modernization and consolidating the Textile Industry to make it globally competitive.
- h. To encourage the private sector to set up world class environment friendly, integrated textile complexes and textile processing units in different parts of the country.
- i. To strengthen and encourage the handloom industry to produce value added items.
- j. To facilitate the growth and strengthen Human Resource Development Institutions including National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) on innovative lines.
- k. To re-design and revamp the Schemes and Programmes initiated in the decentralised sectors to ensure better returns for those belonging to the disadvantaged categories, and the North East and other backward regions of the country.

2. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

2.1 The Ministry is headed by a Minister of Cabinet rank. The Ministry also has one Minister of State.

2.2 Secretary is the administrative head and chief accounting authority of Ministry of Textiles. Secretary (Textiles) is assisted in the discharge of her duties by one Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, the Development Commissioners for Handlooms and Handicrafts, Chief Controller of Accounts, four Joint Secretaries, Economic Adviser, Textile Commissioner, Jute Commissioner and other senior officers.

2.3 The principal functional areas of the Ministry cover the following:

- a) Textile Policy & Coordination
- b) Man-made Fiber/ Filament Yarn Industry
- c) Cotton Textile Industry
- d) Jute Industry
- e) Silk and Silk Textile Industry
- f) Wool & Woollen Industry
- g) Decentralised Powerloom Sector
- h) Export Promotion
- i) Planning & Economic Analysis
- j) Integrated Finance Matters
- k) Information Technology

3. ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES

3.1 The details of attached and subordinate offices and list of other organizations under the Ministry of Textiles is as herein under

3.2 ATTACHED OFFICES

(a). OFFICE OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER FOR HANDLOOMS

This office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. It implements various schemes for the promotion and development of the handloom sector and has been providing assistance to handloom weavers in a variety of ways. Its subordinate offices are - Weavers' Service Centers, Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology and the Enforcement Machinery for implementation of The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

(b). OFFICE OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER FOR HANDICRAFTS

The office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts. The office supports the State Governments with the developmental schemes for the handicraft sector. It has six regional offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati and New Delhi.

(c) **OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS**

The accounts segment of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Controller of Accounts who is inter-alia, responsible for accounting, payment, budget, internal audit and cash management. CCA is assisted by Controller of Accounts and Deputy Controller of Accounts.

3.3 SUBORDINATE OFFICES

(a) **OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER**

The office of the Textile Commissioner has its headquarters at Mumbai with 8 regional offices throughout the country. The office is headed by the Textile Commissioner. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. This office is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of various regulatory orders. Through a network of regional offices, the Textile Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the Government about the general economic health of the textile industry. The developmental activities of the Office of the Textile Commissioner centre around planning the growth and overall development of the textile sector. Fourteen Powerloom Service Centres are functioning under the administrative control of the Textile Commissioner. The Textile Commissioner also supervises the work of thirty Powerloom Service Centres run by TRAs and State Government agencies. This office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes like the Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme for the textile and Jute Industry, the Textiles Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) and the Technology Mission on Cotton etc.

(b) **OFFICE OF THE JUTE COMMISSIONER**

This office is headed by the Jute Commissioner. Located at Kolkata, this office is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the policies of the Government in jute sector. Just as the Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry on textile industry, the Jute Commissioner gives technical advice to the Ministry on all matters relating to the jute industry including the jute machinery industry.

3.4. LIST OF OTHER ORGANISATIONS/BODIES UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

(a) **Central Public Sector Enterprises**

- i) National Textiles Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.
- ii) The British India Corporation Ltd., Kanpur.
- iii) The Elgin Mills Ltd., Kanpur.
- iv) Cawnpore Textiles Mills Ltd., Kanpur.
- v) Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. Mumbai.
- vi) Jute Corporation of India Ltd., Kolkata
- vii) Birds Jute Exports Ltd., Kolkata
- viii) National Jute Manufacturers Corporation, Kolkata
- ix) Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation
- x) Central Cottage Industries Corporation, New Delhi.
- xi) National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd., Lucknow.

(b) **STATUTORY BODIES**

- i) Commissioner of Payments, New Delhi
- ii) Textiles Committee, Mumbai
- iii) National Jute Borad, Kolkata
- iv) Central Silk Board, Bangalore
- v) National Institute of Fashion Technology, Delhi

(c) AUTONOMOUS BODIES.

- i) Central Wool Development Board
- ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textiles Management, Coimbatore.

(d) EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS

- i) Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai
- ii) Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
- iii) Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- iv) The Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- v) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- vi) Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
- vii) Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
- viii) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts , New Delhi
- ix) Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council
- x) Wool Industry Export Promotion Organisation.

(e) TEXTILE RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

- i) Ahmedabad Textile Industry Research Association(ATIRA), Ahmedabad
- ii) Bombay Textile Research Association(BTRA), Mumbai
- iii) South India Textile Research Association(SITRA), Coimbatore
- iv) Northern India Textile Research Association(NITRA), Ghaziabad
- v) Silk and Art Silk Mills Research Association(SASMIRA), Mumbai
- vi) Man-made Textile Research Association(MANTRA), Surat
- vii) Indian Jute Industries Research Association(IJIRA), Kolkata
- viii) Wool Research Association, Thane

(f) ADVISORY BODIES

- i) Development Council for Textile Industry
- ii) Cotton Advisory Board
- iii) Jute Advisory Board
- iv) Coordination Council for Textile Research Association
- v) All India Handloom Board
- vi) All India Handicrafts Board
- vii) All India Powerloom Board
- viii) Advisory Committee under Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for production Act) 1985

4. MAJOR SCHEMES

The major schemes being implemented by this Ministry are Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana, Design & Technical Development, Marketing Support & Services Scheme, Sericulture, Powerloom, Mega-clusters, Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme, Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, Scheme for integrated textiles park, MSP-cotton, Technology Mission of Cotton, Jute & Jute Textile, Jute Technology Mission.

5. MANDATE/GOAL/POLICIES FRAMEWORK

5.1 Policy framework are as follows:

- Promote and facilitate the growth of the textile industry.
- Enable the Indian textile industry to compete with confidence for an increasing share of the global textile market.
- Ensure a harmonious balance between different segments and sectors of the industry, and different regions.

5.2 Mandate is as follows:

- To promote planned and harmonious growth of textiles by making available adequate fibres to all sectors.
- To promote technological up-gradation for all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk and wool.
- To promote skills of all textiles workers, handloom weavers and handicrafts artisans, creation of new employment opportunities and development of new designs to make these sectors economically sustainable.
- To ensure proper working environment and easy access to health care facilities and insurance cover to weavers and artisans to achieve better quality of life.
- To promote exports of all types of textiles and handicrafts and increase India's share of world exports in these sectors.

5.3 The Goals of Ministry of Textiles are as follows:

- To have a sustainable growth and development of textile sector in the country.
- To ensure integrated development and promotion of jute sector.
- To develop sericulture & silk sector.
- To promote growth and development of technical textiles in India.
- To develop wool and woollen textiles.
- To develop and modernize the decentralized powerloom sector.
- To develop handicraft and handloom sector.
- To improve the functioning of PSUs.

6. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TEXTILE SECTOR

At present textile sector contributes about 14% to industrial production and about 12% to the country's export earnings.

6.1 Production of Cloth

The cloth production during 2008-09 was 54966 mn. sq. mtr. During 2009-10 total production of cloth was 59809 million sq.mtr. (prov.). The compound annual growth rate during the last five years works out to 4.80%.

7.2 Per Capita availability of Cloth

During the year 2008-09 per capita availability of cloth was 39.01 (prov.). During the year 2009-10 per capita availability of cloth was 42.67 (prov.).

Textile exports

The textile products continue to hold an important role in the Indian exports. The latest status of exports of textiles from the country are given in the Table below :-

Table- 1.1

ITEMS	2007-08		2008-2009		2009-2010		April – September			
	Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$	Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$	Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$	2009-2010		2010-2011	
							Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$	Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$
Readymade Garments	36497.79	9069.80	47112.77	10383.26	47608.39	10064.73	24341.69	5010.57	21807.76	4735.07
Cotton Textiles	27599.81	6858.63	21795.40	4803.52	27016.21	5711.41	9063.90	1865.74	13896.25	3017.26
Man-made textiles	12785.02	3177.11	15090.76	3325.88	18783.13	3970.88	9405.93	1936.15	9409.19	2043.00
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups Etc	1783.13	443.11	2199.49	484.75	2224.14	470.20	1316.35	270.96	1017.02	220.82
Silk Textiles	2646.75	657.72	3107.78	684.93	2819.46	596.05	1465.11	301.58	1251.36	271.71
TOTAL	81312.50	20206.38	89306.20	19682.34	99704.14	21078.12	46159.99	9501.72	48101.77	10444.23
Handicrafts	5844.12	1452.28	4949.23	1090.77	4548.91	961.67	2049.60	421.90	2362.50	512.96
COIR & COIR MANUFACTURERS	644.87	160.25	680.70	150.02	759.66	160.60	381.48	78.53	332.81	72.26
Jute	1319.36	327.86	1375.78	303.21	1033.09	218.40	538.92	110.93	1082.85	235.12
GRAND TOTAL	89120.85	22146.78	96311.91	21226.34	106045.80	22418.79	49129.99	10113.07	51879.93	11264.58

Source : Foreign Trade Statistics of India (Principal Commodities & Countries).

Chapter II
Statement of Outlays and Outcomes/Targets (2011-12)

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	Secretariat Economic Services –	To assist the different divisions for the smooth functioning of the Ministry as a whole	16.02	-	-	This expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other non-productive expenditure	The desired assistance would be delivered.	One year	Administrative Expenditure

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
2	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	i. Focus on formation of weavers group as a visible entity. ii. To develop the handloom Weavers Groups to become self-sustainable. iii. Inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold, iv. Skill up-gradation of handloom weavers/ workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to the meet the market requirements,		164.70	-	100 clusters, Group approach projects, sanction of Marketing Incentive etc. Coverage of approx. 15,00,000 weavers	100 clusters, Group approach projects, sanction of Marketing Incentive etc. Coverage of approx. 15,00,000 weavers	3 years for clusters 2 years for group approach projects.	Scheme was approved in 26 th November, 2007.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
		v. provide suitable workplace to weavers to enable them to produce quality products with improved productivity, vi. holistic and flexible intervention to provide need based inputs specific to each cluster, vii. Market orientation by associating entrepreneurs and professionals for marketing, design and Managing the production, and viii. facilitate process of credit from financial institutions / banks.							

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
3.	Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme	Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme is an integrated scheme including component for Publicity and Awareness, setting up of Marketing Complex, setting up of Urban Haats and organisation of Exhibition and Fairs through various handloom agencies to promote the marketing of handlooms in the country and to improve levels of awareness among handloom weavers and the general public in the interest of overall development of the handloom sector.	-	55.60	-	700 events	Expected sales will be Rs. 350 crores. Approx. 11 lakh weavers are expected to be benefitted by way of participation in marketing events.	One Year	
						10 Export projects	About 700 innovative designs will be developed for export market through 10 handloom agencies.	Two years	
						10 International fairs	About 100 exporters will be provided international exposure to boost export of handlooms.	One year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
4.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme <i>Component</i>		-	160.00	-				
	<i>i. Health Insurance Scheme</i>	To provide medical insurance to Handloom Weavers				16.00 Lakh Weavers	16.00 Lakh Weavers	One year	
	<i>ii. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana</i>	To provide Life Insurance cover to the Handloom Weavers				6.00 lakh Weavers	6.00 lakh Weavers	One year	
5.	Weavers Service Centre	25 Weaver' Service Centers play a vital role in conducting research and development, in imparting training to weavers to up-grade their skill and increase their productivity.	29.65	-	-				The provision is for establishment related expenditure.
6.	Mill Gate Price Scheme	To provide all types of yarn to handloom weavers at the price at which yarn is available at the Mill Gate.	-	55.60	-	1200 lac kg of yarn to be supplied	About 150 crore Sq. Mtrs. Fabrics would be produced.	One year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
7.	Scheme for reimbursement of one time rebate @ 10% given by the handloom agencies on sale of handloom cloth	The scheme envisages reimbursement of 10% rebate to National/ State Level Handloom Corporations / Apex Societies on sale of accumulated handloom cloth.	-	-	-				
8.	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme Components	The scheme envisages skill upgradation of weavers	-	24.10	-				
	<i>Design Exhibition-cum-Dyeing Workshops</i>	To extend assistance and disseminate information on dyeing and design aspects and create awareness about the Government initiatives for the Handloom sector among the Handloom weaver.				To conduct 310 Nos. of Design exhibition – cum-dyeing workshops through WSCs	The outcome would be improvement in design and fabric.		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
	Third National Handloom Census & Issue of Identity Cards to Handloom Weavers and allied workers	To ensure that genuine weavers get benefits of various Govt. Schemes				40 lakh photo I-Card will be issued	All the handloom weavers across the country will be covered. Issue of photo I-cards, which will ensure that genuine weavers will get benefits of various government schemes.	21 months	Report on Handloom Census of India was released on 23.12.10 and distribution of card commenced.
	Other Schemes of Handloom		21.96	-	-				Administrative Expenses
	Handicraft Industry								
9.	Training and Extension	The main objective of the scheme is to enhance the capacity building of artisans, NGO etc., and to meet the administrative expenditure of departmental training centers.	37.25	-	-				Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
10.	Design and Technical Up-gradation	The scheme aims at up-gradation of artisans' skill through development of new design and supply of prototypes of improved/modern equipments to the craft persons, revival of rare crafts to preserve the traditional Heritage.	41.61	16.00	-	150 Design Workshops. 40 Design Projects, 3 SIDCs, 3 Design Banks, PDE 20.	6500 direct artisans to be benefitted. 3850 designs will be developed.	One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses
11.	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastship Vikas Yojana	The scheme aims at promoting Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self reliant community enterprises on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation	-	65.00	-	120 New Clusters	45000 new artisans to be covered under cluster development programme.	One years	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
12.	Marketing Support and Services	To develop, expand and sustain Marketing of Handicrafts with the objective of augmenting the employment and income of Craftspersons & to provide assistance to Council and Handicrafts. Dev. Corpn. For enhancement of Market share of Handicrafts in global markets, conducting Market research, workshops and seminar in India and abroad	13.16	65.00	-	Domestic : 216 Marketing events, International Participation in 65 events	Domestic marketing sale of Rs. 100 cr. would be achieved . Rs. 13000 crore of handicrafts export will be achieved.	One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses
13.	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	The objective of the scheme is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicraft Artisans between the age group of 18-60 years. To facilitate credit flow.	4.71	69.00	-	Bima Yojana for 1 lakh artisans and RGSSBY for 8.40 lakh artisans.	1 GOI component to the tune of Rs. 60.00 lakhs shall be released to LIC	One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
14.	Research & Development	To conduct studies for feedback on economic and social and aesthetic and promotional aspect of Handicrafts.	-	8.25	-	Research studies on merit, Setting up of lab-1, Census in operation	Availability of documentation of different issues related to the sector. Creation of high quality infrastructure to Meet International compliance Availability of reliable data of Handicrafts artisans in terms of number, production etc.	One Year	
15.	Human Resource Development	To provide training in special fields to staff working in O/o DC(H) and NGOs in Admn., IT, finance management and implementation of the projects.	-	17.75	-	Training Programme through Institutions-30 Programmes under Guru Shishya Prampara-70 WS/Seminar 6 Capacity Building-5 Pattern making-70	Coverage of around 7000 need based artisans directly	One year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
16.	Others	Construction of building	8.53	4.00	-		Creation of building infrastructure to development of handicrafts		Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses
	Wool Industries								
17.	Wool Development Board	<p>Providing financial assistance for sheep health improvement, improving of quality of wool through breed improvement, mechanized shearing, washing, grading etc.</p> <p>Insurance cover to shepherds and sheep.</p> <p>Promotion of angora and pashmina wool,</p> <p>Organising Expos, Shepherd Training and setting up of Common Facility Centre</p>	1.50	13.50	-	<p>Financial assistance for covering 16,00,000 sheep</p> <p>Insurance cover for 100 families</p> <p>800 families</p> <p>Participation in expos and 200 HRD trainee, expos etc.</p>	<p>Financial assistance for 16,00,000 sheep</p> <p>Insurance cover provided for 100 families</p> <p>800 families</p> <p>Participated in Tex Trends 200 sheperds trainees.</p>	One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
18.	Central Silk Board	The Central Silk Board is assisted for the development of silk industry. The Board works in three broad areas of R&D, Seed Management, and Development of Sericulture & Silk Industry to support, supplement & facilitate the efforts of the State Government. It also extends support to states in the form of joint projects. The objective of the scheme is to improve production and increase products of Silk.	206.46	313.00	-	Support for increase in area under host plant cultivation. R&D and dissemination of proven technology. Promotion of quality silk worm seed.	38,263 acres 68 ongoing research projects to be continued and transferred to field. 317.97 lakhs DFLs.	One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
19.	Powerloom Industries								
	i. Modernisation & Up-gradation of Powerloom Service Center	To provide modern loom, accessories, training and teaching aids and other associated facilities.	2.94	18.00	-	Installation of modern equipment for training and testing ; Modernisation Lab. Equipment Infrastructure Teaching aids construction of own Building.	7 Powerloom Service Centres to be modernised	One year	
	ii. Support to Computer Aided Design	For facilitating the creation of new design, improving the existing designs and 17 Computer Aided Design Centers were set up. Out of these , 16 centers have been completed.				1 CADs to be set up	1 CAD set up for improved design capabilities in Indore	One year	
	iii. Group Insurance Scheme					To cover 1.39 lakh workers during 2011-12..	1 lac workers covered	One year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
	iv. Group Workshed Scheme	To improve working environment and to enhance the productivity of powerloom weaver through infrastructure development and moderization.				36 projects approved, under implementation.	10 Projects completed: 6 more likely to be completed by March,31, rest under implementation	One year	
	Consumer Industry								
20.	Assistance to Textile Committee	Its functions are promotion of exports, research in technical and economic fields, consultancy, establishing standards for textiles and textile machinery, setting up of laboratories, and data collection etc..	21.00	-	-	Textiles Committee provides support services to Textiles industry, being administrative expenses, no targets prescribed.	Textiles Committee provides support services to Textiles Industry, being administrative expenses, no targets prescribed.		Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses
21.	Payment to Jute Manufactures Development Council (JMDC) against collection of cess	The objective of JMDC is to increase efficiency and productivity in the jute industry, and finance activity for such development and for matters connected therewith.	46.51	-	-	The administrative and development of jute industry. Distribution of 1500 tonne seeds.	Increase in jute production.	One year.	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses and development of jute industry such as Training , Market Promotion etc.,

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
22.	Textile Commissioner	The Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. This office is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing various regulatory orders.	22.01	-	-	Administrative expenses on account of pay & allowances, office expenses and travel expenses.	Assistance to Ministry of Textiles on technical issues.	Not applicable	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses
23.	Assistance to National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)	NIFT offers various full time degree/diploma and part-time certificate programme to develop professionals for Fashion Industry.	59.00	128.00	-	Development of NIFT centers at Rai Bareilly, Shilong, Kangra, Bhopal, Kannur and Patna .	Facilitate additional seats for implementation of OBC quota.	One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses and Endowment Fund. Construction depends upon availability of Land & statutory clearances.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
24.	Research and Development including TRAs	To encourage research in the textile area.	7.65	9.00	-	To give an impetus to the research in the textile sector. Continuation of 12 R&D projects.	The textile research associations will be able to research work in the textile sector in the area of product development, process control, chemical processing machinery development, energy conservation instrumentation and finance and productivity.	Ministry's Sponsored projects	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
25.	Textile Labour Rehabilitation Scheme	The scheme was launched with the objective of providing interim relief to textile workers rendered unemployed due to permanent closure of any particular portion of, or the entire textile unit.	15.00	-	-	To provide interim relief to nearly 3000 textile workers	3000 workers will be benefited		Payment through bank accounts. No risk factor involved.
26.	Studies	Studies relating to steps and strategies for increasing exports	-	1.00	-				
27.	Technology Up-gradation Scheme (TUFS)	To induce industry investment of Rs. 20,000 crore in processing, composite up-gradation, spinning, powerloom, garmenting units etc.,	-	3100.00	-	Under the 11 th Five Year Plan, a target investment of Rs.1.5 lac crore has been projected.	TUFS has catalyzed investments of Rs.0.97 lac crore till end March,2011	Five year	100% recovery of bank loan is being reported.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
28.	Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India under Price Support	To protect the interest of the cotton growers, the government of India announces Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of kapas (Seed Cotton)	200.00	-	-	Whenever the market price of kapas falls below / touches the Minimum Support Price (MSP), Cotton Corporation of India is mandate to undertake support price operation and purchases kapas at MSP without any quantitative limit.	To protect the interest of cotton growers.	Reimbursement is to be made to CCI after the submission of audited accounts	Reimbursement is to be made to CCI after the submission of audited accounts.
29.	Assistance to AEPC	Provision is for implementation of projects and expenses of quota administering authorities for residual work.	1.00	-	-				Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
30.	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks.	To facilitate development of world-class infras. For setting up of textile units	-	347.00	-	(i) 40 projects to be completed by March, 2012 (ii) Sanction of new textile park.	Annual textile production worth Rs. 33,569 crore (ii) Development of additional textile parks would facilitate employment generation for approx 8 lakh persons.	(i) completion of 40 projects by March, 2012 & (ii) sanction of new projects after consideration by Project Approval Committee (PAC)	Additional projects would be approved after consideration by DPR's by the PAC..
31.	Other Programmes of Textiles	Assistance to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textiles Management, Brand Promotion, Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme, Textipolis, Fashion Hub, Common Compliance Code, Textile Engineering.	0.91	36.00	-				Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses and plan provision for building works.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
32	Human Resource Development	<p>To address the trained manpower needs of textiles industry for enhancing the competitiveness in the globalised economy.</p> <p>To increase the employability in the targeted areas.</p> <p>To cater to the wide range of skills sets.</p> <p>To create a trainer's pool.</p> <p>To ensure training in design development programmes.</p>		110.00		<p>(i) Up-gradation of training infrastructure of institutions under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles.</p> <p>(ii) Upgradation of skills using private sector initiatives in PPP mode.</p>	95000 persons to be trained in 2011-12	The projects sanctioned by PMC would be implemented as per schedule provided in DPR and approved by PMC.	Mobilization of trainees by institutions. Gestation period for upgradation of infrastructure.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
33	Technical Textiles	To encourage investments in field of technical textiles. To provide infrastructure support. To remove the impediments hampering the production of technical textiles.		50.00		10% growth in the better service to the technical textiles.	To set up COEs for agrotech, geotech, meditech and protech.	One year	
34	Jute Commissioner	For Office and Administrative expenses etc of Jute Commissioner Office	3.92	-	-				Administrative Expenses
35.	Subsidy to Jute Corporation of India for Market Support Operation	To support JCI to conduct MSP operations	36.59	-	-	Operationalisation of 171 JCI purchase centres for MSP preparers	Price Support to raw jute above MSP		Non Plan provision is for meeting the cost of JCI infrastructure and MSP losses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
36.	Jute Technology Mission	To Modernize the jute sector, focus on adoption of more resource efficient and energy efficient technology, training for manpower in Jute Sector, development of market yards, dissemination of better retting techniques etc.	-	54.00	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 21000 supervisors and workers will be trained • Total quality management under implementation in 6 jute mills. • Setting up of 9 jute parks 	More diversification of jute product. Increase in efficiency of jute mills.	Not applicable.	
37.	Other Programme of Jute	To support Research Organisations in Jute	0.80	-	-				Non Plan provision is for contribution to International Jute Study Group, Dhaka.
38.	Loans to Public Sector Undertakings	To settle liabilities of NJMC and execute modernization/revival plan , Elgin Mills Ltd., Birds Jute Exports Ltd..	57.57	-	-	Implementation of Revival scheme as per Cabinet Approval	Start up of 3 revived Mills		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2011-12			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
39.	Development of Mega Clusters	<p>To assist the entrepreneurs/ artisans to set up world-class units with modern infrastructure,. To enhance the competitiveness of the clusters in terms of increased market share and ensuring increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products.</p> <p>To ensure effective integration of scattered artisan/ weaver bases.</p> <p>To meet the discerning and changing market demands both at domestic and at the international level and raise living standards of the weavers.</p>	-	115.50	-	Common Facility Centres, Textile Labs, CAD Centres, Communication Network, Design/Raw Material Banks, Technology upgradation, Product Diversification, Raw Material Linkages, Credit, Market Development, Forward and Backward Linkages, Human Resource and Skill Development, Social Security, Physical Infrastructure, Export and Marketing etc.	11 Mega Clusters in Handloom, Powerlooms and Handicrafts	The Mega Clusters will be developed in a time frame of 5 years.	Rs.70 crore is the fund earmarked under the scheme for each mega cluster. The funds are released based on well defined guidelines and on achieving specified milestones/ targets by the SPVs after bringing their proportionate share of contribution.

CHAPTER III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

3.0 The Ministry of Textiles took several new initiatives during 2010-11 to achieve faster and inclusive growth and participatory development. Major policy initiatives taken by the Ministry are as under:

3.1 SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS

40 Textile parks have been sanctioned till date in nine states, with total project cost of about Rs 4141 crore with Government contribution of Rs 1425 crore. When fully functional the Parks would have an investment of Rs 19,500 crore and provide employment to more than 8 lakh persons. Taking into account the success of the Scheme, the Government has approved sanction of new Parks during the 11th Plan with a financial liability of Rs 200 crore and given permission to carry forward liability of these new Parks into the 12th Plan up to Rs 200 crore. With a view to refreshing investor memory about the contours of the Scheme and inviting investment, a series of "Road Shows" were organised at Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Mumbai. During these shows several Expression of Interest were received.

3.2 INTEGRATED SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

In the line with the Policy Announcement of the Government, in the Current Five Year Plan, the Government has launched the Integrated Skill Development Scheme for the Textiles & Apparel Sector, including Jute & Handicrafts, with an objective of capacity building of Institutions providing skill development & training in Textiles Sector. Under this Scheme, the Government has envisaged skill development of 2.56 lakh persons with an overall costs of Rs 271.94 crore. Under the Scheme, the Ministry has approved 8 capacity building projects in respect of ATDC, NITRA, ATIRA, BTRA etc. Under component-I of the Scheme. Under component-II, Ministry has engaged consultant for designing the modalities and matters under which, the private/ seal initiatives would be harnessed.

3.3 COTTON –POLICY INTERVENTIONS IN COTTON SEASON 2010-11:

India continues to make rapid strides both in cotton production as well consumption. However the recent volatility and uncertainty in international prices have directly influenced domestic cotton prices. To address the important issue of steep increase in prices and to restore domestic supply lines, Government of India has, initiated multipronged action which include maintaining of a carry forward stock of 55 lac bales, Test Check of Hank Yarn Obligations, withdrawal of DEPB incentive of 7.67% on cotton exports w.e.f 21.4.2010, withdrawal of duty drawback on yarn w.e.f 29.4.2010, Constitution of a Cotton Yarn Advisory Board to monitor domestic and international prices of cotton yarn and no further registration of cotton yarn export beyond 720 million kgs.

3.4 REVIVAL OF NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURERS CORPORATION (NJMC)

The Government has approved a revival package of Rs 1562.98 crore and waiver of Rs 6815 Crore of outstanding loans & interest to NJMC to enable the revival of the company. The trial production has been started in the 3 mills under revival.

3.5 OTHER INITIATIVES

Two Mega Handloom Clusters at Murshidabad in West Bengal and Viruddhanagar in Tamil Nadu have been taken up. During the current year , it is proposed to conduct more than 650 events , generating more than Rs 400 crore. So far , more than 225 events have been organised.

Draft Fibre Policy has been prepared after consultation with all stakeholders and the Ministry would be seeking government's approval in the coming months.

Knitwear Technology Mission at a cost of Rs 5 Crore has been started at Tirupur for enhancing capacities and expertise in the knitwear sector.

A Mega Cluster for Powerloom in Bhilwara in Rajasthan and a Carpet Cluster at Srinagar was sanctioned during 2010-11.

Rs 200 crore as one time grant was given for Zero Liquid Discharge Effluent Treatment Plant established by Tirupur Knitwear Industry.

MAJOR POLICY INITIATIVES TO BE TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY DURING 2011-12 ARE AS UNDER:

3.6 HANDLOOMS

The cluster development approach adopted under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme in order to develop the handloom sector in an integrated and holistic manner would continue. So far 495 Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned through out the country from 2006-07 to 2010-11 (upto Jan, 2011)

3.7 NEW HANDLOOM MEGA CLUSTERS

(i) Four Mega Handloom Clusters at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Sivasagar (Assam), Virudhunagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal) have been taken up for their integrated and holistic development in the past two years. A budget allocation of Rs 70 crore per mega cluster is being made to benefit 25000 handloom weavers per clusters over 5 years to enable the weavers to shift to high value items.

(ii) REPAYMENT OF DEBTS TO HANDLOOM WEAVER COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Handloom weavers have been facing economic stress. Consequently, many of them have not been able to repay debts to handloom weaver cooperative societies which have become financially unviable. A sum of Rs. 3000 crore has been provided to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), in phases for these cooperative societies. The initiative would benefit 15000 cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom

weavers. The details of the scheme would be worked out by the Ministry of Textiles in consultation with Planning Commission.

3.8 SILK

Sericulture is an important labour-intensive and agro-based cottage industry, providing gainful occupation to around 6.3 million persons in rural and semi-rural areas in India. Moreover, sericulture has now established itself as an export oriented sector of the Indian economy. Silk weaving is a traditional activity in the larger part of India and comprises rich varieties.

In order to rectify the prevailing inverted duty structure on silk value chain, where raw silk attracts basic custom duty of 30%. Silk features attract BCD of 10% and to address the issue of availability of quality raw silk at affordable prices for the weaving sector while protecting the interests of the stakeholders, rationalization of duty structures and the entire value chain of silk has been proposed.

3.9 TECHNICAL TEXTILES

In order to give a big push to the technical textiles industry, the Government has launched a Technology Mission on Technical Textiles with an outlay of Rs. 200 crore for the next 5 years. In 2011-12, the newly launched Mission would be operationalised to set up four new centres of excellence in sportstech, Indutech, Nonwoven and composites.

3.10 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFS)

Ministry of Textiles has launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFS) for Textile and Jute Industries, w.e.f. 1.4.1999 for a period of 5 years, i.e., up to 31st March 2004 which was subsequently extended till the end of 11th five year plan.

As part of the Government's focus on technology upgradation in the textiles sector, the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) is being expanded and approved. The TUFS scheme has proved to be extremely successful catalyzing investments of over Rs. 2 lac crore in its operational life span and providing employment to 11 lac textiles workers. Given the large investor appetite for the scheme, the allocation for TUFS under the 11th Five Year Plan Period are being enhanced from Rs. 8000 crore to Rs. 15000 crore. This enhanced allocation will leverage additional investments of Rs 47000 crore in the Textiles sector.

3.11 COMMON COMPLIANCE CODE

Indian textile industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. It is also one of the largest contributing sectors of India's exports worldwide and it accounts for 12 % export of country's total export.

The proposal aims to make India the global benchmark for social compliance in apparel manufacturing and export. This would create awareness of compliance standards for garment exporters and understand the internationally accepted compliance standards.

In the emerging global trading system, it is important to make India the global benchmark for Social Compliance in Apparel and Textiles manufacturing for achieving higher global exports. A Common Compliance Code would be developed for the Textiles Industry with particular focus on Apparels, Handlooms and Carpets sectors. The Common Compliance Code will address issues of social and environmental compliance, social security issues, Labor Standards, work place environment and safety issues, etc. An amount of Rs.25 crores is being earmarked to develop and implement the Common Compliance Code in the Textiles Sector in the next 3 years.

3.12 KNIWEAR TECHNOLOGY MISSION

Knitwear segment is one of the significant contributors to the export basket of the Textiles industry. To provide a further boost to this sector and introduce advanced Knitwaer Technology in India, the Knitwear Technology Mission would be launched in the country and implemented in PPP mode in the knitwear clusters of Tiruppur, Kolkata and Ludhiana. A budgetary allocation of Rs.35 crores is being made for implementing the knitwear Technology Mission in the country.

CHAPTER-IV

REVIEW OF PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

4.1 HANDLOOM

The handloom sector plays an important role in the country's economy. It is the second largest sector in terms of employment, next only to agriculture. As per the third National Handlooms census (2009-10), 43.31 Lakh persons are engaged in weaving and allied activities in the handloom sector. Due to the vigorous implementation of handloom related schemes, the production of handloom fabrics has gone up to 6806 million sq. meters during 2009-10 from the level of 500 million sq. meters in the early fifties. The sector accounts for about 15% of the total cloth produced in the country (excluding hosiery, wool, silk and Khadi). During the year 2010-11, 4327 million sq. meters cloth has been produced upto November, 2010 in the handloom sector.

4.1.2 SCHEMES FOR THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS

a) **INTEGRATED HANDLOOMS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IHDS)**

(i) The Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme was launched in 2006-07 with a holistic approach to develop 20 selected handloom cluster, each having about 5000 looms. During the year 2009-10, 52 Cluster Development Projects and 411 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned to various State Governments and a sum of Rs.19.04 crore & Rs. 74.32 crore respectively have been released. During the year 2010-11 upto December 2010 against the target of 120 handlooms clusters, 41 clusters have been sanctioned. In addition to it, 476 group approach projects have also been sanctioned. Some of the highlights of the achievements of these clusters till December 2010 are as follows:-

- 2227 Self Help Groups (SHGs) covering 26110 weavers.
- 51 consortiums formed in all 20 clusters
- 397 awareness camps organized involving 29380 weavers from the cluster pockets.
- 139 dyers workshops organized with participation of 2855 dyers.
- 345 exhibitions and 84 Buyer Seller Meets organized with total sales & orders realization of Rs.4788.53 lakhs.
- 2778 new designs developed
- 69 managerial training programmes organized for office bearers of consortium.
- New Product Catalogue have been developed by all 20 clusters.
- 3382 traditional looms upgraded by replacement of reeds and healds.
- 20 CFC & Dye house have been sanctioned, out of which CFC is operational in 10 & Dye house operational at 13 Clusters.

In addition, 475 Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned throughout the country from 2007-08 to 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) under IHDS

(ii) Further, during the XI plan, a new scheme called "**Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS)**" is being implemented for the development of Handloom Sector. The scheme aims to focus on formation of weavers group as a visible entity, develop the handloom Weavers Groups to become self – sustainable, inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold, skill up-gradation of handloom weavers/workers to produce diversified product with improved quality to meet the market requirements. About

300-500 looms will be taken up for development in a time frame of 3 years at an upper cost of Rs.60.00 lakh per cluster. It is proposed to take up about 625 clusters during the XI Plan.

(iii) Year-wise details of cluster development projects and group approach projects sanctioned till December, 2010 are as under:-

Table- 4.1

Phase	No. of clusters sanctioned	Number of groups approach project sanctioned
<i>I (2006-07)</i>	20	-
<i>II & III (2007-08)</i>	251	-
<i>IV (2008-09)</i>	131	548
<i>V (2009-10)</i>	52	411
<i>VI (2010-11) upto December, 2010</i>	41	476
Total	495	1435

b) HANDLOOM WEAVERS' COMPREHENSIVE WELFARE SCHEME

During the 11th Plan, Government of India introduced "Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme" to provide health care facilities and Life Insurance Cover to handloom weavers of the country. Hence, Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme has two components (i) Health Insurance Scheme'(HIS) and (ii) 'Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana' (MGBBY). The details are as follows:

(i) HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME (HIS)

The Health Insurance Scheme is implemented through the ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd.

The scheme envisages covering (a) not only the weaver but also spouse and two children (b) all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and (c) substantial provision for OPD. The ancillary handloom worker like those engaged in warping, winding, dyeing, printing, finishing, sizing, Jhala making, jacquard cutting etc. are also eligible to be covered. The health insurance cover is of Rs. 15000 per family per annum. Out of which OPD cover is Rs.7,500.

Against the target to cover 14.31 lakh weavers, in the year 2009-10, 16.11 lakh weavers were covered. Service provider has been selected on 30.11.2010 with an agreement that during December 2010 to December, 2011 more than 16 lakh weavers are to be enrolled under the scheme.

(ii) MAHATMA GANDHI BUNKAR BIMA YOJANA (MGBBY)

The MGBBY is being implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The funding pattern of the annual premium of Rs.330/- per member under the scheme is as under:

Table-4.2

GOI contribution	Rs.150/-
Weavers' Contribution	Rs. 80/-
LIC's contribution	Rs.100/-
Total premium	Rs.330/-

During the 11th Plan, the benefits available under the MGBBY are given as under:

Table- 4.3

S. No.	Details	Benefits from 1.10.07
(i)	Natural Death	Rs.60,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs.75,000/-

In addition to the above, under the MGBBY, a scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is being paid to students studying in standard IX to XII for a maximum period of four years or till they complete XII standard, whichever event occurs earlier. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered.

c) MILL GATE PRICE SCHEME

(i) The Mill Gate Price Scheme has been introduced with the objective of providing all types of yarn to the handloom weavers' organizations at the price at which yarn is available at the Mill Gate. Under the scheme, the Government of India reimburses the transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), is the nodal agency for implementation of the scheme. The agencies, which are eligible to avail of the benefit of the scheme is as under:-

- All Handloom organizations of National/State/Regional/Primary handloom level.
- Handloom Development Centre.
- Handloom producers/exporters/manufacturers registered with HEPC/any other export promotion council under Ministry of Textiles/Director of Industries/Handloom of State/U.T.
- All approved export houses/trading houses/star trading houses for production of handloom items.
- Member of recognized/approved handloom associations.
- NGOs fulfilling CAPART norms.
- Any other agency approved by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India.

(ii) All types of yarn required for production of handloom items are covered under the scheme. The yarn is being arranged by NHDC from the mills as per the requirement of the user agencies and transported to the godown of the agency. There is also a provision for supply of yarn to the individual weavers through the yarn depots. 715 yarn depots are functioning throughout the country.

(iii) Under the Mill Gate Price Scheme, following assistance is provided by the Government of India as per rates mentioned below:

- Freight reimbursement for transportation of yarn.
- Expenses of operating the yarn depots @ 2.5%, based on actual.
- Service Charges to NHDC for its role as nodal agency for the implementation of the Mill Gate Price Scheme.

(iv) The rate of reimbursement admissible under the MGPS for supply of yarn is subject to maximum as under:-

Table- 4.4

Item	In Plains	Hills/remote Area	NE Area
Other than Silk/Jute yarn	1.00%	1.75%	3.00%
Silk Yarn	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%
Jute/Jute Blended yarn	7.00%	8.00%	8.50%

(v) The value and quantity of yarn supplied under the schemes are as follows:

Table- 4.5

Year	Yarn supply	
	Qty (In lakh kg.)	Value (In crores Rs.)
2009-10	1081.21	987.32
2010-11 (upto Dec, 2010)	806.94	820.63

d) DIVERSIFIED HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (DHDS)

(i) “Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)” is being implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12). The scheme envisages skill upgradation of the handloom weavers through training workshops and exhibitions, design development, documentation of traditional designs and providing linkage and meeting the market requirements. The components of the scheme are –

- Strengthening of Weavers Service Centre (WSC)/Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology;
- National Centre for Textile Design (NCTD);
- Research and Development (R&D);
- Conducting Third National Handloom Census and issue of identity cards to Handloom weavers and allied workers.

(ii) WEAVERS SERVICE CENTRES (WSCS)

Presently, 25 WSCs are functioning across the country playing a vital role in conducting research and development activities, in training of weavers in upgrading their skill and increasing their productivity with new designs. WSCs primarily render extension services, which involve transfer of design inputs, skills and technology to the weavers.

(iii) INDIAN INSTITUTES OF HANDLOOM TECHNOLOGY (IIHTS)

The Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology provide qualified and trained manpower to handloom sector and undertake experimental research programmes on all aspects related to handloom industry. Presently, five IIHTs are functioning in Central Sector at Varanasi, Guwahati, Salem, Jodhpur and Bargarh and three IIHTs in the State Sector at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag (Karnataka) and Champa (Chhatisgarh). Principle approval for setting up another IIHT at Kannur (Kerala) under the State sector has been accorded on 11.8.10.

(iv) DESIGN EXHIBITIONS-CUM-DYEING WORKSHOP

To create awareness about the services available, and impart training in dying techniques and design development in the Weavers' clusters, WSCs have been organizing Design Exhibition-cum-Dyeing Workshop since 1995-96. To provide and propagate modern dyeing techniques besides making available designs at the doorsteps of the weavers, such exhibitions are regularly being organized in handloom clusters by WSCs.

During 2009-10, 229 Design Workshops were conducted and during 2010-11 186 workshops have been conducted upto December, 2010.

(v) THIRD HANDLOOM CENSUS AND ISSUE OF PHOTO IDENTITY CARDS TO HANDLOOM WEAVERS:

The last Census was undertaken about eleven years ago. Since then, a lot of changes have taken place in the sector and data regarding number of weavers, number of looms, cloth production and employment in the handloom sector needs to be updated. It has therefore been decided to get conducted 'Third National Handloom Census and to issue identity cards to handloom weavers' enumerated during the census operation. Issue of identity cards to handloom weavers will ensure that only genuine weavers should get benefits of the various schemes being implemented by this office for their growth and sustained development, in the hassle free manner.

The work of conducting "Third National Handloom Census & issue of Photo identity cards (PIC)" to all eligible weavers, has been entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi on 19.3.08. The cost of conducting the census was revised to Rs.25.03 crore to cover additional households, of which an amount of Rs. 22.05 crore has already been released. The census work has successfully completed and report on Handloom Census in India (2009-11) was released on 23-12-2010. A total of 43.32 lakh handlooms workers enumerated during the census. Photo identity cards are issued to the eligible handloom weavers keeping in mind weaver's sustained development.

(e) MARKETING AND EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEME

(i) The Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme, a centrally sponsored scheme comprises the two components viz. Marketing Promotion and Handloom Export Promotion.

(ii) Marketing Promotion: The Marketing Promotion component envisages a wide gamut of activities for the promotion and marketing of handloom products. The office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms assist the State Government/Implementing agencies in undertaking the following activities:

- Organisation of Exhibitions, Events and Craft Melas
- Setting up of Urban Haats
- Setting up of Marketing Complexes/Handloom Havelies.
- Publicity and Awareness
- Geographical Indication Act
- Setting up of Handloom Marketing Complex at Janpath, New Delhi.
- Brand building through Handloom Mark

During the year 2009-10, 561 events were sanctioned to various states which include 26 national handloom expos, 117 special handloom expos, 441 district level events and 7 craft melas and during the year 2010-11, upto upto December, 667 marketing events were sanctioned to various States and implementing agencies which include 35 National Handloom Expos, 106 Special Handloom Expos, 488 District Level Events and 4 Craft Melas.

4.1.3 EXPORT PROMOTION

The objective of the Handloom Export Promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies & corporations in developing exportable products and assist handloom agencies in publicity and international marketing of their products through publicity related activities and participation in International exhibitions, Buyer-Seller Meets etc., and to make available to the exporters the latest international designs, colour forecasts, trends etc.

During the year 2009-10, 19 Export Projects and participation in 17 international exhibitions/fairs have been approved. In the year 2010-11, so far 3 Export Projects and participation in 21 International exhibitions have been sanctioned.

4.1.4 Brand building through Handloom Mark The purpose of Handloom Mark is to serve as a guarantee to the buyer that the handloom product being purchased is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made. The Textiles Committee is the Implementing agency for promotion of Handloom Mark.

As on 30th Nov. 2010, 177.33 lakh handloom mark labels have been sold to 7328 stakeholders. 747 retails outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label. New beneficiaries now included in the Handloom Mark scheme to get the benefits are Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups, Consortia, Producer companies, Handloom Weavers Groups or any other legal entity, organization involved in Handloom activities and approved by Development Commissioner for Handlooms with a one time registration fee of Rs.500/-

4.2 HANDICRAFTS

4.2.1 The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craftpersons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Presently, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment generation and exports. The Handicraft sector has, however, suffered due to its being unorganized, with the additional constraints of lack of education, low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence, and a poor institutional framework. In spite of these constraints, sector has witnessed a significant growth of 3 % annually. The Sub Group on handicrafts for the XIth Five Year Plan has expected this employment to reach 80 lakhs by the end of XIth Five Year Plan which at present is estimated at 71.80 lakh. Handicrafts activity being a state subject, its development and promotion are the primary responsibility of every state government. However, the central government is supplementing their efforts by implementing various developmental schemes. The exports has increased from Rs. 10933.67 crores in the year 2002-03 to Rs. 11224.27 crores at the end of the year 2009-10 registering a cumulative growth of 2.65%.

4.2.2 SCHEMES FOR HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT

The Sub-Group on handicrafts recommended six generic schemes for development of handicrafts in the country to be implemented during the 11th five year plan. The scheme recommended for implementation during 11th five year plan are as under :

(a) BABA SAHEB AMBEDKAR HASTSHILP VIKAS YOJANA SCHEME (AHVY)

(i) This scheme aims at promoting Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation. The thrust of the scheme is on a projectized; need based integrated approach for sustainable handicrafts development through participation of craftpersons leading to their empowerment. The package of support under AHVY can be clubbed under the following components:

- Social interventions
- Technological interventions
- Marketing interventions
- Financial interventions
- Cluster specific infrastructure related interventions

(ii) During 2009-10, 87,145 number of Artisans Credit Cards (ACC) have been issued representing sanction of Credit worth Rs. 13.76 crores and during the period 2010-11,(upto October 2010) , 4144 ACC are issued representing cumulative credit sanction of Rs. 150.72 crores. During 2010-11 (till December -2010), an amount of Rs.37.70 crores has been sanctioned for various interventions to implement 57 of new projects covering about 23000 artisans consisting of 100 Self Help Groups, and 98,600 artisans have been covered under Skill Development Components.

(b) MARKETING SUPPORT & SERVICES SCHEME

(i) The Marketing Support Scheme and the Export Promotion Scheme run separately in the Tenth Plan have been clubbed in Eleventh Plan and the Clubbed new Scheme titled as "Marketing Support & Services Scheme". The scheme have three broad following components :

- **Domestic Marketing**
- **International Marketing**
- **Publicity.**

(ii) During the year 2010-11, (upto December), Rs. 75.00 crore has been released for organizing 311 various events viz. Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaars, Exhibitions alongwith 46 International events.

(c) DESIGN & TECHNICAL UP-GRADATION

The scheme aims to upgrade artisan's skills through development of innovative designs and prototypes products for overseas market revival of languishing crafts and preservation of heritage etc. The scheme has the following components:

- **Skill up-gradation.**
- **Assistance for Design and Technology Upgradation.**
- **Documentation Preservation and revival of rare and Languishing craft.**
- **National Award for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.**
- **Financial Assistance for Institutions to be set up under State Initiatives.**
- **Setting up of Design Bank.**
- **Financial Assistance to Central Govt. sponsored Institutions.**
- **Product Development programme for exporters.**

During the year 2010-11, upto December 2010, Rs. 16.73 crores have been released for 379 Design Workshops/Projects, 2 State Initiative Design Centres, 10 Shilp Gurus, 43 Integrated Projects and 1 Design Banks.

(d) RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

Research and Development scheme was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful input,s to aid policy Planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives; and to have independent evaluation of the schemes

implemented by this office. The scheme has been continued for implementation during the Eleventh five year plan. Following activities will be also taken during the 11th Plan.

- Survey Studies.
- Conducting all India Census of handicraft artisans @ 20% districts of the country every year.
- Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & Financial support for certification of raw materials and products.
- Setting up of new labs/strengthening of existing labs for standardization/certification of raw materials.
- Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of GSI global identification standards and for bar coding, including handicrafts mark for generic products.

During the year 2010-11 (upto December, 2010) Rs. 4.77 crores have been released for 12 studies and 204 workshop. In addition, census of handicrafts artisans in the whole country is under operation.

(e) HANDICRAFTS ARTISANS COMPREHENSIVE WELFARE SCHEME

The scheme has been included in the 11th Five Year Plan as one of the major schemes with the following two main components, aimed at Insurance Cover and Health Care of Handicrafts Artisan and his family.

(i) *Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana.*

Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana aims at financially enabling the artisans community to access to the best of healthcare facilities in the country. This scheme covers not only the artisans but also any three members out of spouse, dependent parents and childrens. All craft persons whether male or female, between the age group of one day to 80 years will be eligible to be covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana.

(ii) *Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans.*

The objective of "Bima Yojana For Handicrafts Artisans" is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicrafts Artisans, whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years. All crafts persons, whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years will be eligible to be covered under the BIMA Yojana For Handicrafts Artisans.

(f) HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

The Human Resource Development Scheme has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce for establishing a strong production base coupled with improvement in quality and use of appropriate techniques, processes and innovative design to meet present day market requirement. The scheme has following components:

- Training Through Established Institutions
- Training in Innovative Designs for the persons involved in Pattern making/Talim writing/Plaster/Rubber Moulds/Block making etc
- Training of Artisans/SHG leaders/NGO in capacity building.
- Conducting Seminars/Workshop
- Training through Guru Shishya Parampara

During the year 2010-11, upto December 2010, Rs. 12.82 crore has been released for 5 Institutional Training Programmes including 191 programmes under guru shishya prampara, 58 Pattern Maing 303 Capacity Building.

4.2.3 EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS

(a) The export target for 2010-11 has been fixed at Rs. 12650 crores including carpets. Upto the month of December, 10 both in Handicrafts and Handmade carpet & other floor coverings are at Rs. 1652.67. Details are given in the Table below.

Table- 4.6

(Rs. In Crores)

Item	2007-08	2008-09	2010-11 (April –Jan.)
A. Carpet & other floor covering	3524.73	2708.73	2308.05
B. Other Handicrafts	14012.05	8183.12	7284.48
Grand Total (A+B)	17536.78	10891.85	9592.73

(b) ACTIVITIES UNDERTAKEN DURING 2010-11 BY EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL

(i) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) has been established under the EXIM Policy of Govt. of India in 1986-87 and is a non-profit Organization. The Organization works under the aegis of O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India and governed by Policies of Ministry of Textiles. It is an apex body of the Government for promotion of exports of Handicrafts from country and projected India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high quality of handicraft goods & services and ensured various measures keeping in view of observance of international standards and specifications.

(ii) During the year 2010-11 (upto Nov. 2010), Council have participated in B2B exhibitions/ Fairs and Retail Shows as well as organized Festival of India, Buyer Seller Meet abroad. During the period, it participated in 21 exhibitions in 12 countries namely, Hong Kong, China, Turkey, USA, Brazil, Kazakhstan, Germany, UK, Hungary, Spain, Greece, Argentina & Chile.

(i) 3rd Fold Craft Festival at Argentina alongwith 6 master craftspersons for live demonstration.

(ii) Buyer Seller Meet at Chile where 20 exporting companies participated which are registered with council.

(iii) 14 workshops/Seminars on Export Marketing Procedures, Packaging, Challenges and opportunities, Certifications and compliances were organized in Andhra Pradesh, UP, Rajasthan, Kerala, Kolkata with a view to acquaint the entrepreneurs/exporters/craftspersons with the market intelligence.

4.2.4 DETAILS OF SOCIETIES/ INSTITUTES

(a) **INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CARPET TECHNOLOGY (IICT), BHADOHI.**

(i) The Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, Bhadohi has been established at Bhadohi with a view to provide Human Resource Development (HRD), Research & Development (R&D), Design Creation & Development (DCD) and Technical Support Services to the Industry (TSI).

(ii) The activities undertaken by the institute during the year 2009-10 are as under: -

- Human Resource Development (HRD):- As per CCB recommendations, the admissions in B.Tech. 1st year & lateral entry in B.Tech 2nd year is completed for the session 2009-10.
- International Distance Learning Programme (IDP):- The total fee for all 6 modules for a Diploma is Rs.36000/-. DEC inspection is awaited.
- Short Term Training Programme:- The courses are running smoothly.
- NBA Accreditation:- The NBA accreditation is already obtained for three years.
- Design Creation & Development (DCD):- Under this 377 new designs developed.
- Sample Testing:- 1122 Sample Testing.

- Study on survey and documentation on carpet dyeing.
- Setting up of Design Bank in Carpet design at Bhadohi.
- An Exploratory Study for Starting Training Centres for Traditional Skills Transfer in Carpet Industry.
- Skill development programme on application of computer & IT in carpet manufacturing perspective (Crafts).

(b) METAL HANDICRAFTS SERVICE CENTRE (MHSC), MORADABAD.

(i) MHSC meets the international requirement of art metalwares sector in areas of post-production finishing processes. It is under the administrative control of office of DC(Handicrafts) and is managed by Governing Council consisting of representatives of Government of India, government of UP and representatives of trade and crafts. The center has the following division:

- Electroplating shop
- Training
- Lacquering
- Powder coating
- Polishing shop
- Research Testing and Calibration Laboratory.

Some of the activities undertaken by MHSC are as follows:

- Participants in India Handicrafts Gift Fair at Expo Mart, Greater Noida in (Spring) 2010 for promotion and marketing of Centre's activities.
- Two number training programe conducted for 40 trainees of Nadia District of West Bengal in the field of Sand casting, Scrapping, brazing and polishing of metal artware product.
- A Design Workshop funded by Moradabad Handicrafts Exporters (Welfare) Association, Moradabad organized at MHSC where 20 artisans were benefited.
- Five Integrated Design and Technology Development Workshop undertaken at Moradabad, Sambhal, Roorkee, Jalesar and Behat.
- Five number Integrated Design and Technology Development project at Moradabad, Sambhal, Roorkee, Jalesar and Behat where 250 innovation design developed and 500 artisans got benefited.
- Participants in India Handicrafts Gift Fair at Expo Mart, Greater Noida in (Autumn) 2010 for promotion and marketing of Centre's activities.
- Two project under Mega Cluster Scheme i.e. Common Facility Centre (Process facilities) and Testing Centre (up-grading of existing testing laboratory in the field of Metal, Wood, glass and Resin) is undertaken.
- An Exposure visit 10 Artisans & 03 officers from Balkhati (Orissa) is organized for the manufacturing & finishing activities.

(c) BAMBOO & CANE DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE (BCDI), AGARTALA.

(i) Bamboo & Cane Development Institute (BCDI) was set up in Agartala by Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India with an objective to provide strong forward and backward linkages for the producers of Cane and Bamboo of North East Region. National Centre for Design & Product Development (NCDPD) has been entrusted with the responsibility of running and management of BCDI by O/o. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) with an objective to professionalize the efforts in an effective manner.

(ii) **The activities of this centre are as follows:**

- **BCDI- Running & Management**

Started functioning since September, 2009, Bamboo processing machines installed and trial run conducted.

- **R & D - Feasibility for identification and promotion of commercially viable technology for product development of value addition of cane & bamboo product in NER**

- Information being collected from all NER states.

- **Signed MOU with INBAR (International Network for Bamboo & Rattan) for technical expertise and international linkages**

- **Signed MOU with Tripura University for jointly organizing one year Post Graduate Diploma Course in Bamboo cultivation and resource utilization.**

- Drafted New syllabus and introduce it for one year PG Diploma course.

- Conducted 5 days Orientation programme of BCRU students at BCDI campus.

- Experts of BCDI started taking theory class every Tuesday at Tripura University for 1st semester.

- **DESIGN LAB**

- New workstation is completed and ready for operation.

- New designs created by the designers are being distributed to HRD artisans.

(d) ***NATIONAL CENTRE FOR DESIGN & PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT (NCDPD), NEW DELHI.***

(i) NCDPD was set-up with the view to focus exclusively on design development, product development and development of design sector for handicrafts industry for promoting exports. An organization under Society Act namely National Centre for Design & Product Development (NCDPD) was set up at Okhla, New Delhi with branch office at Moradabad in 1999 to focus on:-

- Development, adoption of new designs, pattern and product development ensuring effective and efficient utilization of existing skilled manpower resources and assimilation/adoption of the same.
- Improvement of product design and quality and introduction of the same in the industry
- Improvement of the industry's wrong practices with regards to international market
- Upgrading the skills of craft persons
- Create appropriate and broader job opportunities

(ii) During the year 2010-11, upto December, the National Centre for Design and Product Development took-up the following activities:

- Ten Design and Technical Development Workshops in different crafts.

- One Design Bank.

- Five Integrated Design Projects in different crafts.

4.3 SERICULTURE

4.3.1 CENTRAL SILK BOARD (CSB)

(a) Sericulture is a cottage industry par excellence. Of the 6.38 lakh number of villages in India, sericulture is practiced in about 50918 villages. It is one of the most labour intensive sectors of the Indian economy combining both sericulture (agriculture) and industry. In its production process, sericulture is a long chain of inter-dependent, specialized operations which provides means of livelihoods to a large section of the population i.e., Silkworm seed producers, farmer-cum-rearers, Reelers, Twisters, Weavers, Spinners of silk waste, traders etc. Of late, sericulture in India has turned out to be a highly remunerative cash crop with minimum investment but, rich dividends. It is only a cash crop which provides sustained attractive returns throughout the year. Presently, it provides whole time and part-time employment to around 68.17 lakh persons in the rural areas of the country majority of whom belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as tribals living in the forest areas. Sericulture has now established itself as an export oriented sector of the Indian economy. The Central Silk Board was set up in 1949 for the development of the silk industry. The Board's activities include Research & Technology Development, Seed Maintenance, Development of Sericulture & Silk Industry. The Board extends support to the States in the form of joint projects and development assistance under the plan schemes.

(b) Central Silk Board is implementing 4 major Schemes.

- i) **Research & Development / Training / IT initiatives.** (Central Sector Schemes)
- ii) **Seed Organisation and HRD.** (Central Sector Schemes)
- iii) **Quality Certification Systems and** (Central Sector Schemes)
- iv) **Catalytic Development Programme.** (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)

(c) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT/ TRAINING/IT INITIATIVES

(i) The Central Silk Board through its main Research & Training Institutes provide R&D and training support for development of Sericulture. The Institutes at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (J&K) deal with mulberry Sericulture. The Institute at Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with tasar culture and at Ladoigarh, Jorhat (Assam) deals with muga and ericulture. The Regional Sericultural Research Station (RSRS / RTRS) for mulberry and non-mulberry disseminates research findings and tackle the regional field issues of the industry.

(ii) CSB organizes a number of **Training Programmes** at its Research and Training Institutes. The total number of persons trained during 2009-10 and 2010-11 (up to December'2010)

Table- 4.7

Sl. No.	Particulars	2009-10	2010-11 (up to December 2010)	No. of persons anticipated to be trained by the end of 2010-11	Category
1	Structured Course	41	49	60	DOS/NGO
2	Capsule Course	1263	254	890	CSB/DOS / NGO
3	Adhoc Training & Skill Development	3951	895	3640	Students/ Staff/ Entrepreneurs / Farmers
TOTAL		5255	1198	4590	

(d) SEED ORGANISATION AND HRD

(i) CSB is the authority for the supply of basic seed material required for further multiplication besides undertaking production of quality silkworm seed (F1) to supplement the efforts of the State Sericulture Departments. Under the programme, technical assistance and field level training are also provided to the farmers by the Grainage-Extension-Centres.

(ii) The National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO), Bangalore under CSB with a network of Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPC) and Basic Seed Farms (BSF), maintains the basic stock of mulberry silkworm and produces disease free quality silkworm eggs for supply to the States / Sericulturists.

(iii) During 2009-10, 20 grainages (SSPCs) of the NSSO have produced 283.49 lakh quality dfls. of different combinations. Similarly, the production of Eri, Oak Tasar, Tropical Tasar and Muga dfls during 2009-10 has been 1.95 lakh, 1.40 lakh, 29.88 lakh and 1.48 lakh respectively. While the Mulberry Silkworm Seed Production Centers have produced 163.04 lakh DFLs and supplied to farmers during 2010-11 (upto November, 2010), the production of Non-mulberry dfls viz. Eri, Oak Tasar, Tropical Tasar and Muga have been 1.97 lakh, 1.31 lakh, 31.48 lakh and 2.58 lakh, respectively.

(e) QUALITY CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS

(i) One of the main objectives of the Quality Certification System is to initiate suitable measures towards strengthening quality assurance, quality assessment and quality certification.

(ii) Under the scheme, following two components are being implemented:

- Cocoon testing units.
- Promotion of "Silk Mark"

(iii) During 2009-10, 4 Cocoon Testing Centers have been established one each at Vaniyambadi, Hosur (Tamil Nadu), Bilaspur (H.P)and Chandragiri (Orissa). During 2010-11 (till Nov.10), assistance has been provided for establishment of 7 units, i.e. 3 in Andhra Pradesh , 2 in J&K and 1 each in Madhya Pradesh and Manipur.

(f) CATALYTIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

(i) During X Plan, Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) was implemented in collaboration with states with the aim to promote adoption of improved technology practices developed by the Research Institutes of CSB. The broad objectives of the CDP are technology absorption, quality up-gradation, investment generation, productivity improvement and employment generation.

(ii) The components under the Catalytic Development Programme envisage development and expansion of host plantations, development of farm and post-cocoon sector infrastructure, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, enterprise development programme, support for extension & publicity etc.

4.3.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

(a) The emphasis of development programme for the XI Plan under the Sericulture sector will be on two issues: Development of Sericulture, which has many facets – Increase in area under Mulberry, enhances production, productivity and quality. Poverty alleviation, generation of employment and income, livelihood security and also increase in family income.

(b) As Sericulture is basically women-oriented activity and also non-Mulberry silks are practiced largely by the tribals who live in the North-East, Central India and Himalayan Zone, their livelihoods are to be improved along with the production of Vanya Silks which are unique to India.

(c) During 2009-10, the production of mulberry raw silk was 16322 tonnes compared to the production of 15610 tonnes in the year 2008-09 registering an increase of 4.6%. However, Bivoltine raw silk production during the year 2009-10, decreased to 1200 tonnes compared to the production of 1250 tonnes in the year 2008-09 indicating a decrease of 4.0%. Production of Vanya Silk viz., Tasar, Eri and Muga raw silk during 2009-10 were 803 tonnes, 2460 tonnes and 105 tonnes respectively over corresponding figures of 603 tonnes, 2038 tonnes and 119 tonnes in the year 2008-09 indicating an increase of 33.2% in Tasar, 20.7% in Eri and a decrease of 11.8% in Muga raw silk.

(d) During 2010-11 (Upto December, 2010), the production of Mulberry raw silk increased (to 7556 tonnes) compared to the production of 7469 tonnes in the same period of the previous year (2009-10). Production of all varieties of Vanya silk viz., Tasar, Eri and Muga during April to September corresponding period of 2010-11, were 117, 1240 & 79 M.T respectively against of 77, 1063 & 61 M.T in the year 2009-10, indicating a growth of 51.9% in Tasar, 16.7% in Eri and 29.5% in Muga.

4.4. POWERLOOMS SECTOR

4.4.1 Modernization & strengthening of Powerloom Service Centre

Out of 44 PSCs, under Textile Commissioner and other agencies, 43 Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) have been modernized with modern machines and equipments such as shuttleless looms of types projectile, Rapier, Airjet, Automatic Cop Changing looms, Drop box looms, Pirn winders, cone winders, sectional warping machines, DG sets etc. Some of the PSCs already modernized have been further upgraded and strengthened by providing Airjet looms, Embroidery machine, Textile design software etc. Few more PSCs are to be further upgraded during the year. Out of 44 PSCs 14 PSCs are under the office of the textile commissioner, 25 PSCs are run by different TRAs, 4 PSCs under the KSPDC, Bangalore & one PSC is run by the M.P. State Powerloom Weavers Co-op. Federation.

4.4.2 Computer Aided Design centers

The 17 Computer Aided Design Centres (CADC), which have been established are: Coimbatore, Karur, Komarapalayam and Somanur (Tamil Nadu), Surat and Ahmedabad (Gujrat), Solapur, Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi and Mumbai (Maharashtra), Bilwara (Rajasthan) and Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh), Bangalore and Doddaballapur (Karnataka), Burhanpur and Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Panipat (Haryana). These CADCs help the decentralized and small Powerloom units to access new designs and improve the quality of the fabric.

4.4.3 Modernisation of Decentralised Powerloom sector

The Govt. has given a thrust for modernization of the powerloom sector. The main emphasis was on Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). This scheme has given an impetus to powerloom sector.

4.4.4 Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers

Government of India have launched a revised Scheme "Welfare of Powerloom workers through Group Insurance Scheme" in association with LIC from 1st July 2003.

In accordance with the XIth Five Year Plan, the scheme has been modified by merging the existing JBY Scheme and Add-on GIS w.e.f. 1st January 2008. As per the modified Scheme, the total premium is Rs.330/- out of which, Rs.150/- is to be borne by the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Government of India and Rs.100/- is being paid by the LIC from the social security fund of Government of India. Only a premium of Rs.80/- is to be paid by the powerloom weaver for getting the benefits under the said scheme. The coverage benefit under the scheme is as under:

Table-4.8

Component	Natural death	Accidental Death	Total Permanent Disability	Partial Permanent Disability
GIS	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 75,000/-

In addition to the above, a worker under JBY will also be entitled to an educational grant of Rs.600/- per child/ per half year for two children studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of 4 years under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY).

4.4.5 Group Workshed Scheme

The Govt. of India has introduced a Group Workshed Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sector under the Xth five-year plan. The scheme aims at setting up of Powerloom Parks with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the Global Market and the same has been modified. As per the modified Scheme, subsidy for construction of Workshed would be limited to 40% of the unit cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 160/- per sq. ft. whichever is less. Ordinarily, minimum 4 weavers should form a group each with 48 modern looms or 24 wider width looms per person will be allowed to be installed. The maximum subsidy will be Rs.12 lakh per person. The scheme does not envisage more than 500 looms under one project proposal.

4.5 SCHEME FOR 'DEVELOPMENT OF ELEVEN CENTRES AS MEGA CLUSTERS'

Pursuant to the Budget Announcement 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Government has decided to scale up infrastructure and production by taking up 11 centres for development as mega clusters in Varanasi, Murshidabad, Virudhunagar and Sivsagar for handlooms; Bhiwandi, Bhilwara and Erode for powerlooms; and Narsapur, Srinagar, Bhadhoi-Mirzapur and Moradabad for handicrafts, on pilot basis, on a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in the form of collaboration between the Central/State Governments, beneficiary artisans & their groups, financially creditworthy & commercially linked marketing enterprises and the financial Institutions. These clusters shall, inter alia, have – Common facility centers; Textile labs; CAD Centres; Communication Network; Design/ Raw Material Banks, etc. Project Components will include - Technology upgradation; Product Diversification; Raw Material Linkages; Credit; Market Development; Forward & Backward Linkages; Human Resource & Skill Development; Social Security; Physical Infrastructure; Export & Marketing, etc. The deliverables will include social, economic and environmental amelioration, viz. employment generation; Revenue generation & Growth of industry in an organized form; no harmful & polluting gases or chemical contents. An amount of Rs.70 crore has been earmarked for each mega-cluster.

For implementing the announced Mega Clusters, Cluster Management Technical Agency (CMTA), which would be responsible for implementation of the projects including preparation of DPR, Diagnostic Study, Land Acquisition and SPV formation, have been selected and are functioning. In some of the clusters e.g. Varanasi, Shivsagar, Bhiwandi, Erode, Moradabad etc., SPVs have already been formed and projects are under various stage of implementation.

4.6. TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFS)

4.6.1 To provide necessary impetus to the modernization of textiles and jute industry and announce its viability and competitiveness in the domestic, as well as international markets, the Government had launched "Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)" on April 1, 1999. Initially, the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme was upto March 31, 2004 and it was extended till March, 31, 2007. Due to overwhelming response the Government has decided to continue the scheme for the Textile and Jute Industries with effect from 01/04/2007 to 31/03/2012 for XIth Five year plan and reframed some of the financial and operational parameters in respect of new loans.

4.6.2 The salient features of the Scheme for the XIth Five year plan period are as follows :-

- It provides a reimbursement of 5% points on the interest charged by the lending agency on a project of technology upgradation in conformity with the Scheme. However, for the spinning machinery the reimbursement will be 4% points.
- It provides cover for foreign exchange rate fluctuation not exceeding 5%. However, for the spinning machinery the coverage will be 4%.
- It provides an additional option to the powerlooms units to avail of 20% Margin Money Subsidy under TUFS in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in TUF compatible specific machinery subject to a capital ceiling of Rs.200 lakh and ceiling on Margin Money Subsidy Rs.20 lakh. A minimum of 15% equity contribution from beneficiaries will be ensured.
- The Scheme will now provide 15% Margin Money Subsidy for SSI textile and jute sector in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in TUF compatible specified machinery subject to a capital ceiling of Rs.200 lakh and ceiling on margin money subsidy Rs.15 lakh. A minimum of 15% equity contribution from beneficiaries will be ensured.
- It provides 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified processing machinery.
- It provides 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified machinery required in manufacture of technical textiles and garmenting machineries.
- It provides interest subsidy/capital subsidy/ reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified machinery Margin Money Subsidy on the basic value of the machineries and exclude the tax component for the purpose of valuation in view of the decision for non-subsidizing the taxes.
- It provides 25% capital subsidy on purchase of the new machinery and equipments for the pre-loom & post-loom operations, handloom/up-gradation of handlooms and testing & Quality Control equipments, for handloom production units.
- Certain imported second hand machinery have been permitted. The entire range of imported second hand machinery will now be ineligible under the scheme for any benefit except automatic shuttleless looms with the value cap of Rs.8.00 lakh per machine and 10 years vintage and with a residual life of minimum 10 years.
- Other investments such as energy saving devices, effluent treatment plant, in-house R&D, IT including ERP, TQM including adoption of ISO/BIS standards. CPP etc (including non-conventional sources) as mentioned in Para 3.3(2) of the existing Scheme will now be eligible for benefits of the scheme only upto 25% of the cost of machinery.
- For a specific thrust to garmenting, machineries for CAD, CAM and design studio and likes will be included in the separate heading of the guidelines of the scheme.
- Investment like land, factory building, pre-operative expense and margin money for working capital will not be ineligible for benefit of reimbursement under the scheme except meant for apparel sector and handloom with existing 50% capital. In case apparel unit is engaged in other activity, the eligible investment under this heads will only be related to plant & machinery eligible for manufacturing of apparel.

4.6.3 The identified sectors in the textile industry, including spinning, cotton ginning & pressing, silk reeling & twisting, wool sourcing & combing, synthetic filament yarn, texturising, crimping and twisting, manufacturing of viscose filament yarn (VFY)/viscose staple fibre (VSF), weaving/knitting including non-wovens and technical textile, garments, design studio, made-up manufacturing, processing of fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments and made-ups and the jute sector are eligible to avail of these concessional loans for their technology up gradation requirements.

4.6.4 IDBI, SIDBI and IFCI are the nodal agencies for NON-SSI textile sector, SSI textile sector and Jute sector respectively. However, in 2005, 13 additional nodal banks have been appointed under TUFS for determining eligibility & releasing the subsidy in respect of cases financed by them. Further, w.e.f. 01/04/2009, 23 additional nodal subsidy in respect of cases financed by them and 7 co-opted private sector banks have been appointed as nodal banks for determining the eligibility for SSI cases financed by them and submit the claims through SIDBI.

4.6.5 The progress of TUFS is steadily going up which is evident from the data given in the table below:-

Table- 4.9

(Rs. Crores)

Period	Applications Received		Applications Sanctioned			Application Disbursed	
	No.	Total Cost of Project	No.	Project Cost	Amount	No.	Amount
1999-2000	407	5771	309	5074	2421	179	746
2000-2001	719	6296	616	4380	2090	494	1863
2001-2002	472	1900	444	1320	630	401	804
2002-2003	494	1835	456	1438	839	411	931
2003-2004	867	3356	884	3289	1341	814	856
2004-2005	986	7941	986	7349	2990	801	1757
2005-2006	1086	16194	1078	15032	6776	993	3962
2006-2007	12336	61063	12589	66233	29073	13168	26605
2007-2008	2408	21254	2260	19917	8058	2207	6854
2008-2009*	6113	56542	6072	55707	24007	6111	21826
2009-2010	2384	28005	2352	27611	6612	2361	8140
2010-2011 (Upto June,2010) (P)	256	397	256	397	254	240	282
As on 30/06/10	28528	210554	28302	207747	85091	28180	74627

4.7 TEXTILES WORKERS' REHABILITATION FUND SCHEME (TWRFS)

4.7.1 The Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme came into force with effect from September 15, 1986, with the objective to provide interim relief to textiles workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit. The assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers only for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment. Such assistance is not heritable, transferable or capable of being attached on account of any other liabilities of the worker.

4.7.2 Eligibility

The beneficiary under the scheme are eligible provided he/she has been working in a closed textiles unit on the date of its closure continuously for five years or more and earning a wage equivalent of Rs. 2500 per month or less for the mills, which had closed between June 6, 1985 to April 1, 1993, and Rs.3500 or less

thereafter. They should be contributing to provident fund maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner of the State concerned. The worker's eligibility shall cease if he takes up employment in another registered or licensed undertaking. The rehabilitation assistance will not be curtailed if the worker ventures into a self-employment activity.

4.7.3 Period and Quantum of Relief

The relief under the Scheme is available only for three years on a tapering basis but will not extend beyond the date of superannuation of any worker. The worker is entitled to get relief

- to the extent of 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year of the closure of the unit;
- to the extent of 50% of the wage equivalent in the second year; and
- to the extent of 25% of the wage equivalent in the third year.

4.7.4 The achievements are as follows:

Table- 4.10

S. No.	State	No. of mills identified	No. of workers on roll	No. of workers benefited (as on 30.11.2010)		Disbursed amount (Rs. in Lakh)
				No. of mills	Workers received relief	
1	Gujarat	43	80749	43	63608	15949.78
2	Maharashtra	6	9958	6	7848	2304.39
3	Madhya Pradesh	5	19800	5	18596	5203.39
4	Tamilnadu	6	5685	6	4761	744.58
5	Kerala	1	500	1	437	247
6	Karnataka	9	10020	9	5818	2133.97
7	Andhra Pradesh	4	2501	4	1298	530.89
8	Delhi	1	5187	1	5170	1193
9	West Bengal	3	2072	3	2042	533.49
10	Punjab	4	6685	4	2263	879.05
TOTAL		82	143157	82	111841	29719.54

4.8. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS (SITP)

4.8.1 The Government launched the 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks' (SITP) in August 2005, by merging the two existing schemes, viz. scheme of Apparel Park for Export and Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme. The Scheme, a public-private partnership, is being implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The industry associations/group of entrepreneurs are the main promoters of SITP.

4.8.2 The scheme targets industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions through provision of world-class infrastructure. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/ support activities.

4.8.3 The total project cost is funded through a mix of equity/grant – from the Government of India, State Government, State Industrial Development Corporation, Industry & Project Management Consultant and Loans – from banks/ financial institutions.

4.8.4 The Government of India's (GOI) support under the Scheme is either through grant or through equity, which is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crores. However, the combined equity stake of Government of India/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, should not exceed 49%. The achievements till date are as follows:

- 40 textiles park projects, with an estimated cost of Rs. 4133.09 crore have been sanctioned by project approval committee.
- 2292 entrepreneurs have put up their units in these parks with estimated annual production of Rs. 33,569 crore.

4.9 MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE FOR COTTON

4.9.1 To protect the interests of the cotton growers, the Government of India fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSP) of kapas (Seed cotton) every year on the recommendation of Commission on Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) which takes into account the cost of cultivation per hectare, cost of production per quintal in various regions of the country, changes in input prices like seeds, pesticides, fertilizers etc., demand and supply situation, effect of industrial cost structure, parity between prices paid and prices received by the cotton farmers etc., plus a reasonable profit margin to the cotton farmers. This mechanism of fixing MSP on year to year basis helps in guaranteeing an assured price to the cotton farmers and sustain their continued interests in cotton cultivation. Based on the support price for these two basic varieties and taking into account of the fibre quality parameters and other relevant factor such as the normal market price differentials, the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai, fixes MSP for other varieties of kapas of fair average.

4.9.2 Government of India announced Minimum Support Price (MSP) for different varieties of cotton every year to ensure remunerative prices for the cotton growers. The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) is mandated for implementation of this policy. The CCI enters the market and makes purchases of cotton under support price operation whenever prices touch the MSP level. For the cotton season 2009-10 the MSP of kapas for two basic varieties viz. F-414/H-777/J-34 and H-4 of fair average quality has been fixed at Rs. 3,000 per quintal.

4.10 TECHNOLOGY MISSION ON COTTON (TMC)

4.10.1 The Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was launched by the Government of India on February 21, 2000 with the aim of addressing the issues relating to the increase in productivity, improvement of quality and reduction in the cost of production and thus providing the much-needed competitive advantage to the textile industry along with ensuring attractive returns to the farmers.

4.10.2 The Mission comprises of four Mini Missions, which are jointly being implemented by the Ministries of Agriculture and Textiles. Research and Development on Cotton and Dissemination of technology to farmers are being undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture through Mini Mission I and II respectively. Mini Mission III relates to improvement in marketing infrastructure and includes the revival of dormant market yard, improvement in existing market yards and setting up of new market yards. Government of India provides assistance of 60% of the cost of development to the concerned State Govts. / Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs). Mini Mission IV aims at modernization of ginning and pressing factories and thereby improving the quality of cotton by reducing contamination ensuring better prices to the growers.

Mini Mission III & IV of TMC is completed its tenure on 31.03.2009. During 2010-11, 242 market yards under Mini-Mission-III and 885 market yards under Mini-Mission-IV has been accomplished.

4.11 JUTE TECHNOLOGY MISSION

4.11.1 The Government, on June 2, 2006, approved the Jute Technology Mission (JTM). The Department of Agricultural Research & Education, Ministry of Agriculture, launched the Mini Mission I of the JTM on November 9, 2006. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, launched the Mini-Mission II of JTM on December 21, 2006. The Mini Mission III & IV of JTM were launched by the Ministry of Textiles on February 6, 2007.

4.11.2 The Jute Technology Mission (JTM) will be executed during the XIth Plan with an overall outlay of Rs.355.55 crores. The objectives of JTM are:

- a) To improve yield and quality of jute fibre;
- b) To strengthen existing infrastructure for development and supply of quality seeds;
- c) Improvement of quality of fibre through better methods of retting and extraction technologies;
- d) To increase the supply of quality raw material to the jute industry at reasonable prices and to develop efficient market linkage for raw jute;
- e) To modernize, technologically upgrade, improve productivity, diversify and develop human resource for the jute industry;
- f) To develop and commercialise innovative technology for diversified use of jute and allied fibres.
- g) The operationalisation of JTM through its four Mini Missions is at table 4.8.

Table 4.11

Mini Missions	Objectives	Executing Ministry	Proposed outlay (Rs in crores)
Mini Mission – I	To strengthen agricultural research and technology achievements	Ministry of Agriculture	7.06
Mini Mission – II	Development/extension of raw jute and transfer of improved technology	Ministry of Agriculture	49.90
Mini Mission – III	To develop efficient market linkages for raw jute	Ministry of Textiles	38.60
Mini Mission – IV	To modernize, technologically upgrade, improve productivity, diversify and develop human resource for the jute industry.	Ministry of Textiles	260.00
TOTAL			355.55

4.11.3

During 2010-11 (upto October 2010) development of 12 market yards, construction of 40 departmental purchase centres, construction of 50 retting tank and 40 demonstrations were held.

4.12 FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROMOTION SCHEME (FDI SCHEME)

The Foreign Investment Promotion (FIP) Scheme for mobilization of Foreign Direct Investment in the Textiles and Clothing sector in India from potential target countries, during the 11th Five Year Plan, has been initiated with a view to enhance the FDI inflow in the sector. The Scheme aims at attracting investments through market studies of source countries and potential investors, restructuring institutional arrangement for smooth FDI flow and developing targeted strategy. The Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) has been designated as the Implementing Agency and action is at hand for commissioning of focus country reports.

4.13 MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCT DIVERSIFICATION

4.13.1 A Knitwear Technology Mission (KTM) is proposed to be established at Tirupur in collaboration with AEPC for enhancing capacities and expertise in the knitwear sector.

4.13.2 This project would provide various support services to the industry including knowledge service, testing & certification, research, training & education, design services and investor facilitation services like technology selection etc. The Knitwear Support Centre would function as an autonomous self-sustaining organization on no-profit-no-loss model.

4.13.3 Work on the Knitwear Support Centre at Tirupur, the biggest knitwear cluster in India has started with acquisition of land and development of basic infrastructures by AEPC. This project would be implemented on a PPL mode for which Government is considering grant of funds.

4.14 COMMON COMPLIANCE CODE SCHEME

The proposal aims to make India the global benchmark for social compliance in apparel manufacturing and export. The would create awareness of compliance standards for garment exporters and understand the internationally accepted compliance standards. As per the Governance Structure, AEPC would be guided by Advisory Board supported by Accreditation Agencies. The Advisory Board would comprise representatives from MoT, Min of Labour,, AEPC, ILO, Buying Houses, Factories, Fashion Brands. The total cost of the project would be Rs.12.92 out of which Government of India grant would be Rs.10.31 crore, which would be utilized in three years. The proposal will ensure compliance of Legal Requirements, Child Labour, Forced Labour, Harassment or Abuse, Non-Discrimination, Health and Safety, Environment Requirements, Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining House of Work, Wages & Benefits and Sub-contracting.

CHAPTER-V FINANCIAL REVIEW

Plan outlay and expenditure

During the year 2009-10, the total plan expenditure incurred was Rs. 4221.70 crore as against the BE/RE provision of Rs.4500.00 crore which is 93.82 % of the revised estimate. The expenditure during the year 2010-11(upto Jan, 11) is Rs. 3217.56 Crore as against the revised estimate of Rs. 4725.00 crore which is 68.10 % .

Non-Plan

During the year 2009-10, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 1380.03 crore against the RE of Rs 1412.42 crore which is 97.71 % of the revised estimate. The expenditure during the year 2010-11(upto Jan,11) is Rs. 1264.10 crore as against the revised estimate of Rs. 2043.85 which is 61.85 % .

Outstanding Utilisation Certificates : Status

As on 31st March, 2010, 1601 UCs were outstanding involving an amount of Rs. 1463.54 crore whereas on 31st December,2010, 1347 UCs were outstanding involving an amount of Rs. 172.47 crore. The year-wise outstanding figures is ANNEXED.

Ministry of Textiles

Demand No. 93 Ministry of Textiles
A.The Budget allocations, net of receipts are given below:

M. Head	2007-2008 Actuals		2008-2009 Actuals		2009-2010 Actuals		2010-11 Budget		2010-11 Revised		2010-2011 Actuals (upto Jan 2011)		2011-12 Budget		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	
Revenue	2099.47	411.92	3816.51	1179.89	4203.54	1214.56	4696.37	782.57	4695.02	1834.38	3211.99	1195.34	4969.30	798.18	
Capital	115.19	343.97	15.25	285.32	18.16	165.47	28.63	100.51	29.98	209.47	5.57	68.76	30.70	57.57	
Total	2214.66	755.89	3831.76	1465.21	4221.70	1380.03	4725.00	883.08	4725.00	2043.85	3217.56	1264.10	5000.00	855.75	
1. Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0	7.83	0.00	12.20	0.00	14.81	0.00	15.42	0.00	15.42	0.00	11.73	0.00	16.02
Village and Small Industries															
Handloom Industries															
2. Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms															
2.01 Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	2851	10.94	0	9.72	0.00	7.95	0.00	11.00	0.00	12.05	0.00	8.34	0.00	6.00	0.00
3601	99.50	0	85.00	0.00	106.28	0.00	94.00	0.00	136.98	0.00	108.43	0.00	123.60	0.00	
3602	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.02	0.00	0	0.00	0.10	0.00	
Total	110.44	0.00	94.72	0.00	114.23	0.00	105.00	0.00	152.05	0.00	116.77	0.00	129.70	0.00	
2. 02 Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	2851	116.57	0	79.25	0.00	118.68	0.00	103.00	0.00	103.00	0.00	66.08	0.00	124.00	0.00
3601	9.53	0	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
Total	126.10	0.00	80.00	0.00	119.43	0.00	104.00	0.00	104.00	0.00	66.08	0.00	125.00	0.00	
3. Other Handloom Schemes															
3.01 Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	2851	5.97	0	7.89	0.00	7.89	0.00	3.87	0.00	3.87	0.00	3.73	0.00	4.00	0.00
3601	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	
4851	2.95	0	2.26	0.00	5.77	0.00	10.63	0.00	10.63	0.00	0	0.00	19.10	0.00	
Total	8.92	0.00	10.15	0.00	13.66	0.00	15.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	3.73	0.00	24.10	0.00	
3.02 Weaver Service Centre	2851	0	15.52	0.00	23.00	0.00	29.08	0.00	27.94	0.00	28.00	0.00	24.70	0.00	29.65
3.03 Mill Gate Price Scheme	2851	23.50	0	29.59	0.00	30.60	0.00	54.00	0.00	65.00	0.00	54.00	0.00	55.60	0.00
3.04 Marketing Promotion Programme	2851	22.13	0	30.00	0.00	36.78	0.00	30.00	0.00	34.00	0.00	36.41	0.00	38.00	0.00
4851	1.05	0	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	5.5	0.00	7.60	0.00	
Total	23.18	0.00	40.00	0.00	46.78	0.00	42.00	0.00	46.00	0.00	41.91	0.00	45.60	0.00	
3.05 Scheme for grant of special rebate @10% on sale of accumulated Handloom Stocks	2851	0	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3601	0	39.00	0.00	53.00	0.00	18.50	0.00	0.01	0.00	64.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3602	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	1.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	0.00	40.00	0.00	54.00	0.00	18.50	0.00	0.03	0.00	66.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3.06 Others	2851	0	8.22	0.00	12.25	0.00	19.97	0.00	17.75	0.00	17.69	0.00	12.16	0.00	18.46
3601	0	1.50	0.00	1.50	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50	0.00	3.50	0.00	2.52	0.00	3.50	
Total	0.00	9.72	0.00	13.75	0.00	23.47	0.00	21.25	0.00	21.19	0.00	14.68	0.00	21.96	
Total- Handloom Industries	292.14	65.24	254.46	90.75	324.70	71.05	320.00	49.22	382.05	115.81	282.49	39.38	380.00	51.61	

	M. Head	2007-2008 Actuals		2008-2009 Actuals		2009-2010 Actuals		2010-11 Budget		2010-11 Revised		2010-2011 Actuals (upto Jan 2011)		2011-12 Budget	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
Handicraft Industries															
4.Other Handicrafts Schemes															
4.01 Training and Extension	2851	0	19.55	0.00	26.75	0.00	33.26	0.00	35.00	0.00	34.90	0.00	28.08	0.00	37.25
4.02 Design and Technical Upgradation	2851	10.88	22.33	14.91	30.20	13.07	38.99	12.73	39.37	15.29	39.45	8.44	31.64	11.00	41.61
4.03 Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana	2851	34.31	0	32.49	0.00	55.29	0.00	55.82	0.00	41.90	0.00	26.01	0.00	49.00	0.00
4.04 Marketing Support & Services	2851	34.91	0	38.02	0.00	47.26	0.00	59.00	0.00	48.50	0.00	31.75	0.00	49.00	0.00
4.05 Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare S	2851	71.64	0	54.93	0.00	69.61	4.55	63.11	0.00	29.54	0.00	0.03	0.00	53.50	0.00
4.06 Research & Development	2851	0	0	5.44	0.00	5.10	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	3.82	0.00	6.25	0.00
4.07 Human Resource Development	2851	5.05	0	3.72	0.00	7.21	0.00	15.34	0.00	15.34	0.00	7.65	0.00	13.75	0.00
4.08 Others	2851	6.08	14.54	0.00	20.03	0.00	20.38	0.00	24.88	0.00	24.90	0.00	20.13	0.00	26.40
	4851	2.16	0	2.99	0.00	2.39	0.00	4.00	0.00	5.35	0.00	0.07	0.00	2.50	0.00
Total Handicraft Industries		165.03	56.42	152.50	76.98	199.93	97.18	220.00	99.25	165.92	99.25	77.77	79.85	185.00	105.26
5. Wool Development Board	2851	15.00	1.00	14.50	1.50	15.00	1.80	15.00	1.50	15.00	1.50	7.00	1.13	12.50	1.50
6. Central Silk Board	2851	110.00	108.00	107.50	163.30	185.40	213.34	250.00	203.00	250.00	203.00	285.27	192.77	223.00	206.46
7. Other Sericulture Scheme	2851	0	1.30	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.30	0.00	1.60	0.00	1.3	0.00	1.30
Total Sericulture		110.00	109.30	107.50	164.60	185.40	214.64	250.00	204.30	250.00	204.60	285.27	194.07	223.00	207.76
Powerloom Industries															
8. Other Powerloom Schemes	2851	9.65	1.35	10.75	2.02	12.72	2.52	18.00	2.80	18.00	2.80	10.48	2.32	18.00	2.94
9. Development of Mega Clusters	2851	0	0	18.70	0.00	34.93	0.00	145.00	0.00	62.62	0.00	16.23	0	85.50	0.00
Total Village and Small Industries		591.82	233.31	558.41	335.85	772.68	387.19	968.00	357.07	893.59	423.96	679.24	316.75	904.00	369.07
Consumer Industries															
10. Payment against Cess Collections															
10.01 Textiles	2852	0	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.02 Jute	2852	0	38.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	46.51	0.00	46.51	0.00	28.57	0.00	46.51
Total		0.00	58.00	0.00	58.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	46.51	0.00	46.51	0.00	28.57	0.00	46.51
11. Textile Commissioner	2852	0	12.46	0.00	15.32	0.00	20.37	0.00	20.84	0.00	20.84	0.00	17.38	0.00	22.01
12. Assistance to Textile Committee	2852	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	21.00	0.00	15.75	0.00	21.00
13. Other Programmes for Development of Textile															
13.01 Grant to National Institute of Fashion Techno	2852	9.00	10.50	71.75	13.53	136.64	15.00	210.00	10.00	98.00	10.00	98	10.00	108.00	59.00
13.02 Research and Development	2852	2.00	0	1.90	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	4.71	0.00	9.00	0.00
13.03 Textile Labour Rehabilitation Scheme	2852	0	39.84	0.00	40.00	0.00	24.06	0.00	25.00	0.00	12.29	0.00	10.99	0.00	15.00
13.04 Grants for Studies	3453	0.66	0	0.54	0.00	0.23	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
13.05 Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFS)	2852	1142.33	0	2632.00	0.00	2884.82	0.00	2267.50	0.00	2785.18	0.00	2214.52	0.00	2980.00	0.00
13.06 Cotton Technology Mission (Centrally Sponsered Scheme)	2852	50.00	0	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	141.00	0.00	80.93	0.00	80.93	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.07 Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India under Price Support	2852	0	28.35	0.00	655.00	0.00	634.84	0.00	244.00	0.00	1233.03	0.00	744	0.00	200.00
13.08 Grants to AEPC against forfeited amount of EMD/BG		0	0	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.36	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0	0.45	0.00	1.00
13.09 Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks	2852	371.17	0	279.59	0.00	260.80	0.00	350.00	0.00	182.00	0.00	85.91	0.00	297.00	0.00
13.10 Others	2852	10.18	27.16	21.30	6.75	38.53	5.52	233.00	5.55	162.50	14.18	29.69	5.19	157.00	5.55
Total		1585.34	176.31	3057.08	789.60	3381.02	770.15	3212.50	373.90	3317.91	1358.85	2513.76	832.33	3552.00	370.07
14. Jute Commissioner	2852	0	2.06	0.00	3.14	0.00	3.71	0.00	3.67	0.00	3.67	0.00	3.09	0.00	3.92
15. Other Programmes for Development of Jute etc.															
15.01 Jute Technology Mission	2852	37.50	0	58.00	0.00	68.00	0.00	72.00	0.00	41.00	0.00	24.56	0.00	44.00	0.00
15.02 Subsidy to Jute Corporation of India towards Market Operation	2852	0	30.00	0.00	36.60	0.00	36.59	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	36.59
15.03 Others	2852	0	2.91	0.00	2.50	0.00	2.11	0.00	2.51	0.00	2.48	0.00	1.44	0.00	2.51
Total		37.50	34.97	58.00	42.24	68.00	42.41	72.00	36.18	41.00	36.15	24.56	34.53	44.00	43.02

	M. Head	2007-2008 Actuals		2008-2009 Actuals		2009-2010 Actuals		2010-11 Budget		2010-11 Revised		2010-2011 Actuals (upto Jan 2011)		2011-12 Budget	
		Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan	Plan	Non-Plan
16. Write off of Loan															
16.01 National Textiles Corporation Limited	2852	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	3402.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.02 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	2852	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2704.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.03 Less-Receipt Netted	852	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-3402.62	0.00	0.00	0.00	-2704.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net		0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. Waiver of Interest															
17.01 British India Corporation Limited	2852	0	0.00	0.00	390.80	0.00	2727.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.02 National Textiles Corporation Limited	2852	0	1454.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.03 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	2852	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4093.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		0.00	1454.01	0.00	390.80	0.00	2727.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	4093.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.04 Less-Receipt Netted	49	0	-1451.01	0.00	-390.80	0.00	-2727.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	-4093.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Net		0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Consumer Industries Civil Supplies		1622.84	211.28	3115.08	831.84	3449.02	812.56	3284.50	410.08	3358.91	1395.00	2538.32	866.86	3596.00	413.09
18. Non-Plan loans to Public Enterprises															
18.01 National Textiles Corporation	6860	0	62.50	0.00	145.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.02 National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	0	240.62	0.00	114.83	0.00	139.64	0.00	100.00	0.00	149.65	0.00	49.65	0.00	57.06
18.03 Bird Jute and Export Limited	6860	0	0.35	0.00	0.49	0.00	0.83	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.50
18.04 British India Corporation Limited	6860	0	0	0.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	57.28	0.00	18.76	0.00	0.01
Total		0.00	303.47	0.00	285.32	0.00	165.47	0.00	100.51	0.00	209.47	0.00	68.76	0.00	57.57
19. Lump sum provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region															
19.01 Handloom	2552	0	0	69.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	106.00	0.00	0	0.00	80.00	0.00
19.02 Handicrafts	2552	0	0	50.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.00	0.00	64.00	0.00	0	0.00	58.50	0.00
	4552	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0	0.00	1.50	0.00
Total		0.00	0.00	50.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.00	0.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00
19.03 Sericulture	2552	0	0	23.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00
19.04 Jute	2552	0	0	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0	0.00	10.00	0.00
19.05 Textiles	2552	0	0	6.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	140.00	0.00
19.06 Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFE)	2552	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	132.50	0.00	132.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	120.00	0.00
Total		0.00	0.00	158.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	472.50	0.00	472.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00
Grant Total		2214.66	755.89	3831.76	1465.21	4221.70	1380.03	4725.00	883.08	4725.00	2043.85	3217.56	1264.10	5000.00	855.75

DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES AS ON 31ST MARCH, 2010 & 31ST DECEMBER, 2010.

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

(Rs. in lakh)

Year of sanction of grant	Utilization Certificates Outstanding As on 31 st March, 2010		Utilization Certificates Outstanding As on 31 st December, 2010	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1978-79	10	44.83	10	44.83
1979-80	2	11.00	2	11.00
1980-81	3	3.88	3	3.88
1981-82	1	0.40	1	0.40
1982-83	4	2.02	4	2.02
1984-85	1	0.65	1	0.65
1985-86	3	2.15	3	2.15
1988-89	1	0.25	1	0.25
1989-90	2	1.5	2	1.50
1991-92	3	7.47	3	7.47
1992-93	7	8.85	7	8.85
1993-94	8	77.11	8	77.11
1994-95	31	26.27	31	26.27
1995-96	47	229.47	47	229.47
1996-97	15	41.11	15	41.11
1997-98	15	35.46	15	35.46
1998-99	10	26.74	9	26.20
1999-00	28	126.75	29	126.75
2000-01	28	72.44	28	72.44
2001-02	31	47.9	27	39.66
2002-03	43	87.92	41	81.84
2003-04	80	599.48	77	580.95
2004-05	143	781.99	121	705.56
2005-06	190	1348.97	146	1024.12
2006-07	204	2023.76	157	1349.34
2007-08	491	4047.87	364	2906.85
2008-09	200	136697.4	195	10042.19
	1601	146353.6	1347	17246.65

CHAPTER-VI

PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

6.1 NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED

6.1.1 The National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC) was incorporated in 1968 to manage the affairs of nationalized sick private sector textile mills which were taken over by the Government under the three Nationalisation Acts-The Sick Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1986, and The Textile Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995.

6.1.2 With the main objectives of managing the affairs of 16 sick textile mills taken over by the Government. NTC took over more sick textile mills under 3 Nationalization Acts. (1974, 1986 & 1995), raising the number to 119 mills in 1995. Due to continuous losses and erosion of equity, in August 1992 and May 1995, the Cabinet approved strategies for the turnaround of NTC. However, these could not be implemented, as funds could not be raised. The Cabinet again considered the revival package in 2000 and constituted GoM to take decisions during the implementation period. GoM has held 13 meetings between 2000-2008. BIFR sanctioned rehabilitation schemes for NTC in 2002/2005, which were modified in 2006 (MRS-06) and 2008 (MS-08). All the 9 subsidiaries of the company merged with the Holding Company on 01.04.2006, making it a single entity. Out of the total 119 mills, two mills were transferred to the Govt. of Puducherry. NTC was left with 117 mills. 77 mills were found as unviable. Out of these, 76 mills have been closed, and land of one mill proposed for setting up of Technical Textiles. Of the remaining 40 viable mills, the present status is as under:-

- 17 mills modernised by NTC itself;
- Modernization of one mill under progress;
- 4 mills being set up as relocated green field units;
- 16 mills offered for joint venture; and
- 2 mills earlier slated for joint venture now proposed to be modernized by NTC itself.

6.1.3 Drastic reduction of surplus strength from 83,537 as on 1.4.2001 to 11,471 as on 1.4.2009 has been achieved. NTC has achieved turn around and is recording overall profit of about 200 crores as per unaudited accounts in the financial year 2008-2009.

6.1.4 NTC has undergone a total transformation during the last 5 years of its journey from a sick company to a potentially profit making organization. The company has been vested with the task of implementation of 9 revival schemes for its subsidiaries. The schemes were approved by the BIFR originally in the year 2002-03 and were modified in 2006 and 2008, depending upon the changes that had taken place in the sector and the requirements of the organization. The scheme envisaged closure of 66 unviable mills and revival of 53 viable mills. On account of the policy decisions taken by the NTC/Government from time of time, the company has by now closed 77 mills and is in the process of revival of 40 mills. Out of these 40 mills identified for modernization, 24 mills are being modernized by NTC directly and 16 mills are being revived through joint venture partnership. The entire funds required for payment of MVRS compensation was mobilized by private placement of bonds from the market to the extent of Rs.2028 crores. The scheme, being self-financing, the amount that has been mobilized from the market was expected to be repaid by sale of assets of the closed mills and the surplus assets of the running mills. The sale of assets has never been a core competence of Company. It has been carried out in transparent and in a professional manner. By now, the Company has sold assets worth Rs.4048 crores.

6.1.5 The total earning of NTC during 2010-11 is projected at Rs. 3297 crore as against earning of Rs. 1349 crore during 2009-10. The projection for 2011-12 is Rs. 3141 crore.

6.2 THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LIMITED

6.2.1 The British India Corporation Limited (BIC) was incorporated as a Public Limited Company on February 24, 1920. It was taken over by the Government of India on 11th June 1981 under the British India Corporation Ltd. (Acquisition of Shares) Act. The BIC Limited, Kanpur owns and manages two woollen mills viz (1) Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch, Kanpur (2) New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch, Dhariwal. The products of these two mills are popularly known by the Brand names of "Lalimli" & "Dhariwal" respectively. These units manufacture the woollen/blended suiting, Tweeds, Uniform Cloth, Lohis, Shawls, Rugs, Blankets etc.

6.2.2 The British India Corporation Limited has mainly three subsidiary companies (1) Elgin Mills Co. Limited (2) Cawnpore Textiles Limited, Kanpur & (3) Brushware Limited. Revival of one of the unit of Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. viz Elgin Mills No.2 is under consideration. The Cawnpore Textiles Limited is in the process of liquidation under the orders of Hon'ble High Court. The Brushware Ltd. has been declared closed by Ministry of Labour & Employment.

6.2.3 The B.I.C. Limited was declared as sick company on 12.5.1993. The Scheme for rehabilitation of British India Corporation (BIC) was approved by BIFR on 18.12.2002, at the total cost of Rs. 211 crores with Government support of Rs. 86 crores. The scheme was under implementation since December, 2002 and was to be completed within a period of two years with the resources likely to be generated by the sale of surplus land. However, it could not be implemented within the stipulated time frame due to incomplete process of sale of surplus land as Govt. of UP did not issue any order for conversion of leasehold land into freehold.

6.2.4 In view of non-implementation of the Rehabilitation Scheme - 2002, the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) directed the Operating Agency (OA) to draft a new Modified Rehabilitation Scheme (MRS) for revival of BIC Ltd. In pursuance of the above directions, a Modified Rehabilitation Scheme at a total cost of revival Rs. 273.28 crores was approved by BIFR on 14.2.2008. Out of this, Govt. budgetary support of Rs. 157.35 crores was envisaged. Cabinet considered the revival plan of BIC Ltd. on 08.08.2008 and directed that overdue wages may be paid through a bridge loan from the National Textile Corporation and the question of payment of wages on a regular basis for a certain period of time taken up with the Department of Expenditure. Cabinet further directed that the Ministry may go back to the Cabinet with a detailed revival plan subsequently after inter-Ministerial consultations. Accordingly a proposal based on Techno Economic Viability (TEV) study report by Wool Reach Association and Industrial Finance Corporation of India is being prepared for submission to BRPSE. The BRPSE in its meeting held on 28.7.2010 and 27.9.2010 has approved the proposed revival plan of BIC. A note seeking further approval of Cabinet for revival of the company is under consideration.

6.3 COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD

6.3.1 The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) was set up in 1970. The authorized share capital and paid-up share capital of CCI are Rs. 75 crore and Rs. 25 crore respectively. It came into existence with the objective of acting as the canalizing agency for import of cotton and undertaking purchase of raw cotton for giving necessary price support to enterprising cultivators growing new varieties of cotton developed as substitute for imported Long and Extra Long staple Cottons and also for procuring raw cotton for textile mills both in public and private sector. Over the years its operations have undergone significant changes in keeping with the developments, which have taken place in the Indian Cotton economy during the past two decades. Subsequent to the announcement of the Textile Policy of 1985, CCI's role was expanded to carry out Minimum Support Price operations whenever the need arises. CCI also undertakes commercial operations at its own risk and responsibility.

6.3.2 Besides the above role CCI had been designated as the nodal agency for implementation of Mini Missions III and IV of the Technology Mission on Cotton for improvement and Development of Market Yards and Modernization of Ginning and Pressing factories and thereby improving the quality of cotton by reducing contamination of cotton and ensuring better prices to the growers.

The Performance during the last two years and current year of the CCI is as under:-

Table-6.1

(Figures in Rs.Crore)

Financial Year	Turnover	Profit (After Tax)
2008-09	4974.84	67.04
2009-10	8396.51	8.79

6.4 NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURES CORPORATION (NJMC)

6.4.1 The National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited (NJMC) was incorporated in 1980. Constituted by six nationalized jute mills viz. National, Kinnison, Khardah, Alexandra, Union & RBHM of which the first five are located in and around Kolkata and RBHM at Katihar, Bihar. NJMC is the only Public Sector Undertaking engaged in Jute goods manufacture. The Mills produce traditional jute goods like Hessian, Sacking, Jute Twine and also Carpet Backing Cloth (CBC).

6.4.2 At the time of nationalization production of the mills under NJMC was around 1.10 Lakh tonnes per annum, which went up to 1.33 Lakh tons in 1985-86. However, there has been continuous decline in production thereafter. Since 2004-05, all the six units of NJMC are non operational due to disconnection of power supply by CESC / BSEB for non-payment of their dues.

6.4.3 The trend of production, productivity & performance is given at table 12.13. NJMC had been suffering cash loss since inception. In view of continuous cash loss and complete erosion of net worth, NJMC was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on August 11, 1992. Thereupon, BIFR declared the Company as sick under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA). BIFR in an order dated July 8, 2004, confirmed winding up of the NJMC Ltd. in terms of Sec.20(1) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985 (SICA). and forwarded the case to the Calcutta High Court for winding up of the company and appointment of official Liquidator. On January 6, 2005, a Single Judge Bench passed the order for winding up of NJMC Ltd. and directed the official liquidator to take possession of assets of the company. Subsequently NJMC management preferred an appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court, Kolkata against the said order whereupon the matter was heard by the Division Bench on February 7, 2005, and stay was granted which is presently operational. Meanwhile, NJMC Officer's guild filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) against the winding up order of BIFR.

6.4.4 The financial year 2009-10 was an eventful year for the company because of the decision of the union cabinet to run its three units by NJMC itself the operation of which were suspended in the year 2003-04. Moreover approval of financial restructuring by way of waiver of GOI loan and interest of Rs.6815.06 cr. has improved substantially the net worth of the company.

6.4.5 Corporate Performance

The performance for the financial years 2009-10 and 2008-09 are summarized below:

Table-6.2

Sl. No.	PARTICULARS	2009-10	2008-09
I	Production	----	----
II.	Sales	----	----
III.	Contribution to Exchequer (Rs./Crore)		1.07
IV.	Profit & Loss (Rs./Crore)		
	Net Loss (before charging Interest on Govt. Loan)	12.84	104.44
	Interest / Adjustment of Govt. Loan	6797.67	479.23
	Net Loss (after charging Govt. Interest)	12.84	583.67
	Cash Loss (before charging Interest on Govt. Loan and extra ordinary item)	12.84	72.36
V.	Net Worth(Rs./Crore)	-	-6842.75

6.5 BIRDS JUTE & EXPORTS LTD. (BJEL)

6.5.1 M/s Birds Jute & Exports Ltd. was formed and incorporated on 02.07.1904 under the name & style of the Lansdowne Jute Company Limited with the object of taking over as a going concern, the business of the manufacturing jute goods in the mill at Dakhindari from the Arathoon Jute Mills Limited. The name of the company has been changed to M/s Birds Jute & Exports Ltd. with effect from December 15th 1971 and decided to run as a processing factory for Bleaching, Dyeing & Printing of Jute, Cotton and Blended Fabrics.

6.5.2 BJEL which was initially a Subsidiary of Bird & Co. Ltd., following nationalization of Bird & Co Ltd. on 25th October, 1980, Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd., (BPMEL) took over the assets of Bird & Co. Ltd. and in process, BPMEL became a holder of 58.94% of BJEL's equity shares.

6.5.3 By virtue of decision of Govt. of India the equity shares held by BPMEL were transferred to National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. (NJMC) with effect from 20th November, 1986 and BJEL became a subsidiary of NJMC Ltd.

6.5.4 The performance of BJEL during 2009-10, in comparison to previous year is at Table 6.3.

Table-6.3

(Figures in Lakhs)

Physical	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (Estimated)
Production			
Own Fabrics (Mtrs)	0	0	0
Contract(Mtrs)	0	0	0
FINANCIAL RESULT	(Rs.in Lac)	(Rs.in Lac)	(Rs.in Lac)
Sale Value of Production	0	0	0
Rent & Other Income	10.31	7.80	8.00
Total	10.31	7.80	8.00
Raw Material	0	0	0
Stores	0.22	0.14	0.12
Salary & Wages	25.44	13.12	8.30
Other Expenses	98.65	41.48	33.85
Interest	666.70	634.49	730.00
Depreciation	7.57	6.49	5.50
Total	798.58	695.72	777.77
Net Loss (before Adjustment)	788.27	687.92	769.77
Adjustment	4.63	-1.84	-
Net Loss (After Adjustment)	783.64	689.76	769.77
Cash Loss	776.07	683.27	764.27
Cumulative Net Loss	7172.59	7862.35	8632.12

6.5.5 The major part of the losses incurred during the year under review is due to huge interest burden of secured and unsecured loan from bank, holding company and Govt. of India

A revival plan for BJEL is under consideration of the Government.

6.6 THE JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD. KOLKATA

6.6.1 The Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) is the Official Agency of the Govt. of India for implementing the policy of providing the Minimum Support Price to the jute growers and to serve as a stabilizing agency in the raw jute sector. However, when prices of raw jute rules above the minimum support level the JCI undertakes commercial operations. The JCI in April 2009, completed 40 years of service to the jute growers.

6.6.2 Currently, JCI operates through 171 purchase centres situated in 7 jute growing States namely, West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura. To increase market coverage, JCI associates involved co-operative societies to participate in the MSP operation in raw jute/mesta as agents of JCI.

6.6.3 a. The Price Support Operation aims at procuring raw jute from the small and marginal farmers at the minimum support prices (MSP) fixed by the Government from time to time. The price support operations undertaken by the corporation has been found to be the most effective measure to arrest intra-seasonal fluctuation in raw jute prices as it creates a notional buffer stock from siphoning of the excess supply of the market.

6.6.4 The Corporation also undertakes commercial operation i.e. purchase of raw jute at prices above the minimum support level on commercial consideration to generate profit.

6.6.5 The Corporation has entered the field for marketing of non-traditional jute products in collaboration with the Jute Manufacturers Development Council (JMDC) through a Sales Emporium 'SONALI' at Kolkata.

6.6.6 The Corporation provides service in the field of marketing research and acts as a decision-support-system in the field of agriculture marketing.

Table-6.4

6.6.7 Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Projected 2010-11
Quantitative (Lakh bales of 180 kg each) :					
Procurement of Raw Jute	4.84	7.66	1.02	0.01	0.34
Sales of Raw Jute	1.19	5.92	6.58	0.23	0.35
Closing Stock	4.08	5.84	0.24	0.01	-
Particulars	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Projected 2010-11
Financial (Rs. In Crore)					
Sale of Raw Jute	32.35	142.33	166.66	8.92	20.00
Sale-Jute Seed	0.28	0.18	0.15	0.79	1.35
Adjusted cumulative Profit after regulation of subsidy as per Cabinet decision	74.83	76.08	57.82	59.38	55.70

6.7. NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

6.7.1 The National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd., Lucknow, was set up by the Government of India in February, 1983 under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective of ensuring availability of raw materials like yarn, dyes and chemicals and other inputs and to encourage production and marketing of handloom products by opening directly or assisting in the opening of marketing outlets. The total authorized capital of NHDC is Rs.20.00 crore and the paid up capital of the Corporation as on 31.3.2009 is 19.00 crores. The performance of NHDC during the last 3 years is as under:-

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
			(Rs.in lakhs)
Sales Turnover	58867.17	82948.34	102078.03
Profit	104.52	393.84	303.51

6.7.2 The supply of yarn, dyes & chemical by NHDC during the last 2 years is as under:

YARN

Table-6.5

Year	Target (in lakh Kgs.)	Achievement (in lakh Kgs.)
2008-2009	575	858.27
2009-2010	850	1081.21
2010-2011 (upto Dec'10)	1200	806.94

DYES & CHEMICALS:

Table-6.6

Year	Target (in lakh Kgs.)	Achievement (in lakh Kgs.)
2007-2008	20.00	21.48
2008-2009	19.50	39.13
2009-2010 (upto Dec'09)	32.00	37.67

6.7.3 Keeping in view the policy of the Government of India, while utilizing the financial resources available to the NHDC, the NHDC had declared dividend of Rs.21.00 lakh and Rs.22.00 lakh and Rs.80.00 lakh for the year 2006-07, 2007-09 and 2008-09 respectively.

6.8. THE HANDICRAFTS AND HANDLOOMS EXPORTS CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

6.8.1 The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) was set up in June 1962, for promotion of export and development of trade in handicrafts and handlooms. Presently, HHEC is a two star export house engaged in exports of handicrafts and handlooms products (including handknotted woollen carpets and ready-made garments) besides undertaking export bullion. In 1997-98, the Government vide notification no. 80/97- Customs dated October 21, 1997, nominated HHEC alongwith other ten agencies for import of bullion under Open General Licence (OGL) and sale in the domestic market. Subsequently, under Exim Policy 2002-2007 bullion has been put under OGL (subject to RBI Regulations) w.e.f. January 28, 2004. The authorised and paid up capital of the corporation are Rs. 20.00 crores and Rs. 13.82 crores respectively. The entire paid up capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

6.8.2 During 2009-10, the Corporation achieved a turnover of Rs. 1551.06 crores as against Rs. 1592.18 crores in 2008-09. The decrease is mainly due to decrease in exports of Gold Jewellery by Rs. 27.23 crores (96.2%) due to recession in the global economy and decrease in Bullion Imports by Rs. 18.45 crores (1.2%) due to slackening of demand for silver bars on account of steep rise and fluctuation in prices and appreciation of the Indian Rupee. However, various initiatives taken for improving the exports and retails sales in the core business group resulted in increase of 27.7% in the export sales i.e. from Rs. 14.82 crores in 2008-09 to Rs. 18.92 crores in 2009-10 and an increase of 12.8% in retail sales i.e. from Rs. 3.60 crores in 2008-09 to Rs. 4.06 crores in 2009-10.

6.9. CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

6.9.1 Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIC) is a Govt. of India Undertaking under Ministry of Textiles. CCIC was incorporated as a company in 1976. CCIC operates retail showrooms in New Delhi (3 showrooms), Mumbai (4 showrooms), Kolkata, Bengaluru and Chennai. Besides, CCIC also has showrooms on franchise basis in Patna, Bodh Gaya and Rajgir. The first overseas showroom on franchise basis was opened in Copenhagen, Denmark in April, 2009.

6.9.2 The range of products includes sarees, dress fabric, furnishing, ready-to-wear for men, women and children, carpets, gift items made of brass, marble, wood, pottery, lamps, toys etc.

6.9.3 CCIC provides marketing support to artisans and weavers from all over the country. CCIC sources its merchandise (handicrafts and handlooms products) requirement directly from Artisans, Weavers, Craftpersons and clusters for retail sales and exports. During interaction with its suppliers, CCIC provides market feedback and

design inputs for development of new designs and new products. For promotion of handicrafts and handlooms, CCIC holds exhibitions in its showrooms in which CCIC launches new designs and new products.

6.9.4 The manpower of CCIC is 327. The turnover of CCIC for the year 2009-10 was Rs.6758.56 lakhs. Profit Before Tax for the year 2009-10 was Rs.17.41 lakhs.

6.10. CENTRAL WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

6.10.1 The Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted by the Government of India in 1987 for promoting growth and development of wool and woollens. It pursues its objectives through various activities- market intelligence, improvement of wool and woollens, price stabilization, and quality control.

6.10.2 For the XIth Five Year Plan, the Board has undertaken following schemes with some modifications and addition of the components under fully funded central sector scheme to support different wool development activities and to provide support to the entire chain from shepherds to the end use of wool.

(a) Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP)

i. Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme:

ii. Angora Wool Development Scheme :

iii. Pashmina Development scheme :

iv. Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities

(b) Quality Processing of Wool and Woollen Products

i. Setting up of Common Facility Centre for Wool Scouring, Drying etc.

ii. Setting up of Wollen Shawl/Carpet Finishing.

(c) Social Security Programme for Sheep Breeders

During the 11th Five Year Plan, following new scheme is proposed to implement for social security for Sheep Breeders.

○ Shepherd Insurance Scheme

○ Sheep Insurance Scheme.

6.10.3 Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP)

A. Improvement of Wool Fibre:

(i) Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme:

The Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme was introduced during the Xth Five Year Plan period, as part of Integrated Wool Improvement Programme (IWIP), to provide Health Care to sheep to improve their breed, to set up Multipurpose Extension Centres, provide marketing and support, product development Support and marketing assistance to the breeders.

(ii) Angora Wool Development Scheme

The Angora Wool Development scheme was first introduced during the IXth Five Year Plan period. It supports angora rearing activity among farmers, strengthens Germplasm Centre (GPC), and facilitated distribution of rabbit among rearers as foundation stock along with necessary training and feed and nutritional support. The scheme is part of IWIDP during the XIth Five Year Plan period and has the following components:

- Establishment of Mini Angora rabbit Farm
- Mini Feed Manufacturing Units
- Common Facility Centre (CFC) for Angora Wool Processing and Training
- Research & Development,
- Strengthening of Angora rabbit Germplasm Centre.

(iii) Pashmina Development Scheme:

During the Xth Five Year Plan period, the Scheme for the development of Pashmina Wool was launched in Leh-Ladakh region of J&K as part of Prime Minister Special Package. The Scheme is continuing in the XIth Five Year Plan period. The components of the Scheme are:

- Buck Exchange Programme
- Distribution of high quality Pashmina bucks in non-traditional areas to enhance Pashmina production
- Training of formation of Breeders Association (Guilds) or village Pashmina Cooperative Societies
- Establishment of Fodder Bank
- Refresher Training to Nomadic Breeders as Paramedics
- Health Coverage
- Refresher Courses to In-service Candidates for 3 days/breeders camps
- Fodder Development
- Provision of improved Pashmina Combs for Efficient Harvesting of Pashmina

The board intends to benefit 2400 ongoing families covered under this programme in Ladakh region during 2011-12.

B. Human Resource Development & Promotional activities

During the XIth Five Year Plan period, CWDB carried out various activities under the Support Services component. The Board is continuing these activities during the XIth Five Year Plan period. The following activities are part of Support Services –

- Marketing and Promotional activities (organizing of fairs and Woollen Expos, seminar and workshops, etc.)
- Market Intelligence and Publicity
- Publication of quarterly news magazine 'Wool Bulletin'
- Research, Study and Consultancy
- Training under Weaving and Designing Training Centre, Kullu
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Scheme
- Human Resource Development and Training to farmers/ breeders/ weavers
- Strengthen and upgrade wool testing, wool grading and marketing facilities.
- Strengthening of the Central Wool Development Board and construction of office building.

C. Quality Processing of Wool and Woollen Scheme

The unorganized Woollen Sector suffers from inadequate processing facilities. The pre loom & post loom facilities are outdated. The sector uses crude form of carding, which results in low productivity, besides affecting the health of workers. The spinning technology is primitive, which is urgently required to be upgraded through improved equipments. The Scheme provides a comprehensive service package from deburring to carding &

spinning stage. The setting up of modern plants will increase wool-processing capacity and brings value addition to Indian wool industry and creates more employment and augments income of persons engaged in these decentralized activities.

The agency under the Scheme has to bear the cost of land & building. The Government of India provides non-recurring grant for purchase of machinery required for setting up of a unit. The recurring expenditure is borne by the agency/association.

6.10.4 Social Security Programme for Sheep Breeders

A. Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme

Approximately 12 Lakh people are engaged in Sheep breeding and rearing activities. The majority of them are living below the poverty line or are marginally above poverty line. The sheep breeder generally leads migratory life style in search of suitable green pastures. During migration, they face adverse conditions such as rains, cyclones, storms, snakebite, attack of wild animal, etc., and also lack of medical and insurance facilities. Therefore, Government of India has decided to protect this vulnerable section of society by providing them insurance cover. The Central Wool Development Board is implementing the Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme during XIth Five Year Plan period. The basic objective of the Shepherd Insurance Scheme is to provide/enhanced insurance cover to Sheep breeders in the case of natural as well as accidental death. Out of the annual premium of Rs. 330, the contribution from GOI is Rs. 150, breeders share is Rs. 80, and Rs. 100 is borne by LIC from its Social Security Funds.

The benefits accruing to the Sheep breeder are:

- (a) On Natural death - Rs 60,000
- (b) On Accidental death - Rs. 1,50,000
- (c) On Permanent Disability- Rs. 1,50,000
- (d) On Partial Disability –Rs.75,000

B. Sheep Insurance Scheme:

India has the third largest sheep population country in world with 6.15 crores sheep. The annual wool production is 45 million kg which is 1.8% of total world wool production. It is expected that proper health care alone should lead to increase in the production by at least 10%, according to a study carried out by the Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar. The Central Wool Development Board is implementing the Sheep Insurance Scheme during XIth Five Year Plan period under Social Security Scheme. The basic objective of the Sheep Insurance Plan is to provide insurance cover to sheep in the case of accident including fire, lightning, storm, tempest, floods, inundation, earthquake, famine and diseases contracted or occurring during the period of the policy in project areas.

The normal period of insurance is 12 months and maximum period is three years co terminus with the project period of SWIS. The average cost of sheep is estimated at Rs. 1,200, between one year to nine years old and premium is 3.2% plus service tax of the cost of the animal per annum i.e. Rs. 44 sheep. The premium of Rs. 25 per sheep per year is paid by the CWDB and remaining Rs. 19 per sheep per year is contributed by the Beneficiaries. In the event of death of sheep, the sum assured of Rs. 1,200 becomes payable to the shepherd. The benefit of subsidy is being provided to a beneficiary for a maximum period of three years.

The board intends to continue benefit under this scheme for the financial year 2011-12.

6.11 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY

NIFT was established in New Delhi by the Ministry of Textiles as the apex body of human resource development for the textile & garment and allied sectors in 1986 in response to the growing need to the Fashion Industry, both in the domestic and international arena with growing demand from industry across the country. The Institute has pioneered the evolution of fashion business education across the country through its network of fifteen Centres at New Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Gandhi Nagar, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Rae Bareli, Patna, Bhopal, Kannur, Shillong, Kangra, Jodhpur & Bhubaneswar. The Centres at Jodhpur and Bhubaneswar centres have been opened from the Academic year 2010-11. A Speciality Centre of NIFT is proposed to be operational at Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) from Academic Session 2011-12.

NIFT offers various fulltime degree and part-time certificate programmes to develop professionals for Fashion Industry in India. NIFT also undertakes applied research studies and application thereof in relevant areas of the fashion industry; particularly concerning the integration of locally produced materials, the requirements of mass production, improved product design and international marketing. It also provides technical assistance to artisans craftsmen, designers and exporters of Fashion Product.

NIFT Act 2006 which was published in the Gazette of India on 14th July, 2006 confers Statutory Status on NIFT. The Act has come into effect from 1st April, 2007. The Act empowers the Institute to award degrees and other academic distinctions. NIFT is now a premier Institute to award its own Degrees in the field of fashion education.

ACHIEVEMENT

During 2010-11, the basic construction of NIFT centres at Kangra, Shillong, Bhopal, Kannur and Patna have been completed.

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