



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

2012-2013

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 decentralized 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 modernization 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 contributes 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 United Arab of Emirates, Bangladesh, China PRP 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 over 2004-05 in value terms thereby reaching a level of US\$ 17.52 billion and the growth continued in 2006-07 with T&C exports of US\$19.15 billion recording a increase of 9.28% over previous year and reached USD 22.15 billion in 2007-08 denoting an increase of 15.7% but declined by over 5% in 2008-09. Exports of Textiles & Clothing grew from USD 21.22 billion in 2008-09 to USD 22.41 billion in 2009-10 and have touched USD 26.83 billion in 2010-11. In the current financial

year i.e. 2011-12, exports of textiles and clothing, as per latest available data covering April-July, 2011, has grown by 33.14% over the corresponding period of 2010.

The Outcome Budget 2012-13 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 2010-11 & 2011-12 (upto December 2011) and target set for 2012-13, 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.

Monitoring Mechanism

Ministry of Textile has an elaborate monitoring mechanism to watch the progress of expenditure. This is done at regular intervals by the immediate Heads and the Secretary of the department. Expenditure reports are also generated on E-lekha-the web based accounting information system and are compared with budget provisions.

* * *

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, employment and skill development thereby promoting economic growth. The Ministry of Textiles initiates policy for faster and inclusive growth and participatory development. The Textiles sector comprising cotton, man-made fibers, jute, sericulture & silk, wool, a number of specially fibres and their products and Handlooms and Handicrafts, play a key role in the Indian Economy by way of significant contribution to GDP, manufacturing output, employment generation and export earnings. The Indian Textiles contributes 12% to the industrial production, 2% to the GDP at factor cost, 11% of total manufacturing exports and directly employs about 45 million people. The textile sector is the second largest producer of employment after agriculture.

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.

1.3 The strategic thrust of the Ministry of Textiles' programmes 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) Welfare of weavers and artisans.
- j) Integrated human resource development.
- k) Research & Development.

1.4 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

The objectives and strategies of the 12th Plan Five Year Plan (2012-17) of Ministry of Textiles are the following:-

OBJECTIVES

- a) Build up world class state-of-the-art manufacturing capacities to attain and sustain predominant global standing in manufacture and export of textiles and clothing.
- b) Facilitate Indian textile industry to grow at the rate of 11.5 per cent in volume terms in cloth production and 15 per cent in value term in exports.
- c) To increase domestic value addition and technological “depth” in manufacturing of textiles products.
- d) To enhance global competitiveness of Indian textile products through appropriate policy support.
- e) To provide skill development training to 35 lakh persons.
- f) Create additional employment to the tune of 15.81 million by 2016-17.
- g) To build and strengthen the innovation eco-system of the textile industry through enabling policy interventions, strengthening of the knowledge infrastructure, inter-institutional collaborations and funding of business innovations at all levels, specially of Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs).
- h) To ensure sustainability of growth, particularly with regard to the environment.

2. STRATEGIES

The Ministry will adopt the following strategies to achieve its objectives of the 12th Plan:-

- a) Continuation of modernization and technological upgradation of different segments of textiles industry through a re-structured technological Upgradation Fund Scheme.
- b) Creation of textiles specific infrastructure through the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP).
- c) Continuation of MM-I, II and IV of technology Mission on Cotton (TMC).
- d) Introduction of a new Integrated Processing Development Scheme’ for setting up Common Effluent treatment Plants with Marine Outfall (CETPMO).
- e) Extension of Knitwear Technology Mission (KTM) and implementation of a Wovenwear Technology Mission (WTM).
- f) Integrated Apparel Development Scheme – Setting up of Integrated Apparel Clusters’.
- g) Scheme for setting up Center of Excellence / Product Innovation Centre/ Design Studio.
- h) Size India-Anthropometric study of the Indian population.
- i) Common Compliance Code (CCC).
- j) In addition the Ministry shall implement various schemes for the development of Jute Industry, Sericulture & Silk, Wool and Wollens, Handlooms and Handicrafts.

3. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

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

3.2 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.

3.3 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

4. ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES:

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

4.2 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.

4.3 SUBORDINATE OFFICES

(a) OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER

The office of the Textile Commissioner has its headquarters at Mumbai with eight 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.

4.4. 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.

5. MAJOR SCHEMES

The major schemes being implemented by this Ministry are Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Integrated Wool Development and Development Program, Sheep & Wool Improvement 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.

6. VISION/MISSION/POLICIES FRAMEWORK

6.1 VISION

- 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.

6.2 MISSION

- 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 woolen textiles.
- To develop and modernize the decentralized powerloom sector.
- To develop handicraft and handloom sector.
- To improve the functioning of PSUs.

6.3 POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 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.

7. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TEXTILE SECTOR

At present textile sector contributes about 12% to industrial production and about 11% to the country's export earnings.

7.1 Production of Cloth

The cloth production during 2009-10 was **60333** mn. sq. mtr. During 2010-11 total production of cloth excluding Khadi, Wool & Silk was **62542** million sq.mtr. (prov.). The compound annual growth rate during the last five years works out to 4.58%.

7.2 Per Capita availability of Cloth

During the year 2010-11 per capita availability of cloth was 42.67 Sq.mtr (prov.). During the year 2011-12 per capita availability of cloth was 45.27 Sq.mtr (prov.).

7.3 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 is given in the Table below:-

ITEMS	2008-09		2009-2010		2010-2011		April – October			
	Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$	Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$	Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$	2010-2011		2011-2012	
							Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$	Rs. Crore	Mn. US \$
Readymade Garments	47112.77	10383.26	47608.39	10064.73	48355.57	10627.99	25254.29	5512.15	32436.57	7088.74
Cotton Textiles	21795.40	4803.52	27016.21	5711.41	38038.19	8360.35	15884.11	3466.96	22418.43	4899.36
Man-made textiles	15090.76	3325.88	18783.13	3970.88	21125.13	4643.06	11297.00	2465.75	14713.41	3215.49
Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups Etc	2199.49	484.75	2224.14	470.20	1955.31	429.75	1139.74	248.77	1485.53	324.65
Silk Textiles	3107.78	684.93	2819.46	596.05	2708.02	595.19	1484.22	323.95	1291.94	282.34
Handloom *			1252.81	264.85	1662.89	365.48	851.66	185.89	1483.21	324.14
TOTAL	89306.20	19682.34	99704.14	21078.12	113845.11	25021.82	55911.02	12203.47	73829.09	16134.72
Handicrafts	4949.23	1090.77	4548.91	961.67	5445.45	1196.85	3042.42	664.06	2476.59	541.24
COIR & COIR MANUFACTURERS	680.70	150.02	759.66	160.60	689.18	151.47	383.08	83.61	531.43	116.14
Jute	1375.78	303.21	1033.09	218.40	2076.34	456.36	1258.01	274.58	1197.02	261.60
GRAND TOTAL	96311.91	21226.34	106045.80	22418.79	122056.08	26826.50	60594.53	13225.72	78034.13	17053.70

* Handloom Products have been included as commodities for the first time in 2009-10

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

Chapter II
Statement of Outlays and Outcomes/Targets (2012-13)

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
1	Secretariat – Economic Services	To assist the different divisions for the smooth functioning of the Ministry as a whole.	18.70	-	-	This expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other non-productive expenditure	The desired assistance would be delivered.	One year	Administrative Expenditure
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,		195.00	-	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
		<p>v. provide suitable workplace to weavers to enable them to produce quality products with improved productivity,</p> <p>vi. holistic and flexible intervention to provide need based inputs specific to each cluster,</p> <p>vii. Market orientation by associating entrepreneurs and professionals for marketing, design and Managing the production, and</p> <p>viii. facilitate process of credit from financial institutions / banks.</p>							

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
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.	-	53.00	-	700 events 10 Export projects 10 International fairs	Expected sales will be Rs. 350 crores. Approx. 11 lakh weavers are expected to be benefitted by way of participation in marketing events. About 700 innovative designs will be developed for export market through 10 handloom agencies. About 100 exporters will be provided international exposure to boost export of handlooms.	One Year Two years One year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
4.	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme Component		-	150.00	-				
	i. Health Insurance Scheme	To provide medical insurance to Handloom Weavers				16.00 Lakh Weavers	16.00 Lakh Weavers	One year	
	ii. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana	To provide Life Insurance cover to the Handloom Weavers				6.00 lakh Weavers	6.00 lakh Weavers	One year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
4(a).	Revival, Reforms & Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector	The scheme includes reforms of the financial, legal and institutional framework for the handloom weaver, cooperative societies, one time waiver of overdue loans and interest of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individuals weavers as on 31.03.2010. Provision of fresh cheap credit to handloom cooperative societies and weavers covered by waiver by providing interest subsidy of 3% for a period of three years for each fresh loan with credit guarantee.		2450.00		The initiative would benefit 15,000 cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers.	The initiative would benefit 15,000 cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom 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 upgrade their skill and increase their productivity.	32.50	-	-				The provision is for establishment related expenditure.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
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.	-	385.00	-	1200 lac kg of yarn to be supplied	About 150 crore Sq. Mtrs. Fabrics would be produced.	One year	
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	The scheme envisages skill upgradation of weavers	-	20.00	-				
	Components								
	Design Exhibition-cum-Dyeing Workshops	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
	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 Handicraft Industry		30.00	-	-				Administrative Expenses
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.	38.00	-	-				Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
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.	45.00	17.00	-	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	-	50.00	-	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
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	50.00	-	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	30.00	-	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
14.	Research Development &	To conduct studies for feedback on economic and social and aesthetic and promotional aspect of Handicrafts.	-	8.00	-	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.	-	18.00	-	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
16.	Others	Construction of building	9.63	4.30	-		Creation of building infrastructure to development of handicrafts		Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses
	Wool Industries								
17.	Wool Development Board	<p>Enhancement in Qualitative and Quantitative production of Wool fibre.(Exploitation of Import substitution, Export and Economic Potential)</p> <p>To establish new training centers to fulfill requirement of skilled manpower. Training in improved processing to stake holder/wool industrialist.</p>	1.50	13.00	-	<p>Financial assistance for covering 15,00,000 sheep</p> <p>Social security scheme 6,000 sheep breeder & 25,000 sheep</p> <p>Training & skilled development to benefit 350 persons</p> <p>Participation in expos and 200 HRD trainee, expos etc.</p>	<p>Financial assistance for covering 15,00,000 sheep</p> <p>Social security scheme 6,000 sheep breeder & 25,000 sheep</p> <p>Training & skilled development to benefit 350 persons</p> <p>Participation in expos and 200 HRD trainee, expos etc.</p>		During 2012-13 on getting approval of new/ modified scheme from M/o Textiles and Planning Commission

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
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.	209.50	258.00	-	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
19.	Powerloom Industries		2.94	12.00					
	<i>i.Modernization & Up-gradation of Powerloom Service Centre</i>	To provide modern loom, accessories, training and teaching aids and others associated facilities.				Instalation of modern equipment for training & testing; modernization Lab Equipment Infrastructure teaching aids construction of own building	7 Powerloom Service Centre to be modernized	One Year	
	<i>i. Support to Computer Aided Design</i>	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	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
	ii. Infrastructure support	Infrastructure support including cluster development, setting up of new PSCs, upgradation of PSCs, Grant-In-Aid to PSCs on building for PSCs & Group Worksheds for cluster development.				Cluster development - 15, Grant-In-Aid to 30 non-Tx.C. PSC, Subsidy to be provided under Group Workshed Scheme - 10	Cluster development - 15, Grant-In-Aid to 30 non-Tx.C. PSC, Subsidy to be provided under Group Workshed Scheme - 10		The fund outlay Rs.23.98 Crore under infrastructure support includes fund for Group Workshed Scheme. The components except Group Work Shed Scheme under infrastructure support are included in draft "Integrated scheme for Powerloom Sector Development".The Group Work Shed Scheme has been proposed to continue during 12th plan

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
	iii. Group Insurance Scheme	Govt. of India share of premium to be paid to LIC.				158130 workers to be covered under the scheme.	158130 workers to be covered under the scheme		This is existing scheme which is proposed to continue during 12 th Plan.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
	iv. Group Workshed Scheme	Subsidy to be paid by the GOI for the construction of Group Workshed.				Till date 51 projects have been approved under Group Workshed Scheme. Out of 51, 18 projects have been completed, balance 33 projects are under various stages. Subsidy to be paid for the balance 33 projects.	10 Projects completed: 6 more likely to be completed by March,31, rest under implementation	One year	The Group Workshed Scheme is expiring on 31.12.2012. Sub-Group on Powerloom has recommended continuing Group Work Shed Scheme during 12th Plan.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
	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 National Jute Board against collection of cess on Jute	Defined under Section 5 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008 (No.12 of 2009)	54.09	-	-	Training & Development, New Scheme to incentivise social & environmental compliances -Export promotion scheme, intergrated Farmer support scheme	. Training & Development, New Scheme to incentivise social & environmental compliances - Export promotion scheme, intergrated Farmer support scheme	Most of the Sub-scheme will be completed within the targeted period.	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
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.	22.17	-	-	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.	16.00	40.00	-	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
24.	Research and Development including TRAs	To encourage research in the textile area.	7.65	7.00	-	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	
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.	8.00	-	-	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	-	1.20	-				

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
27.	Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	To induce industry investment of Rs. 20,000 crore in processing, composite up-gradation, spinning, powerloom, garmenting units etc.,	-	2914	-	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.
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.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
29.	Assistance to AEPC	Provision is for implementation of projects and expenses of quota administering authorities for residual work.	1.00	-	-				Administrative Expenses
30.	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks.	To facilitate development of world-class infrastructure for setting up of textile units.	-	132.00	-	(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.	2.21	4.50	-				Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses and plan provision for building works.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
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>		80.00		<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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
33	Technical Textiles	To remove the impediments hampering the production of technical textiles in the country to meet growing demand in the domestic and export market		30.00		Standardization, creating common testing facilities with national/international accreditation, indigenous development of prototypes and resource centre with I.T. infrastructure Support for domestic & export market development of technical textiles	Standardization, creating common testing facilities with national/international accreditation, indigenous development of prototypes and resource centre with I.T. infrastructure Support for domestic & export market development of technical textiles	One Year	A part from Rs.64/-crore for TMTT, Rs.100 crore is required for the year 2012-13 for various schemes under XIIth five years plan
34	Jute Commissioner	For Office and Administrative expenses etc of Jute Commissioner Office	4.00	-	-				Administrative Expenses
35.	Subsidy to Jute Corporation of India for Market Support Operation	To support JCI to conduct MSP operations	55.00	-	-	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 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
36.	Jute Technology Mission	To modernize the jute sector, focus on adoption of more resource efficient and energy efficient technology, upgrade skills and technology to give a fillip to the jute diversified products to enhance their quality and competitiveness.	-	30.00	-	<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.	Most of the sub-schemes will be completed within the targeted period, though in some cases extension of one year has been sought for.	
37.	Other Programme of Jute	To support Research Orgainsations in Jute	1.14	-	-				Non Plan provision is for contribution to International Jute Study Group, Dhaka.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
38.	Loans to Public Sector Undertakings	To settle liabilities of NJMC and execute modernization/revival plan , Elgin Mills Ltd., Birds Jute Exports Ltd..	38.51	-	-	Implementati on of Revival scheme as per Cabinet Approval	Start up of 3 revived Mills		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2012-13			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
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>	-	48.00	-	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,	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

The Ministry of Textiles took several new initiatives during 2011-12 to achieve faster and inclusive growth and participatory development. Major policy initiatives taken by the Ministry in recent years 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 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.

3.4 OTHER INITIATIVES

Two Maga 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 to be established by Tirpur Knitwear Industry.

MAJOR POLICY INITIATIVES TO BE TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY DURING 2012-13 ARE AS UNDER:

3.5 HANDLOOMS

3.5.1 FINANCIAL PACKAGE FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR

The “Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector” has been approved with the total financial implication of Rs. 3884 crore, out of which Government of India’s share is Rs. 3137 crore and the share of the State Governments is Rs. 747 crore.

The Package covers loan waiver of 100% of principal and 25% of interest, which is overdue as on 31.03.2010 in respect of weavers and their societies. Interest subsidy of 3% for 3 years will be extended from the date of disbursement of the fresh loan extended by banks to the eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual handloom weavers. Fresh loan extended by the Banks will be guaranteed for a period of 3 years, for which the guarantee fee and other charges will be borne by the Government. This package will benefit 15000 Cooperative Societies and 3 lakh individual handloom weavers.

3.5.2 COMPREHENSIVE PACKAGE FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR

To meet the two critical needs of cheap credit and cheap hank yarn for the handloom sector, the Government has approved a comprehensive package for handloom sector. The components of comprehensive package are implemented through two existing Plan schemes i.e. Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme for availability of cheap credit, and Mill Gate Price Scheme for availability of subsidised hank yarn. For easy credit availability to handloom weaver, the Government of India will provide margin money assistance @ Rs.4200/- per weaver, interest subvention at 3% per annum for 3 years from the date of first disbursement and credit guarantee for 3 years by the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CCTMSE).

To ensure yarn availability at reasonable prices, 10% price subsidy on silk and cotton yarn will be provided by the Government of India. Further the rate of freight reimbursement for transportation of different types of yarn has also been enhanced suitably in order to offset the increase in fuel cost.

3.5.3 HANDLOOM WEAVER’S CREDIT CARD SCHEME

WCC Scheme has been introduced with the objective to provide adequate and timely assistance from the banking institutions to the handlooms weavers to meet their credit requirements. Weavers credit card will be issued for a composite term loan –cum- working capital with an upper limit of upto Rs.2.0 lakh for individual weaver.

3.5.4 CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT

A cluster approach has been adopted under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme in order to develop the handloom sector in an integrated and holistic manner. So far **584** Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned through out the country from 2006-07 to 2011-12

(upto 31.12.2011) which includes 20 handloom clusters sanctioned during 2006-07 under the Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS). The cluster approach will continue in the 12th Plan with modification.

3.5.5 SPECIAL PROJECT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOMS OF TRIPURA

A special project for development of Handlooms of Tripura with a project cost of Rs. 9.12 Crore has been approved.

3.5.6 NEW HANDLOOM MEGA CLUSTERS

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 about 25000 handloom weavers per clusters over 5 years to enable the weavers to shift to high value items.

3.6 SERICULTURE & 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. Indian sericulture industry is passing through a period of sustainability and growth stress. To meet the demand-supply gap in terms of both quantity and quality, a comprehensive plan will be implemented for strengthening of the sector which envisages a higher subsidy for SC/ST and women and also interest subsidy on working capital for reelers. The action plan would have a special focus on hilly states and North-Eastern states with the country being divided into five seri-zones based on agro-climatic conditions. The emphasis would be on the post-cocoon sector by establishing reeling sheds and other common facilities for pupa drying, dyeing, processing, screen printing, etc., by establishing imported Automatic Dupion Reeling machines and further, by establishing Integrated Silk Parks. Interventions will be made for technological upgradations to reduce drudgery of reelers.

3.7 TECHNICAL TEXTILES

Technical Textiles has been identified as a thrust area under the 12th Five Year Plan, with 9 new scheme and a fivefold increase in the proposed budget allocation, to achieve a growth of 20% year on year. During the year 2012-13, it is proposed that apart from intensive implementation of the existing Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT), the focus would be on standardization and regulation; encouraging indigenous production of specialty fibres and strengthening data collection and export market intelligence through operationlisation/approval of these 9 new schemes. To encourage use of technical textiles in the North East Region (NER), 2 innovative schemes have been proposed in the area of geotextiles and agrotextiles, to improve road infrastructure and enhance agricultural productivity. The funding for the NER Schemes could be generated from the existing NER

funds in the budget of the Ministry of Textiles. The aim is to utilize technical textiles through pilot projects initially, with the ultimate objective of ensuring use of modern, cost effective technology in the NER and other regions of the country on a large scale.

3.8 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFS)

Ministry of Textiles 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. This was subsequently extended till the end of 11th five year plan, expanded and restructured to encourage modernization of the value addition upstream sectors in the decentralized industry. 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 was enhanced from Rs. 8000 crore to Rs. 15000 crore. The enhanced allocation is expected to leverage an additional investment of Rs 47000 crore.

3.9 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.

3.10 KNITWEAR 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 Knitwear 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.

3.11 WOOL IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (WIDP)

Under this scheme, the Board intends to improve quality and quantity of indigenous wool producing from Sheep, Angora rabbit, Pashmina goat and insurance schemes for sheep and sheep breeders. Research & Development projects related to wool and some State Specific projects are also proposed to implement under this scheme during the 12th Plan period. Expected impacts of the scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan are as under :

- Enhancement in Qualitative and Quantitative production of Wool fibre. Exploitation of Import substitution, Export and Economic Potential
- Availability of Graded and certified Wool
- Significant Societal impact

CHAPTER-IV

REVIEW OF PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

4.1 Handloom

4.1.1 The handloom sector plays an important role in the country's economy. As per the Third National Handloom 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 11% of the total cloth produced in the country (excluding hosiery, wool, silk and Khadi). During the year 2011-12, **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):

A cluster approach has been adopted under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme in order to develop the handloom sector in an integrated and holistic manner. So far 584 Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned throughout the country from 2006-07 to 2011-12 (upto 31st December 2011), which includes 20 handloom clusters sanctioned during 2006-07 under the Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS).

i) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:

The Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme has been taken up in 2006-07 for holistic and integrated development of 20 Handloom Clusters spread all over the country, each having about 5000 handlooms to be developed at a total cost not exceeding Rs.2.00 crore per cluster. Each cluster is to be developed over a period of 5 years. Some of the highlights of the achievements of these clusters till December **2011** are as follows:-

- **2285 Self Help Groups (SHGs)** have been formed, covering 28,672 weavers in 20 clusters. 2146 SHGs have opened their bank accounts. Successful credit linkages have been established with various banks by getting credit of Rs. 1074.13 lakh by SHGs. This credit is for serving their immediate needs of working capital and also, to meet urgent needs of the family.
- There are total **57 consortiums formed** in all 20 clusters, covering total membership of 20091 stakeholders from the cluster areas. The members of the consortiums are 18905 Weavers, 391 Master weavers, 63 Traders, 438 Cooperative Societies/ SHGs. 29 consortiums have been registered under Societies Act. Chanderi, Varanasi, Sonapur, Bijnore, Bhagalpur & Burdwan clusters have formed Producer Companies and have been registered under the Producer Company Act. Trivendrum, Kullu and Gadag clusters have not formed any consortium as their IA is acting as an Apex Body for marketing of the cluster products.

- 400 awareness camps have been organized, involving 29580 weavers from the cluster pockets. Weavers were made aware about the scheme and its benefits.
- 202 dyers workshops organized with participation of 2952 dyers, leading to improvement in dyeing technology.
- 409 exhibitions and 88 Buyer Seller Meets organized with **total sales** & orders realization of Rs.7263.67 lakh. Sales generated through CCIC: Rs.39.81 lakh & Rs.102.90 lakh through Handloom House, other buyers Rs.3856.04 lakh and through the exhibitions and BSMs – Rs.3264.92 lakh.
- 3639 new **designs developed** by professional designers hired by the clusters to provide marketable designs. Rs.363.46 lakh sales generated by designers, which are included in sales through other buyers.
- 70 managerial training programmes organized for office bearers of consortium and local institutions for strengthening the institution building for taking further responsibility of the consortium and CFC management.
- **Yarn Depot:** NHDC supplied total yarn worth Rs.2703.36 lakh, completed 540 Cycles (@ Rs.5 lakhs each) under the yarn corpus provided to NHDC for the yarn depot established in the cluster area, befitting about 25884 weavers.
- New Product Catalogue developed by 20 clusters. 16 clusters have prepared a documentary film on cluster interventions others are under progress. This documentation will be used for cluster's information sharing and creating awareness in the cluster area.
- Traditional looms – 3492 looms upgraded by replacement of reeds and healds. 979 Jacquard hook machines distributed. 1213 take motion fitted. These supplements have improved the quality of fabric and introduced new weaving techniques in the clusters.

20 Clusters sanctioned **CFC & Dye house**. Out of which CFC is operational in 11 & Dye house operational in 18 Clusters.

(ii) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) was introduced during the year 2007-08 for implementation in the XI Plan period. The scheme aims to focus on formation of weavers group as a visible entity, develop the Handlooms Weavers Groups to become self-sustainable, inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the Cooperative fold, skill up-gradation of handlooms weavers/workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to meet the market requirements. Under the scheme, clusters of about 300 – 500 looms each will be taken up for development in a time frame of 3 years at an upper cost of Rs.60.00 lakh per cluster.584 Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned through the country from 2007-08 to 2011-12 (upto 31/12/2011) under IHDS.

(iii) Year-wise details of Cluster Development Projects and Group Approach Projects sanctioned till 31/12/2011 are as under:-

Table 4.1

Phase	No. of Clusters sanctioned	Number Group Approach Project Sanctioned
Phase-I (2006-07)	20	-
Phase-II & III (2007-08)	251	-
Phase-IV (2008-09)	131	548
Phase-V (2009-10)	52	411
Phase-VI (2010-11)	107	829
2011-12 (upto 31/12/2011)	23	258
Total	584	2046

b) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

During the 11th Plan, Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme has been introduced for the welfare of weavers. It consists of two components: (i) 'Health Insurance Scheme' for providing health care facilities to the handloom weavers in the country and (ii) 'Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana' for providing Life Insurance Cover to handloom weavers in case of natural / accidental death, total / partial disability due to accident. The details of these schemes are as under:

(i) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)

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

The scheme envisages covering (a) not only the weaver but also wife 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 annual limit per family is Rs.15000 out of which OPD cover will be Rs.7500.

The Health Insurance scheme for Handloom Weavers (in the revised form) will be implemented during Policy year (2010-11) and (2011-12) to enroll 17.97 lakh weavers in each Policy year in 692 clusters all over India.

(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.470/- per member under the scheme is as under:

Table 4.2

GOI contribution	Rs.290/-
Weavers' Contribution	Rs. 80/-
LIC's contribution	Rs.100/-
Total premium	Rs.470/-

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, that is 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.
 - The Consortium/producers Company formed in the handloom clusters sanctioned under IHDS/IHCDS.
 - Member of recognized/approved handloom associations.
 - NGOs fulfilling CAPART norms.
 - Self Help Groups/ Joint liability Groups.
 - Weaver entrepreneurs
 - Individual handloom weaver and
 - 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. 721 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	2.5%	2.5%	5.00%
Silk Yarn	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%
Jute/Jute Blended yarn	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%

(v) The year-wise details of yarn supplied by the NHDC under the scheme are as under:-

Table 4.5

Year	Yarn supply	
	Qty (In lakh kg.)	Value (In crores Rs.)
2010-11	1105.96	1195.55
2011-12 (upto Dec. 2011)	638.98	739.81

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 component-wise details of the scheme are –

* Strengthening of Weavers Service (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 under the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles and are playing a vital role in conducting research and development activities, in training of weavers in upgrading their skill and increasing their productivity. They have evolved new designs and revised traditional 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). In-principal approval for setting up another IIHT at Kannur (Kerala) under the State Sector, has been accorded on 11.8.2010.

(iv) Design Exhibitions-cum-Dyeing Workshop

To create awareness about the services available, and impart training in dyeing 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. During 2010-11, 300 workshops have been sanctioned; out of which 186 Workshops have been conducted upto December 2010.

(v) Third Handloom Census and issue of Photo Identity Cards to Handloom weavers

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 at the originally approved cost of Rs. 20.36 crores, which was revised further at Rs.25.03 crore to cover additional households. Till December, 2010, a sum of Rs.22.05 crores have been released. Third National Handloom Census has been successfully conducted in 2009-10, after a gap of 14 years. A total of 43.32 lakh handloom workers in 27.83 lakh handloom households units have been enumerated during the Census. Photo Identity cards are being issued to the eligible handloom weavers enumerated during the Census operation. The Photo Identity Cards would ensure that only genuine weavers get the benefits of various schemes being implemented by the Government for their sustained development. It is an initiative in the direction of inclusive growth.

e) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme

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

(ii) 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 assists the State Government/Implementing agencies in undertaking the following activities:

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

During the year 2010-11, 680 marketing events were sanctioned to various States which include 37 National Handloom Expos, 145 Special Handloom Expos, 494 District Level events and 4 Craft Melas. A sum of Rs.58.588 crore was released out of the total budget allocation of Rs.61.00 crore. The Expenditure includes release of financial assistance for setting up of Janpath Marketing Complex, Urban Haats etc. During the year 2011-12, 725 marketing events have been approved which include 33 National Handloom Expos, 170 Special Handloom Expos, 516 District Level Events and 6 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 2010-11, so far 3 Export Projects were sanctioned and participation in 23 International exhibitions was sanctioned. During the year 2011-12, participation in 19 international fairs has been approved.

4.1.4 Brand building through Handloom Mark

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

As on 30th Nov.2011, 232.56 lakh (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold to 8613 stakeholders. 804 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label. New beneficiaries are now included in the Handloom Mark scheme to get the benefits: 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/-

4.1.5 Handloom Marketing Complex, Janpath, New Delhi:

Handloom Marketing Complex is proposed to be set up at Janpath, New Delhi to provide infrastructure support to handloom agencies with a view to provide permanent marketing outlets that will enable handloom agencies to augment their sales showcasing the exquisite varieties of handloom products.

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 craft persons 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 it 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 the sector has witnessed a significant growth of 3 % annually, and efforts are being augmented during the 11th Five Year plan on the core issues for the development of the sector.

- Providing Infrastructural support for production & Exports
- Improve quality & product diversification with more awareness for both stakeholders & consumer.
- A greater role for NGO as implementing partners and participation of private resources –both human and financial.

In view of the 3% growth annually in Handicrafts sector, it is presumed that the total employment in the sector as at the end of 10th plan is 67.70 lakhs, which at the beginning of the 10th plan was 60.16 lakhs, showing an annual growth rate of about 3%, on the basis of this growth in the sector it is expected this employment to reach 80 lakhs by the end of 11th Plan.

Impressive Growth

- Employment increased from 52.96 lakhs during the year 1997-98 to 76.17 lakhs during the year 2010-11.
- Exports increased from Rs.6457.69 in the year 1997-98 to Rs.13526.66 crores, during the year 2010-11.
- A target of Rs. 15930 crores (Handicraft – 12200 + 3730 Carpet) has been fixed for export of handicrafts during the year i.e. 2011-12.

4.2.2 Schemes for Handicrafts Development

During the XIth Plan the Government of India has implemented six generic schemes in the central sector for holistic growth and development of handicrafts sector in the country. The schemes recommended for implementation during 11th five year plan are as under:

a) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana

(i) This scheme aims to promote 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 project based, need based integrated approach for sustainable development of handicrafts through participation of craftspersons. This would lead to their empowerment. The components of the scheme are as under :

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

(ii) During the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 65.00 crores has been earmarked. Out of total Budget during the Year 2011-12 till October -2011, an amount of Rs.16.39 crores have been sanctioned for 969 interventions to implement various projects like New Clusters, Exhibitions, Workshops etc.

b) MARKETING SUPPORT AND SERVICES SCHEMES

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

- Domestic Marketing
- International Marketing
- Publicity

i) During the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 65.00 crores has been earmarked. Out of total Budget during the Year 2011-12 till October -2011, an amount of Rs.18.29 crores have been sanctioned for 382 activities like Domestic Marketing : Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaars, Exhibitions, sourcing shows, Marketing hub in Metros, renovation of emporium, State/Local level Marketing workshops and Awareness Camp in Schools and Hiring of Stalls by various regions. **Further 7 International events have been sanctioned.**

c) Design & Technical Up-Gradation

The scheme aims to upgrade artisan’s skills through development of innovative designs and prototype 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 crafts.
- 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 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 16.00 crores has been earmarked. Out of total Budget during the Year 2011-12 till October -2011, an amount of Rs.2.92 crores has been sanctioned for 320 Design Workshops, Integrated Projects (Fresh/reimbursement).

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 inputs 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 are being undertaken. :

- 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 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 8.25 crores has been earmarked under Plan scheme of Research & Development Scheme including NER. Out of total Budget during the Year 2011-12 till October -2011, an amount of Rs.0.88 crores has been sanctioned for the activities like 7 studies, 3 Seminar-cum-workshops, Census of Handicrafts Artisans in the whole country is under operation. It is hoped that Census would be completed well before conclusion the 11th Plan.

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 children.

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.

During the year 2011-12 Rs. 69.00 crores have been allocated under Plan scheme of Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme including NER. Out of total Budget during the Year 2011-12 till October -2011, an amount of Rs.0.02 crores have been sanctioned. 87994 artisans under *Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans and* 285000 artisans under *Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana* have been covered.

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.

- 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/Workshops

During the year 2011-12 an amount of Rs. 17.75 crores has been earmarked under Plan scheme of Human Resource Development Scheme including NER. Out of total Budget during the Year 2011-12 till October -2011, an amount of Rs.5.72 crores have been sanctioned for the activities like Institutional Training programmes, Programmes under Guru Shishya Parampara, seminars, Pattern Making, Capacity Building. 280 Trainees proposed to be trained.

4.2.3 Export Of Handicrafts

A target of Rs. 15930.00 crores has been fixed for export of handicrafts during the year i.e. 2011-12. The export during the year 2011-12 (UP to October 2011) both in Handicrafts and handmade carpet & other floor coverings are Rs. 7820.04 crore.

Table No. 4.6

(Rs. In Crore)

Item	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 (April – Oct.11)
A. Carpet & other floor covering	2779.79	2583.62	3082.06	3674.86	3524.73	2708.73	2505.33	1900.42
B. Other Handicrafts	13555.48	16984.14	16185.59	17288.14	14012.05	8183.12	8718.94	5919.62
Grand Total (A+B)	16335.27	18567.76	19267.65	20963.00	17536.78	10891.85	11224.27	7820.04

4.2.4 Number of Societies/Institutes under the aegis of Office of the DC (Handicrafts)

1. Export Promotion Council For Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi.
2. Carpet Export Promotion Council(CEPC), New Delhi.
3. Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi.
4. Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC), Moradabad.
5. Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, (HHEC), New Delhi.

6. National Centre for Design & Product Development (NCDPD), New Delhi.
7. Bamboo & Cane Development Institute (BCDI), Agartala.

4.2.5 Important projects

1. Mega clusters at Moradabad and Narsapur.
2. Mega Capet Cluster at Mirzapur – Bhadohi and Srinagar.
3. India Exposition Mart.
4. Urban Haats (39 Urban haats across the country) have been approved. Out of which, 20 Urban Haats have become operational/functional.
5. Setting up of International Craft Complex at Vasant Kunj New Delhi.

4.3 Sericulture

4.3.1 Central Silk Board

a) Central Silk Board is a statutory body functioning under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. One of the earliest commodity boards constituted in April, 1948 under an Act of Parliament, the Central Silk Board is entrusted with the overall responsibility of developing the silk industry covering the full gamut of sericultural activities in the country. Besides coordinating the development of sericulture industry in various States, the Board is also directly responsible for organizing sericultural research, training of sericulture personnel, basic seed production, monitoring of prices and impact of imports and exports, standardization and quality control measures etc. The CSB is also responsible for advising the Govt. on all matters concerning the development of the industry. The programmes of Central Silk Board are broadly classified as under:

#	Major Programmes of CSB
1	R&D / Transfer of Technology / Training / IT initiative
2	Seed Support & Technical Assistance / HRD
3	Catalytic Development Programme
4	Quality Certification Systems

b) Research & Development / Transfer of Technology / Training/ IT initiative:

For carrying out Research and Development activities, the Central Silk Board has established 3 major Research institutes for Mulberry at Mysore (Karnataka), Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (Jammu & Kashmir). The Institute at Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with Tasar, whereas, the Institute at Lahdoigarh (Assam) is looking after research and development related to Muga and Eri sericulture. Post cocoon R&D activities are carried out by Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI), Bangalore. The Silkworm Seed Technology Laboratory (SSTL), Bangalore (Karnataka), is engaged in research on issues relating to Seed production. While the Central Sericultural Germplasm Resource Centre (CSGRC), Hosur (Tamil Nadu) has the responsibility of maintaining sericulture Germplasm,

the Seri-Biotech Research Laboratory (SBRL), Bangalore, attends to R&D in frontier areas like molecular characterization of silkworm races and mulberry varieties.

c) The statement showing the training programmes organized by Research & Training Institutes of CSB during 2010-11 and 2011-12 (up to November, 2011) are as follows:

Table 4.7

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12 (up to November 2011)	No. of persons anticipated to be trained by the end of 2011-12	Category
1	Structured Course	49	32	32	DOS/NGO
2	Capsule Course	776	337	500	CSB/DOS / NGO
3	Adhoc Training & Skill Development	5184	587	4512	Students/ Staff/ Entrepreneurs / Farmers
TOTAL		6009	956	5044	

d) Seed Organization and HRD

The Seed organization and HRD scheme has been approved by the Govt. of India for the XI Plan with an outlay of Rs.46.50 crore. Since the activities of the two sub-components “Seed Organization” and “HRD” vary in nature, as suggested by the expert committee constituted for effecting the mid course corrections, a profile has been furnished to Ministry for bifurcation of the schemes in to two viz., (1) Seed Organization and (2) HRD- coordination and market development for consideration and approval.

e) Silkworm seed production and supply

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.

i) The National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO), Bangalore under CSB with a network of Silkworm Seed Production Centers (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.

With regard to production and supply of basic Tasar silkworm seed, CSB has established the Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO) at Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)

and the Basic Seed Multiplication cum Training Centers (BSMTC) in different Tasar producing States. For Muga, a Muga Silkworm Seed-Organization (MSSO) has been established at Guwahati (Assam) under which Basic Seed Production Centres and Commercial Silkworm Seed Production Centres are functioning in the North Eastern States. Similarly for Eri, a Eri Silkworm Seed Organization (ESSO) has been established at Guwahati (Assam) under which Commercial Silkworm Seed Production Centers are functioning in different Eri producing States.

ii) During 2010-11, 20 grainages (SSPCs) of the NSSO have produced 293.42 lakh quality dfls. of different combinations. Similarly, the production of Eri, Oak Tasar, Tropical Tasar and Muga dfls during 2010-11 has been 2.59 lakh, 1.31 lakh, 31.91 lakh and 2.74 lakh respectively. While the Mulberry Silkworm Seed Production Centers have produced 171.69 lakh DFLs and supplied to farmers during 2011-12 (upto October, 2011) against the target of 315 lakh dfls, the production of Non-mulberry dfls viz. Eri, Oak Tasar, Tropical Tasar and Muga have been 1.36 lakh, 1.31 lakh, 33.55 lakh and 1.75 lakh, respectively.

f) Catalytic Development Programme

i) During X Plan, Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) was implemented in collaboration with states with an 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.

iii) The components for encouraging Quality Service Clubs and NGOs for effective extension and propagation of the technologies, enterprise development for augmenting self-employment, development of clusters, development of free and organized marketing systems for non-mulberry sector, encouraging quality-linked pricing of cocoons and silk, up-gradation and propagation of improved reeling technologies and machines, etc., were all aimed at giving a fillip to the industry.

During the X Plan, as against the approved outlay of Rs.244.47 crores, CSB has spent/released an amount of Rs.264.34 crores.

g) Implementation of Catalytic Development Programme during XI Plan

Realizing the success of CDP during the X Plan, and based on the Evaluation conducted by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), also keeping in view the importance of production of high quality raw silk and achieving self reliance for meeting the domestic silk demand, greater thrust to Bivoltine and Vanya silks and creating more employment in rural areas through sericulture practices, during XI Plan, CSB is focusing on the cluster approach with reasonable flexibility to the implementing agencies for definite output / outcome. Most

of the components implemented during the X Plan period are being continued during XI Plan also with certain modifications. During XI Plan, the CDP is being implemented through Project mode approach in the form of Packages mainly under three sectors namely viz., Seed , Cocoon & Post cocoon sectors supported by the service sector to achieve the targets and objectives of the XI Plan. Higher Central subsidy is being given to Special Status States during XI Plan. CDP is the major supportive Centrally Sponsored Scheme in addition to other schemes / programmes for the development of sericulture industry for achieving the overall production target of 26000 MTs of raw silk during the XI Plan.

h) The Govt. of India's revised approval was received on 01.9.2011 for implementation of the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) at a total cost of Rs. 821.74 crores during XI Plan. The component wise physical target, achievement / outcome under CDP during 2010-11 have been detailed in **Annexure-IV**. Similarly, the component with physical target, achievement/outcome during the year 2011-12 (upto **November**, 2011) and component wise proposed targets during 2012-13 have been covered in **Annexure- III & V** respectively.

i) Quality Certification Systems

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

Under the scheme, following two components are being implemented:

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

4.3.2 Establishment of Cocoon Testing Units

Quality of cocoons is very important in deciding the performance during reeling as well as the quality of raw silk. Assessment of quality of cocoons prior to auction facilitates fair trading between the farmers and the reelers and promotes quality based pricing. In order to facilitate cocoon testing in different cocoon markets of the country it is proposed to establish Cocoon Testing Units at various cocoon markets. Apart from Departments of Sericulture of different States, these testing facilities would be promoted through NGOs, Quality Service Clubs and Societies for further propagation of quality testing. During 2010-11, 4 Cocoon Testing Centers have been established one each at Vaniyambadi, Hosur (Tamil Nadu), Bilaspur (H.P)and Chandragiri (Orissa). During 2011-12 (till Nov.11), 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.

4.4 Central Wool Development Board

4.4.1 The Ministry of Textiles had approved total financial allocation of Rs. 13.04 Crore to the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) during the financial year 2011-12 to implement various Plan Schemes/Programmes. Out of this allocated Plan fund, the MOT has released Rs. 6.25 Crore and the Board has already utilized this entire fund upto Jan.,2012 under its different

schemes/programmes. On the Non-Plan side, the Board has utilized Rs. 1.25 Crore for establishment and other administrative expenditure in 2011-12 upto January,2012.

Detail of physical and financial targets and achievements made upto January,2012 under various schemes of the Central Wool Development Board during financial year 2011-12, is as under :

4.4.2 Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP)

The Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programme (IWIDP), the flagship Scheme of Wool Sector, is being implemented during the XIth Five Year Plan period and provides support to the Industry & Wool growers to qualitatively upgrade product and technology to enable them to get better returns for their products and to get a larger share of the domestic and global market.

Under IWIDP, the Board is implementing different schemes for improving quantity and quality of wool produced from sheep, Angora rabbit, Pashmina goat and providing training to wool growers, weavers, resource persons etc. along with promotional and marketing activities. Following schemes are being implemented under this integrated programme:

(i) Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme: (SWIS)

The Board had taken up 'Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme' (SWIS) to improve the quality and quantity of indigenous wool in the country. The Board is implementing various projects under this scheme in all major wool producing States having components for (i) 'Health Care' for treatment, vaccination and medicines to sheep (ii) 'Breed Improvement' for genetic improvement of sheep and to distribute good quality breedable Rams (iii) support for 'Multipurpose Extension Centers' to provide different facilities at one place, (iv) 'Marketing & Grading Assistance' to wool growers to get better returns/prices from wool (v) conducting 'Training Programmes' for wool growers in latest techniques of sheep rearing and farm management activities, (vi) 'Ram Raising Unit' to develop good quality breedable Rams and to fulfill requirement of stud Rams, (vii) 'Assistance for Sheep Pen', (viii) provide 'Feed Supplement' to sheep (weak, pregnant/ breedable ewes) and (ix) 'Creation of Revolving Fund' for marketing of raw wool and to revitalize the States Wool Marketing Federations/Corporations and optimum utilization of infrastructure available with them for this purpose.

For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the Board had fixed target to benefit 16 lakh sheep under different ongoing projects in all major wool producing States with financial provision of Rs. 7.10 Crore. Upto January, 2012 during current financial year, the Board has utilized Rs. 4.03 Crore under this scheme and benefiting 14 lakh sheep under different ongoing projects from all major wool producing States. The Board has sanctioned two new projects under Feed Supplement component to provide feed for 50,000 sheep from Ladakh region.

(ii) Angora Wool Development Scheme

The Board is implementing Angora Wool Development scheme in hilly areas of country with aims to generate employment opportunities, to increase production and productivity of Angora wool and to support Angora rearing activity among farmers by providing support for : strengthening of Germplasm Centre (GPC), distribution of angora rabbits among farmers as foundation stock along with necessary training, assistance for cages, looms/charkas, feed and nutrition support.

For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the Board has fixed target to benefit 80 new and 100 ongoing Angora rabbit rearing families under different components of scheme with total financial allocation of

Rs. 0.62 Crore. Against this target, the Board has sanctioned 4 new projects to cover total 80 new angora families from Uttarakhand State and utilized Rs. 0.48 Crore.

(iii) Pashmina Development Scheme

The Board is implementing this programme for the development of Pashmina wool in Ladakh region of J. & K. State by providing incentives under its various components like : Buck Exchange Programme, Distribution of high quality Pashmina bucks in non-traditional areas to enhance Pashmina production, Establishment of Fodder Bank, Training refreshers to Nomadic Breeders as Paramedics, Health Coverage, Fodder Development, Provision of improved Pashmina Combs for Efficient Harvesting of Pashmina etc.

For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the Board has fixed target to benefit 800 ongoing pashmina families with financial outlay of Rs. 0.28 Crore. Accordingly, the Board benefited 800 ongoing Pashmina families under above different components and released Rs. 0.28 Crore to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh.

(iv) Human Resource Development & Promotional activities

The Board had identified some areas for undertaking various training programmes in collaboration with various reputed organizations/institutions/Departments on: Farm management for sheep; Angora & Pashmina rearing, sheep shearing by machines, testing & report writing and quality control/assurance, wool grading & marketing, processing of wool and woollens products, latest weaving and designing techniques to weavers. The following activities are part of HRD & Promotional Activities:

- Marketing and Promotional activities (organizing fairs and Woollen Expos, seminar and workshops, etc.)
- Market Intelligence and Publicity.
- Publication of quarterly news magazine 'Wool Ways'.
- 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.

For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the Board has fixed target to impart training to 200 resource persons, organize 15 Woollen Expos alongwith other promotional activities under this scheme with total financial allocation of Rs. 3.04 Crore. Upto January,2012, the Board has utilized Rs. 2.18 Crore under this programme and imparted training to 204 resource persons, organized 16 Woollen Expos, published quarterly newsmagazine and raw wool price bulletin, regularly. Beside it, the Board has also trained 30 persons in handloom weaving by conducting 4 months course on regular basis of 15 trainees per batch at Board's own Weaving & Designing Training Centre at Kullu (H.P.) to meet out the increasing demand of weavers and to generate skill in the unemployed youth and up gradation of skill in the existing weavers by providing training in computer aided designs with latest methods. The Board is also operating its two Wool Testing Laboratories at Bikaner (Raj.) and Kullu (H.P.) to provide testing facility for raw wool, woollen yarn and end product at the subsidized testing charges as wool fiber has lot of variation by nature causing variation in the end product.

(v) Quality Processing of Wool and Woollen

The scheme “Quality Processing of Wool & Woollen” (pre-loom and post-loom processing activities) is to provide comprehensive services for wool scouring, carbonizing, carding, dyeing, spinning, finishing stages. It facilitates in improving quality of raw wool, finishing of woollen products and value addition to wool and woollens products. The setting up of Integrated Wool Processing Centres attracts the spinners to modernize their obsolete and small yarn-manufacturing units. The project beneficiaries are State Wool Board/ Corporation/ Non-Governmental Organization/ Registered Societies/Private Entrepreneurs etc. engaged in processing of wool and woollens. The scheme is being implemented in project mode with Rs. 50 lakh or 50% of the total project cost, whichever is less towards cost of machinery only. Under this scheme, the agency has to bear the cost of land & building by their own resources and should have its clear ownership rights. The CWDB provides grant under Non-Recurring Expenses for purchase of machineries & plants only required for setting up the Common Facility Centre (CFC) and recurring Expenditure bears by the agency/association out of its own resources.

For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the Board has fixed target to establish four new Common Facility Centres under pre-loom processing facilities like wool scouring, carbonizing, dyeing and carding of wool etc. with financial outlay of Rs. 2.00 Crore. Upto January, 2012, the Board has utilized Rs. 0.70 Crore under this scheme and established two CFCs in Himachal Pradesh State and also finalized two another CFCs which is to be sanctioned during current financial year.

4.4.3 Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders

The Board is implementing this scheme to benefit the sheep breeders by providing life insurance to them and their sheep flock by two plans (A) Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme and (B) Sheep Insurance Scheme.

The basic objective of these insurance plans is to provide enhanced insurance coverage to sheep breeders in the case of natural death/accidental death, total/partial disability and for their sheep flock in case of accident including fire, lightning, storm, tempest, flood, inundation, earthquake, famine and diseases contracted or occurring during the period of the policy. The Board is implementing Social Security Schemes with the help of the Life Insurance Co. Ltd (LIC) and Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. in the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.

(A) Total premium payable under ‘Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme’ is Rs. 330/- and contribution of sheep breeder, Central Wool Development Board & Social Security Fund (Govt. of India) is Rs. 80/-, 150/- and Rs. 100/- per year, respectively. In the event of natural death of the sheep breeder, sum assured is Rs. 60,000, in case of partial disability sum assured is Rs. 75,000/- will be payable and in case of accidental death/total disability sum assured is Rs. 1,50,000 will become payable to the nominee/beneficiary, respectively. Additional benefit of scholarship upto two child @ Rs. 300 per quarter per child is also to be paid to the student studying from 9th standard to 12th standard.

(B) Total premium payable under ‘Sheep Insurance Scheme’ is Rs. 44/- per sheep. Out of it, Rs. 19/- per sheep is contributed by the sheep breeders and CWDB’s contribution is Rs. 25/- per sheep. In the event of death of sheep, sum assured of Rs. 1,200/- per sheep will become payable to the concerned shepherds.

For the Annual Plan 2011-12, the Board has made target to cover 15,000 sheep breeders and 2,00,000 sheep under the schemes of Sheep Breeders and Sheep Insurance Scheme, respectively. Upto Nov.2011, the Board has benefited 10,327 sheep breeders under Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme.

Target & Achievement for Annual Plan 2011-12 (upto Jan.,2012)

[Rs. In Crore]

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Units	Targets (BE/RE)		Achievements (upto Jan. ,2012)	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
I	Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programme					
i	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)	No. of sheep to be covered under SWIS projects (no. in lakh sheep)	16 lakh sheep (ongoing projects)	7.10	14 lakh sheep (ongoing projects)	4.03
ii	Angora Wool Development Scheme	No. of families	180 families (80 new + 140 ongoing)	0.62	180 families (80 new + 140 ongoing)	0.48
iii	Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	No. of families	800 ongoing	0.28	800 ongoing	0.28
iv	Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities	HRD, Promotional Activities, Woollen Expo	Training to 200 persons and 17 Expos	3.04	Trained 204 persons, 17 Expos organized	2.18
	Total (i+iv)			11.04		6.97
II	Quality Processing of Wool					
i	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing (Pre-loom processing activities)	Common Facility Centre (@ Rs. 50 lakh per CFC)	4 new Centres	2.00	2 CFCs	0.70
	Total			2.00		0.70
III	Social Security Scheme					
i	Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep breeders to be covered	15,000 shepherds	0	12,556	0
ii	Sheep Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep to be covered	2,00,000 sheep	0	-	0
	Total (i+ii)			0		0
	Total (I+II+III)			13.04		7.67

4.5 Powerloom

4.5.1 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 Govt.

4.5.2 Computer Aided Design centers

The following 17 Computer Aided Design Centres (CADC) have been established:- 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.

4.5.3 Modernisation of Decentralised Powerloom sector.

The Govt. has given a thrust for modernisation of the powerloom sector. The main emphasis was on Technology Upgradation fund Scheme (TUFS). This scheme has given an impetus to powerloom sector.

(i) Development & Upgradation of Skills (HRD)

Performance of the 44 PSCs for the period 2007-08, 2008-09 , 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 (Upto July.2011) are as under :-

Performance details	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (Upto July 2011)
No. of trainees	10181	13099	12644	11530	2614
No. of samples tested	77129	66709	74197	79740	18100
No. of Design developed	4540	4728	4709	5569	1646
No. of consultancy / troubleshooting	4686	4600	5001	5308	1476

Total Revenue (Rs. in lakh)	121.67	116.08	115.79	81.40	31.36
No. of seminar, exhibitions and workshops	1069	722	900	462	192

ii) 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy

The Govt. has implemented 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme under the TUFS, especially in order to help the decentralized Powerloom Sector. The scheme was announced on 6.11.2003 by MOT and is applicable to Powerlooms in SSI sector only. Under the scheme, Rs.223.27 crore has been disbursed to 3033 cases since November 2003 to 30.11.2011. The scheme has been re-named as 20% MMS since 1.4.2007. Progress of this Scheme is discussed in the Section of TUFS.

4.5.4 Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers

Government of India has 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:

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 the 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)

Under the said schemes, 9,68,979 powerloom workers have been insured so far involving GOI share of premium to the extent of Rs.1062.45 lakh since July 2003 to October, 2011.

4.5.5 Group Workshed Scheme

The Govt. of India has introduced a Group Workshed Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sector on 29.7.2003, 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 of single width or 24 wider width looms 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.

i) Integrated scheme for Powerloom Sector Development

In order to achieve the overall development of the powerloom sector, Govt. has announced the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development during 2007 – 08. The scheme has got the following components :-

- 1) Marketing Development programme for Powerloom Sector
- 2) Exposure visit of Powerloom Weavers to other Clusters
- 3) Survey of the Powerloom Sector
- 4) Powerloom Cluster Development
- 5) Development and Upgradation of skills (HRD)
- 6)

Performance of the Scheme

(a) Buyer Seller Meet

Year	No. of Meet
2010 - 11	13
2011 – 12 (Upto Oct.2011)	5

(b) Exposure visit

Year	No. of Meet
2010 - 11	802
2011 – 12 (Upto Oct.2011)	800 (Proposed)

(ii) Powerloom Cluster Development

Towards the developments of different powerloom clusters identified, 30 CDOs were given training in cluster development by the EDI, Ahmedabad during 2007 – 08 involving the total expenditure of Rs.15.97 lakh and Rs.4.80 lakh has been spent for refresher training of Officers from Regional Offices & Headquarters. The following 8 clusters have been selected for development and CDO have been posted in the respective cluster.

- 1) Burhanpur, 2) Nalagonda, 3) Ranaghat 4) Umbergaon 5) Amritsar 6) Karur
- 7) Bhilwara 8) Maunathbhanjan

4.6 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFS)

4.6.1 The Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was commissioned on 01.04.1999 initially for a period of 5 years with a view to facilitate the modernization and upgradation of the textiles industry by providing credit at reduced rates to the entrepreneurs both in the organized and the unorganized sector. The Scheme, which has now been extended up to 31.03.2012, has been fine-tuned to catapult the rapid investments in the targeted segments of the textile industry. TUFS has helped in the transition from a quantitatively restricted textiles trade to market driven global merchandise. It has infused an investment climate in the textiles sector and in its operational life span has propelled investment of more than ` 2,16,241 crores upto 10.01.2012. With effect from 28.4.2011, Restructured TUFS has been approved with the enhanced 11th Plan allocation under TUFS from Rs. 8000 crore to Rs. 15404 crore. The Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been restructured w.e.f. 28.4.2011 with an overall subsidy cap of Rs. 1972 crores. This subsidy is expected to leverage sectoral investment shares of 26% for spinning, 13% for weaving, 21% for processing, 8% for garmenting and 32% for others (including composite projects, technical textiles, silk, jute etc). The Restructured TUFS is expected to trigger additional investments of over Rs. 46,900 crore during the balance period of the 11th Five Year Plan.

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

- A reimbursement of 5% on the interest charged by the lending agency on a project of technology upgradation in conformity with the Scheme. However, for spinning machinery the scheme will provide 4% for new stand alone / replacement / modernisation of spinning machinery; and 5% for spinning units with matching capacity in weaving / knitting / processing / garmenting.
- Cover for foreign exchange rate fluctuation / forward cover premium not exceeding 5% for all segments except for new stand alone / replacement / modernisation of spinning machinery, the foreign exchange rate fluctuation / forward cover premium will be 4%.
- Additional option to the powerlooms units and independent preparatory units to avail of 20% Margin Money subsidy under Restructured TUFS in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in TUF compatible specified machinery subject to a capital ceiling of Rs. 500 lakh and ceiling on margin money subsidy of Rs.60 lakh. However, for brand new shuttleless looms the ceiling on margin money subsidy will be Rs.1 crore. A minimum of 15% equity contribution from beneficiaries will be ensured.
- An option to SSI textile and jute sector to avail of 15% Margin Money subsidy in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in TUF compatible specified machinery subject to a capital ceiling of Rs. 500 lakh and ceiling on margin money subsidy of Rs.45 lakh. A minimum of 15% equity contribution from beneficiaries will be ensured.
- 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified processing, garmenting and technical textile machinery.

- The Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) will not be covered under Restructured TUFs.
- 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for brand new shuttleless looms.
- Interest subsidy/capital subsidy/Margin Money subsidy on the basic value of the machineries excluding the tax component for the purpose of valuation.
- 25% capital subsidy in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on purchase of the new machinery and equipments for the pre-loom & post-loom operations, handlooms/up-gradation of handlooms and testing & Quality Control equipments, for handloom production units.
- 25% capital subsidy in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on benchmarked machinery of silk sector as applicable for Handloom sector.
- The Scheme will cover only automatic shuttleless looms of 10 years' vintage and with a residual life of minimum 10 years. The value cap of the automatic shuttleless looms will be decided by the Technical Advisory-cum-Monitoring Committee (TAMC).
- Investments like factory building, pre-operative expenses and margin money for working capital will be eligible for benefit of reimbursement under the scheme meant for apparel sector and handloom with 50% cap. In case apparel unit / handloom unit is engaged in any other activity, the eligible investment under this head will only be related to plant & machinery eligible for manufacturing of apparel / handlooms.
- Interest reimbursement will be for a period of 7 years including 2 years implementation / moratorium period.
- The subsidy in restructured cases will be restricted to the quantum approved in the initial loan repayment schedule by the lending agency and submitted to the Office of the Textile Commissioner in the prescribed format.
- Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) and other investments like, energy saving devices, in-house R&D, IT including ERP, TQM including adoption of ISO / BIS standards, CPP and electrical installations etc. will not be eligible under Restructured TUFs.
- There will be an overall subsidy cap of Rs. 1972 crores from the date of issue of this Resolution to 31.03.2012, which is expected to leverage an investment of Rs.46900 crore, with sectoral investment shares of 26% for spinning, 13% for weaving, 21% for processing, 8% for garmenting and 32% for others.
- The Scheme will be administered with a two stage monitoring mechanism. The sectoral caps may be reviewed for modification by the IMSC (Inter Ministerial Steering Committee), based on the recommendations of Technical Advisory and Monitoring Committee (TAMC).

4.6.3 The identified sectors in the textile industry, including spinning, cotton ginning & pressing, silk reeling and twisting, wool scouring and 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 upgradation requirements.

4.6.4 IDBI, SIDBI and IFCI are the nodal agencies for Non-SSI textile sector, SSI textile sector and Jute sector respectively. There are 36 nodal banks and 138 co-opted Prime Lending Institutions (PLIs).

Segment-wise progress of Restructured TUFs as on 10.01.2012

(Rs. crore)

Table No.4.9

Segment	No. of Applications	Project Cost	Amount of loan eligible	Subsidy requirement upto 31.3.2012
Spinning	59	4310.69	2553.63	26.70
Weaving	56	445.04	280.02	13.57
Processing	30	189.03	122.01	13.48
Garmenting	27	195.68	121.50	11.54
Others				
Composite	6	616.69	367.34	22.05
Multi Activity	25	2149.28	1057.99	22.60
Embroidery	148	57.78	37.47	6.45
Technical Textiles	19	258.07	160.83	14.77
Wool	2	2.65	1.94	0.36
Non-wovens	2	0.70	0.48	0.09
Made –up Mnuufacturing	1	.012	0.03	0.02
Mfg. VFY/VSF	1	0.34	0.25	0.05
Cotton Ginning & Pressing	1	0.74	0.20	0.03
Knitting	7	9.70	6.37	0.64
Synthetic yarn twisting	34	257.15	193.24	4.98
Total	418	8493.66	4903.28	137.32

Subsidy released during the current year is Rs. 2488.30 crore.

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

(Rs. in crore)

Period	Received		Sanctioned			Disbursed		
	No. of applications	Project Cost	No. of applications	Project Cost	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	Subsidy
1999-200	407	5771	309	5074	2421	179	746	1
2000-2001	719	6296	616	4380	2090	494	1863	70
2001-2002	472	1900	444	1320	630	401	804	198.89
2002-2003	494	1835	456	1438	839	411	931	202.59
2003-2004	867	3356	884	3289	1341	814	856	249.06
2004-2005	986	7941	986	7349	2990	801	1757	283.60
2005-2006	1086	16194	1078	15032	6776	993	3962	485
2006-2007	12336	61063	12589	66233	29073	13168	26605	823.92
2007-2008	2408	21254	2260	19917	8058	2207	6854	1143.37
2008-2009 (P)	6113	56542	6072	55707	24007	6111	21826	2632.00
2009-2010	2384	28005	2352	27611	6612	2361	8140	2886
2010-2011	256	397	256	397	254	240	282	2784.18
As on 30.06.2010(P)	28528	210554	28302	207747	85091	28180	74627	11759.61

4.7 Textiles Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS)

4.7.1 The Textiles Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme came into force with effect from 15th September, 1986 with the objective to provide interim relief to textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile units. 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. 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 fixes himself in a self-employment venture.

4.7.2. Eligibility

Any workers would be eligible provided he/she has been engaged in a closed textile 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 closed between 06.06.1985 to 01.04.1993 and Rs.3500 or less thereafter. They should be contributing to provident fund maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner of the State concerned.

4.7.3. Period and Quantum of Relief

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 31.10.2011)		Disbursed amount (in crores)
				No. of mills	Workers received relief	
1	2	3	4	5a	5b	6
1.	Gujarat	43	80749	43	63639	159.63
2.	Maharashtra	6	9958	6	7893	23.21
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5	19800	5	18857	52.64
4.	Tamil Nadu	6	5685	6	4761	7.45
5.	Karnataka	9	10020	9	5899	21.77
6.	Delhi	1	5187	1	5170	11.93
7.	West Bengal	3	2072	3	2042	5.34
8	Kerala	1	500	1	437	2.47
9.	Punjab	4	6685	4	2310	8.96
10.	Andhra Pradesh	6	2876	6	1591	6.63
Total		84	143532	84	112609	300.03

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.

4.8.5. Future Programme

- Considering the overwhelming response to the scheme and opportunities for growth of the textiles industry and in view of the consistent requests from State Governments, industry groups and entrepreneurs for setting up of new textile parks, a note was submitted by the Ministry of Textiles for consideration of the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for approval of more Textile Parks. The CCEA has approved the proposal of this Ministry for setting up of more textile parks within the outlay of Rs. 200 Crore and carry forward liability of these parks into the 12th Five Year Plan of upto Rs. 200 Crores. This Ministry has received fresh proposals from various states which have been examined by the Project Scrutiny Committee and will be sanctioned by the PAC on merit.

4.9 Minimum Support Price for Cotton

The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) is the primary agency of the Government for undertaking MSP operations and losses, if any, incurred by it for MSP operation are reimbursed by the Government.

Every year before the commencement of the Cotton Season (Oct to Sept), the Ministry of Agriculture based on the recommendations of Advisory Board viz., Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) fixes the MSP with a view to give incentives to the cotton farmers of the country.

Accordingly, taking into consideration of the recommendation of CACP the Ministry of Agriculture had fixed MSP for two basic varieties of cotton viz. Medium Staple length cotton

having staple length of 24.5 mm to 25.5 mm with micronnaire value of 4.3 to 5.1 and long staple length having 2.5% staple length of 29.5 to 30.5 mm with micronnaire of 3.5 to 4.3 of new crop of seed cotton (kapas) of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) for cotton season 2011-12. The support price for medium staple length cotton has been fixed at Rs. 2800/- per quintal and for long staple at Rs. 3300/- per quintal. Based on the support Price of these two basic varieties of kapas seed, the MSP for other classes is fixed by the Textile Commissioner.

4.10 Technology Mission on Cotton

4.10.1 In order to consolidate the strength in raw material especially the cotton sector and to remove contamination, the Government had set up the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) on 20th February 2000. The Mission consisted of four Mini-Missions. Mini Missions MMIII and MM IV for development of Market Yards and modernization of Ginning and Pressing factories were under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles. They have since completed their tenure on 31.3.2009.

4.10.2 In order to assess the impact of modernization of Market Yards and Ginning and Pressing factories and the extent of benefits accrued to various stakeholder of the cotton sector, Government of India engaged the services of ICRA management Consulting Services Ltd., The agency recommends for the continuation of efforts undertaken for Modernization of Market Yards and Modernization of ginning and Pressing factories through Mini Missions III and IV of the Scheme in the 12th five year plan period. The fund outlay proposed for MM – IV of TMC is Rs. 250 crore during Twelfth five Plan.

4.10.3 MM IV has modernized 859 units out of 3876 units in the 10 States under consideration. 510 Ginning and Pressing Units under Non-SSI and 435 units under SSI have also availed of TUFs for technology upgradation. Of the 859 units under MM IV, 754 are treated in Gujarat and Maharashtra whereas other key cotton producing States have very poor representation under the same. There is still significant ginning and pressing capacity in the country that does not utilize the best technology for processing cotton, resulting in suboptimal level of quality of cotton. Thus MM IV should be continued in the 12th FYP for existing and new G & P Units with above mentioned modification in addition to MM III which has made available good quality, contamination free cotton for textile industry through modernization of market yards.

4.11 Jute Technology Mission

The Government, on June 2, 2006, approved the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) spanning a period of 5 years during the 11th Five Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) for overall development of the jute industry and growth of the Jute Sector. The Jute Technology Mission with a total outlay of Rs. 355.5 crores has four Mini Missions pertaining to agriculture research and seed development, agronomic practices, harvest and post harvest techniques, primary and secondary processing of raw jute, diversified product development and marketing and distribution. The Department of Agriculture 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.

4.11.1. The objectives of Jute Technology Mission are:

- (i) Improve the yield and quality of jute fibre by (a) developing new varieties; (b) developing improved retting procedures; and, (c) promoting scientific agronomic practices;
- (ii) Strengthen the existing infrastructure to develop and supply quality seeds through the public-private partnership framework;
- (iii) Implement quality improvement programmes with a thrust on retting and the adoption of other innovative extraction technologies;
- (iv) increase the supply of quality raw material to the jute industry at reasonable prices so that they can meet the growing demand for better quality yarn, twine and fabric for Diversified Jute Products (JDPs);
- (v) Explore the prospect of Commercial utilization of sun hemp, ramie, jute and mesta in the pulp and paper industry;
- (vi) Establish strong market linkages by improving the available markets, and put in place a rural network of market facilities for the benefit of jute growers;
- (vii) Modernize plant and machinery in the jute industry, adopt international standards, and upgrade skills;
- (viii) Take up market promotional activities and explore new areas to increase the consumption of raw jute, Jute Diversified Products (JDPs), and increase earnings through export.

4.11.2 The operationalization of JTM through its four Mini Missions is as under:

Name of the Mini Mission	Objectives	Executing Ministry/ Department	Approved outlay (Rs. in Crore)
Mini Mission-I	To strengthen agricultural research and technology achievements	Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture.	7.05
Mini Mission-II	Development/extension of raw jute and transfer of improved technology	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. (DAC), 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 Since inception (upto 31.12.2011), development of 8 market yards, construction of 21 Departmental Purchase Centres, construction of 32 retting tanks, 198 demonstration of retting technology were held. Training has been imparted to 24131 workers in 39 jute mills. A state-of-art Centre for Jute Machinery Development (CJMD) under PPP mode has been established. A total number of 219 claims were settled and subsidy of Rs.56.45 crore has been released against investment for modernisation of Rs.282.05 crore. 406 Clusters has been developed and 17710 artisans of 1400 Women Self Help Groups in 101 districts of 18 States availed benefit of JTM. Total 36 Jute Service Centres and 35 Jute Raw Material Banks have been established. 1643 training programmes were organised by Jute Service Centres benefiting 31249 artisans. 593 JDP-SHG units were setup. Setting up of Six Jute Park has been commenced.

CHAPTER-V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Plan outlay and expenditure

During the year 2010-11, the total plan expenditure incurred was Rs 4241.72 crore as against the BE/RE provision of Rs.4725.00 crore which is 89.77 % of the revised estimate. The expenditure during the year 2011-12(upto Jan, 12) is Rs. 3260.73 Crore as against the revised estimate of Rs. 5303.30 crore which is 62 % .

Non-Plan

During the year 2010-11, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 2008.03 crore against the RE of Rs 2043.85 crore which is 92. % of the revised estimate. The expenditure during the year 2011-12(upto Jan,12) is Rs. 549.03 crore as against the revised estimate of Rs. 942.27 which is 58 % .

Outstanding Utilisation Certificates : Status

As on 31st March, 2011, **2828** UCs were outstanding involving an amount of Rs. **605.80**crore whereas on 31st December,2011, **2274** UCs were outstanding involving an amount of Rs. 500.83 crore. The year-wise outstanding figures is ANNEXED.

ANNEXURE**DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES AS ON 31st MARCH, 2011 & 31st DECEMBER, 2011.****MINISTRY OF TEXTILES****(Rs. In Lakh)**

Year of sanction of grant	Utilization Certificates Outstanding as on 31st March, 2011		Utilization Certificates Outstanding as on 31st December, 2011	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1978-1979	10	44.83	10	44.83
1979-1980	2	11	2	11
1980-1981	3	3.87	3	3.87
1981-1982	1	0.4	1	0.4
1982-1983	4	2.02	4	2.02
1983-1984	0	0	0	0
1984-1985	1	0.65	1	0.65
1985-1986	3	2.15	3	2.15
1986-1987	0	0	0	0
1987-1988	0	0	0	0
1988-1989	1	0.25	1	0.25
1989-1990	2	1.5	2	1.5
1990-1991	0	0	0	0
1991-1992	3	7.47	3	7.47
1992-1993	7	8.85	7	8.85
1993-1994	8	77.11	8	77.11
1994-1995	31	26.26	31	26.26

1995-1996	47	229.47	47	229.47
1996-1997	15	41.11	15	41.11
1997-1998	15	35.46	15	35.46
1998-1999	9	26.2	9	26.2
1999-2000	28	126.52	28	126.52
2000-2001	28	72.44	28	72.44
2001-2002	27	39.65	26	35.5
2002-2003	41	81.84	34	74.4
2003-2004	75	568.02	74	549.5
2004-2005	115	637.27	98	471.9
2005-2006	141	1013.12	138	1003.5
2006-2007	135	1278.85	127	1232.2
2007-2008	311	2733.67	292	2608.9
2008-2009	469	9041.19	428	8778
2009-2010	1296	44468.93	839	34611.7
Total	2828	60580.1	2274	50083.16

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. The company was modified in the years 2006 and 2008, at a cost of Rs. 9102.72 crores.

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. 24 mills have been identified for revival by NTC itself. Of these, 18 mills have already been modernized, and are generating cash profits. Out of the 18 modernised mills, 13 mills have been awarded ISO certification. 77 mills identified as unviable have been closed under the Industrial Disputes Act (I.D. Act) after following necessary procedure. 62,465 employees have gone under MVRS as on 01.03.2011. As on 01.03.2011 NTC has 8389 employees in its units, offices and corporate office. 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 E-auction for sale of land

For the first time in the history of NTC, online e-auction of sale of surplus land has been introduced and finalized as under:-

Table 6.1

Name of the mill	Area (in acres)	Highest bid on which sale concluded (Rs. In crore)
Podar Mill (Process house), Mumbai	2.39	474
Bharat Textile Mills, Mumbai	8.37	1505
Plot of new manekchowk Textile Mills Ahmedabad	2.39	118.40

6.1.4 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.

6.1.5 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.

6.1.6 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. The matter was under persistence follow-up with Cabinet Secretariat. In pursuance of the direction dated 3.3.2009 of the Cabinet Secretariat and based on the recommendation of BRPSE, a Note seeking approval of the Cabinet on revival plan of BIC Ltd. at an estimated cost of Rs. 338.04 crore was submitted to Cabinet Secretariat on 20.5.2011. The Cabinet on 9.6.2011 has given in principle approval on the revival plan of BIC subject to condition that permission of the State Govt. of UP is first obtained by Ministry of Textiles for sale of land. The matter is vigorously being followed up with Govt. of UP for expediting grant of requisite permission is still awaited.

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-6.2
(Figures in Rs.Crore)

Financial Year	Turnover	Profit (After Tax)
2009-10	6758.56	(-18.84)
2010-11	6333.82	(-88.13)

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 6.3

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

6.4.6 Highlights regarding present status of NJMC

- a) The Union Cabinet has approved Rs 978 Crores for VRS of its all employees and settlement of statutory dues. The case is to be referred to BRPSE for Revival of NJMC
- b) The VRS is given to more than 16000 workers and settled all statutory dues
- c) The BRPSE approved the Revival Plan of NJMC in December 2007.
- d) The Union Cabinet has approved the Revival Plan of NJMC on 19th March 2010 to revive through PSU route and run its 3 Jute Mills that is Kinnison and Khardha of Kolkata and RBHM Katihar.
- e) The Union Cabinet also approved revised cost of scheme of Rs1562.98 Crores on 25th Nov 10 as prepared by IDBI (operating agency appointed by BIFR) which is submitted to BIFR for its final approval

6.4.7 Restart of Jute Mills as per Revival Plan

There was no production activity during the year 2009-10. The operation has been stopped for last 7-8 years in all the six units of the company in view of continuous cash loss. However, consequent on the decision of the cabinet, the company has strategic plan to start production in all three mills. Accordingly trial run is started in all three Revival Mills. The Power is restored in RBHM Katihar in September 2010 and power is under restoration in Kinnison and Khardha also to get regular production in all 3 Mills by the end of financial year 2010-11. There is great potential in the Indian jute packaging sector and that with economic stability, the demand for jute sacking bags and yarn would further be strengthened. Therefore to cater the burgeoning demand for quality product NJMC will focus on timely execution of Revival plan without compromising quality and compliance.

6.4.8 Profitability

It will be observed from the Profit & Loss Accounts submitted herewith that Cash Loss of the company has been decreased from Rs. 72.36 Crore in 2009-2010 to Rs. 12.84 crore in 2010-11 mainly because of waiving of Govt. loan of Rs.6797.67 crore. The summarised position is stated below:

Table No. 6.4

(Rs. in Crore)

PARTICULARS	2009-2010	2010-2011
Sales	---	---
Processing Income	---	---
Other income	11.66	17.93
Accretion / Decretion of stock	---	---
TOTAL	11.66	17.93
VRS Expenditure	2.47	54.15
Wages & Salaries (excluding Gratuity)	9.25	48.10
Gratuity	0.73	0.77

Other expenses	11.10	6.00
Fringe Benefit Tax	---	0.11
Interest on GOI Loan	---	479.23
Interest –Others	0.79	6.14
Depreciation	0.16	0.18
Prior Period Adjustment	0.52	6.92
TOTAL	25.02	601.60
Extra ordinary Item (Waiver of Govt. Loan &	6797.67	---
Net Loss (after charging Interest on Govt.	12.84	583.67
Net Loss (before charging Interest on Govt.	12.84	104.44
Cah Loss for the year (before charging Interest on Govt. Loan and extra ordinary	12.84	72.36

6.4.9 Cabinet Decision:

Earlier the Cabinet in its meeting held on 24.03.2005 extended budgetary support of Rs. 978.00 crore while approving Plan of Action for the company i.e. (i) Reduction of manpower by offering VRS to all the employees (ii) Liquidating of statutory dues, arrear gratuity and secured liabilities (iii) The mills at Kinnison and Khardah to be referred to the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) for revival. Accordingly the company has given VRS to all workers and staff of the mills including head office except officers and settled all secured and statutory dues and arrear gratuity and other dues. The company had also submitted draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) to BRPSE prepared by IDBI. BRPSE approved the DRS with suggestion to the ministry to explore the possibility of associating one or more private partners for revival of the mills. Thereafter the company revised the DRS through IDBI with a total cost of scheme Rs.1201.83 crore considering all the three mills to run on long term lease basis. The cost of scheme comprises of payment of VRS, arrear statutory dues, secured and unsecured dues and provision of salary & administrative expenses for two years implementation period upto March 31st 2010. However, the proposal submitted to the cabinet by the Ministry of Textiles (MOT) includes long term Lease or to run by NJMC itself in which case additional requirement of fund would be Rs.215.70 crore.

6.4.10 The Cabinet, on 19th March 2010 approved the Revival scheme of the company asunder:

Revival of the three mills viz. Khardah , Kinnison in W.B & RBHM in Bihar by operating through NJMC itself and closure of remaining three mills viz. Alexandra, National & Union with Cost of Scheme Rs.1417.53 Crore which include an additional budgetary support (interest free loan) of Rs 215.70 Crores during 2010-11.

- (a) Financial restructuring of NJMC Ltd. i.e. to write off entire outstanding loans and liabilities of Rs. 2722.02 Crore and interest of Rs. 4093.04 Crore on those loan and other assets / receivable as on March'31, 2009 against accumulated loss.

- (b) Relief package to officers / Executives for successful implementation of VRS and Revival Scheme.
- (c) Settlement of liabilities of unsecured creditors (Principal amount only) amounting to Rs. 33.73 crore as part of the Revival Scheme of NJMC Ltd.
- (d) To grant other relief and concession sought by NJMC to implement the revival scheme as outlined the revised DRS.

6.4.11 Action Taken on decision of the Cabinet:

Consequent to the decision of the Cabinet on March 19, 2010 a Modernisation Committee has been formed to plan and execute the process of repair, renovation & modernization through IDBI.

6.4.12 Revised Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) submitted by IDBI

IDBI has submitted a Draft Rehabilitation Scheme (DRS) with a cost of Rs. 1562.92 crore. The GOI has already released Rs. 1,207.31 Crore in the year 2006-07 to 2009-10 and would provide further interest free loan of Rs 343.95 Crore in the year 2010-11 to 2012-13. Balance was sought from the West Bengal Government by way of adjustment of loan and interest against compensation of land acquisitioned for Titagarh Thermal Power Plant. The proposal also consists of closure of remaining 3 Mills (National, Union and Alexendra) and generation of resources for repayment of GOI loan through sale of surplus assets of closed mills as well as surplus assets available in the revived mills.

6.4.13 Voluntary Retirement Scheme

As per decision of the Cabinet to reduce manpower in NJMC by offering VRS to all employees, management has successfully completed VRS of all its Workmen and clerical staff and sub-staff. The, VRS of remaining officers of the company is also being implemented as per composite package approved by Cabinet.

6.4.14 Reference to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and Current Status

In view of continuous cash loss and complete erosion of net worth, the company was referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on 11th August 1992. Thereafter, BIFR declared the Company as sick under the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act, 1985(SICA). Time and again various revival proposals were submitted to BIFR which were turned down due to promoters (GOI) unwillingness. As such BIFR vide its order dt. 08-07-2004 recommended winding up of the company in terms of Sec 20(i) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act 1985 (SICA) and forwarded the same to the Calcutta High Court for taking necessary action as per law. On 06-01-2005 Hon'ble Justice Ashim Kr. Banerjee of Calcutta High Court passed the order for winding up of

the company and directed the official liquidator to take possession of the assets. On 07-02-2005 Hon'ble Division Bench of Calcutta High Court granted stay order against the operation of the above order dt. 06-01-2005. In the meantime NJMC officer's Guilds and others filed an appeal before the Appellate Authority for Industrial & Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR) against BIFR order dt. 08-07-2004. AAIFR vide its order dt. 03-03-2008 set aside the impugned order dt. 08-07-2004 and remand the matter BIFR with a direction to take further step for the revival of the company based on proposal to be submitted by ministry. Ministry of Textiles filed petition on 23-04-2008 with the proposal for revival of the company before BIFR. BIFR in its hearing dated 5.3.2009 directed the company and the Ministry of Textiles to intimate the Board about the status of decision of the Government on the company's revival proposal within one month. Union cabinet approved revival scheme of the company on 19th March, 2010 along and the revised DRS was submitted by the Operating Agency IDBI to the BIFR. BIFR in its last hearing on 13.09.2010 took a positive view on the revised DRS submitted by IDBI subject to approval of revised cost of scheme of Rs 1562.98 Crores by Union Cabinet. The Union Cabinet has now approved the scheme on 25th November 2010 and BIFR approval is also expected shortly as per their procedure.

6.5 Birds Jute & Exports Ltd (BJEL)

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.

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.

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.

6.5.1 Reference to BIFR

Due to continuous losses and negative net worth, the company was referred to BIFR. The Company was allotted Registration No.501/99 with the Hon'ble BIFR. Hon'ble BIFR has appointed IDBI Bank Ltd. as operating agency for preparation Rehabilitation Scheme under section 17(3) of the said Act.

6.5.2 Revival Proposal of BJEL

The proposal for revival of BJEL prepared by IDBI was considered by BRPSE on April, 2008 and granted in principle approval with certain observation. Accordingly IDBI revised the revival proposal on September, 2009. A draft cabinet was also circulated by the MOT in view of comment raised by the ministry of Finance MOT decided to place the updated revival scheme to BRPSE for its recommendation. Accordingly, BJEL resubmitted the revised revival proposal with a total Cost of Scheme of Rs.129.63 Crore to be financed mainly from sale of surplus land of the BJEL and interest free GOI loan .The entire GOI loan and holding company loan together with accrued interest at a normal rate has been proposed to be refunded from sale of surplus land of BJEL. The proposals also include repair, renovation & modernization of its existing plant with capital expenditure including working capital of Rs. 30.57 Crore. The above proposal is forwarded to the ministry for approval of the Government.

6.5.3 Physical and Financial Performance

The production of the company was suspended for last 8 years due to dismal performance of the company due to (1) Low capacity utilization (2) Low productivity (3) Wrong selection of product Mix (4) Incidence of High Interest Load and outdated machinery. In view of above the company has given VRS to all its workmen and staffs in the year 2003 and 2004.

The Financial performance for the year 2009-10 as compared to 2008-09 and estimated for the year 2010-11 is tabulated below:-

Table No.6.5

(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

6.6 JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA (JCI) LTD, KOLKATA

The Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), a Government of India Enterprise, was established in 1971 under the Companies Act, 1956 and is engaged in purchase and sale of jute and mesta. JCI is an Official Agency of the Ministry of Textiles (MOT), Govt. of India, for implementing the policy of providing a Minimum Support Price (MSP) to the millions of jute growers and to serve as a price stabilizing agency in the jute sector. As per the policy decision of the government, JCI is obliged to buy whatever quantity of jute is offered at support rates by the growers without any quantitative limit. The losses incurred by JCI while implementing the open-ended policy of the Government of India to support the jute farmers are reimbursed by the Government of India. The Corporation has started marketing of non-traditional jute products in collaboration with the National Jute Board through a sales Emporium at Kolkata.

6.6.1 Currently, JCI is operating through 171 Departmental Purchase Centres (DPC) situated in 7 Jute Growing States namely West Bengal, Assam, Maghalaya, Bihar, Orrisa, Andhra-Predesh and Tripura. In order to increase its market coverage, JCI has involved Cooperative Society in the Jute Growing States to participate in MSP operation in the raw jute/ mesta through their DPCs.

6.6.2 In the implementation schedule of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, it is stated that expenditure under CSR activities should be project based and it should be such as to help in building a positive image of the company in public perception. JCI has taken initiative to execute some CSR projects during the year 2010-11 as it mainly operates for the social masses by shouldering the responsibilities of the Nodal Agents of the Govt of India to implement the MSP operation of raw jute and to remunerate the Marginal Jute Farmers. The yearly target of `10 lakh is given in MOU 2010-11 of JCI. In the first phase of CSR activities, JCI organized Basic Medical Camps for primary health check-up for families of Jute Farmers and to provide them general medicines on prescription qualified Medical Practitioner attended the Camps in interior areas of West Bengal surrounding our Departmental Purchase Centres with the help of Local administration. In addition to above, The Institute of Jute Technology (IJT) and DPCs of JCI have also been advised to identify students on merit to support them for their Tuition fees/scholarship.

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Table No.6.6

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

6.6.3 National Handloom Development Corporation.

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 31.3.2011 is Rs. 19.00 crores. The performance of NHDC during the last 3 years is as under:-

	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Sales Turnover	82948.34	102078.03	122674.71
Profit	393.84	303.51	431.97

6.6.4 The year-wise supply of yarn, dyes & chemical by NHDC is as under:
YARN:

Table 6.7

Year	Target (lakh Kgs.)	Achievement (lakh Kgs.)
2007-2008	678.210	563.05
2008-2009	855.12	793.77
2009-2010	1081.21	987.32
2010-2011	1105.96	1195.55
2011-12 (upto Dec'2011)	638.98	739.81

DYES & CHEMICALS:

Table 6.8

Year	Target (lakh Kgs.)	Achievement (lakh Kgs.)
2007-2008	21.48	1897.78
2008-2009	39.13	2796.56
2009-2010	53.23	3107.04
2010-11	33.88	2462.00
2011-12 (upto Dec.'11)	20.78	1269.63

With the aim of providing marketing support to the handloom sector, during the year 2010-11 NHDC has organized 19 exclusive exhibitions for sale of silk and woolen Products under the banner of 'SILK FAB' and 'WOOL FAB'.

6.6.5 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.61.00 lakh and Rs.87.00 lakh for the year 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively.

6.7 The Handicrafts And Handlooms Exports Corporation Of India Ltd.

6.7.1 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.

6.7.2 During the year 2010-11, the Corporation has achieved the turnover of Rs. 5006.63 crores as against Rs. 1551.06 crores in the corresponding period last year. The increase is mainly due to strengthening in the existing market along with capitalizing the new markets, product development and increase in Bullion Imports by Rs. 3446.86 crores (226%) due to enrolment of new Associates with multi location operations. Increase in turnover in the core group ad bullion imports, sourcing of products in core group at competitive prices and higher margins on exports, the operational trading surplus has increased to Rs. 11.31 crores during the year as compared to Rs. 9.49 crores in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 1.82 crores (19.18%). The Corporation has made operating profit of Rs.0.68 crores as against operating loss of Rs. 0.50 crores in the previous year. The net profit for the year amounts to Rs. 0.92 crores as against net loss of Rs. 1.16 crore in the previous year.

6.8 Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur

The Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur was constituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles with the primary objective for development of wool and woollen textiles in the country by undertaking various programmes to support different wool development activities and to provide support to the entire chain from shepherds to the end use of wool. The Central Wool Development Board has been registered as Society under the Society Registration Act 1958. It works under the overall guidance of Governing Body. The Board has undertaken various projects mainly in the wool growing States for the promotion and development of wool and woollen industry in the country. The Board administers various projects and programs through the State Govt. Organization/ Wool Federations/ Councils/Entrepreneurs/Societies/ NGOs.

For the 11th Five Year Plan, the Board was allocated Rs. 67.16 Crore by the Ministry of Textiles for implementation of various schemes under fully funded Central Sector Scheme and the Board had utilized Rs. 54 Crore during first four years of 11th Plan and implemented various schemes and projects in all major wool producing States.

Objectives of CWDB are:

- Formulation of schemes, their implementation & evaluation to increase wool production and improve wool quality.
- To promote the growth & development of wool & woollen products.
- To improve & promote better marketing, prices stabilization & standardization of wool & woollen products.
- To undertake measure for quality control for wool & woollen products.
- To sponsor, assist, co-ordinate & encourage scientific, technological & economical researches for animal husbandry practices, wool production processing & marketing of wool with the view of improving the quality, yield & utilization thereof.
- To undertake surveys, studies aimed at collection & formulation of statistics regarding wool sector, employment & income potential in the sector.

- To guide wool growers & manufacturers of woollen products.
- To advise Central Govt. on matters relating to growth & development of wool including import & export.
- To assist, promote, co-ordinate & harmonize the activities of various agencies (Private/NGO's) for development of wool & woollen products.

Schemes of CWDB during 11th Plan:

- I. Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programs :
 - Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme
 - Angora wool Development Scheme.
 - Pashmina Wool Development Scheme.
 - Human Resource Development and Training.
- II. Quality Processing of Wool
- III. Social Security Scheme.

6.9 National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)

The National Institute of Fashion Technology was set up in 1986 as an autonomous Society in collaboration with the Fashion Technology (FIT), New York, to train professionals to meet the requirements of the textiles industry. The Institute has pioneered the evolution of fashion business education across the country through its network of fifteen (15) centres at New Delhi, Bengaluru, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Rae Bareli, Patna, Bhopal, Shillong, Kannur, Kangra, Bhubaneswar and Jodhpur. NIFT will open a speciality Centre at Coimbatore very shortly. NIFT, besides conducting regular professional undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in Design, Management and Technology, also offers short duration part-time courses under its Continuing Education (CE) Programme.

The National Institute of Fashion Technology Act, 2006 came into force on July 14, 2006 and comes into effect from 1st April, 2007. The Act provides statutory status to the Institute and formally recognizes its leadership in fashion technology sector, and empowers NIFT to award degrees to its students. NIFT is the first institute in the world to award degrees in fashion education.

6.9.1 Statutory Status

NIFT Act 2006 has accorded statutory status for the promotion and development of Education & Research in Fashion Technology with the President of India as the Visitor. The Act signifies public confidence in NIFT as a thought leader, with 'fashion' (defined in a much wider context) as a business strategy for value addition.

NIFT is supported by the Ministry of Textiles and governed by the Board of Governors (BOG) and its Chairperson nominated under NIFT Act, 2006. The Director General is the Chief Executive Officer of the Institute with Head Office and a network of twelve Centres.

6.9.2 Curriculum restructuring with international benchmarking

The new internationally benchmarked curriculum is aimed at providing education in a 10+2+4 pattern, consonant with global professional education system. Highlights of the curriculum include a common one-year foundation programme, craft experience, industry internships and a choice of intra- and inter- departmental electives, along with options for Twinning Programmes with international institutions. Presently, NIFT offers the following programmes:

4-year Undergraduate Programmes

1. Bachelor of Design (B.Des) - Design

- Fashion Design
- Leather Design
- Textile Design
- Knitwear Design
- Accessory Design
- Fashion Communication

2. Bachelor of Fashion Technology (B.F.Tech.) –Technology

- Apparel Production

2-year Postgraduate Programmes

1. Master of Design (M.Des) - Design
2. Master of Fashion Technology (M.F.Tech.) - Technology
3. Master of Fashion Management (M.FM) - Management

NIFT has announced Ph.D and Bridge Programme also.

6.9.3 Industry Linkages

Industry Linkages of NIFT are symbiotic, with industry experts contributing to the curriculum development and delivery, internships, projects, placements and training. Students were successfully placed in various sectors. NIFT conducts Continuing Education Programmes to improve the professional competence and awareness of the industry professionals.

6.9.4 International Linkages

NIFT has signed MOUs with more than 24 leading Fashion Schools of the world for Twinning, student exchange and faculty secondments. Students participate in international competitions, exposing them to the professional world and orienting them to the global industry adding to the country's talent pool in design, management and technology.

The International Fashion Technology Forum (IFTF) was to a great extent successful in synergizing the design, management and technology issues associated with fashion industry by providing a common forum to the stakeholders for harnessing the comparative advantage and ways of adding value in supply chain network.

6.9.5 Cluster Development Initiatives

NIFT has made concerted efforts to mainstream the craft tradition of the country as an integral component of the curriculum of all programmes. It focuses on training, design intervention, technology up-gradation, establishing market linkages and promotion. To facilitate this Initiative, Rural Development Enterprise Centres at the cluster hubs and Shares Resource Technology and Support Centres at the sub-cluster level, have been established across the country. In all 10,000 artisans living below the poverty line in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal will be benefited by this initiative.

6.9.6 Governance

NIFT has commissioned Information & Communication Technology (ICT) enabled Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) across NIFT Centres for online monitoring and evaluation of performance through Balanced Score Card linking it to the scheme of rewards and incentives.

6.9.7 New Programmes

Launching of 2 years Master Programme in **Design in Fashion Space** from academic session 2006-07 which has been mainstreamed from 2007-08.

Launching of 18 month Post Graduate Programme in **Enterprise Management for Fashion Professionals** from 2006-07, conceived in response to industry needs for mid career as well as family owned businesses.

6.9.8 Research

Strengthening of our Research capabilities by setting up **Research and Technology** (R&T) Labs in twelve NIFT Centres to take up serious application oriented research in synergy with the industry.

6.9.9 New Initiatives

As a part of our Research Initiative, NIFT has conceived two major research projects at “All India Level” namely, (i) Size India and 2) Design Intelligence for Fashion Industry, two areas of critical contemporary relevance to the Fashion Industry, with Academic and Industry Collaborators. The findings of the research are expected to have far reaching impact on the fashion sensibilities of Indian population not without influencing the international fashion.

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FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET

To monitor the financial progress during the course of the year, the Principal Accounts Office in Ministry of Textiles prepares the monthly Expenditure Statement after the accounts are compiled.

An analysis of the trend of expenditure for the current financial year along with the Monthly Expenditure Plan is done in respect of Revenue and Capital in both the Plan and Non-Plan segment.

On this basis, regular monitoring of the financial progress is done in the Ministry of Textiles to ensure that the various divisions in the Ministry utilized the budgetary allocation in a proportionate manner through the year, rather than rushing into expenditure during the last quarter of the financial year.

Regular expenditure review meetings are also held in this Ministry so as to sensitize the administrative divisions of MOT about the need to incur proportionate expenditure and judiciously utilize the budgetary allocation. These reviews also serve the purpose of locating saving, which can later be gainfully and timely re-appropriated to other divisions/ originations, which are in need of additional funds. The administrative division of MHA also periodically monitors the physical and financial progress of schemes and programmes being implemented by them.

Expenditure reports are also generated on E-lekha-the web based accounting information system and are compared with the budget provisions. Internal audit of scheme through a modern risk based approach has also been initiated.

E-payment would be initiated 01.04.2012.