



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

2014-2015

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

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PREFACE

The “**Outcome Budget**” reflects the endeavour of the Government to convert “**Outlays**” into “**Outcomes**” by planning expenditure, fixing appropriate targets and quantifying deliverables of each scheme. The “**Outcomes Budget**” is an effort of the Government to be transparent and accountable to the people.

In addition to an Executive Summary, the Outcome Budget 2014-15 contains six chapters relating to the Demands for Ministry of Textiles under Grant No. 93. The chapters discuss the statement of outlays and outcomes; reform measures; policy initiatives and programmes initiated; review of past performance; financial review for three years and a review of the performance of statutory and autonomous bodies.

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. China, U.A.E., Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Turkey, Pakistan, Brazil, Hong-Kong, Canada and Egypt etc.

India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. It is also one of the largest contributing sectors of India's exports worldwide. The report of the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission on boosting India's manufacturing exports during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17), envisages India's exports of Textiles and Clothing at US\$ 64.41 billion by the end of March, 2017. The textiles industry accounts for 14% of industrial production, which is 4% of GDP; employs 45 million people and accounts for nearly 11% share of the country's total exports basket. India is major exporting country as far as textile sector is concerned and not dependent on import. Majority of import takes place for re-export or special requirement.

The Outcome Budget 2014-15 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 2012-13 & 2013-14 (upto December 2013) and target set for 2014-15, 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 Five Year Plan (2012-17) of Ministry of Textiles are the following:-

A) 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.

B) 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) Introduction of a new ‘Integrated Processing Development Scheme’ for setting up Common Effluent treatment Plants with Marine Outfall (CETPMO).
- d) Integrated Apparel Development Scheme – Setting up of Integrated Apparel Clusters’.
- e) Integrated Skill Development Scheme (HRD)
- f) Common Compliance Code (CCC).
- g) Revival Reforms and Restructuring package for Handlooms.
- h) Mega Cluster for Handloom, Handicrafts and Powerloom.
- i) Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks.
- j) Scheme for Usage of GEO Textiles in North Eastern Region
- k) Scheme for Promoting Agro Textiles in North East
- l) NER Textile Promotion Scheme
- m) Technical Textile

- n) In addition the Ministry shall implement various schemes for the development of Jute Industry, Sericulture & Silk, Wool and Woolens, Powerloom, Handlooms and Handicrafts.

2. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

2.1 The Ministry is headed by a Minister of State (Independent Charge).

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

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

- a) Textile Policy & Coordination
- b) Man-made Fiber/ Filament Yarn Industry
- c) Cotton Textile Industry
- d) Jute Industry
- e) Silk and Silk Textile Industry
- f) Wool & Woollen Industry
- g) Decentralised Powerloom Sector
- h) Export Promotion
- i) Planning & Economic Analysis
- j) Integrated Finance Matters
- k) Information Technology
- l) Handloom Sector
- m) Handicraft Sector
- n) Integrated Skill Development-Human Resource Development
- o) Technology Upgradation in Textiles Sector
- p) Research and Development
- q) Development of North Eastern Areas

3. ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES:

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

3.2 ATTACHED OFFICES

a) Office of the Development Commissioner For Handlooms

The office is headed by Development Commissioner for Handlooms, an officer of additional secretary level. The objective of this office is to develop a strong, competitive and vibrant handloom sector to provide sustainable employment to handloom weavers through focused, flexible and holistic approach by formulating, implementing, monitoring and reviewing of handloom policies, programmes and schemes. Its subordinate offices are – Weavers' Service Centres, Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology and National Handicrafts and Handloom Museum (NHHM).

(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 (CCA) who is inter-alia, responsible for accounting, payment, budget, internal audit and cash management. CCA is assisted by Controller of Accounts and Deputy Controller of Accounts.

3.3 SUBORDINATE OFFICES

a) Office of the Textile Commissioner

The office of the Textile Commissioner has its headquarters at Mumbai with 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 one 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, Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD), Group Insurance Scheme, Group Workshed Scheme, Pilot Scheme for In-Situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom, and the Textiles Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) 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 adviser to the Ministry on textile industry, the Jute Commissioner gives technical advice to the Ministry on all matters relating to the jute industry including the jute machinery industry.

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

(a) Central Public Sector Enterprises

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

(b) Statutory Bodies

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

(c) Autonomous Bodies

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

(d) Export Promotion Councils

There are eleven textiles Exports Promotion Councils representing all segments of the Textiles & Clothing sector, viz. readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, wool, powerloom, handloom, handicrafts, carpets. These Councils work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries to promote the growth of their respective sector in the global export markets. The Councils participate in textiles and clothing fairs and exhibitions in India and abroad as well as mount stand alone shows in India and abroad to enhance the markets of their respective sectors. These councils are:-

- i) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
- ii) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (Texprocil)
- iii) The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)
- iv) Wool & Woolen Export Promotion Council (S&WEPC)
- v) Wool Industry Export Promotion Organization (WOOLTEXPRO)
- vi) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
- vii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
- viii) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
- ix) Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
- x) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
- xi) Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

(e) Textile Research Associations

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

(f) Advisory Bodies

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

4. MAJOR SCHEMES

The major schemes being implemented by this Ministry are National Handloom Development Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme/Yarn Supply Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Integrated Wool Development and Development Programme, Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme, Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana, Design & Technical Development, Marketing Support & Services Scheme, Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme, Sericulture, Catalytic Development Programme, Powerloom, Mega-clusters, Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme, Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD), Group Insurance Scheme, Group Workshed Scheme, Pilot Scheme for In-Situ Up-gradation of plain powerloom, Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, Scheme for integrated textiles park, Human Resource Development (ISDS), Scheme for Usage of Geo-textiles in the North East, Scheme for promoting Agro Textiles in the North East, Integrated Processing Development Scheme, Workers' Hostel, NER Textiles Promotion Scheme and Research & Development.

5. VISION/MISSION/POLICIES FRAMEWORK

5.1 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.

5.2 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 woollen textiles.
- To develop and modernize the decentralized powerloom sector.
- To develop handcraft and handloom sector.
- To improve the functioning of PSUs.

5.3 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.

6. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TEXTILE SECTOR

i) Exports of textiles and clothing products from India have increased steadily over the last few years, particularly after 2004 when textiles exports quota stood discontinued.

ii) India's Textiles & Clothing (T&C) exports registered a 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 an increase of 9.28% over the previous year and reached US\$ 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 US\$ 21.22 billion in 2008-09 to US\$ 22.41 billion in 2009-10 and has touched US\$ 27.47 billion in 2010-11. In the financial year 2011-12(P), exports of textiles and clothing, has grown by 20.05% over the financial year 2010-11 to touch US\$ 33.31 billion. Textiles exports in the period 2012-13 witnessed a (-) 4.82 percent decline in US\$ terms although there was 8.10 percent growth in rupee terms. Textiles exports in the first five months during FY 2013-14 are witnessing a 6.17 % growth in US\$ terms and 13.08% growth in rupee terms.

iii) The total textile exports during 2012-13 was valued at Rs 172565.49 crore as against Rs 159891.40 crore during the financial year 2011-12, registering an increase of 7.92 percent in rupee terms. In US\$ terms, the same was valued at US\$31718.81 million (2012-13) as against US\$33371.32 million during the corresponding period of financial year 2011-12 registering a decline of 4.95 percent.

iv) The details of India's textiles exports, principal commodity item-wise during the last three years and current financial year for the period Apr-Aug'13 is at **Annex-I**.

v) During the year 2012-13, Readymade Garments account for almost 39% of the total textiles exports. As per latest available statistics during the first five months of 2013-14, exports of RMG account for 43.39% of the total textiles exports. Apparel and cotton textiles products together contribute nearly 74% of the total textiles exports.

vi) India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than a hundred countries. However, the USA and the EU, account for about two-thirds of India's textiles exports. The other major export destinations are China, U.A.E., Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Turkey, Pakistan, Brazil, Hong-Kong, Canada and Egypt etc.

vii) The de-centralized powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. It provides employment to 59.27 lakh persons and contributes 61% to total cloth production in the Country. More than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from powerloom sector.

viii) Exports Trend during the period of first five months of FY 2013-14 (P) (Principal Commodity wise) are as follows:

- The total textile exports during the first five months of 2013-14 (P) were valued at Rs. 76957.89 crore as against Rs 68054.14 crore during the same period financial year 2013-14, registering an increase of 13.08% percent in rupee terms.
- In US\$ terms, the same was valued at US\$12446.90 million (2013-14, P) as against US\$76957.89 million during the corresponding period of financial year 2013-14 registering a growth of 6.17%.

Import Scenario

The total imports of T&C products by India during the Financial Year 2012-13 was of the value of US\$ 5.35 billion. Cotton Textiles was the biggest import amongst T&C items with a share of US\$ 0.78 billion followed by Man-Made Filaments (US\$ 0.76 billion) and Impregnated Textile Fabrics (US\$ 0.73 billion). India's imports of T&C during 2013-14 (Apr-Jun) have been of the order of 1.34 billion.

Textiles Export Target and achievement

Council	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Targets For 2013-14
	Targets	Achievement*	Targets	Achievement*	Targets	Achievement*	
RMG	1200	11026	14000	13073	18000	12391	17000
Cotton Textiles	5000	5792	7000	6808	9000	7517	12000
Man-Made Textiles	3700	4705	5500	5631	6100	5043	6000
Handloom	300	346	500	554	400	490	602
Woolen Textiles	630	442	700	508	750	418	500
Silk Textiles	730	632	800	473	500	406	500
Handicrafts #	2200	2301	2700	2706	3300	3305	5000
Jute	275	460	350	457	500	387	450
Carpet	650	1037	800	846	1050	986	1146

*Figures as per DGCI&S Data.

#Figures are as provided by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts.

Chapter II
Statement of Outlays and Outcomes/Targets (2014-15)

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
1	Secretariat – Economic Services	To assist the different divisions for the smooth functioning of the Ministry as a whole.	22.00			This expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other non-productive expenditure	The desired assistance would be delivered.	One year	Administrative Expenditure

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
2	<p>Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme components</p> <p>i. Health Insurance Scheme (HIS),</p> <p>ii. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)</p>	<p>To provide health insurance to handloom weavers</p> <p>To provide life insurance cover to handloom weavers</p>		85.00		<p>HIS- enrolment of 17.5lakh Weavers families</p> <p>MGBBY- Life insurance cover to 6.00 lakh Weavers</p>	<p>Better health care facilities to handloom weavers</p> <p>Social security</p>	2014-15.	
3	Yarn Supply Scheme	To provide all types of yarn to handloom weavers through NHDC.		130.00		1230 lakh kgs. Of yarn will be supplied.	Subsidized input to handloom weavers	2014-15	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
4	National Handloom Development Programme Components 1.RRR Package 2.Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme	-Loan at 6% interest rate for a period of 3 years with credit guarantee -consolidation of existing handloom clusters -Focus on formation of handloom weavers' groups -To reduce drudgery of handloom weavers, improve productivity & quality of handloom products by providing technologically upgraded looms & accessories -To develop & strengthen the Handloom Institutions, including WSCs/IIHTs. -An inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the co-operative fold.	--	362.00	--	1.5 lakh weavers 40,000 weavers under cluster projects 3 new WSCs to be established 410 domestic and participation in 15 international fairs	Credit flow of Rs 450 crore Improved earning of handloom weavers Skill upgradation, design support and other technical support to weavers Sale of handloom products worth about Rs 300 crore through exhibitions	2014-15 2 years for Consolidation of existing clusters. 4 years for new Clusters 2 years for Group Approach Project 2014-15	The loan waiver under RRR package has been completed on 28.2.14 and only committed liabilities are to be paid. CHDS has been approved by Competent Authority on 13.11.2013.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
5..	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme	<p>To assist the entrepreneurs/weavers to set up facilities with modern infrastructure.</p> <p>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. To meet the discerning and changing market demands both at domestic and at the international level and raise living standards of the weavers.</p>		20.00		To set up facilities in 6 mega handloom clusters.	Improved earnings to the handloom weavers.	2014-15	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
6	Weavers Service Centers	To provide skill, upgradation, design and technological support to handloom weavers and liaison with state Governments	33.00			The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses	The desired assistance would be delivered	2014-15	Administrative expenses.
7	O/o DC (Handlooms)	To formulate, implement and monitor handloom policies and programmes and coordination with State Governments	6.50			The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses	The desired assistance would be delivered	2014-15	Administrative expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
8	10% Rebate Scheme	To incentivize sale of handloom products	0.01			Scheme has been discontinued but pending liabilities are to settled.	Settlement of pending claims of handloom cooperative societies	2014-15	Token provision has been kept so that pending claims could be settled after obtaining requisite funds.
	Handicraft Industry								
9	DC(HC)		7.67	-					Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses
10.	Training and Extension	These are administrative expenditure which are to be met by this office for closed departmental centres. Accordingly only non plan outlay is proposed.	36.00	-	-	-	-	-	Through this head administrative expenses are met which relates to closed departmental training centres.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
11	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.	42.00	26.00	Nil	i) Craft Awareness Programme – 50 ii) Financial assistance for supply of tool kits 2000 iii) Design Workshops – 90 iv) Integrated Design Projects – 32 v) Shilp Guru Award – 10 vi) National Award -20 vii) National Merit Certificate – 20 viii) Assistance to exporters and entrepreneurs for design prototypes - 100 ix) Commercial Market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast. – 2	6900 + 2000 = 8900 direct artisans to be benefitted 3500+2000=5500 designs will be developed.	One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
12	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.	-	7.00	-	100 new Clusters and 50 old clusters will be consolidated i.e. 150 clusters	50000 new artisans to be covered under cluster development programme.	One years	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
13	Marketing Support and Services	To develop, expand and sustain Marketing of Handicrafts with the objective of augmenting the employment and income of Crafts persons & 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.	16.00	39.00	Nil	Domestic : 1 95 Marketing events, Gandhi Shilp Bazaar – 40 Craft Bazaar – 60 Exhibition – 70 Hiring of stalls - 25 International- 60 events	1). Domestic marketing sale of Rs. 90 cr. would be achieved	One year	Non Plan Provision is for Administrative Expenses.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
14.	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.	5.40	37.00	Nil	RGSSBY scheme will be implemented in all States in association with M/O Labour. It is proposed to cover 5.00 lakhs artisans under RGSSBY and 2.00 lakhs artisans Janshree Bima Yojana in the year 2014-15.		One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses.
15	Research & Development	To conduct studies for feedback on economic and social and aesthetic and promotional aspect of Handicrafts.		7.00	-	1. Research studies as per needs & requirement 2. Completion of Census of handicraft artisans .	1. Availability of documentation of different issues related to the sector. 2. Availability of reliable data of Handicrafts artisans in terms of number, production etc.	One Year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
16	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.	-	27.00	-	Training Through Establishment Institutions- 4 Innovative Design – 38 Seminar/ Workshop – 1 Guru Shishya Parampara – 83 Capacity Building – 135 (4890 artisans to be trained under above activities)	Coverage of around 5000 need based artisans directly	One year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
17	Infrastructure and Technology Development	Construction of building	-	28.00	Nil	New Emporia (A class City)-01 New Emporia rented bulding-01 Renovation of Emporia-01 Ware housing facility-01 Marketing Hubs in Metro-01 Design and Craft School-01 Raw material Bank-01 Testing laboratory -01 Integrated Handicrafts Park-01	Creation of building infrastructure for development of handicrafts sector.		Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
1	2	3							
	New scheme in Handicrafts i) Development of other crafts in J&K ii) Setting up Hast Kala Academy in Delhi			20.00 30.00					
	Wool Industries								

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
18.	1. Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programme i) Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)	<p>To improve quantity and quality of indigenous wool produced from sheep, Pashmina goats and Angora rabbits.</p> <p>Providing Health Care for sheep, improve of breed of sheep and wool production, provide remunerative returns to wool growers and marketing support, Nutrition support to eligible sheep etc</p>		5.00		<p>To benefit 10 lakh new and 18 lakh on going sheep, cover 75,000 sheep under Feed Supplement. Creating evolving Fund marketing of wool.</p>	<p>To benefit 10 lakh new and 18 lakh on going sheep, cover 75,000 sheep under Feed Supplement. Creating evolving Fund marketing of wool.</p>	During the financial year	<p>Non-Plan provision Rs. (2.97 Crores) is for Salary, Wages, Establishment and Administrative Expenses of CWDB during 2014-15.</p>

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
	ii) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	To increase production of Pashmina wool in Ladakh region and to provide remunerative returns to its wool growers.		38.00		To benefit 2.00 lakh Pashmina goats of Ladakh region & 800 Families engaged in Pashmina wool rearing, 1 breeding farm and 1 pasture farm, and Feed supplement to 40000 goats, Dehairing Plant.	To benefit 2.00 lakh Pashmina goats of Ladakh region & 800 Families engaged in Pashmina wool rearing, 1 breeding farm and 1 pasture farm, and Feed supplement to 40000 goats, Dehairing Plant.	During the financial year	Non-Plan provision Rs. (2.97 Crores) is for Salary, Wages, Establishment and Administrative Expenses of CWDB during 2014-15.
	iii) Angora Wool Development Scheme	Distribute male and female angora rabbits for increase production of angora wool in hilly areas with all required assistance to farmers.		0.50		To benefit 1000 new +1000 ongoing angora rabbit	To benefit 1000 new +1000 ongoing angora rabbit		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
	iv) Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities 2. Quality Processing of Wool Scheme (setting up Common Facility Centres (CFCs))	Organizing Expos, Shepherd Training and setting up of Common Facility Centre To provide wool processing facilities like scouring, carbonizing, carding, dying, spinning, knitting and to modernize existing machineries/ plants		5.00		Training to 250 Persons, 7 Expos, upgradation and operating of existing WTC & WDTC, Seminar & Publicity 1 New Common Facility Centres for wool processing facilities.	Training to 250 Persons, 7 Expos, upgradation and operating of existing WTC & WDTC, Seminar & Publicity 1 New Common Facility Centres for wool processing facilities.	During the financial year	Non-Plan provision Rs. (2.97 Crores) is for Salary, Wages, Establishment and Administrative Expenses of CWDB during 2014-15.
	iii) Social Security Scheme	To provide enhance insurance coverage to sheep breeders and their sheep flocks with minimum premium cost and other facilities like scholarship for study and health insurance.		0.75		30,000 Shepherds	30,000 Shepherds		
	(a) Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme			0.25		50000 sheeps	50000 sheeps		
	(b) Sheep Insurance Scheme								

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
19	Central Silk Board i) Research & Development, Training Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives ii) Seed Organisation iii) Co-ordination & Marketing Development (HRD)	<p>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</p>	146.60	44.50	-	31 Research Projects (79 Mulberry, 27 Projects in Vanya & 19 Post Cocoon Production and Supply of basic seed material. Not Quantifiable	Production & supply quality silk worm seed will ultimately result in high productivity. Commercial seed production centers augment efforts of the States in supplying commercial silkworm seeds to farmers	During the financial year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
	iv) Quality Certification System including SMOI & Export Promotion / Brand Promomtion and Technology Upgradation Scheme v) Catalytic Development Programme			0.42		Silk Mark Labels : 28 Lakhs Authorised Users: 250 Nos. Programmes/Exhibitions: 360 Nos. Cocoon Testing: 5 Nos. RSTC : 2 Nos. There are 58 components /sub-components for CDP which are divided into 8 packages viz. 1) Mulberry Seed 2) Mulberry Cocoon 3) Mulberry Post Cocoon 4) Vanya Seed 5) Vanya Cocoon 6) Vanya Post Cocoon 7) Support Services and 8) Special Initiatives	Qunatitative and Qualitative improvement in reeling sector More awareness among public about purity of quality Silk	During the financial year	
				1.00					
				213.00					

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
20	POWERLOOM INDUSTRIES i) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD)	To modernise Powerloom Sector, provide better technical service support to Powerloom industry / weavers, setting up new PSCs, facilitation of marketing their products through buyer-seller meets, promoting awareness among the consumers about the latest designs, products and product diversification etc., establish Common Facility Center and yarn bank in clusters & empower Powerloom industry.	3.20	12.00*		i) Awareness programmes – Seminars/ Workshops ii) Setting up of 2 new PSCs iii) For modernization / upgradation of the PSCs with machines & equipments iv) Buyer Seller meets v) Exposure visit vi) Common Facilities Centre vii) Corpus for Yarn Bank	0.35 (35 workshops) -- 0.45 1.43 (13 BSM) 0.22 (550 weavers) 4.00 (2 clusters) 2.00 (2 Yarn banks)	01 year	* Rs. 6.00 crore will be used to set up additional CFCs/Yarn Bank/New PSCs as per requirement /demand.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
		To provide Grant-in-Aid towards recurring expenditure of TRA/State Govt. PSCs		6.00		Technical service support like testing, sample development, training, trouble shooting etc.	Grant in Aid to 31 TRA/State Govt. PSCs	01 year	Proposed to continue under Non-Plan Grant.
	ii) Group Insurance Scheme	To provide insurance cover to the Powerloom weavers in the case of natural death, accidental death as well as partial and permanent disability due to accident		4.00		To enrol Powerloom weavers/workers under the scheme	1.16 lakh Powerloom weavers/workers	01 year	--

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
	iii) Group Workshed Scheme	To facilitate the establishment of work sheds for modern looms in an existing or new cluster, which will provide required scale of economies for business operations		17.00 (Inclusive of Committed liability)		Upto December 2013 total 60 projects have been approved under the scheme with Govt. subsidy of Rs 25.42 crore. Out of the total 60 approved projects 30 projects have been completed and remaining 30 projects are under construction at various stage	The construction of 15 projects expected to be completed during year 2014-15.	01 year	--

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
	iv) Pilot Scheme for In-Situ upgradation of plain Powerloom	To provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end Powerloom units, to improve quality and productivity of the fabric through upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments		11.50		The income of the weaver will be improved after upgradation of the plain Powerlooms.	To upgrade 25960 existing plain Powerloom	01 year	--

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
	v) Health Insurance Scheme	To provide the Powerloom weavers and its ancillary workers comprehensive healthcare assistance for a wide range of ailments including a substantial provision for outpatient (OP) services		5.00		The Powerloom weavers would eventually increase man-hours of work and productivity levels of this highly labour intensive Powerloom industry.	To cover Powerloom weavers/workers 35000 (new) + 30000 (carry forwarded) = 65000	01 year	The scheme is being implemented on Pilot basis in the state of Andhra Pradesh
	vi) Scheme for in-situ Upgradation of Powerloom	in-situ Upgradation of Powerloom		35.00					
	Consumer Industry								

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
21	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..	16.00	-	-	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
22	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)	45.10	-	-	Training & Development, New Scheme to incentivise social & environmental compliances - Export promotion scheme, intergrated Farmer support scheme	As per approved Annual Action Plan of National Jute Board	Whole Year 2014-15	Non provision of requisite budget.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
23	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.	25.00	-	-	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

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
24	National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) i) NIFT Rae Bareilly Centre ii) Implementation of OBC Quota Reservation	NIFT offers various full time degree/diploma and part-time certificate programme to develop professionals for Fashion Industry. a)NIFT b)ITI ltd	6.25	103.00	-	i)a) For providing other Academic Infrastructure facility from Plan Budget at the Centre and for meeting the Revenue Deficit from Non-Plan budget. i)b) for construction of permanent campus ii) For Upgradation of Infrastructure facilities in the Seven Centres for implementation of OBC Quota policy.	i)a) Acquisition of Machinery, equipments for Leather Design courses and other academic & support infrastructure for the centre i)b) Academic, Hostel and Housing block for 560 students and 50 faculty	Till 31.03.2015	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
	<p>NIFT NER Shillong Centre</p> <p>NIFT J&K</p> <p>NIFT Delhi Centre</p>					<p>For Construction of permanent campus at Shilong</p> <p>setting up a Campus in J&K</p> <p>To decongest of NIFT Delhi Campus</p>	<p>campus for 900 students and hostel facility</p> <p>Campus for UG and PG course for 758 Students, hostel facilities for 740 students Academic, Administrative Block and Hostel facilities for 500 students and staff residential facility.</p>		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
	Block Grant Endowment Fund					To compensate extra financial burden on account of increasing admin. Exp. to enhance Endowment fund at the level of Rs. 200 Crore.	Ensuring long term financial viability of NIFT Modernise and upgrade the infrastructure.		
25	R&D including TRAs	To encourage research in the textile area.		51.00		To give an impetus to the research in the textile sector	To carry out research on various aspects of textile technology with a view to reduce the cost and improve the quality and durability of fabrics, reducing pollution, conserving energy and utilizing waste, adopting new technology and improving the technology in the decentralized sector.	Ministry sponsored projects	The implementation being through Textile Research Associations, there is hardly an risk factor involved in this Scheme

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
26	Export Promotion Studies	Encouraging Research Studies relating to steps and strategies for qualitative and quantitative improvement of textile exports.	-	1.91	-	-Study on impact of imported second hand shuttle-less looms on domestic capital goods industry --an in-depth research study of "Varanasi Handloom Cluster" --"Study for preparation of Corporate Business-cum-Revival Plan for CCIC"	The scheme is expected to induce qualitative and quantitative improvement of textile exports.		Most of the studies will be completed shortly. Action has been initiated to commission new studies on identified topics.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
27	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme	To induce industry investment of Rs. 30,000 crore in processing composite upgradation, spinning, powerloom, garmenting units etc.		2300 crores		The scheme is in operation w.e.f. 1.4.1999. As on 30.9.2013, 32274 applications with project cost Rs. 245401 crore have been sanctioned. It received an overwhelming response and has become the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Textiles.	The scheme is expected to induce investment of Rs. 30,000 crore in the textile sector	Subsidised bank loan	The implementation being through nationalized banks, there is hardly any risk factor involved in this scheme. The 100% recovery of bank loans is being reported.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	1	2
28.	Procurement of cotton by CCI – Subsidy towards loss on indigenous procurement under Minimum Support Price	To support framers to get support price announced by Govt. of India	120.00	-	-	25 lakh bales	-	Cotton Season 2013-14	-

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
29	Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks(SITP)	To facilitate development of world-class infrastructure for setting up of textile units.		240.00		(i) 14 out of 36 sanctioned projects in X and XI Plan have been completed and 13 parks have become operationalised (ii) implementation of 21 parks sanctioned in 12 th Plan in first phase have started. Applications have been invited from PMC's for setting up new parks under XIIth Plan in phase II.	(i)36 textiles park sanctioned so far will facilitate additional investment of Rs. 19300 Crore, employments generation is 6.5 lakh persons.(ii) Employment of 3.89 lakh persons and investments of Rs 8312 crores in 21 new parks.	(i)Efforts are being made to achieve completion of 40 textile park projects by March 2016(ii) Targeting completion of the 21 parks sanctioned last year within 3 years after disbursing 1 st instalment	Delay in clearance for land, environment etc. Difficulties in mobilisation agency/loan by SIVs.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
30	Human Resource Development (Integrated Skill Development Scheme)	Objective to train persons in Textile and related sectors for skill development.		268.00		A target of 2.5 lakh trainees to be sanctioned	2.00 Lakh Trainees trained	2014-15	Delay in sanction response of Component III agencies
31	Integrated Processing Development Scheme/ SPP	Facilitating the Textiles processing industry in becoming globally competitive using environment friendly processing standards and technology.		50.00		Creating new processing parks and upgrading existing processing clusters/centres.	Creating new processing parks and upgrading existing processing clusters/centres.		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
32	NER Textiles Promotion Scheme	To develop and modernize textile sector in North East Region by providing government support in terms of raw material, seed banks, machinery, common facility centres, skill development, design support etc.		157.00		<p>1.Manipur Sericulture Project (Mulberry) (total outlay Rs 149.758 cr.)</p> <p>2.Integrated Sericulture Development project for Arunachal Pradesh (total outlay Rs 34.73 cr.)</p> <p>3.Cluster Development Project for Handloom (total outlay Rs. 135.56 cr)</p> <p>4.Market Promotion of NE Textiles & Handloom Products (total outlay Rs. 67.26 cr)</p> <p>5.TechnologyUpgradation for Handloom Sector for NER States (total outlay 47.63 cr)</p>	Increase in production, value addition, enhanced level of employment, product diversification, improvement in skill levels and design capabilities in the North East Textile segments by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan.		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
33	Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT)	To remove the impediments hampering the production of technical textiles in the country to meet growing demand in the domestic and export market	-	43.00	-	i. Standardization, creating common testing facilities with national / international accreditation, indigenous development of prototypes and resource center with I.T. infrastructure. ii. Support for domestic & export market development of technical textiles	i) Setting up of four Centers of Excellence (COEs) ii) Upgradation of existing four Centres of Excellence iii) Support for business start up iv) Workshops/Seminars	Overall Scheme tenure	-

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2			
1	2	3							
						v) Consultation Fee for identifying regulatory changes required vi) Market Development Support for sale to institutional buyers vii) Market Development Support for export sales viii) Fund support for Contract R & D			

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
34	Scheme for promoting Agro textiles in North East	To encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the horticulture and floricultural produce of the N-E states	-	10.00	-	Consumption of Agrotextiles in improving the horticulture and floricultural produce of the N-E states	As given at column 5	Overall Scheme tenure	
35	Scheme for usage of Geo Textiles in North East	To utilize Geotextiles in development of the infrastructure of the N-E states in general		85.00		Consumption of Geotextiles in development of the infrastructure of the N-E states in general	As given at column 5	Overall Scheme tenure	
36	Jute Commissioner	For Office and Administrative expenses etc of Jute Commissioner Office	5.00	-	-				Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
1	2	3	Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources	5	6	1	2
37	Subsidy to Jute Corporation of India for Market Support Price (MSP) Operation	To support JCI to conduct MSP operations	-	-	-	Operationalisation of 171 JCI purchase centres for MSP operation of raw jute	Procurement of raw jute as and when the price comes at MSP	Whole Year 2014-15	Non provision of requisite budget.
38	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.	-	0.02	-	-	-	-	-
39	Other Programme of Jute	To support Research Organisations in Jute	1.29	-	-	-	-	Whole Year 2014-15	Non Plan provision is for contribution to International Jute Study Group, Dhaka.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
40	Loans to Public Sector Undertakings	To execute modernization/revival plan of NJMC	103.88	-	-	Production as per BIFR projection	-	Whole Year 2014-15	Labour problem, Labour Strike
		To execute revival plan of Birds Jute & Exports Ltd. (BJEL)	0.50			Implementation of Revival package as per BIFR.	-	Whole Year 2014-15	
		The scheme include Rs.35.34 crore drawn from the Contingency Fund of India in respect of British India corporation which shall be resumed to the Fund after Parliament passes the Demands for Grants for the year 2014.15 and connected bill is assented to by the President of India	35.35			Payment of arrears of Salary & Wages to the workers of BIC Ltd. as per the orders of the Supreme court of India	-		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
41	Development of Mega Clusters i) Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme ii) Comprehensive Handicraft Development Scheme iii) Comprehensive Powerloom Development Scheme	<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. To ensure effective integration of scattered artisan/ weaver bases. To meet the discerning and changing market demands both at domestic and at the international level and raise living standards of the weavers.</p>		20.00		<p>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.</p>	6 Mega Clusters in Handloom	The Mega Clusters will be developed in a time frame of 5 years.	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.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2014-15 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	1	2	
	iv) Setting up of five mega cluster a) Zari in Bareilly b) Chicken in Lucknow c) Embroidery in kutch d) Powerloom Cluster in Surat e) Handloom Cluster in Tripura			200.00					

CHAPTER III

REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES

The Ministry of Textiles took several new initiatives during 2013-14 to achieve faster and inclusive growth and participatory development. Major policy initiatives taken by the Ministry in recent years are as under:

3.1 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

CCEA in its meeting held on 30th October, 2013 approved implementation of Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) at a total cost of Rs.500 crores during the 12th Five Year Plan. The objectives of the Scheme is to facilitate the textiles industry become globally competitive using environmentally friendly processing standards and technology, to create new processing clusters/ centres specifically in the area of water and waste management and to encourage research and development work in textiles processing sector. The scheme will provide Government support for establishing common infrastructure to catalyse private sector investments in the major processing clusters. The Budget Estimate for 2014-15 is Rs.50 crore.

3.2 Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP

The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech 2013-14 proposed to set up Apparel Parks within the SITPs to house apparel manufacturing units. To incentivize such apparel parks, The Finance Minister propose to allocate Rs.50 crores to the Ministry of Textiles to provide an additional grant of upto Rs.10 crore to each park.

CCEA in its meeting held on 3rd October, 2013 approved sanction of Rs.50 crores for setting up 5 Apparel Manufacturing Units with a grant of Rs.10 crore each within the existing ITPs in accordance with Budget Announcement 2013-14 and the Guidelines for setting up an apparel manufacturing unit with a textile park.

3.3 Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)

The Proposal for Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM) during the 12th Five Year Plan with fund outlay of Rs.38.8 crore was approved in the SFC meeting held on 23rd January, 2014. The objective of the Scheme is to create an integrated workspace and linkages based entrepreneurial ecosystem for the start-ups. This integrated workspace and allied services would allow the entrepreneurs to execute their ideas and deliver their products through a process that is operationally and financially viable. The Budget Estimate for 2014-15 is Rs.10 crore.

3.4 Scheme for Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation

The Proposal for Scheme for Textile Worker's Accommodation during the 12th Five Year Plan with fund outlay of Rs.45 crore was approved in the SFC meeting held on 23rd January, 2014. The objective of the Scheme is to promote availability of safe, adequate and conveniently located accommodation for textile and apparel industry workers in the form of workers' hostels, within the proximity of areas of high concentration of textile and apparel industries. The Budget Estimate for 2014-15 is Rs.14 crore.

3.5 Integrated Skill Development Scheme (Human Resource Development)

The Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) was introduced as a pilot scheme in the last two years of the 11th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 272 crore including Rs. 229 crore as Government contribution with a physical target of 2.56 lakh persons. The Scheme aims at to address the trained manpower needs of textiles and related segments by developing a cohesive and integrated framework of training based on the industry needs. The Scheme has been scaled up during 12th Plan with an allocation of Rs. 1900 crore to train 15 lakh persons. The scheme comprises three components viz. Component-I, Component-II and Component-III.

Under Component-I, the target is to train 5 lakh persons in various skill sets covering all segments under the ambit of the Ministry of Textiles. So far eighteen agencies have been awarded projects under this Component. Component-II aims to train 5 lakh persons in partnership with the private sector viz. industry, NGOs, institutions, Government and potential employers. Total of 16 agencies have been awarded projects under Component-II. Component-III proposes skill development in partnership with State Government Agencies for training 5 lakh persons which has been introduced in 2013-14. As on 31st March 2014 projects of four states have been approved under Component-III.

The Government provides assistance to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the project, and balance 25% is envisaged to be met from Fee/Industry Contribution. A special dispensation has been allowed by the Empowered Committee to projects covering North Eastern and special category States. Under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme, 138515 persons have been trained during 2013-14. A total of Rs. 99.65 crore has been released to various implementing agencies during Financial Year 2013-14.

MAJOR POLICY INITIATIVES TO BE TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY DURING 2014-15 ARE AS UNDER:

3.6 HANDLOOMS

3.6.1 Revival, Reform And Restructuring Package

To open the choked credit lines of handloom sector and to provide the recapitalization assistance to apex and primary handloom weavers' cooperative societies (PWCs), the Government of India has approved Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector. It provided waiver of Overdue loan (100% principal & 25% interest) as on 31.3.2010 to eligible handloom cooperatives and individual weavers (amount restricted to Rs. 50,000 per weaver) besides recapitalization assistance to handloom cooperatives, 3% interest subsidy and credit guarantee through CGTMSE for fresh loan extended by banks. The RRR package was to be implemented by 28.02.2014 and it has benefitted to 39 apex societies, around 9788 primary weavers cooperative societies, 52939 individual weavers & 5462 SHGs have been benefitted under RRR package and loan waiver & recapitalization assistance of Rs 1096.74 crore has been approved.

3.6.2 Institutional Credit/ Weaver Credit Card Scheme

Credit to handloom sector has been a constraint due to lack of accessibility to credit, high cost of credit and financial exclusion of weavers from formal financial system. The Government has approved concessional Credit component under RRR package to provide subsidized credit to handloom weavers. The Government provides margin money assistance upto 20% of loan amount capped to max. Rs. 10,000 per weaver along with credit guarantee through CGTMSE. The loan is given to weaver at 6% interest and interest subvention by Government is difference between actual rate of interest charged by banks minus 6% subject to max. 7% and weavers are issued weaver credit card (WCC).

3.6.3 Training To Handloom Weavers:

In order to meet the demand for skilled work force in handloom sector and to help the weavers to increase their productivity by adopting modern techniques of weaving, dyeing, designing etc., the office of DC handlooms through Weavers Service Centres (WSC) and IIHT has trained 5910 weavers during the year 2013-14.

3.6.4 Health Insurance Scheme

In 12th plan, the Government has approved implementation of HIS on the pattern of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) pattern with an added facility of OP treatment which has been added to the RSBY for handloom weavers by Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE). At present, the HIS provides coverage of Rs.15000/- per annum (out of which Rs.7500/- is for OPD) for a family of four

members, while in RSBY the total coverage per family would be of Rs.37500/- (Rs.7500/- and Rs.30000/- for OP & IP treatment resp.) for a family of five members.

3.6.5 International Exposure To Handloom Weavers

In order to provide international exposure to handloom weavers and establish market linkage, weavers have been sent to India show at Kulalumpur, Lahore, Dhaka and Almaghty.

3.6.6 10% Price Subsidy On Hank Yarn

To provide the subsidized yarn to handloom weavers in order to compete with Powerloom and Mill sector, 10% price subsidy on hank yarn is provided under Yarn Supply Scheme. Initially only cotton and domestic Silk Yarn were covered under the 10% price subsidy component. Further, woollen yarn has also been included under 10% price subsidy in the 12th plan

3.7 SERICULTURE & SILK

The Implementation of Plan schemes during XII plan period will supplement the efforts of State Sericulture Departments to achieve total production of 32,000 MTs of silk (increase of 38.77% over XI Plan production of 23,060 MTs) with a specific target of achieving production of 5,000 MT Bivoltine and 6,060 MT improved gradable cross breed mulberry silk (2A / 3A Grade and above silk for consumption in power loom) by the end XII Plan; Direct and indirect employment to the tune of 9.24 million is proposed to be generated by the terminal year of XII Plan.

By end of 2013-14, the silk production in the country increased to 26,480 MT from the level of 23,679 MTs during the year 2012-13, registering an all time increase of 11.8% growth. For the year 2014-15, it is targeted to produce 30979 MTs of raw silk (increase of 2.68 % over 2013-14 production).

3.7.1 R & D Sector

The overall R&D approach for XII Plan would be

- To enhance the quality of silk produced by India through technological innovations
- developing better package of practices
- development of improved and affordable machineries
- Translating technological developments to the beneficiaries through an effective delivery mechanism
- Reducing input cost, mainly labour input, to make sericulture cost effective and increase the net income for the sericulturists.

Few of the research programmes are planned with long term goals, especially in the research and developmental sectors, whereas majority of strategic plans are aimed to create a viable commercial production base for the entire value chain from the present sustenance level of production. Exclusive research programmes are being taken up for developing innovative technologies for mechanizing the on-farm sericulture activities so that the labour input required for the industry would be reduced considerably thereby making the sector economically attractive and competitive.

Considering the geographical and climatic variations in the country, focused plan of action is put in place for developing season specific and region specific host plant varieties and silkworm breeds. The package of practices are also being developed in a similar manner.

While conventional methods continue to be used, non-conventional methods such as bio-technology, genetic engineering, nano-technology, plasma-technology, etc., would be used wherever relevant. Collaborative projects are being taken up to avail the help of renowned scientists from reputed institutions in India like; Indian Institute of Science, IITs, DBT, ICAR units, etc. and reputed international R&D institutions. Close collaboration with international organizations like ISC, FAO, etc. would be initiated for widening the scope of silkworm research in sectors eg. public health, pharmaceutical, industrial and other useful sectors.

3.7.2 Seed sector

The main focus during the XII Plan under seed sector is to standardize and improve the quality of seed by bringing all the stakeholders under the ambit of Silkworm Seed Act and facilitate the seed production units to get certified ISO 9001. The policy change in seed sector proposed to be initiated during XII Plan sector would be to transform the Seed organizations of CSB to assume the role of a regulating and facilitating authority by limiting its role in maintaining the nucleus seed source and producing considerable number of basic seed, especially bivoltine and Vanya silk sector, and prepare the State owned seed units as basic seed production units, and to generate the entire commercial production through private participation with necessary quality control measures.

Considering the varied nature of seed production techniques, geographical requirements and private investments required for the sector, schemes have been drawn up sector-wise (Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga) enabling to focus more on filling gaps in critical areas. Programmes are drawn separately and executed by designated Seed Organizations; (a) Mulberry – (National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO)), (b) Tasar – (Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO)), (c) Muga –

(Muga Silkworm Seed Organization (MSSO) and (d) Eri – (Eri Silkworm Seed Organization (ESSO). The seed produced by these seed organizations would cater to the need of the State Sericulture Departments for producing commercial silkworm seed needed for the farmers which also include the CDP beneficiaries. Since the target set for XII Plan is very ambitious, especially with a high growth rate for Vanya sector, Seed organizations of CSB would play a crucial and critical role to supply the nucleus and basic seed requirement of the sector.

3.7.3 Quality Certification Systems

The activities taken up under QCS are:

- Institution of quality pricing system in cocoon and raw silk transactions through Cocoon and Raw silk quality testing centres,
- Silk fabric quality testing through Textile Testing Laboratories (TTL),
- Ensuring quality and purity of silk in the traded products,
- Promotion of pure silk through Silk Mark branding,
- Better value realization through promotional efforts and maintain the richness and aesthetic value of silk,
- To create a Brand image for Indian silk in national and international markets.

3.7.4 Catalytic Development Programme

CDP is an effective tool for transfer of technologies developed by the Research Institutes of CSB and implemented through the State Sericulture Departments. It has successfully provided hand holding support to all the stakeholders (rearers, graineurs, reelers and weavers) in the value chain in terms of dissemination of technologies, training and extension support. The focused approach adopted in the scheme has ensured absorption of technology and brought improvement in crop varieties, silkworm seed production, better practices adopted in rearing and reeling, resulting in improvement of quality, productivity and overall production of silk in the country.

CDP has been successfully implemented by various States to address the critical gaps so as to upscale the sericulture activity through increasing the productivity. The implementation of CDP would catalyze the efforts of States to achieve total production of 32,000 MTs of silk (increase of 38.77 % over XI Plan production of 23,060 MTs), with a specific target of achieving production of 5,000 MT Bivoltine and 6,000 MT improved gradable cross breed mulberry silk (2A/3A Grade and above silk for consumption in power loom) by the end of XII Plan. Direct and indirect employment to 9.24 million persons is proposed to be generated by the terminal year of XII Plan.

New approach for CDP during XII Plan:

- Zone-wise approach on production planning, with special focus on bivoltine silk production.
- Modification in funding pattern to get matching share (not less than 25% as recommended by the Shri.B.K.Chaturvedi Committee) of the participating States for better physical coverage
- Cluster approach for exclusive production of Bivoltine and Improved Cross Breeds of Mulberry to produce quality silk of 2A grade and above.
- Popularization of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) through federation of farmers group for better synergy and synchronized crop schedule.
- Strengthening the sericulture extension machinery by involving para extension workers (Resham Dooth) for effective delivery
- Dovetailing sericulture with other programmes/ funding agencies like RKVY, SGSY(NLRM), MGNREGA, Panchayat Raj Institutions(PRIs), MSME, Border Area Development Programme(BADP) etc. to tap resources for sericulture development.
- Introduction of a concept of flexi fund to promote convergence with other schemes

3.7.5 Policy initiatives

Some Important policy initiatives taken recently for the development of silk industry are

- Sericulture is included as agriculture allied activity under RKVY/MGNREGA. This enables the sericulturists to avail the benefits of the scheme for the entire sericulture activities up to reeling.
- The CSB (Amendment) Act, Rules and Regulations have been notified by the Govt. of India to bring quality standards in silkworm seed production.
- Forest Conservation Act has been amended to treat non mulberry sericulture as forest based activity enabling the farmers to undertake Vanya silkworm rearing in the natural host plantation in the forests.
- Increase in basic Custom Duty on silk imports: The Govt. of India during its Budget announcement for 2013-14 has announced increase in the basic custom duty on silk imports from the existing level of 5% to 15% in order to help the silk industry. Earlier during 2011 the Govt. has reduced the custom duty on silk imports from 30% to only 5%, due to which the price of cocoon and raw silk came down drastically. Now the prices have improved and this is seen as a welcome measure for sericulture farmers.

- CDP-MGMREGA convergence guidelines have been finalized and issued jointly by the MOT and MORD. These guidelines will help sericulture farmers to avail assistance from MGNREGA scheme.

3.7.6 Anti Dumping Duty On Imports

Raw Silk: During the year 2001-02 there was large scale dumping of Chinese Raw silk into the country de-stabilizing the Indian silk Industry. In order to safeguard the interest of the domestic silk industry against the cheap imports, a petition was filed by CSB with Directorate General of Antidumping & Allied Duties (DGAD). The petition was filed on behalf of various silk reelers Associations along with the State Governments of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Tamilnadu for imposition of antidumping duty on raw silk imported from China P.R. Considering the merits of the case, the antidumping duty was imposed during January, 2003 (for a period of 5 years) on raw silk of 2A grade & below imported from China on the cheap imports with a reference price of US\$27.27/kg. The antidumping duty so imposed was in force until Jan-2008.

Subsequently, a sunset review has been taken up for continuation of anti dumping duty on import of raw silk. Accordingly, antidumping duty has been further continued with an enhanced reference price of US\$ 37.32 per Kg. and the same was in force till January-2014. CSB has taken steps to file a fresh application/petition for imposing anti-dumping duty on raw silk imports from China P.R. as the anti-dumping duty which was in force till January-2014 has become invalid.

Silk Fabrics: During the year 2002-03, it has also been brought to the notice of the Central Silk Board that a large scale dumping of silk fabrics was taken place from China PR creating a situation wherein, large number of powerloom silk weavers of Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat were displaced since they had to shut their looms. These goods were being dumped by the Chinese exporters. Central Silk Board in associations with the various silk Powerloom Weavers' Associations situated in Karnataka, Gujarat & Uttar Pradesh field a petition with the Director General of Antidumping & Allied Duties (DGAD), Ministry of Commerce (GOI) during September 2004.

After investigations the DGAD, vide GOI Gazette Notification No.256. dated 16th November-2006 has imposed antidumping duty on silk fabrics (20-100 gms) imported from China P.R. The final duty has been imposed taking into consideration the dumping margin range from 42% to 77%. The reference price-range on the fabric weight ranging from 20 to 100 gms per meter indicating a reference price ranging between US\$1.662 and US\$ 4.526 per meter. Any silk fabric imported from China R P below these reference prices attracted Antidumping Duty. The duty so imposed was in force till Dec-2011. Further,

based on the request of the CSB & the domestic power loom silk weaving industry a sunset review application for continued imposition of antidumping duty for another term of 5 years was filed. Considering this, The Directorate General of Antidumping & Allied Duties (DGAD) had extended the imposition of antidumping duty for another term of 5 years till December-2016.

3.8 TECHNOLOGY MISSION ON TECHNICAL TEXTILES (TMTT)

The details of two mini missions under TMTT are given below:

3.8.1 Mini-Mission- I

Objectives: Standardization, creating common testing facilities with national / international accreditation, indigenous development of prototypes and resource center with I.T. infrastructure.

Interventions

- a) Setting up of four Centers of Excellence (COEs) to provide infrastructure support at one place for the convenience of manufacturers of technical textiles.
- b) In addition to four COEs already established in Agrotech, Geotech, Protech and Meditech, four Additional COEs are being set up for Nonwovens, Composites, Indutech and Sportech to support the manufacturers of technical textiles of respective segment.

The essential facilities to be created in the center of excellence are as follows:

- Facilities for testing and evaluation of products of identified segments of technical textiles with national / international accreditation and collaboration with foreign institutes / laboratories
- Resource Centre with I.T. infrastructure
- Facilities for indigenous development of prototypes
- Facilities for training of core personnel and regular training of personnel from the technical textile industry
- Knowledge sharing with stake holders
- Incubation Centre
- Setting up of standards at par with global level

Upgradation of existing four Centres of Excellence

As stated above, 4 COEs have already been established but these centres are not having facilities for development of prototypes, incubation centre for products of their segments and provision for recurring expenditure for appointment of experts. Therefore, a fund support is being provided to the existing COEs to upgrade them in line with new COEs.

3.8.2 Mini-Mission-II

Objectives: Support for domestic & export market development of technical textiles

Interventions

Support for business start-up

The COE and other associations / institutes / independent reputed consultants has been empanelled by the MOT / Office of the Textile Commissioner who will prepare project reports and do the hand holding of the potential entrepreneurs till the completion of the projects.

Providing fund support for organizing workshops

Reputed National and International agencies including the Indian Diaspora settled abroad are being invited to conduct Seminars, Workshops and short term training programmes in which knowhow about latest technology ,international practices ,market details ,global scenario etc will be shared.

Social compliance through standardization, regulatory measures

Consultants have been engaged to identify the needed regulatory changes required along with international best practices and also the strategy to facilitate such changes in the rules and regulations.

Market development Support for marketing support to bulk and institutional buyers

Under the Scheme Buyers-sellers meet are being organized across the country wherein the indigenous manufacturers can showcase their products and institutional buyers will be invited for enhancing their marketing competitiveness.

Market development Support for export sales

There are many reputed technical textile fairs organized abroad like TECHTEXTIL and Industrial Fabrics Exhibition, Index etc., the participation in which will improve the export potential of the indigenous manufacturers. Some of the technical textile units are also participating in the exhibition of application based fairs. The support includes participation in Technical Textile fairs/Application based fairs by the Indian technical textile manufacturers to exhibit their products.

Contract Research and Development through IITs/TRAs/Textile Institutes

Technical textiles is high technology area where most of the new material high-end converted products are imported, there is strong need for indigenous development of products for which R&D is of prime importance. Therefore, contract research will be covered under this head. Individual unit or two or more unit may come together for a Contract research proposal.

3.8.3 Scheme for promoting usage of Agro-Textiles in North East Region

Component I: Creating awareness, setting –up of Demonstration Centre and developing capacities.

Under this component, Demonstration Centers are being established for demonstrating the benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region. Capacity building of farmers and other stakeholders will be carried out in collaboration with the agrotextile manufacturers and relevant State Agriculture bodies, Agriculture Universities, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK), NGOs, etc. Workshops, seminars, market studies, market development support testing, product customization, R&D will be carried under this component.

Component II: Provide/disburse Agro-Textiles-Kit in the NER states.

Under this component of the scheme, Agro-Textiles kits will be disbursed to the beneficiaries (local farmers). Central Government will bear 90% of the costs of maining 10% will be borne by the beneficiary. The beneficiaries may be encouraged to avail items in the kit in combination to yield maximum benefits, or any single item as per the requirement, subject to the overall ceiling of Rs 5 lakhs per beneficiary.

3.8.4 Scheme for promoting usage of Geo-Textiles in North East Region

A Scheme for Usage of Geo-Textiles in North Eastern Region in the 12th five year plan with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore is under approval. The aim is to utilize Geo-Textiles in development of the infrastructure of the NE states by providing technological and financial support by meeting additionality in project cost due to the usage of Geo-Textiles in existing/ new project in road, hill/ slope protection, water reservoir and river bank erosion control.

With increasing acceptability of Geo-Textiles, entrepreneurs are expected to set up Geo-Textiles production units in the country and particularly in NE Region. The EFC note for Scheme for Usage of Geo- Textiles in North Eastern Region has been approved. The approval by CCEA is under process.

3.8.5 Scheme for Strengthening of Database and Standards for Technical Textiles

Ministry of Textiles, Government has approved the Scheme for Strengthening of Database and Standards for Technical Textiles in the 12th five year plan with an outlay of Rs. 10.25 crore. The scheme contains five components viz Baseline Survey for Strengthening of Database of Technical Textile Industry, Identification of HS Codes for Technical Textiles, Standards on Technical Textiles, Export Market Intelligence & Study to Generate Data on Hospital Related Infections.

3.8.6 Scheme For Research And Development In Textile Sector

Scheme for Research and Development in Textile sector is an approved Plan Scheme which Ministry of Textiles has implemented since Xth Five Year Plan. Originally the scheme provided financial assistance to R&D projects undertaken by reputed research agencies and institutions. Continuous research and innovation in the areas of development of fibres, yarns, spinning and weaving technologies, dying, printing, developing new products and technologies is required to keep the Indian Textiles industry globally competitive and sustainable. Ministry of Textiles administers Research & Development (R&D) Scheme with the objectives of harnessing the benefits of science and technology for national development. R&D has always remained a tool to attain the basic objectives of building strong industrial base through development of indigenous technology and efficient absorption of imported technology. Ministry of Textiles has no research institutes of its own. It has therefore been providing financial support to the Textile Research Associations (TRAs), Technical Institutions and Agricultural Universities having infrastructure in terms of space, in house expertise and experience in product development related to textiles. 101 R&D projects covering entire textile spectrum were undertaken with a total plan outlay of Rs. 43.329 crores during the XIth Five Year alone.

Based on the experience of implementing the scheme during the XI Plan the scope and coverage of the scheme is proposed to be expanded horizontally and vertically to cover R&D in certain critical areas such as Jute and other allied sectors. A special focus on 'green' R&D initiatives which would support inter-alia Research innovation, benchmarking studies, dissemination, and compliance with identified best practices and other related activities to encourage the adoption of green initiatives. The thrust would be on ensuring contract research, dissemination and commercialization of the R&D projects which are taken up. A budget line was created for this scheme in Demand for Grants 2013-14 under "Research & Development" (Major head 2852)" with token provision of Rs. 47.93 crore. The draft EFC note and a concept note for the proposed schemes has been sent to the Planning Commission for in principal approved for the proposed scheme and comments on the EFC note so that EFC meeting may be convened.

3.9 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 12th Five Year Plan Period Rs. 11952.80 crore. The enhanced allocation is expected to leverage an investment of Rs 150000 crore.

3.10 NEW INITIATIVES

Ministry of Textiles has signed various Memorandum of Understandings with Foreign Governments for Textiles and Clothing sector collaboration. The progress of the MoU in place is as under:

Mauritius: A memorandum of understanding (MOU) for strengthening collaboration in textiles sector was signed between the two Governments on February 7, 2012 during the state visit of the Prime Minister of Mauritius to India. To implement the MOU, a Joint committee on Textile & Clothing (T&C) sector was constituted between both the countries.

Uzbekistan: An MoU was signed on 18th May, 2011 by the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Textiles during the visit of President Islam Karimov to New Delhi for cooperation in the field of Textiles, Clothing and Fashion industries. The MoU covers: (a) 3 collaborative to be developed in silk sector (b) in Cotton sector, sharing of information and to develop contract enforcement mechanisms; (c) collaboration between Research institutions SITRA and Uzbekistan Research Institute of Natural Fibres.

Tajikistan: The MoU between MoT and the Ministry of Energy and Industry of the Republic of Tajikistan was among the MoUs signed with Tajikistan during the VVIP visit during September, 2012. To take forward the initiative, the opening meeting of the JWG is to be held in New Delhi on a mutually convenient dates.

Israel: A Letter of Intent was signed by Secretary (Textiles) and DG of the Israeli Ministry of Trade, Industry and Labor (MOITAL) on 5th September, 2012 in Tel Aviv to collaborate in India's manufacturing sector industry to address the challenging situation of pollution in the textiles sector.

Australia: An MoU was signed between India represented by Ministry of Textiles and the Australian Government represented by the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry on 17th October, 2012.

Sri Lanka: A Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Textiles of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for cooperation in the development of SMEs in Handloom, Powerloom and Textiles was signed on 9th September, 2013 in Colombo. The MoU seeks to enhance the economic relations by expanding business and cooperation in the development of SMEs in Handloom, Powerloom and Textiles including Trade Relations, Skill Development, Fashion Technology, and development of compliance standards.

Romania: An MoU was signed on 23rd April, 2013 in New Delhi between Ministry of Textiles and the M/o Economy of Romania on cooperation in the field of Textiles, Clothing and Fashion Industries. A high level delegation led by Joint Secretary

(C&P) visited Bucharest during 20-22nd June, 2013 for substantive bilateral talks on the issues arising out of the MoU.

Bangladesh: The MoU between the Ministry of Textiles of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Textiles and Jute of the People's Republic of Bangladesh for cooperation in Textile Sector was signed by representatives of both the countries on 19.8.2013 at New Delhi.

3.11 DISHA, COMMON COMPLIANCE CODE

The factory level training programme under the Driving Industry towards Sustainable Human Capital Advancement (DISHA) Project has been drawn up through Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC). Technical experts with proven expertise to work with each participating unit has already been engaged and the programme cost for each manufacturing unit would be Rs.25,000/-. All remaining costs upto Rs.1.80 lakh per unit would be borne by the Central Government. The scheme requires support of Department of Labour in the States for implementation and enhancing collaboration with the manufacturing units in the State.

3.12 STRENGTHENING OF CENTRAL WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India constituted a Working Group and Sub-Groups to formulate NATIONAL FIBRE POLICY with a view to strengthen the fibre economy and make the Indian textile and garment sector competitive in the long term. The Group visited Jodhpur and made recommendation for strengthening of the Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur as under:

“There already exist various schemes under the Central Wool Development Board such as Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programme (IWIDP), Quality Processing of Wool and Woollen Products and Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders, aimed at development of the wool and woollen industry. (The Wool Research Association's activities are aimed at improving quality of wool through research efforts.) However, these schemes/programmes are not fully able to yield the desired objectives. Thus, there is need to review and redefine the role of the CWDB to make it more effective and to enable it to perform the tasks assigned to it appropriately. This should be done in close collaboration with wool producers and the user industry. A restructuring of the CWDB in lines with the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, will help it to implement the various schemes and policies in an effective manner and achieve the desired objectives.

For the 11th Five Year Plan, the CWDB has undertaken various schemes under fully funded Central Sector Scheme with total financial allocation of Rs. 67.16 Crore. There should be increased allocation of funds to the Board to enable it to achieve its laid objectives in an effective manner.”

Accordingly, the Ministry of Textiles allocated Rs. 96.00 Crores for 12th Five Year Plan.

CHAPTER-IV

REVIEW OF PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

4.1 Handloom

The handloom forms a precious part of the generational legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country and the artistry of the weavers. Tradition of weaving by hand is a part of the country's cultural ethos. As an economic activity, handloom is the one of the largest employment providers after agriculture. The sector provides employment to 43.31 lakh persons engaged on about 23.77 lakh handlooms, of which, about 10% weavers are from scheduled castes, 18% belong to scheduled tribes, 45% belong to other backward classes. Cloth production in the handloom sector recorded a figure of 6952 million sq. meters in the year 2012-13. During 2013-14, cloth production in the handloom sector is reported to be 7116 million sq. Meters.

SCHEME FOR THE HANDLOOM WEAVERS

The vision of ministry of textiles for handloom sector is to develop a strong, competitive and vibrant handloom sector to provide sustainable employment to the handloom weavers particularly belonging to disadvantaged section of the Indian society and to ensure inclusive growth of the sector.

With this objective, following schemes have been approved for implementation during 12th Plan:

1. National Handloom Development Programme- two components:

- (i) Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme (3 schemes of 11th Plan merged into this scheme. These schemes were Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme, Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme).
- (ii) Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector.

2. Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme- two components:

- (i) Health Insurance Scheme for access to health care facilities
- (ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana for life insurance

3. Yarn Supply Scheme

The scheme-wise brief write up is detailed below:-

4.1.1 National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP): NHDP is being implemented as a centrally sponsored programme for development of handlooms, having following components:-

4.1.2 Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector. RRR package covers waiver of overdue loan (100% principal and 25% of interest) as on 31/3/2010 and recapitalization assistance to eligible apex and primary weavers of the cooperative societies & individual weavers and also provides fresh loan at 6% interest rate alongwith credit guarantee for 3 years. The scheme has been implemented upto 28.02.2014. Total 39, apex, 9788 PWCs, 52,939 individual weavers & 5462 SHGs have been covered and loan waiver & recapitalization assistance of Rs. 1096.74 crore has been approved. An amount of Rs. 291.03 crore was released to NABARD during the FY 2012-13 & Rs.250 crore during 2013-14 respectively for implementing RRR package. Total Rs. 741 crore has been released to NABARD under the RRR package.

4.1.3 Comprehensive Handloom Development scheme (CHDS): CHDS has been formulated by merging the components of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS), Diversified & Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS), implemented during the 11th Plan. Sub-components of the CHDS are as follows:-

1. Cluster development programme
2. Handloom marketing assistance
3. Development and strengthening of the handloom institutions
4. Handloom census
5. Implementing innovative ideas
6. Publicity, advertisement, monitoring, training and evaluation of the scheme

CHDS has been approved by competent authority on 13th November, 2013. Prior to the approval, IHDS, M&EPS & DHDS were implemented. Scheme-wise brief details are given below:-

(A) INTEGRATED HANDLOOMS DEVELOPMENT SCHEME.

The components of the IHDS are as follows:

1. Cluster Development Programme.
2. Group Approach Projects
3. Marketing Incentive
4. Strengthening of Handloom Organizations.
5. Institutional Credit

Cluster Development Programme - Cluster having 300-500 handlooms are taken up for development in a time frame of 3 years at an upper cost of Rs.60.00 lakh per cluster. Assistance is provided for formation of consortium, raw material support, skill up-gradation, design development and product diversification, infrastructure/common facility centre, publicity & marketing, project management cost, purchase of new looms, Dobby, Jacquard, accessories, margin money and construction of worksheds etc.

During XI Plan, 2012-13 and 2013-14, 631 Cluster Development Projects were sanctioned, benefiting 2,92,985 handloom weavers. During 2013-14, 19 clusters were sanctioned.

Group Approach - Handloom weavers, who are not covered by the clusters, are supported through a 'Group Approach', implemented in a project mode. A group consisting of 10 weavers or more but upto 100 weavers is provided financial assistance for (i) basic inputs; (ii) training in weaving, dyeing, designing and managerial disciplines; and (iii) construction of worksheds. Per beneficiary cost is in the range of Rs.10,000/- to Rs.30,000/-. So far, 2248 Group Approach Projects have been sanctioned, benefitting 64,997 weavers.

During 2013-14, budget provisions under "Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme (CHDS)" was Rs.117.00 crore, out of which Rs.62.00 crore had been earmarked for clusters, group approach projects and marketing incentive, which was revised to Rs.81.35 crore (Rs.56.36 crore General States and Rs.24.99 crore for NER). Out of Rs.81.35 crore, a sum of Rs.62.87 crore has been sanctioned as committed liabilities of the projects sanctioned in 11th plan, consolidation of existing clusters and new clusters sanctioned during 2013-14. Under marketing incentive component, a sum of Rs.34.61 crore has been sanctioned to various State Governments/UTs.

Institutional Credit for Handloom Sector

To ensure easy access to subsidized credit from banks to handloom weavers and PWC societies, Government approved a new component "Institutional Credit for Handloom Sector" by modifying the existing plan scheme of Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) wherein, The Government provided margin money assistance @ Rs. 4200 per weaver, 3% interest subsidy for 3 years on loans extended by banks, and credit guarantee to such loans for 3 years through Credit Guarantee Trust Fund for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). During 2012-13, around 53600 WCCs were issued, loan of Rs.169.70 crore sanctioned and Rs.79.57 crore was disbursed. Further, as per budget of 2013-14, loan to handloom sector has been approved at 6%. Accordingly, Government approved concessional credit component under RRR package and enhanced margin money assistance to 20% of loan amount or maximum Rs.10,000/- per weaver from existing assistance of Rs.4200/- per weaver. During 2013-14, 71643 WCCs have been issued, loan amounting to Rs.194.28 crore have been sanctioned and Rs.146.79 crore has been disbursed.

(B) MARKETING & EXPORT PROMOTION

The erstwhile Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme has been merged into CHDS as Handloom Marketing Assistance subcomponent. The objective of the handloom marketing assistance is to develop and promote the marketing channels in domestic as well as export market and bring about linkage between the two in a holistic and integrated manner. The handloom marketing assistance components will have following sub-components:

- i. Domestic marketing promotion
- ii. Marketing infrastructure development
- iii. Market access initiative
- iv. Handloom export promotion

Domestic Marketing Promotion

Sub-components of domestic marketing promotion are as follows:

- i. Organisation of expos, events, and craft melas
- ii. Development of web portal for e-marketing
- iii. Publicity, awareness and brand building
- iv. Promotion of 'Handloom Mark'
- v. Implementation of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999.

During the year 2012-13, 438 domestic marketing events had been sanctioned to State Governments and other implementing agencies. During the year 2013-14, 376 domestic marketing events have been sanctioned for organization by implementing agencies.

Export Promotion: The objective of the handloom export promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies, corporations/apex and handloom exporters to participate in international events, buyer-seller meets etc. and to make available the latest designs, trends, colour forecasts etc. Under this sub-component, assistance is given for participation in international fairs & exhibitions.

During the year 2012-13 various handloom agencies/exporters participated in 09 international fairs/exhibitions. During the year 2013-14 participation in 19 international exhibitions and 3 buyers sellers meet have been approved.

(C) Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme (DHDS)

The Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme (DHDS) aimed at providing technical and institutional support to the handloom sector for skill up-gradation, capacity building and dissemination of technological interventions to the handloom weavers. Main component of the scheme is 'Strengthening of Weavers Service Centres (WSCs) /Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs), setting up of

new WSCs/IIHTs, National Centre for Textile Design (NCTD), Research & Development (R&D) and conducting Handloom Census etc.'. During the 12th Plan period, it has been merged in the 'Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS) and renamed as 'Strengthening of Handloom organizations/institutions' which inter alia includes setting up of new WSCs/IIHTs in central Sector, continuation of the activities of IIHT Bargarh and NCTD, introduction of degree course in IIHTs. R&D activities including revival of languishing crafts, release of central assistance for setting up IIHT under state sector, J&K Wool project, conducting of Handloom census, innovative ideas, major works (construction of buildings for WSCs/IIHTs) etc..

Against the approved outlay of Rs.20.00 crore, a sum of Rs.17.08 crore has been incurred under the DHDS during 2012-13. During the FY 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 11.85 crore has been incurred against the approved outlay Rs.15.00 crore.

Weavers Service Centres (WSCs):

Presently, twenty five Weavers Service Centres (WSCs) are functioning from across the country. These WSCs play a vital role in skill up-gradation and capacity building of the Weavers to improve productivity and earning of the Weavers. They also render extension services which involve transfer of design inputs, skills and technology to the weavers, providing direct market linkage by sponsoring weavers in various fairs, expos, exhibitions etc. All these WSCs are functioning under non-plan. During the year 2012-13, a sum of Rs.3012.46 lakh (Non-plan) was incurred against budget provision of Rs.3105.65 lakh. Further, an amount of Rs.3198.30 lakh has been incurred during 2013-14 by WSCs against the budget provision of Rs.3505.68 lakh.

Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs):

The Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) provide professionally qualified and trained manpower to the handloom sector and undertake experimental and research programmes on all aspects of the handloom industry. Presently there are five central IIHTs located at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Guwahati (Assam) and Bargarh (Odisha). Apart from the above Central Sector IIHTs, four IIHTs are also functioning in the State Sector at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag (Karnataka), Champa (Chhatisgarh) and Kannur (Kerala).

During 2012-13, an amount of Rs.750.44 lakh was incurred under non-plan by the IIHTs. During the FY 2013-14, an amount of Rs.860.76 lakh was incurred by IIHTs against the budget provision of Rs.944.87 lakh.

4.1.4 HANDLOOM WEAVERS COMPREHENSIVE WELFARE SCHEME

The scheme has two components:

- (a) Health Insurance Scheme(HIS) for providing health care facilities to the handlooms weavers in the country and

- (b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana'(MGBBY)for providing life insurance cover to the handloom weavers in case of natural / accidental death, total / partial disability due to accident.

For the 12th Plan from 2014-15, HIS will be implemented on **Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY)** platform wherein the financial limit of in-door patient treatment facility has been increased from Rs 7500/- to Rs. 30,000 and the outdoor treatment upto Rs. 7500/- will also be available. Thus the overall benefit has been increased from existing Rs 15,000 to Rs. 37,500. The scheme will be implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment (MOLE) except in AP and TN where RSBY is not being implemented. The tendering process to appoint implementing agency and fixing premium is on by Ministry of Labour and Employment. During 2013-14, 17.5 lak weavers were covered under HIS

Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) is implemented through LIC of India. The scheme aims to provide insurance cover to the handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death. During 2013-14, 574818 weavers (471026 General & 103792 in NER) have been covered under MGBBY. The provisions are as mentioned below:

	Benefits
Natural Death	Rs.60,000/-
Accidental Death	Rs.1,50,000/-
Total Disability	Rs.1,50,000/-
Partial Disability	Rs.75,000/-

A Scholarship of Rs. 300/- per quarter per child is available to students studying in standard IX to XII. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered. During 2012-13, 5.50 lakh weavers were covered under the scheme and during 2013-14, 5.75 lakh weavers were insured.

4.1.5 MILL GATE PRICE SCHEME (MGPS)/YARN SUPPLY SCHEME (YSS)

The Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) provides all types of yarn to the eligible handloom weavers at Mill Gate Price. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC), a Government of India undertaking, is the implementing agency of the Scheme. Under the Scheme, the Government of India reimburses the transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn. There is also a provision for supply of yarn through yarn depots. **788 yarn depots** are functioning throughout the country at present

Further, to provide the subsidized yarn to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, 10% price subsidy on hank yarn is also extended under Mill Gate Price Scheme w.e.f. 6.1.2012. initially, 10% subsidy was

provided only on cotton and Domestic silk yarn which has been extended on woolen yarn also with quantity limitation.

- **Yarn supplies made under 10% Yarn Subsidy Component during 2013-14 are as under :-**

Qty. (in lakh kg)	222.789
Value (Rs in lakh)	69562.66

- **YARN SUPPLY DURING LAST 5 YEARS:**

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In crores)
2009-10	1081.21	987.32
2010-11	1105.96	1195.55
2011-12	967.07	1081.12
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1225.00	1750.00

4.1.6 Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) was introduced in 2008-09 for development of 2 Mega Clusters i.e. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) & Sivasagar (Assam) for their integrated and holistic development. Under the scheme, each cluster covers atleast 25,000 handlooms and is developed at an upper GoI share of Rs.70.00 crore in a period of 5 years. So far six mega handloom clusters are under development in handloom sector.

During the year 2013-14, financial assistance amounting to Rs 27.34 crore was released for development of mega handloom clusters.

4.2 HANDICRAFTS

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 its being unorganized, with the additional constraints of lack of education, low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence, and a poor institutional framework.

The sector is estimated to employ Rs 68.86 lakh artisans at present and the export of handicrafts including handmade carpet during Financial Year 2013-14 has been Rs. 31909.31 crores which shows an increase of 34.00 % over the same period in financial year 2012-13, and the plan allocation during 2013-14 is Rs. 191.00 crores.

SCHEMES ON HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT

During the 2013-14 the Government of India implemented six generic central sector schemes for holistic growth and development of handicrafts sector in the country. Brief highlights of the schemes are as under:

4.2.1 Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana

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 crafts persons. The components of the scheme are as under:

A. Social interventions

- i. Diagnostic Survey and formulation of Project Plan
- ii. Community empowerment for mobilization of artisans into Self Help Groups
- iii. Issuance of Identity cards to the artisans(Departmental activity)

B. Technological interventions

- i. Development and supply of improved modern tools
- ii. Design and Technical Development Workshops
- iii. Integrated Design and Technical Development workshops.
- iv. Training of artisans
- v. Organizing Seminars & Symposiums.
- vi. Technological status and need based study and research provision.

C. Marketing interventions

- i. Organizing Exhibitions
- ii. Publicity through printing and electronic mode and brand building campaign
- iii. Setting up of Handicrafts emporia in own/rented/outright purchase of building and renovation
- iv. Market assessment, product assessment study and Study cum exposure tours for artisans and other stake holders tour
- v. Establishment of warehousing cum Common work shed
- vi. Entrepreneurship Development Programme.

D. Financial interventions

- i. Margin Money support
- ii. Wage compensation to cluster manager
- iii. Service charges for Implementing Agencies
- iv. Engagement of experts/ consultants/institutions, etc., for providing need based assistance including guiding and monitoring.
- v. Credit Guarantee (Departmental activity)

E. Cluster specific infrastructure related interventions.

- i. Establishment of Resource Centre for major crafts
- ii. Establishment of E-kiosks
- iii. Creation of Raw Material Banks
- iv. Setting up of Common Facility Centre.
- v. Technological assistance by setting up of Facility Centres by Exporters/Entrepreneurs, etc.

During the year 2013-14, Rs. 4.00 crores have been allocated under **Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana** Scheme (Including NER). Out of Rs.4.00. Crores, an amount of Rs 3.98 Crore have been sanctioned during Financial Year 2013-14 for 116 new projects and reimbursement cases. No fresh cluster projects have been sanctioned because of non finalization of location of clusters.

4.2.2. 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:

A. Skill up-gradation.

- a. Departmental activities of Regional Design & Tec. Dev. Centres.
- b. Assistance for training the trainers.
- c. Assistance to Shilp Gurus.(heritage masters)

B. Assistance for Design and Technology Upgradation.

- a) Design & Technology Development Workshop.
- b) Integrated Design and Technology Development Project.

C. Documentation Preservation and revival of rare and Languishing crafts.

D. National Award for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.

E. Financial Assistance for Institutions to be set up under State Initiatives.

- a) State initiative Design Centres.
- b) Handicrafts Museum.

- F. Setting up of Design Bank.
- G.
- H. Financial Assistance to Central Govt. sponsored Institutions.
- I. Product Development programme for exporters.

During the year 2013-14, Rs. 28.00 crores have been allocated under Design & Technical Upgradation Scheme (Including NER). Out of Rs.28.00. Crores, an amount of RS. 30.24 Crores have been sanctioned during Financial Year 2013-14 for the 291 different activities viz Design Workshops/projects/Assistance to Shilp persons etc.

4.2.3. Marketing Support and Services schemes

The scheme has three broad following components :

i) Domestic Marketing

- Marketing Events covering Crafts Bazaar/Gandhi Shilp Bazar ; Exhibitions ;Sourcing Shows & Travel & transportation assistance.
- Marketing Infrastructure covering ;Urban Haat ;Emporia ;Marketing Hub in Metros ;Sourcing Hub in major clusters & Ware-housing facilities
- Marketing Services covering Workshops/Seminars & Marketing Studies within the country.

Note : The Gandhi Shilp Bazar is a novel concept whereby it is ensured that at least one Bazar is always on every day in the year somewhere in the country. The calendar of these bazaars is finalized and circulated beforehand so that the artisans desirous of participation get sufficient advance notice to plan for their production and participation in the event.

ii) International Marketing

- Marketing Events covering Cultural Exchange Programmes; Fairs & Exhibitions ; Thematic Shows ; Reverse Buyer Seller Meet & Participation of Entrepreneurs/ SHGs Federations/National Awardees.
- Social and Welfare Measures covering Initiatives to counter problems arising out of National/International laws,

iii) Publicity

- Publicity through print and electronic media.
- Publicity through maps, folders, brochures catalogues and pamphlets, etc.
- Publicity through Website, CD ROMs etc.
- To create Brand image for Indian Handicrafts.

During the year 2013-14 Rs. 45.00 crores have been allocated under Plan scheme of Marketing & Support Services Scheme (Including NER). Against an allocation of Rs. 45.00 crores, an amount of Rs. 42.81 crores have been sanctioned during Financial Year 2013-14 for 400 Marketing activities like Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaars, Exhibitions, sourcing shows including activities undertaken under International marketing component, hiring of Stalls by various regions, participation in International events and various advertisement.

4.2.4 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.

- (i) Training through Established Institutions.*
- (ii) Training in Innovative Designs for the persons involved in Pattern making/Talim writing/Plaster/Rubber Moulds/Block making etc.*
- (iii) Training of Artisans/SHG leaders/NGO in capacity building.*
- (iv) Conducting Seminars/Workshops*

During the year 2013-14 Rs. 26.00 crores have been allocated under Plan scheme of Human Resource Development Scheme (Including NER). Against an allocation of Rs. 26.00 crores, an amount of Rs. 26.95 crores have been sanctioned during Financial Year 2013-14 for 243 Programmes under Guru Shishya Parampara, 65 innovative design, 157 Capacity Building, 1 seminar and 7 training through established institution programme.

4.2.5. 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. :

1. Survey & Studies on different topics
 - i. Survey/Studies of specific crafts for which adequate information is not available.
 - ii. Problem relating to availability of raw material, technology, design, common facilities, etc.
 - iii. Living and working conditions of artisans in specific areas of crafts.
 - iv. Market evaluation studies of specific crafts for either domestic or overseas markets.

- v. Techno-economic feasibility studies and post evaluation of the various promotional projects programmes under taken in the handicrafts sector.
 - vi. Areas requiring special study for uplift of the weaker sections viz. scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
2. Financial Assistance for preparation of legal, para legal, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labeling/certification.
 3. Financial assistance to organization for evolving, developing a mechanism for protecting crafts including languishing crafts, design, heritage, historical knowledge base, research and implementation of the same enabling the sector/segment to face challenges.
 4. Conducting Census of handicraft artisans of the country.
 5. Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & necessary follow up implementation.
 6. Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of GSI global standards and for bar coding, including handicrafts mark for generic products.
 7. Financial Assistance for taking up problems/issues relating to brand building and promotion of Indian handicrafts.
 8. Conducting of workshops/seminars on issues of specific nature relating to handicrafts sector.

During the year 2013-14 Rs. 10.00 crores have been allocated under Plan scheme of Research & Development Scheme (Excluding NER). Against an allocation of Rs. 10.00 crores, an amount of Rs. 7.76 crores have been sanctioned during Financial Year 2013-14 for the activities like 44 studies, 105 Seminar-cum-workshops & 05 number of registration under GIA/Logo Mark under IPR ACT. Census of Handicrafts Artisans in the whole country is under operation. It is hoped that Census would be completed well before conclusion of this year i.e. 2014-15.

4.2.6 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:

A. 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.

B. 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 2013-14 Rs. 39.00 crores have been allocated under Plan scheme of Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (Including NER). Out of 39.00 crores and amount of Rs. 21.94 crores have been incurred in respect of commuted liabilities during Financial Year 2013-14 and 2,18,106 artisans have been covered under ***Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana***. ***No coverage of Handicrafts Artisans could be undertaken under the Bima Yojana due to non-approval of EFC.***

4.2.7 Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme (New Scheme)

The scheme aims at the development of world class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the world market.

The **objectives** of the scheme are as follows:

1. To develop infrastructure in an equitable manner to support handicraft industry in the country
2. To ensure availability required technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in nearest vicinity possible
3. To enhance the competitiveness of the products in terms of increased market share and ensuring increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products
4. To improve the resource pool of skilled persons in the country by developing high class institutes that provide certified courses and degrees in Handicraft field – enhancing skill development in the country

Scheme components The scheme will comprise of the (a) components repositioned from existing schemes of the Office of the DC (Handicrafts) and (b) additional new components.

(a) Components repositioned from existing schemes of the Office of DC (H)

1. Establishment of craft based resource centre
2. Setting up of E-Kiosk
3. Setting up of Raw Material Bank
4. Setting up of Common Facility Centre

5. Setting up of facility centres by exporters/entrepreneurs
6. State Initiative Design Centres
7. Handicraft Museum
8. Setting up of Design Bank
9. Urban Haat
10. Emporia
11. Setting up of marketing hubs in metros
12. Setting up of sourcing hubs in clusters
13. Setting up of testing laboratories
14. Mini Urban Haat (Proposed)
15. Warehousing facility in important locations
16. Integrated Handicraft park
17. Craft Institute upgradable to University
18. Craft Village
19. Five advance Handicraft training schools
20. Structuring and revitalizing existing Institutions into centre of excellence & syndication of their activities
21. Workshed cum housing
22. Restructuring of DC (H)field formations Excluding Regional Design and Technical Dev. Centres and any other infrastructure to be created departmentally
23. Looms for J&K artisans

During the year 2013-14 Rs. 38.00 crores have been allocated under the scheme (Excluding NER). Against an allocation of Rs. 38.00 crores, an amount of Rs. 6.15 crores has so far been sanctioned during Financial Year 2013-14 on account of 14 various activities like setting up of Resource Centre, Common Facility Centre for exporters and construction of Building at Vasant Kunj, Okhla & Jaipur etc. The expenditure has been incurred from Budget Head for Creation of Capital Assets.

4.2.8 Export of Handicrafts

EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS

A target of Rs. 28930.40 crores (Handicraft – 22283.60 + 6646.80 Carpet) has been fixed for export of handicrafts during the year i.e. 2013-14. The export during the year 2013-14 both in Handicrafts and handmade carpet & other floor coverings are Rs. 31909.34 crores.

Details of export of both Handicrafts & Carpet may be seen on table 11.1.

Table No. 11.1

Export of Handicrafts

(Rs. In Crores)

Item	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
A. Carpet & other floor covering	2708.73	2505.33	2992.70	3876.02	5841.37	7071.76
B. Other Handicrafts	8183.12	8718.94	10533.96	12975.25	17970.12	24837.48
Grand Total (A+B)	10891.85	11224.27	13526.66	16851.27	23811.49	31909.34

4.2.9 Important projects

- Mega clusters at Moradabad and Narsapur.
- Mega Carpet Cluster at Mirzapur – Bhadohi and Srinagar.
- India Exposition Mart.
- Urban Haats. (34 Urban haats across the country) have been approved. Out of which, 21 Urban Haats have become operational/functional.
- Setting up of International Craft Complex at Vasant Kunj New Delhi

4.3 SERICULTURE

4.3.1 Research & Development, Training & IT initiatives,

The main Research & Training Institutes of the CSB provide scientific and technological support for enhancing production and productivity for sustainable sericulture through innovative approaches. The main institutes at Mysore (Karnataka) Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (J&K) deal with Mulberry sericulture whereas Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with Tasar culture and Lahdoigarh, Jorhat (Assam) deals with Muga and Eri culture. Regional Sericulture Research Stations (RSRS/RTRS/RMRS) for Mulberry and Vanya sericulture have been functioning for the dissemination of research findings as per regional needs. Besides, a network of Research Extension Centre (RECs) & its sub units for mulberry and vanya silk are also functioning to provide extension support to sericulturists. In order to provide R&D support in post cocoon sector, the Board has established a Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI) at Bangalore. In addition, the CSB has also set up Silkworm Seed Technology Laboratory (SSTL) in Bangalore (Karnataka), Central Sericulture Germplasm Resource Centre (CSGRC) at Hosur (Tamil Nadu) and Seri-Biotech Research Laboratory (SBRL) at Bangalore.

During 2013-14, 79 Research Projects in Mulberry Sector, 27 projects in Vanya Sector and 19 projects in Post cocoon sector have been carried out, in which 42 projects have been concluded as per the target and the remaining projects are carried forward to 2014-15.

Highlights of Research programmes during 2013-14:

- ❖ Validated the performance of the newly developed Plant growth regulator (Benzyl adenine + KCl) at five DoT (Seri) farms, Govt. of West Bengal. Results indicated an improvement of 29.2% mulberry leaf yield over the control (S-1635).
- ❖ Identified an alternative food plant *Lagerstroemia speciosa* for Tasar silkworm rearing, which is easy rooter and fast growing and the rearing performance is on par with *T. arjuna*.
- ❖ Package of practice for the grainage of wild Laria was developed which is being adopted at selected PPCs of Jharkhand.
- ❖ Two Som accessions S3 & S6 resistant to leaf spot disease were identified and are being popularized in the field.
- ❖ Evolved a new eri silkworm breed C2 and it is under multiplicative trial for further popularization.
- ❖ A new mulberry variety (genotype G-2) was evolved through conventional breeding technique. The leaf yield in this variety found to be 27.20% over V1 in irrigated condition and 20.40% over S13 under rain-fed conditions.
- ❖ Three new bivoltine hybrids viz., FC3 x CSR15 (Three way cross hybrid) to rear all through the year, D2 x D13 (Single hybrid) suitable for favourable seasons and (D1 x D2) X (D13 x D11) (Double hybrid) to rear all through the year were developed which are having a yield potential of 65-70 kg/100 dfls.
- ❖ An improved cross breed L15 x FC2 has been developed through conventional breeding. It is having the advantages of high survivability (>90%), shorter larval duration (22-23 days), high productivity (17.80 kg cocoon yield/10000 larvae) and shell percentage (21.55).
- ❖ An automatic disinfection model by improving/redefining the model employed by a progressive farmer in Karnataka was developed, which avoids human exposure to harmful chemicals, reduces the volume of disinfectants used and reduces drudgery' apart from reducing the time taken to disinfect a unit area.
- ❖ Developed cocoon preservation technique for delaying moth emergence up to 15 days and to have synchronized grainage in tasar. Preservation of cocoons at low temperature was found effective.
- ❖ Developed region and season specific prediction models for different pests of Tasar Host Plant, tasar silkworm parasites and predators.
- ❖ An eco-user friendly Tasar silkworm eggs washing and sterilization formulation (Depuratex) has been developed.

- ❖ Developed a technique for preservation of Eri silkworm eggs upto 12 days by exploiting embryonic stages and by adopting intermediate care.
- ❖ New motorized Reeling Machine has been developed, which helps in silk recovery of 52% and production of 289 g/day/reeler (58 denier) besides reduction in silk waste and manpower.
- ❖ In post cocoon sector different machineries were developed for Wet reeling of tasar and muga cocoons, Sizing machine for tasar silk, Modified dry reeling machine for tasar cocoons, Pressurized hank degumming machine and Equipment for recycling of silk reeling water.
- ❖ Under product development, 12 fabrics / products were developed which included Mill matka x Mill matka, Sherwani fabric (tasar x muga spun), Silk noil yarn carpet, Men's T-shirt with collar (Eri knits), Ladies top (pure eri knits), Men's T-shirt without collar (Eri knits), Ladies top (eri + cotton knits) and sericin powder.
- ❖ A total of 10 Technologies/innovations were filed for patenting and seven technologies/products were offered to NRDC, New Delhi, for commercialization.

4.3.2 Implementation of Cluster Promotion Programme for Mulberry Bivoltine silk:

During XII Plan, the foremost thrust is to augment the import substitute silk in the country and to increase the production of BV silk to the tune of 5000 MT from the current production level of 2462 MT (2013-14). To achieve the target, Central Silk Board in association with State Sericulture Departments have initiated action to organize 200 Bivoltine Clusters to produce about 3300 MT of Bivoltine Silk during XII Plan through cluster approach besides concentrating in Non-Captive areas to produce remaining 1700 MT. The Directors of CSRTI, Mysore / Berhampore / Pampore / NSSO, Bangalore have been entrusted to monitor the implementation of those clusters in close coordination with respective State DoSs.

During the year 2013-14, based on benchmark survey and response received from the State Govts. 172 clusters have been developed with a target to produce about 1400 MT of raw silk. CSB and the State DoSs have posted Cluster Development Facilitators (CDFs) to work in harmony and ensure to achieve the set target. All the CDFs have been trained on technology enrichment. Necessary backward and forward linkages are established in the identified Cluster areas.

The Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP) is regularly reviewed /monitored through Crop Review Meeting, Joint Coordination Committee Meeting by CSB and established effective coordination with different stake holders. With the joint concentrated efforts, 2462 MTs of Bivoltine rawsilk has been produced against a target of 2480 MTs during 2013-14, of which 1415 MTs of raw silk has been produced through 172 clusters. It is expected to produce 1924 MTs of BV Raw silk through clusters and remaining 1456 MTs through Non-Captive areas during 2014-15.

4.3.3 Implementation of Cluster Promotion Programme for Vanya silk:

XII Plan envisages production of 9,000 MT for Vanya silk and emphasized need for proper intervention in critical areas for achieving better results. To chase the target, Central Silk Board in association with State Sericulture Departments have planned to organise 50 Vanya Clusters to produce about 400 MT of Vanya Silk during XII Plan through cluster promotion programme besides concentrating in Non-Captive areas to produce remaining 8600 MT. Based on response received from the States, 50 clusters (45 clusters in pre-cocoon and 5 clusters in post cocoon sectors) have been identified and benchmark survey and diagnostic studies have been initiated.

During 2013-14, CSB and the State DOSs have identified and posted required CDFs to work in harmony and ensure completion of benchmark survey and diagnostic studies in the clusters & preparation of cluster projects with need based interventions. The full fledged implementation of the clusters shall commence from the year 2014-15 by augmenting the technology level of all the CDFs through workshop & training and establishing necessary backward and forward linkages in the Cluster areas.

4.3.4 Collaborative Research Projects and Biomaterial Research during 2013-14.

- 1) The R&D institutes of CSB, in addition to the in house funded projects, are also carrying out research projects with the financial assistance from DBT, DST, PPV and FRA, ILRI Ranchi etc. During the financial year 2013-14, a total of 24 such research projects have been carried out. Of which, 11 have been concluded while the remaining 13 are still continuing.
- 2) CSB Institutes also make collaborations with other research Institutes such as IIT Kharagpur, IARI New Delhi, CCMB Hyderabad, NIFT Tirupur, Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala, BTRA Mumbai, Coir Board, GKVK Bangalore, NEIST Jorhat, TERI Bangalore, BIT Mesra and NCL Pune. During 2013-14, a total of 10 such projects have been carried out.
- 3) CSB also funding research projects in the frontier areas of science which are being carried out by leading institutes like IITs, Universities, state research Institutes etc. At present, three such projects are being funded and they are carried out by Guwahati, Bharathidasan University, Tamiladu, and Mizoram University Aizwal.
- 4) CSB research Institutes have also initiated intensive research on Silk Proteins and their biomedical and biomaterial applications. To make net work programmes with all leading Institutes in India, a workshop followed by constitution of a working group in collaboration with DBT has been constituted. The working group has already shortlisted 6 research projects. The projects are aimed at developing scaffolds, 3D gels, nano particles etc. from silk proteins for their utilization in biomedical fields. Further, CSB has already taken up a project on Design and development of silk based composite biomaterials for wound dressing applications with Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology,

Trivandrum, Kerala. Further, a new laboratory on Biomaterial research has been set up at SBRL Kodathi.

Collaborative projects have been taken up with L’Oreal India on development of eri face mask, with Raymonds on silk wool blends, with Hitze Equipments Pvt Ltd on pupae by product and with DuPont Group on tasar cocoon cooking and fabric bio-washing. Further projects have also been taken up with IIT, Guwahati, Central Coir Research Institute, RMKV, BTRA, Sri Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences on various industrial research applications. A few of the outcome due to collaborative efforts with industry are as below:

- Indigenous Automatic Silk Reeling Machine (ARM) has been developed for the first time to produce superior quality import substitute silk. This is a pioneering R&D initiative.
- Solar powered low cost spinning machine has been developed which can be operated in rural areas through solar power and pedal.
- Low cost eight end multi-end reeling machine for tasar silk reeling was standardized
- An energy efficient re-reeling machine to reduce fuel consumption in a multi-end silk reeling unit was developed as a first time initiative
- Factors influencing the pilling resistance of Eri silk knits were identified. It has helped the manufacturers of Eri silk knits to develop suitable Eri fabrics.

4.3.5 New Breeds/Varieties approved during 2013-14:

The Hybrid Authorisation Committee (HAC) during its recent meeting held at Bangalore on 30-7-2013 has approved the following new breeds/varieties for different regions, shown in the Table below:

#	New breeds/varieties	Region
1	CSR50 x CSR51	For South zone
2	AP71 x AP72	
3	(CSR52 x CSR50) x (CSR51 x CSR53)	All India
4	N x (SK6 x SK7)	For Eastern zone
5	M6DP(c) x SK4 (c)	

Solar Powered/low cost Spinning Machine:

CSTRI has developed a low cost solar operated spinning machine, which is a simple silk spinning device operated by both solar power and manually (pedal operation). Since it is run on solar energy, it is more environmental friendly, economically beneficial and easily accessible. For easy spinning the flyer is mounted on ball bearing. The said machine is suitable for aged and handicapped persons and, it is a low cost spinning machine. The bobbin provided in the machine is easily removable and the hand-spun yarn produced can be wound on re-reeling machine for

making standard skein. The said machine is provided with variable speed flyer and it is easy to operate.

The machine is suitable for the villages where the power is not available during daytime. The wooden bobbin is replaced with the plastic bobbin that is easily procurable from the local market. The flyer is modified and is of lighter weight, which runs at higher speed for a longer duration on solar energy. The machine is capable of producing around 200 to 220 grams of spun yarn in 8 hours.

Advantages of Solar powered Spinning device:

- ❖ Environmentally Friendly
- ❖ Economically Beneficial
- ❖ Easily Accessible

4.3.6 TRAINING:

Central Silk Board conducts mainly three types of training courses namely, Long-term Structured courses (3-15 months), Short-Term Capsule courses (2–45 days) and Adhoc courses of different duration, conducted on specific request of the sponsoring agencies on cost basis. The pre-cocoon training programs in Mulberry sector are mostly conducted at Central Sericultural Research & Training Institutes, Mysore, Berhampore and Pampore. The non-mulberry sericulture training is conducted at Central Tasar Research & Training Institute, Ranchi and Central Muga, Eri Research & Training Institute, Lahdoigarh. The post-cocoon training courses are conducted mainly at Central Silk Technological Research Institute., Bangalore. Training courses on Mulberry Silkworm Seed sector are conducted at Silkworm Seed Technological Laboratory, Kodathi, Bangalore.

In addition to this, other training courses are also conducted at Regional Sericultural Research Stations and Demonstration-cum-Training Centres. During the year 2013-14, 9643 persons have been trained under various courses, covering both pre-cocoon and post-cocoon sectors under mulberry and non-mulberry disciplines. Post Graduate Diploma in Sericulture Courses of 15 months duration in Mulberry and Non-Mulberry Sector are conducted at CSR&TI, Berhampore, West Bengal and CTR&TI, Ranchi (Jharkhand) and are affiliated to Kalyani University, Kalyani, West Bengal and Ranchi University, Ranchi, Jharkhand respectively.

CSB has also developed training programs, under Distance Education in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi targeting rural youths, matriculates, school drop-outs, entrepreneurs, in-service personnel working in various states, NGOs and persons working with other establishments like financial Institutions etc, This basic program called “Certificate in Sericulture” is of Six months duration.

Main objectives of this program are -

- To develop and strengthen Human Resource in Sericulture by infusing / imparting knowledge and skill in the field of sericulture through Distant Education.
- To create awareness about opportunities of employment and livelihood in sericulture.
- To involve women in developmental aspects of sericulture.
- To stimulate unemployed youth and school drop-outs to take up sericulture as an occupation.
- To impart knowledge to the people interested and involved in sericulture.
- To stimulate the entrepreneur for their participation in sericulture

Table below shows details of training programs organized by the Research & Training Institutes of CSB during the year 2013-14.

#	Particulars	Achievement 2013-14 (Nos.)
1	Structured Course	45
2	Capsule Courses	1,157
3	Adhoc Courses	2,920
4	Skill Development Programmes	1,912
5	Technology up-gradation Programme	2,340
6	Other Programmes	1,269
TOTAL		9,643

4.3.7 Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS):

Central Silk Board has been implementing a comprehensive skill development project with focus on 'skill seeding' and 'skill up-gradation' funded under Ministry's flagship initiative 'Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)'. The total project outlay is Rs.39.77 crores and a physical target to cover 34,553 beneficiaries in five years. During the year 2013-14, CSB has successfully implemented the ISDS project through ten implementing agencies (including an NGO;M/s.Pradaan,Deoghar) in around 20 different States, offering more than 60 different courses and covering all the four Silk sub-sectors (Mulberry, Tasar, Eri & Muga) and skill sets required to produce quality silk.

During the year 2013-14 CSB trained a total of 8,339 beneficiaries against a target of 8,000 covering all silk sub-sectors and activities falling on the silk value-chain (Silkworm seed sector, cocoon/farm sector and post cocoon sector). CSB has also initiated the process of establishing a 'Centre of Excellence' under this project, focusing on the post cocoon sector in the premises of Central Silk Technological Research Institute, CSB, Bangalore.

4.3.8 Seed Organisation/ Coordination and Market Development (HRD)

CSB has the responsibility for supply of Basic Seed material of (both silkworm and its host food plants) required for further multiplication besides undertaking production of quality silkworm seed (F1) to supplement the efforts of the concerned state sericulture departments as a quality leader to a limited extent. Under this programme technical assistance and field level training are also provided to the farmers by the Grainage extension centres. The CSB has a chain of Basic Seed Farms supplying basic seeds to the States. Its commercial seed production centres augment efforts of the States in supplying commercial silkworm seed to farmers. CSB's commercial seed production involvement is about 8 percent of the country's current estimated absorption. The Table below indicates the total quantity of seed production during the year 2013-14:

(Rs in lakh nos.)

#		Achievement during 2012-13	Target for 2013-14	Achievement during 2013-14	Target for 2014-15
	Mulberry				
	a. Basic Seed	12.41	13.72	15.37	13.72
	b. Commercial Seed	308.48	325.00	338.57	355.00
1.	Vanya Seed				
	a. Basic seed				
	i. Tasar (Basic & Nucleus)	39.11	34.51	38.44	43.53
	iii. Muga	3.85	4.44	4.23	4.92
	iv. Eri	0.51	0.40	1.09	0.48
	b. Commercial seed				
	i. Muga	1.02	1.08	0.77	1.15
	ii. Eri	3.70	3.20	2.52	3.62

4.3.9 MARKET SUPPORT:

Tasar Raw Material Bank, Chaibasa:

A Raw Material Bank for Tasar is functioning at Chaibasa (Jharkhand) along with 4 Sub-depots, one each at Raigarh (Chhattisgarh), Bhagalpur (Bihar), Warangal (A.P) and Bhandara (Maharashtra). The primary objective of RMB is to ensure economic and fair price to the primary tasar growers. The details of procurement and sale of tasar cocoons made by RMB, Chaibasa and its sub-depots during first and second year (2012-13 & 2013-14) of XII Plan are given below:

(Unit: Qty.in lakh Nos. & Value in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Procurement		Sale	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2012-13	247.64	177.36	222.87	159.99
2013-14	248.65	267.30	240.78	232.50

Small quantity of cocoon is converted into yarn through SHGs for value addition.

Muga Raw Material Bank, Sibsagar:

A Muga Raw Material Bank is functioning at Sibsagar in Assam with 3 Sub-Depots, at Dhakukhana, Sualkuchi (Assam) and Coochbehar (W.B) with the objective of ensuring economic and fair price to the actual muga cocoon producers. The details of purchase and sale of muga cocoons made by MRMB, Sibsagar and its Sub-Depots during first two years (2012-13 & 2013-14) of XII Plan are given below:

Unit: Qty.in lakh Nos. & Value in Lakh Rs.)

Year	Procurement		Sale	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2012-13	4.47	6.33	4.47	6.58
2013-14	6.47	10.11	6.47	10.49

4.3.10 Quality Certification Systems:

Central Silk Board is popularizing “Silk Mark”, for purity of silk products through Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI). Silk Mark is an assurance label, Silk Mark protects the interests of consumers who are being cheated by traders by selling spurious products in the name of silk. The progress achieved under the Silk Mark Scheme during the XI Plan period and during the first 2 years of XII Plan (2012-13 & 13-14; till Dec-2013) is given below:

Particulars	XI PLAN Achmnt. (2007-12)	XII PLAN			
		2012-13		2013-14	
		Target	Achmnt.	Target	Achmnt
Total No. of new Members enrolled	1418	250	267	250	302
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold(Lakh nos.)	116.00	25.00	25.57	26	27.32
Awareness Programmes Exhibition/Fairs/ Workshop/Road shows	1745	300	410	345	518

4.3.11 Export/Brand Promotion & Technology Up-Gradation

During XII Plan, this new component is proposed to be implemented under Quality Certification Systems. The Indian silk brand promotion for the XII Plan will be strategically put in place with interaction with all the stake-holders, exporters, importers, fashion designers. This can provide tremendous impetus to Indian silk

export promotion in international market. This can be in the form of advertisement and market promotion, participation in international shows as 'Indian Silk Brand', road shows, etc.

During the year 2013-14, the progress made under the programme is as follows:

- Sourcing Show cum Buyer Seller Meet at Darjeeling has been completed.
- Programmes viz. Branding Exhibition in India for Silk Cocoon/Yarn/ Fabric / Accessories at Gangtok have been completed.
- The process of setting up the Design Bank cum Design Centre has been initiated by ISEPC and the same is under progress.

4.3.12 Catalytic Development Programme:

During XII Plan the core objective of the Catalytic Development Programme is to scale up production particularly, production of quality bivoltine and improved cross breed silk cocoons in the country through cluster approach. The CDP has been redesigned to meet the sectoral requirements, and to ensure that the sector grows at a healthy pace. While some of the existing components have been deepened / modified by taking up certain additional inputs /sub-components, certain new interventions have also been proposed in order to meet the Zonal requirements.

CDP comprises 3 major sectors, viz. a) Mulberry Sector b) Vanya Sector and c) Post Cocoon Sector. These 3 major sectors are supported by support service components, as has been done during XI Plan. In addition to the above, a component viz. 'Special Initiatives (Flexi Fund)', has also been introduced to address critical requirements for implementation of sericulture projects. There are 58 components /sub-components for CDP which are divided into 8 packages viz. 1) Mulberry Seed 2) Mulberry Cocoon 3) Mulberry Post Cocoon 4) Vanya Seed 5) Vanya Cocoon 6) Vanya Post Cocoon 7) Support Services and 8) Special Initiatives.

During the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, CSB has spent / released Rs.205.16 crores and Rs.295.76 crores respectively under CDP as against the approved outlays of Rs.201.89 crores and Rs.291 crores.

Achievement under CDP in respect of important components during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below;

#	Programme	Target for XII Plan	Achievement during		Target for
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	Support to seed production units for mulberry (nos.)	310	38	51	30
2	Private graineurs; Vanya (nos)	1810	749	994	1015
3	Mulberry plantation (Ha.)	15600	15388	6849	3242
4	Setting up irrigation facilities (Ha.)	10000	3549	5417	5712
5	Rearing House for Mul. & Eri (Nos.)	56600	13534	17940	12569
6	Vanya food plantation (Ha.)	19400	12895	6284	4080
7	Setting up cottage basins (nos.)	50	42	11	6
8	Multiend reeling units (nos.)	225	6	61	6
9	Twisting units (400 spindles)	125	8	15	--
10	Vanya spinning, reeling, twisting (nos)	7800	980	618	1220
11	Support for handlooms (nos.)	7000	1412	633	765
12	Support for CFCs (nos.)	105	22	27	19

CDP Support Services:

i) Training programmes organized under CDP:

During 2013-14, the Division had organized a total of 23 different training programmes across the country to empower and train more than 850 industry stakeholders. This was around 142% achievement against a set RFD physical target of covering 600 persons. These programmes have influenced three categories of Seri-stakeholders:

- (i) Existing / Prospective Entrepreneurs & stakeholders
- (ii) Extension agents representing DoS and NGO partners
- (iii) In-house CSB Human Resource

For the benefit of the existing entrepreneurs, the Training Division had organized three (03) Technology Up-gradation Programmes (TUP) covering a total of 358 existing & prospective entrepreneurs & stakeholders engaged in different activities of silk value-chain.

A total of eight (08) Resource Development Programmes were organized in seven different States including NE region during the period, covering around 175 participants from DoS, NGOs, CSB etc. to expose them to the latest silk technologies

relevant for respective regions /zones and also to re-energize them for successfully implementing Seri-development projects.

Conducted four (04) focused programmes for the benefit of around 126 Cluster development facilitators of different Bivoltine Seri-Clusters representing CSB and DoS officers / officials in Assam, J&K, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

In an effort to refine in-house human resource, a variety of refresher training (7 programmes) on functional areas viz., Store Purchase system, Income tax package, Competency Development in noting drafting, documentation record keeping etc. were organised.

A new initiative - a lecture series has been started during 2013-14 inviting eminent personalities, speakers for sharing their experiences. Eminent persons like – Dr Rajiv Puri, Life coach and trainer from Pune and Mr Aswatha Ramaiah, an International trainer & founder President , Unique Consultants, Bangalore were invited to address CSB officials.

(ii) Beneficiaries Empowerment Programme (BEP):

Under the Beneficiaries Empowerment Programme (CDP component), during the year 2013-14 a total of 14703 stakeholders/ farmers have been covered in 22 States incurring a total expenditure of Rs.4.75 crores.

4.4 CENTRAL WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) Jodhpur, Rajasthan was set up under the Rajasthan Societies Registration Act, 1958 in July 1987, to administer the implementation of programmes and schemes in Central Sector for the promotion and development of wool and woollen industry in the country.

The Ministry of Textiles had approved 12th Plan Schemes for development of Wool and Woollen Sector with total financial outlay of Rs. 96 Crore. Out of it, the MOT has allocated Rs. 16.00 Crore to the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) during the financial year 2013-14 to implement various Plan schemes and programmes for the holistic growth and development of wool sector. The Board has utilized Rs. 16.00 Crore under Plan head till 31st March, 2014.

During 2013-14, the Central Wool Development Board has undertaken the following activities till 31st March, 2014:

4.4.1 Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP)

The Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP), the flagship Scheme of Wool Sector, provides support to the Industry and wool growers to qualitatively upgrade product and technology to enable them to get better returns for their products by increasing their share in the domestic and global market.

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

4.4.2 Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme: (SWIS)

The Board has taken up ‘Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme’ (SWIS) to improve quality and to increase quantity of indigenous sheep wool in the country. The Board is implementing various projects under this scheme in all major wool producing States having components of ‘Health Care’ for treatment, vaccination and medication to sheep, ‘Breed Improvement’ for genetic improvement of sheep and through strengthening/establishment of Sheep Breeding Farms for raising male lambs, distribution of stud Rams, Conducting Training Programmes for wool growers in latest techniques of sheep rearing activities, provide ‘Feed Supplement’ to eligible sheep (weak, pregnant/ breedable ewes) and ‘Creation of Revolving Fund’ for marketing of raw wool and to revitalize the state wool marketing federations/ corporations and optimum utilization of infrastructure available with them for this purpose. One new component has also been incorporated under ongoing scheme namely ‘State Specific Projects’ to make it inbuilt flexibility to consider State Specific demand other than prescribed components.

During Annual Plan 2013-14, total 18 lakh sheep will be benefited through various components of SWIS schemes like- health care, establishing/ strengthening of two Sheep Breeding Farms/ Ram raising farm for breed improvement, Feed Supplement to 75,000 sheep of Ladakh region, creation of Revolving Fund for marketing of raw wool with total financial outlay of Rs. 3.19 Crs. Out of it, Rs. 3.19 Crs have been utilized till 31st March, 2014 and covered 18.15 lakhs sheep under this scheme. The Board is presently implementing various projects under this scheme in all major wool producing States like J. & K., H.P., Uttarakhand, U.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, A.P. etc.

4.4.3 Pashmina Wool Development Scheme:

Ladakh region of J. & K produces the finest Pashmina wool in the world and due to excellent fiber properties, it falls under specialty fibre. The demand for Indian Pashmina wool as well as its products are very high in the international market. Pashmina goat rearing is the only source of income for the nomads living in the far flung area of Ladhak region of J. & K. State.

Keeping in view the potential of the Pashmina wool production in country and its demand in the international market, CWDB has taken up this scheme on large scale during XII Plan to increase Pashmina Production, to increase income from Pashmina wool to the Pashmina rearers and to sustain their interest in this activity as a reliable means of livelihood with following components:

- Buck Exchange Programme
- Distribution of high quality Pashmina bucks in non-traditional areas to enhance Pashmina production
- Assistance for foundation stock in non traditional area
- Training programmes\ Breeders orientation\ Health camps
- Feed supplement to eligible Pashmina goats
- Assistance for creating Pashmina goat pens to protect animals/ flocks
- Assistance for providing portable tents, gumboots, torch, goggles to nomads
- Health Coverage (Medicines, vaccination, treatment & medical kit)
- Development/ Strengthening of existing Pashmina Fodder Banks & Breeding Farms
- Provision of improved Pashmina Combs for Efficient Harvesting of Pashmina wool
- R&D Project for Expansion of Pashmina Goat Rearing area in non-traditional areas
- Up-gradation of existing Pashmina Dehairing Plant at Leh.

During 2013-14, the Board is providing benefits to 800 pashmina wool growers (Nomads) families by covering 2 lakh Pashmina goats of Leh & Kargil districts of Ladakh region through above mentioned various components with total financial outlay of Rs. 5.90 Crore. Out of it, the Board has released total Rs. 5.90 Crore to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil, till 31st March, 2014.

4.4.4 Angora Wool Development Scheme

The Board is implementing Angora Wool Development scheme in hilly areas of country to support Angora rearing activity among farmers by distribution of Angora rabbit among rearers as foundation stock along with necessary training, feed & nutrition support, supply of medicine etc. Apart from this CWDB also proposed to established an Integrated Angora Germplasm-cum-Processing and Training Center to integrate the angora wool production and processing activities to encourage the farmers to produce angora products so that they can get better returns for their product. The scheme has components like: (i) Establishment of Mini Angora rabbit Farm (ii) Angora Rabbit Germplasm-cum-Processing and Training Center during XII Plan.

During Annual Plan 2013-14, 1100 angora rabbit will be covered under the scheme with total financial allocation of Rs. 0.41 Crore. The Board has sanctioned three projects under this scheme and utilized Rs. 0.41 Crore upto 31st March, 2014.

4.4.5 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 Exhibitions of Woollen products , seminar and workshops, etc.)
- Market Intelligence and Publicity.
- Publication of quarterly news magazine ‘Wool Ways’.
- Research, Study and Consultancy.
- Training in shawl Weaving and Designing.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Scheme.
- Human Resource Development and Training to farmers/ breeders/ weavers.
- Strengthening and upgrading wool testing, wool grading and marketing facilities.

During the financial year 2013-14, the Board has provided Rs. 5.00 Crore for above activities. During financial year 2013-14, the Board has utilized Rs. 4.31 Crore and provided training to 206 resource persons at Weaving & Designing Training Centre; Kullu and Sheep Breeding Farm; Hissar. Board has also decided to organize/ participate in 18 Woollen Expos (exhibition-cum-sale of woollen products), sanctioned 3 R&D Projects in favour of CSWRI & WRA, undertaken up-gradation works of 3 existing wool testing laboratories with the help of Wool Research Association, Thane.

4.4.6 Quality Processing of Wool Scheme

The unorganized Woollen Sector suffers from inadequate processing facilities. The pre loom & post loom facilities are outdated. The sector uses crude form of carding, which results in low productivity, besides affecting the health of workers. The spinning technology is primitive, which is urgently required to be upgraded through improved equipments/ machineries. The Scheme provides a comprehensive service package from deburring to carding & spinning stage. The setting up of modern plants will increase wool-processing capacity, will provide value addition to Indian wool, will create more employment and will augments income to personnel engaged in these decentralized activities.

The Board is implementing a scheme namely “Quality Processing of Wool” for improving quality of raw wool, finishing of woollen products and value addition to wool and woollens products. This scheme 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. Under this scheme, the

agency has to bear the cost of land & building by their own resources. The CWDB provides grant under Non-Recurring Expenses for purchase of machineries & plants only required for setting up the Common Facility Centre (CFC). Recurring Expenditure shall be borne by the agency/association out of its own resources.

A provision of Rs. 0.50 Crore has been made in 2013-14 to set up one new Common Facility Centres like wool scouring, carding, carbonizing, dyeing, spinning, knitting and carding of wool and woollen items including shearing machines and strengthening wool testing facilities etc. During financial year 2013-14, the Board has released Rs. 0.50 crore under ongoing three CFCs in Uttarakhand and H.P. States.

4.4.7. Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders

The CWDB is implementing this scheme to benefit sheep breeders by providing life insurance coverage to them and their sheep flock by two plans (i) Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme and (ii) Sheep Insurance Scheme.

4.4.8 Sheep Breeders Insurance scheme

In India, the sheep breeders are from below poverty line, illiterate and living in remote hilly and desert areas and most of these lead migratory life in search of suitable pastures for their sheep flocks. During migration they are facing very adverse conditions as rains, cyclones, storms, snakebite attack of wild animal etc. Due to migration and illiteracy, they could not get proper medical facilities along with social and economic benefit such as insurance.

The basic objective of the Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme is to provide enhanced life insurance cover to sheep breeders in the case of natural death/ accidental death, total/partial disability.

4.4.9 Sheep Insurance scheme

The basic objective of the Sheep Insurance scheme is to provide insurance cover to Sheep in the case of accident including fire, lightning, storm, tempest, flood, inundation, earthquake, famine and diseases contracted or occurring during the period of the policy. The Sheep Insurance Plan is based on Livestock Insurance Scheme.

During the financial year 2013-14, the Board made total financial provision of Rs. 1.00 Crore to provide insurance cover to 35000 sheep breeders and 0.25 lakh sheep under the schemes of Sheep Breeders and Sheep Insurance Scheme, respectively from all wool producing States. The Board is implementing Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme with the help of Life Insurance Corp. Ltd. (LIC) and about 35610 sheep breeders have already been insured by utilizing Rs. 0.46 crores till 31st March 2014. The Board has released Rs. 0.54 Crore under Sheep Insurance Scheme for insurance of sheep in States of Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka and covered 15202 sheep till 31st March 2014.

Annual Plan 2013-14 of Central Wool Development Board

	Name of Scheme	Unit	Achievements (upto 31-03-2014)	
			Physical	Financial
I	Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWIDP)Improvement &			
A	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)	No. of sheep & Feed Supplement (FS)	18.15 lakh sheep, FS to 75,000 sheep	3.19
B	Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	No. of Pashmina & Feed Supplement (FS)	2 lakh pashmina & FS to 40,000 goats	5.90
C	Angora Wool Development Scheme	No. of angora rabbits	0	0.41
D	Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities	Promotional Activities, training, Woollen Expo	200 Trainees & 3 Labs up-gradation	5.00
II	Quality Processing of Wool			
A	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing Facilities	Common Facility Centre (CFC)	-	0.50
III	Social Security Scheme			
A	Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep breeders	35610	0.46
B	Sheep Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep	15202	0.54
	Grand Total			16.00

4.5 POWERLOOM

The summary of schemes for powerloom sector and its performance are as under:-

4.5.1 Integrated scheme for Powerloom Sector Development

In order to achieve the overall development of the powerloom sector, Govt. introduced the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Cluster Development during 2007 – 08 the scheme is continued for the 12th plan period with addition of new components for more focused development of decentralized powerloom sector. The scheme has got the following components:-

- a) Integrated Textile Service Center
- b) Marketing Development programme for Powerloom Sector
- c) Exposure visit of Powerloom Weavers to other Clusters
- d) Common Facilities Centre
- e) Yarn Bank
- f) Tex-venture Capital fund
- g) Development and Upgradation of skills (HRD)

4.5.2 Integrated Textile Service Centre

The powerloom sector has limited resources to get their product tested for quality as required by the customer, limited access to the technical support services design development for weaving and entrepreneurship development. In order to address these problems, **Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs)** are set up in all the major powerloom clusters. As on today, there are 45 PSCs working in different locations to support the powerlooms in the decentralised across the country. Out of this, 14 PSCs are under the Office of the Textile Commissioner, 25 PSCs are run by different TRAs, 4 PSCs are under KSPDC, Bangalore & 1 PSC each is run by the State Govt., of Madhya Pradesh and Manipur.

The Powerloom Service Centres play a vital role in the development and modernization of the decentralized powerloom sector. They provide need based services like training, trouble shooting, design development, consultancy and testing. The functions performed by Powerloom Service Centres are mainly developmental in nature. Some of the important functions are as under:

- i. To impart practical training to powerloom weavers to help them acquire the requisite knowledge and skill in weaving, improving efficiency and skill in producing better quality cloth and stepping up productivity, in various aspects of loom working and loom maintenance, repairs, servicing, etc.
- ii. To act as an agent to transmit the problems of the powerloom sector to appropriate quarters for solving them by means of cluster based approach.
- iii. Providing testing facilities to powerloom sector.
- iv. Organise seminars, workshops and exhibitions on new technologies, new developmental schemes, etc., in association with regional office.
- v. Provide technology inputs on loom maintenance, repair, etc.
- vi. Guide powerloom weavers on design development.
- vii. Enrolment of powerloom workers under the Group Insurance Schemes.

The performances of PSCs are shown in the table given below (amount represents revenue generated from various services):-

Table - 3

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (up to Nov. 2013)	
	No	Rs.	No	Rs.	No	Rs.	No	Rs.
No. of Trainees	11354	2408274	11391	2496182	11917	2655846	8918	3723074
Nos. of Samples tested	79740	7151471	71011	6995515	101006	11269088	57909	5992010
Designs Development	5569	605706	5501	637126	5637	582733	3268	408790
Consultancy / Trouble shooting assignments	5308	404479	4495	420184	4517	501690	2610	262575
Utilization of machinery on job work		1301971		2337460		1799590		688118
Total		11871901		12886467		16808947		11074567

Grant-in-Aid

For 31 PSCs run by TRAs and State Govt. Agencies, the GOI provides financial assistance in the form of Grant-in-Aid (GIA) towards their recurring expenditure including salaries. Grant-in –Aid is released according to the grade of each PSC at the rate shown below:-

- (a) Grade I PSCs Rs.17 lakh per annum
- (b) Grade II PSCs Rs. 15 lakh per annum
- (c) Grade III PSCs Rs. 12 lakh per annum

The Grant-In-Aid released to the Non-Tx.C PSCs from 2007-08 to 2013-14 (Up to Sept. 13) is as under:-

Year	Grant-in Aid Released (Rs. In lakh)
2010-11	438.49
2011-12	442.76
2012-13	459.09
2013-14(up to Dec.13)	458.00

4.5.3 Strengthening of existing PSCs and setting up of new PSCs

To create facilities for quality testing, skilled manpower for weaving sector & garment sector, design development for weaving and entrepreneurship development, 2 new PSCs on Public & Private Partnership basis with Govt. assistance for capital cost of machines / equipments will be opened during 12th plan period with GOI contribution of Rs. 200 lakh each. The Govt. assistance will be provided for modernisation of the existing Powerloom Service Centres. The Govt. assistance will also be provided for garment / apparel making facilities / any other facilities required in cluster for common services to the PP bodies including local textile industry

Association. The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has also been providing regular support to modernise / upgrade the existing PSCs with latest machines and equipments so as to enable them to cater to the service needs of powerloom sector. All the 45 PSCs (except one PSC at Bhiwandi under SASMIRA) have been modernised by installing modern looms and other machines and will further be upgraded and strengthened in the forthcoming years.

4.5.4 Market Development Programme for Powerloom Sector Buyer-Seller Meets

In order to provide a better platform to the powerloom weavers to market their products at regional and cluster level, exhibitions / buyer-seller meets (BSM) are conducted in association with Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL) and other agencies / office. BSM is a component of ISPSD. Financial assistance for organising the exhibitions or buyer seller meet by the powerloom weavers, entrepreneurs or other agencies will depend upon the area of such exhibition or buyer seller meets. For organizing exhibitions, financial assistance is be given for infrastructure support, stall rent, stall furnishing, electricity charges, publicity, back up services and administrative expenses. The level of assistance will be Rs.15 lakh, Rs.10 lakh and Rs.5 lakh for 5 days at Class A, Class B and Class C cities respectively or actuals, whichever is lower. Any expenditure above this limit to be borne by the beneficiary or implementing agency. 50% of the financial assistance is being given in advance and the balance is given to the implementing agency after submission of the claims.

The year wise achievement under the scheme is shown in the table given below:-

Table - 5

Year	No. of BSM conducted	Amount released towards expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	13	76.00
2011-12	20	178.00
2012-13	09	79.71
2013-14 (Up to Dec. 13)	01	14.64

Awareness Programme

The powerloom sector predominated by cluster centric product profile generally lack in awareness about the latest product, Government schemes, latest trend in Market, Design etc. In order to create awareness about the schemes and disseminate information about technology, products etc. among the powerloom weavers/workers, Awareness Programmes and Seminar/ Workshops are organised under ISPSD by the Regional Offices and Powerloom Service Centres of the Office of Textile Commissioner as well as other organizations setup for the development of powerlooms sector. The year wise achievement under the scheme is shown in the table given below:-

Table - 6

	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (Up to Dec. 13)	
	No. of prog.	Persons attended	No. of prog.	Persons attended	No. of prog.	Persons attended	No. of prog.	Persons attended
Seminar / Sensitization programme/works hop etc.	824	27406	752	21941	636	20578	371	10948
Advisory Body/PPCICC Meeting	113	1629	116	1642	106	1548	37	515

4.5.5 Exposure Visit of Powerloom Weavers:

The powerloom weavers in the clusters using out-dated plain powerlooms are not exposed to other clusters using higher technology to produce diversified textile products or value added fabrics, due to their limited knowledge and financial constraints etc. With a view to overcoming such difficulties, the powerloom weavers in different clusters, are encouraged to visit other developed clusters to get themselves, acquainted with the benefit of upgraded technology, diversified products and the marketing techniques adopted in those clusters. The Regional Offices of the Textile Commissioner assist the powerloom weavers during the **Exposure Visits** and facilitate effective and meaningful interaction. Exposure Visit is a component of ISPSD and financial assistance is provided to the weavers by the Government of India to meet the expenditure arising out of these visits. During the period 2007-08 to 2012-2013, 2977 weavers / workers visited the developed powerloom cluster under the scheme for which the Govt. Released a sum of Rs.0.74 Crore towards travelling and incidental expenditures.

The year wise achievement under the scheme is shown in the table given below:-

Table – 4

Year	No. of weavers taken for exposure visits	Amount released towards expenditure (Rs. in lakh)
2010-11	802	12.00
2011-12	403	17.00
2012-13	207	11.00
Total	2977	74.00

a) Common Facility Center:

One of the major problems faced by powerloom unit in the decentralised sector is lack of preparatory/ pre-loom facility in powerloom clusters. Tackling of this problem requires setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC). Therefore, MOT, GOI has approved on 29.10.2013 a scheme of Common Facility Centre as a component of ISPSD to be implemented from the year 2013-14. The GOI contribution for CFC is Rs. 200 lakh per cluster and the total budget provision for implementation of CFC in 12th plan is Rs.10 core for 5 clusters. The common facilities centre will house design centre / studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade centre and common raw material, water treatment plant for industrial use and common pre-weaving facilities viz. warping, sizing etc. There can also be other tangible assets that could be set up in clusters, as long as they are put to common use. For setting up common facilities centre, the project reports will be submitted by SPV / Consortium to the Textile Commissioner. The proposal will be approved by the Project Approval Committee (PAC) after considering its viability and the existing facilities available in the nearby area. The small clusters / powerloom units outside the cluster in surrounding area / district will also be served from the common facilities centre set up in big clusters. Assistance would be available for setting up of Common Facilities Centre. The Common Facility Centre is entitled to the different levels of assistance from the Government on the basis of grading of powerloom clusters i.e.:

- i. Grade - A - upto 60% of project cost.
- ii. Grade – B - upto 70% of project cost.
- iii. Grade - C - upto 80% of project cost.
- iv. Grade - D & clusters in NER/J&K upto 90% of project cost.

The grading of the clusters will be done by a Committee constituted by the Textile Commissioner. The project cost for providing the above assistance will include the following costs:

- The cost of machinery, plant, equipment, laboratory, other tangible assets, pre-operative/ preliminary expenses, etc.
- 25% of the construction cost of the building. The schedule of rates of CPWD as in that State shall be used as the basis for arriving at the cost estimates of construction of building.

Land is to be arranged by SPV before submitting their proposal/ application for financial assistance from Govt. of India. The Govt. of India shall not provide any financial assistance towards land cost and its development.

b) Yarn Bank

Small weavers in decentralized powerloom sector haven't enough resources to purchase yarn in bulk quantity from the open market. They depend on local yarn dealers for their day to day consumption. The local dealers sell the yarn at a price

higher than the mill price depending upon the day to day demand for the yarn and take undue advantage of market situation. As a result, the small Powerloom weavers are not able to procure yarn at reasonable price and unable to plan his production cost. Therefore, MOT, GOI has approved on 29.10.2013 a scheme of Corpus for Yarn Bank as a component of ISPSD to be implemented from the year 2013-14. The yarn bank scheme is to provide interest free corpus fund to SPV / Consortium to enable them to purchase the yarn at wholesale rate and to ensure availability of yarn at reasonable rate, to the weavers. The salient features of Yarn Bank Scheme are as under:-

- a. Government shall provide interest free corpus fund maximum **Rs. 100 lakh** per yarn bank to SPV / consortium provided SPV / consortium arrange their own fund to equal amount of the fund paid by the Govt. the total budget provision for yarn bank scheme during 12th plan if Rs. 400 lakh for 4 yarn bank.
- b. The said corpus fund provided by the Govt. shall be released to SPV against the bank guarantee for 50% of Government share of the corpus fund or any other acceptable security in favour of Textile Commissioner valid for at least 3 years period.

c) TEX- Venture Capital Fund

The development of decentralized powerloom sector depends upon the consolidated growth of micro and small enterprises for the textile sector and mostly comprising of power-loom weavers. More than 65% of fabric cloth production of the country is done by this un-organised sector comprising of small and micro industries having no bank linkages. Most of the off take in TUFs have been in the spinning sector and the small and micro enterprises in the un-organised power loom sector have not been able to take the benefits of TUFs owing to poor bank linkage of the small unorganised sector, documentation etc. The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India on 29.10.2013 launched TEX Fund - Venture Capital Fund for Powerloom and allied products and services (TEX Fund) as a component under ISPSD. Government wants to introduce TEX Fund to provide equity investment to the micro and small enterprises sector of the powerloom industry. Infusion of equity is expected to help wean over those firms currently operating in the partnership / proprietorship structure to formal company form of organization.

SIDBI as the sponsor would invest upto 30% of the fund size, subject to approval from its Board. The Government of India shall provide Rs. 24.50 crore during 12th plan period. The balance amount is proposed to be raised from institutional investors / corporate such as banks, financial institutions, and insurance companies, to make up the entire fund of Rs.80 crore.

4.5.6 Development and Upgradation of skills:

The powerlooms in the country by and large remain in decentralised sector and the people engaged in this sector are basically unskilled as they have learned the work from their family or by experience without any formal training to upgrade their skill. With the development and upgradation of the technology in production, the demand for skilled labour also increased. In order to cater to the growing demand for the skilled labour, the Ministry of Textiles launched the Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) in the year 2011. Under ISDS the GOI share towards training cost would be 75% limited to Rs.7500/- per trainee and the remaining 25% will be met from the training fee collected from the trainees. The Office of the Textile Commissioner is one of the Implementing Agencies of ISDS:-

14 Powerloom Service Centers of the Textile Commissioner, besides performing their regular activities, also implement ISDS and the achievements for the last two years is shown in the Table below:

Table - 10

Physical achievement	2012-13	2013-14 (up to Nov'13)	Total
No. of trainees enrolled	3073	3183	6256
No. of trainees trained	3016	2865	5881
No. of trainees placed	1418	2253	3671
Achievement against target of 5800 trainees/ year	53.0%	55% (8 month)	--

4.5.7 Group Insurance Scheme:

Low level of income coupled with unhygienic living conditions makes the powerloom weavers to live in such conditions where they are not covered under any life or health insurance scheme and their productivity remains low. In order to provide the powerloom weavers/ workers insurance cover in the case of natural death, accidental death as well as partial and permanent disability due to accident, the GOI launched the **Group Insurance Scheme** in the year 2003-04 and the scheme is implemented through Office of the Textile Commissioner. Under the present scheme, the following are the benefits available:-

- A. In the event of death of the member, Sum Assured of Rs.60,000 will become payable, to the nominee.
- B. In the event of death by accident or Partial/Total Permanent Disability due to accident, the following benefit shall be payable:

1	On death due to accident	Rs. 1,50,000/-
2	Permanent total disability due to accident	Rs.1, 50,000/-
3	Permanent partial disability due to accident	Rs.75, 000/-

In addition to the above, a worker enrolled under this scheme will also be entitled for educational grant of Rs. 600/- per child per Half year for two children studying in IXth Standard to XIIth standard for a maximum period of 4 years under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY).

The annual premium of Rs.470/- per member will be shared as under:

GOI contribution	Rs.290/-
Weavers' contribution	Rs. 80/-
Contribution from social security fund	Rs.100/-
Total premium	Rs.470/-

The progress of the scheme up to Dec. 2013 is shown in the Table given below:-

Table – 7

Year	No. of persons enrolled	GoI Share of premium paid (Rs)
2010-11	154229	23134350
2011-12	156196	23429400
2012-13	151429	35155590
2013-14 (Up to Dec. 13)	84834	24601860
Total	1282158	177540150

4.5.8 Health Insurance Scheme:

The productivity of the workers is an important pre-requisite in boosting the production and quality of the fabric. Therefore, it is necessary to have a healthy workforce. There are about 59 lakh weavers/workers in Powerloom Sector, most of them working in unorganised sector and from their own houses. Most of the weavers/workers are working for long hours in an environment that is not conducive to good health and are not covered under any health scheme to help them get medical facilities. Therefore, a Pilot Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers has been approved by MOT, GOI for implementation from 2013-14 with GOI share of premium amounting to Rs.23.29 crore for 12th plan period, aimed at bringing the powerloom weavers under health insurance cover for their well-being which will directly result in improving the labour productivity. The aim of the scheme is to provide comprehensive (IPD and OPD) healthcare assistance to powerloom weavers for a wide range of ailments including all pre-existing/new diseases. The ancillary Powerloom workers like those engaged in pre-weaving such as winding, warping, sizing, drawing in, beaming etc. are also proposed to be included.

The present Scheme is in line of RSBY and would be implemented by MoLE. The premium between Central Government and State Government will be shared in the ratio of 75:25. The present rate of total premium under Rashtriya Swastya Bhima Yojana (RSBY) is Rs.750 per family and maximum rate of sharing of premium by GoI is Rs.565/- per family per annum. Accordingly share of State Governments will be Rs.185/- per family per annum. The premium funding pattern under RSBY for North East & J&K is 90:10, instead of 75:25). Scheme beneficiaries pay only Rs.30/- as Registration fee. In addition, Central government will bear the cost of Smart card (present rate Rs.60/- per card).

Under HIS for powerloom weavers, the benefit available alongwith additional benefit of OPD facilities is as under:

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Maximum Annual Limit per family (1 + 4) Which includes self, spouse, children and dependent parents	
IPD	30,000/- (maximum)
OPD	7,500/- (maximum)
The outpatients cover of Rs.7500/- should be in addition to the in-patient cover of Rs.30000/- per family.	

The policy shall be valid for a period of 12 months, from the first day of the month succeeding the month in which first smart card is issued. One weaver family would will be eligible for the benefits beyond one year only from the first day of the month succeeding the month in which fresh smart card is issued on fresh enrolment. Further, a beneficiary family shall be covered for four years consecutively so that the family is able to utilize/ understand/ appreciate the benefits under the scheme and may continue with the coverage on payment basis even if Government sponsoring is not available for subsequent years.

The HIS is proposed to be introduced initially in the State of Andhra Pradesh which has shown willingness to introduce the Scheme.

4.5.9 Group Workshed Scheme:

Widespread fragmentation of loom holding size, lack of economies of scale, poor productivity, generally poor product quality and low unit realization prevalent in powerloom sector is major problem faced by the powerloom industry. The tackling of these problems requires further upgradation / modernisation of powerloom sector.

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India had launched **Group Workshed Scheme** in 2003 to improve working condition of the powerloom sector. The prime objective of the scheme is to facilitate the establishment of Worksheds for modern looms in an existing or new cluster, which will provide required scale of economy for business operations. Under this scheme, subsidy for construction of Powerloom

building would be limited to 40% of the unit cost of construction. Group Workshed Scheme is continued with modifications for the 12th plan period.

The progress of the scheme up to August'2013 is shown in the table given below:-

Table – 9 (Rs. in lakh)

Year	No. of Project Approved	Subsidy released
2010-11	11	176.00
2011-12	16	233.00
2012-13	08	366.00
2013-14(up to Sept. 13)	*	188.00

*Projects are yet to be approved.

4.5.10 Pilot Scheme of In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom for SSI

The Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India has approved the **Pilot Scheme of In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom for SSI Powerloom Sector** on 11.09.2013 in order to provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end powerloom units having not more than eight existing plain powerlooms where the benefits of the TUFs has not reached, to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. The Pilot Scheme of In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom for SSI Powerloom Sector will be in operation from 11.09.2013 till completion of 12th Five Year Plan (2013-14 to 2016-17) with GOI share of subsidy amounting to Rs.150 crore. The Govt. of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of **50%** of the cost of the upgradation attachments / kits, dobbie and jacquard subject to maximum subsidy **Rs. 15,000/-** per powerloom and the maximum subsidy to a powerloom unit holding eight powerlooms would be **Rs. 1,20,000/-**. The subsidy will be extended for both credit linked or otherwise. The existing plain loom is to be upgraded with following additional features (attachment):

- i) Weft stop motion (Optical Weft Feeler)
- ii) Warp stop motion (Electro mechanical warp stop motion for spun yarn or photocell type for filament yarn with loom stopping mechanism).
- iii) Semi-positive let off motion
- iv) Efficient braking device (electro-mechanical).
- v) Anti Crack device.
- vi) Replacement of metallic parts by self-lubricating nylon parts (like shedding roller, picking cams, picking bowl, crank bushes etc. having life more than 2 years)
- vii) Mechanical Dobby (steel).
- viii) Jacquard (steel).

4.6 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFS)

4.6.1 The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was launched on April 1, 1999, for a period of five years, and was subsequently extended upto March 31, 2007. The Scheme provides for interest reimbursement/capital subsidy/Margin Money subsidy and has been devised to bridge the gap between the cost of interest and the capital component to ease up the working capital requirement and to reduce the transaction cost, etc. The Scheme is an important tool to infuse financial support to the textiles industry and help it capitalize on the vibrant and expanding global and domestic markets, through technology upgradation, cost effectiveness, quality production, efficiency and global competitiveness.

During its initial years, the progress of the Scheme was moderate and it gained momentum from 2004-05 onwards. The Scheme was further extended till 2017 with modified financial and operational parameters and major focus on modernization of powerlooms sector. The scheme is administered through 3 nodal agencies, 36 nodal banks and 108 co-opted PLIs. The scheme since inception has propelled investment of more than Rs. 2,45,000 crore till 30.8.2013. An amount of Rs. 18198.80 crore has been released towards subsidy under the Scheme as on 30.9.2013.

Planning Commission has approved an allocation of Rs. 11952.80 crore under TUFS for the 12th Five Year Plan. The Revised Restructured TUFS is expected to trigger additional investments of approximately Rs. 1,51,000 crore during 12th Five Year Plan.

The salient features of the Scheme for the 12th : -

- **Sectoral Cap** of 26% is only for the spinning sector. Sectoral cap of 26% for spinning would cover committed liabilities of modified TUFS (List I and List II), Restructured TUFS and fresh sanctions in the 12th Plan.
- **Spinning** – 2% IR for new stand alone/ replacement/ modernization of spinning machinery and for forward integration, 5% IR for spinning units with matching capacity in weaving/ knitting/ processing/ garmenting. Total subsidy outflow (including committed liabilities of 11th Five Year Plan) to spinning sector will be kept at 26% of the Plan allocation.
- **Weaving** – (i) 6% IR and 15% capital subsidy or 30% MMS on brand new shuttleless looms; (ii) 2% IR or 8% MMS on second hand imported shuttleless looms with 10 years vintage and with a residual life of minimum 10 years; (iii) For 30% MMS – capital ceiling caps of Rs. 5 crore and subsidy cap of Rs. 1.5 crore would be adhered to for encouraging adequate investments by the MSME sector.
- **Processing** – 5% IR and 10% capital subsidy for specified processing machinery. CETP/ETP will not be considered for support under TUFS.

- **Garmenting** – 5% IR and 10% capital subsidy on garmenting units. Investments like factory buildings, pre-operative expenses and margin money for working capital are eligible for benefit of reimbursement under the scheme for apparel and handloom sector only with 50% cap. Land is altogether excluded from eligible investments under TUFS.
- **Technical Textiles** – 5% IR and 10% capital subsidy on machinery required in manufacture of technical textiles.
- **Handloom and Silk Sector** – 5% IR or 30% capital subsidy on benchmarked machinery.
- **MSME and Jute sector** -15% MMS in lieu of 5% IR – subsidy ceiling to be Rs. 75 lakh.
- **Other segments** – Existing benefits may continue.
- **Repayment period** – repayment period of 7 years including 2 years of moratorium/ implementation.
- **Eligibility of restructured/ rescheduled cases** – subsidy in restructured cases will be restricted to the quantum approved in the initial loan repayment schedule.
- **Duration of the scheme** - The scheme will be implemented for the entire duration of the 12th five year plan w.e.f. 01-04-2012 to 31-03-2017. New parameters will be applicable from the date of notification. Term loan sanctioned on or after 01-04-2012 will only be covered for benefit under the scheme subject to the prescribed limit of availability of subsidy. The pending applications of the previously extended scheme upto 31-03-2013 would be treated as lapsed with freedom to apply afresh after issue of instructions for the new scheme as per terms and conditions there under.
- **Financing of total committed liabilities of Modified TUFS (List I) and Restructured TUFS** amounting to Rs. 8386.26 crores for 12th Five Year Plan.
- **Financing of committed liabilities of 2196 List II cases** (recommended by the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee) under Modified TUFS amounting to Rs. 904 crore.
- **Reconstitution of the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC)** under the Chairpersonship of Minister of Textiles with the representatives of Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, nodal agencies/banks, Textile Industry Associations etc. IMSC would be responsible for intensive monitoring and formulation of guidelines for effective implementation of the scheme in accordance with the CCEA approval.
- 1.5% of the plan outlay will be kept for administrative costs of the scheme.

- **Pilot project** of financing high tech shuttleless looms on hire purchase for decentralized powerlooms sector, prepared in consultation with Department of Financial Services.

4.6.2 Progress of TUFs

The progress of TUFs is steadily going up which is evident from the data given below:-

(Rs. in crore)

Period	Received		Sanctioned			Disbursed		
	No. of applications	Project Cost	No. of applications	Project Cost	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	Subsidy
1999-2000	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

Segment-wise progress of Restructured TUFs as on 30.9.2013

(Rs. crore)

Category	No. of Application	Project Cost	Sanctioned Loan amount	Loan under TUFs	CAP for Project Cost	Subsidy for All	CAP for Subsidy Amount	Subsidy claimed	
								No. of Applications	Amount
Spinning	282	9649	5969	5419	12194	1105	210	263	155
Weaving	949	3593	2671	2541	6097	718	225	792	141
Processing	508	4842	2370	2242	9849	664	424	443	137
Garmenting	588	1109	706	649	3752	177	200	515	64
Others	1645	18460	10301	9411	15008	2508	799	1566	544
Total	3972	37654	22017	20263	46900	5172	1858	3579	1042

4.7 TEXTILES WORKERS' REHABILITATION FUND SCHEME (TWRFS)

Introduction

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.

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.

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.

The achievements are as follows:

Till 31.03.2014, 115984 workers out of 147195 workers on the rolls of 92 mills had been disbursed relief of Rs. 313.42 crore. The State-wise cumulative position is as follows-

S. No	State	No. of mills identified	No. of workers on roll	No. of workers benefited (as on 31.03 .2014)		Disbursed amount (Rs. in crores)
				No. of mills	Workers received relief	
1	2	3	4	5a	5b	6
1.	Gujarat	43	80749	43	63701	159.88
2.	Maharashtra	6	9958	6	7993	23.61
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5	19800	5	19033	53.08
4.	Tamil Nadu	7	7225	7	5615	10.73
5.	Karnataka	11	10378	11	6126	22.32
6.	Delhi	1	5187	1	5170	11.93
7.	West Bengal	3	2072	3	2042	5.33
8	Kerala	1	500	1	437	2.47
9.	Punjab	5	7582	5	2973	11.42
10.	Andhra Pradesh	10	3744	10	2894	12.65
Total		92	147195	92	115984	313.42

4.8. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS (SITP)

4.8.1 The ‘Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)’ was approved in the 10th Five Year Plan to provide the industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units by merging the erstwhile ‘Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES) and Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)’.

4.8.2 The scheme targets industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions by way of providing world-class infrastructure support. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support activities, depending on the needs of the ITP. There will be flexibility in setting up ITPs to suit the local requirements

4.8.3 This Scheme is implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), where. Industry Associations/Group of Entrepreneurs are the main promoters of the Integrated Textiles Park (ITP).At each, ITP, there would be a separate Special Purpose Vehicle(SPV) formed with the representatives of local Industry, Financial Institutions, State and Central Government. SPV shall invariably be a Corporate Body registered under the Companies Act. Any different structure for the SPV requires the approval of the Project Approval Committee. The SPVs shall have operational autonomy so that they do not become surrogate Public Enterprises or be controlled by Central/State Governments.

4.8.4. Special Highlights

- Forty (40) Textiles Park projects have been sanctioned in 10th Five Year Plan and 11th Five Year Plan.
- Estimated project cost (for common infrastructure and common facilities) of the 40 sanctioned projects is Rs. 4121.23 Crore, of which Government of India assistance under the scheme would be Rs. 1427.65Crore.
- An amount of Rs. 1102.02 Crores has been released under SITP.
- 2292 entrepreneurs will put up their units in these parks covering an area of 4307.97 Acre. The estimated investment in these parks will be Rs. 19,456.90 Crore and estimated annual production will be Rs 33,568.50 Crore.
- Andhra Pradesh (5), Gujarat (7), Maharashtra (9), Tamil Nadu (7), Rajasthan (6), Karnataka (1), Punjab (3), West Bengal (1) Madhya Pradesh (1).
- Fourteen projects have been completed, Brandix & Pohampally - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Mundra SEZ, RJD Textiles Park, Surat Super Yarn Ltd. – Gujarat, Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park, Karur Textiles Park – Tamil Nadu. Baramati Hi Tech Textile Park, Islampur & Latur Integrated Textile Park, Maharashtra. Lotus Integrated Textiles Park, Ludhiana, Punjab. Dodbhallapur Textile Park, Karnataka and Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt. Ltd - Rajasthan. Production has been started in 26 out of 40 projects.
- 21 new parks were sanctioned in October 2011 with project cost of Rs. 2329 (excluding land cost) and Government of India contribution of Rs 819 Crore, in the following States;- Andhra Pradesh (2), Gujarat (1), Himachal Pradesh (1), J&K (1), Karnataka (1), Maharashtra (6), Rajasthan (4), Tamil Nadu (2), Tripura (1), Uttar Pradesh(1), West Bengal (1). Rs 84.09 Crore have been released in the year, 2012-13.
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved:
 1. Sanctioning new projects for utilizing 767 crore, which is the balance left in the 12th Five Year Plan after meeting the committed liabilities of 61 sanctioned parks and modified the guidelines.
 2. Setting up of Apparel parks within the SITPs to house apparel manufacturing units and allocated Rs. 50 crore to provide an additional grant of upto Rs. 10 crore to each park.
- An advertisement inviting applications for setting up of new Textile parks under the scheme has been published in the newspapers across the country.

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 2013-14. The support price for medium staple length cotton has been fixed at Rs. 3700/- per quintal and for long staple at Rs. 4000/- 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 JUTE TECHNOLOGY MISSION

4.10.1 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. 355.55 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. The Jute Technology Mission comprised four Mini Missions, to be completed during 2006-07 to 2010-11. However, the Mission could not be completed within the scheduled time on account of multiple reasons. Subsequently, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the following in its meeting held on 26th April, 2012:

- i) Extension of the implementation period of the “Jute Technology Mission (2006-07 to 2010-11)” by two years beyond 2010-11(i.e. 2006-07 to 2012-13).
- ii) Reallocation of funds among the Missions while maintaining the overall grants at the same level as was approved by the CCEA vide its meeting held on 02.6.2006.

4.10.2 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.

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

Mini Missions	Objectives	Executing Ministry/ Department	Outlay (Rs in Lakh)
Mini Mission – I	To strengthen agricultural research and technology achievements	Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture.	705.18
Mini Mission – II	Development/extension of raw jute and transfer of improved technology	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture	4990.04
Mini Mission – III	To develop efficient market linkages for raw jute	Ministry of Textiles	6458.00
Mini Mission – IV	To modernize, technologically upgrade, improve productivity, diversify and develop human resource for the jute industry.	Ministry of Textiles	23402.00
TOTAL			35555.22

4.10.4. Since inception of the scheme (upto 31.03.2013), 9 market yards developed and 25 Departmental Purchase Centre (DPC) & 39 Retting Tank were constructed. A total investment of Rs.373.70 crore for Modernization and Upgradation of Technology in Jute Mills was made under the Capital Subsidy Scheme in 102 units all over India. Productivity improvement & TQM facilitation exercises were undertaken and implemented in 12 mills as processes for good governance. 21 markets driven R&D Studies for development of new processes and new diversified products were conducted by reputed institutions of India. Training was imparted to 24131 workers in 39 jute mills for sustainable human resource development. Under schemes for assisting NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) in developing jute diversified products, 57 NGOs in 428 clusters involving 2106 Women Self Help Groups in 121 districts of 19 States benefitted 28,170 artisans. Moreover, 1971 training programmes benefiting 37750 artisans were organized and 828 JDP-SHG units were setup. The setting up of 4 Jute Parks are also in progress.

During the year 2013-14, a token amount of Rs.1.00 lakh only was allocated. However, an amount of Rs.39.68 has been demanded under RE to meet the committed liabilities of the scheme.

4.11 SCHEME FOR TECHNICAL TEXTILES

4.11.1 Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT)

4.11.1.1 Mini-Mission- I of TMTT

Objectives: *Standardization, creating common testing facilities with national / international accreditation, indigenous development of prototypes and resource center with I.T. infrastructure.*

Interventions

a) ***Setting up of four Centers of Excellence (COEs) to provide infrastructure support at one place for the convenience of manufacturers of technical textiles:*** In addition to four COEs already established in Agrotech, Geotech, Protech and Meditech under Scheme for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT), four more COEs have been set up in the area of **Nonwovens, Composites, Indutech and Sportech** to support the manufacturers of technical textiles of respective segment. The four new Centres of Excellence are:-

Sr. No.	Name of agencies	Area of Centre of Excellence
i.	DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra	Non-Wovens
ii.	PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Indutech
iii.	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmadabad, Gujarat.	Composites
iv.	Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane	Sportech

A fund support of Rs. 66.11 crore has been released to these COEs, so far.

b) **Upgradation of existing four Centres of Excellence:** Four COEs have already been established under the Scheme for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT) as given below:

Sr. No.	Name of agencies	Area of Centre of Excellence
i.	The Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai	Geotech
ii.	South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore	Meditech
iii.	Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad	Protech
iv.	Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai	Agrotech

These centres are not having facilities for development of prototypes, incubation centre for products of their segments and provision for recurring expenditure for appointment of experts. So far Rs. 36.53 crore has been provided to the existing COEs for upgradation.

All the eight CoEs have started providing services to technical textile industry.

4.11.1.2 Mini-Mission- II of TMTT

Objectives: *Support for domestic & export market development of technical textiles*

Interventions

a) **Support for business start-up:** Technical textiles is a new area and entrepreneurs especially SME sector find it difficult to start a project on technical textiles. The COE and other associations / institutes / independent reputed consultants have been empanelled by the MOT / Office of the Textile Commissioner who will prepare project reports and do the hand holding of the potential entrepreneurs till the completion of the projects. These consultants will provide end to end service to the potential investors including product selection, technology definition and procurement, market assessment, commercialization and marketing assistance.

Five consultants have been empanelled for Business Start-up under Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT). So far, 24 units have registered to avail the benefits under this component and 4 projects have been approved under this component.

b) **Providing fund support for organizing workshops:** The awareness about the technical textiles is still low among the stake holders. In order to create the awareness about technical textile, reputed National and International agencies including the Indian Diaspora settled abroad are being invited to conduct Seminars, Workshops

and short term training programmes in which knowhow about latest technology, international practices ,market details ,global scenario etc is being shared.

A total of 38 workshops/seminars have been organized from the inception of this scheme. Programmes have received huge response from all stake holders.

c) *Social compliance through standardization, regulatory measures:* Some technical textiles require encouragement for use by user industries/Ministries and some require mandatory prescription. Consultants are being engaged to identify the needed regulatory changes required along with international best practices and also the strategy to facilitate such changes in the rules and regulations.

Under this Component, M/s Accenture India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi has been selected as consultant for undertaking studies on “Regulatory measures to promote usage of Geotech in India” and “Regulatory measures to promote the usage of Agrotech in India” under TMTT. The Consultant has submitted the final report which is under approval.

d) *Market development Support for marketing support to bulk and institutional buyers etc:* Under the Scheme Buyers-sellers meet will be organized across the country wherein the indigenous manufacturers can showcase their products and institutional buyers will be invited for enhancing marketing competitiveness of manufacturers.

Ten Buyer Seller meets had been organized under this component out of which two international Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under the brand name “TECHNOTEX INDIA 2011”&“TECHNOTEX 2013” in which stakeholders from several countries have participated. Both these programmes were inaugurated by the Textile Minister.

e) *Market development Support for export sales:* There are many reputed technical textile fairs organized abroad. The participation in these fairs will improve the export potential of the indigenous manufacturers. Some of the technical textile units are also participating in the exhibition of application based fairs. The support includes participation in Technical Textile fairs/Application based fairs by the Indian technical textile manufacturers to exhibit their products.

Till date, 52 units have registered with this office for support under this component. Furthermore, 24 units have been provided fund support under Market Development Support for Export Sales, till date.

f) *Contract Research and Development through IITs/TRAs/Textile Institutes:* Technical textiles is high technology area where most of the new material high-end converted products are imported, there is strong need for indigenous development of products for which R&D is of prime importance. Therefore, contract research is

covered under this head. Individual unit or two or more unit may come together for a Contract research proposal.

Till date, 16 units have registered with this office for support under this component. 5 proposals have been approved under this component.

4.11.2 Scheme for Strengthening of Database and Standards for Technical Textiles: Under Baseline Survey for Strengthening of Database of Technical Textile Industry component of this scheme, ICRA Management Consultancy Services Ltd has been selected to conduct the Baseline Survey for Strengthening of Database of Technical Textile Industry and the survey is under process.

4.12 PREPARATION OF STRATEGIC PLAN FOR NEXT FIVE YEARS FOR THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES.

4.12.1 In the liberalized post-quota period, India has emerged as a major sourcing destination for buyers from all over the globe. As a measure of growing interest in the Indian textiles and clothing sector, a number of reputed houses opened their sourcing / liaison office in India. These include Marks and Spencer, Haggard Clothing, Kellwood, Little Label, Boules Trading Company, Castle, Alster International, Quest Apparel Inc., etc. Commercially the buoyant retailers across the world are looking for options of increasing their sourcing from the Indian markets. Indian manufacturers are also pro-actively working towards enhancing their capacities to fulfil this increased demand.

The EPCs continued export promotion activities of textiles exports. These included participation in overseas exhibitions/fairs, organisation of Buyer-seller-Meets (BSMs) abroad and, sponsoring trade delegations for consolidating the existing markets and exploring new markets. Major textiles fairs like India International Garment Fair and Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair were held in New Delhi, which attracted large number of buyers from all over the world. The EPCs participated in all major fairs & exhibition world-wide, and Textiles Mega Shows were jointly put up in Japan, South Africa and Latin America with the support of the Government.

4.12.2 Laying out the aspiration:

The targets for textiles exports for 2013-14 initially set at USD 43 billion, following the support to the textiles exports sector through various provisions of the Foreign Trade Policy and the other policy initiatives. The export Council-wise targets are (i) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) – USD 17.00 billion (ii) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (Texprocil) & The Powerloom Development Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL) – USD 12.00 billion (iii) The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) – USD 6.00 billion (iv) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) – USD 5.00 billion (v) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) 0.60 billion (vi) Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC) – 0.50 billion (vii) National Jute Board (NJB) – 0.45 billion (viii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) – 1.15 billion (ix) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) 0.50 billion.

4.12.3 Understand and assess external factors that will impact India.

Following external factors are attributed which may lead to impact on textiles exports:-

- Non-availability of domestic fabric to manufacturers.
- Stringent labour laws - There is a high pre-ponderous of sub-contracting in the Indian apparel sector because the strict labour laws make it very difficult to reduce employees. It also deters FDIs.
- Imposition of high import duties - Till recently, due to import restrictions, the domestic apparel market in India was protected and thus had less incentive to improve productivity. Now the reduction is giving in the form of high tariffs.
- Poor infrastructure- Poor infrastructure in India is a strong deterrent to FDI and limits Indian manufacturers' exposure to best practice.
- Export Competitiveness from neighbouring countries.
- Lacking in Capacity Buildings.

4.12.4. Identify key stakeholders, their core agenda and basis of working together with them.

Textiles EPCs to be designated as key stakeholders, which would take care of export promotion efforts with the help of SPVs. On the basis of feedback and close interactions with the textiles EPCs and textiles industry, growth of textiles sector would be monitored through effective implementation of the export promotional efforts.

4.12.5. Assess Division's Strengths and weaknesses

There is plenty of man-power available to meet the production requirement followed by availability textiles clusters at large scale, which needs to be further developed.

India has very little FDI in the industry and therefore not much of opportunity to gain much exposure to foreign best practice methods. Lack of getting new buyers / importers to evince interest in India and to showcase India's capabilities in the international market. However, the external factors discussed in para III above needs to be checked.

4.13 SCHEMES TO BE CONTINUED DURING 12TH FIVE YEAR PLAN:

4.13.1 Common Compliance Code (CCC) Scheme:-

Background:

The project, Driving Industry towards Sustainable Human Capital Advancement (DISHA) is a first of its kind industry-owned and driven initiative and programme by the Indian Apparel Manufacturing Industry. Adopting multi-Stakeholder approach, DISHA Programme has developed a self-regulatory voluntary Common Code of Conduct along with a building team's framework for supporting and facilitating apparel manufacturers.

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. As per the Governance Structure, AEPC would be guided by Advisory Board supported by Accreditation Agencies. The Advisory Board would comprise representatives from MoT, Min of Labour, AEPC, ILO, Buying Houses, Factories, Fashion Brands.

Objective

The proposal will ensure compliance of Legal Requirements, Child Labour, Forced Labour, Harassment or Abuse, Non-Discrimination, Health and Safety, Environment Requirements, Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining House of Work, Wages & Benefits and Sub-contracting.

Year-wise breakup of outlays:

To initiate the work, a grant of Rs.3.50 crore was released for the DISHA Project during 2011-12. An allocation of Rs.4.50 crore has been made for 2012-13, out of which Rs.3.44 has been released as 2nd installment. An additional allocation of Rs.20 crore has been projected for the 12th Five Year Plan period for comprehensive coverage of the industry.

CHAPTER- V

FINANCIAL REVIEW

Plan outlay and expenditure

During the year 2012-13, the total plan expenditure incurred was Rs. 3615.61 crore as against the Revised Estimate provision of Rs. 4500.00 crore which is 80.35% of the Revised Estimate. The expenditure during the year 2013-14 is Rs. 3154.77 crore as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 3900.00 crore which is 80.89% of the revised estimates.

Non-Plan

During the year 2012-13, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 757.78 crore against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 810.55 crore which is 93.49% of the revised estimate. The expenditure during the year 2013-14 is Rs. 776.69 crore as against the Revised Estimate of Rs. 798.80 which is 97.23% of the revised estimates.

Outstanding Utilisation Certificates: Status

As on 31st March, 2013, 3432 UCs were outstanding involving an amount of Rs. 314.09 crore whereas on 31st March, 2012, 2070 UCs were outstanding involving an amount of Rs. 240.30 crore. The year-wise outstanding figures is ANNEXED.

ANNEXURE

**DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES IN RESPECT OF
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AS ON 31st MARCH, 2013**

(₹ in Lakhs)							
Ministry	Year of Sanction of Grant	UCs Due		UCs Received		UCs Outstanding	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Ministry of Textile	1976-77	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1977-78	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1978-79	10	44.83	0	0	10	44.83
	1979-80	2	11	0	0	2	11.00
	1980-81	3	3.88	0	0	3	3.88
	1981-82	1	0.40	0	0	1	0.40
	1982-83	4	2.02	0	0	4	2.02
	1983-84	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1984-85	1	0.65	0	0	1	0.65
	1985-86	3	2.15	0	0	3	2.15
	1986-87	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1987-88	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1988-89	1	0.25	0	0	1	0.25
	1989-90	2	1.50	0	0	2	1.50
	1990-91	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1991-92	3	7.47	0	0	3	7.47
	1992-93	7	8.85	0	0	7	8.85
	1993-94	8	77.11	0	0	8	77.11
	1994-95	31	26.27	0	0	31	26.27
	1995-96	47	229.47	0	0	47	229.47
	1996-97	15	41.11	0	0	15	41.11
	1997-98	15	35.46	0	0	15	35.46
	1998-99	9	26.20	0	0	9	26.20
	1999-2000	28	126.53	0	0	28	126.53
	2000-01	28	72.44	0	0	28	72.44
	2001-02	26	35.47	0	0	26	35.47
	2002-03	34	74.38	1	0.66	33	73.72
	2003-04	73	545.01	2	29.21	71	515.80
	2004-05	111	577.03	2	19.97	109	557.06
	2005-06	131	979.79	5	28.61	126	951.18
	2006-07	116	1165.12	17	38.12	99	1127.00
	2007-08	277	2497.24	39	146.33	238	2350.91
	2008-09	388	3440.16	70	318.89	318	3121.27
2009-10	604	13510.72	178	569.35	426	12941.37	
2010-11	688	3845.32	400	1915.22	288	1930.10	
2011-12	2602	11092.28	1122	4004.38	1480	7087.90	
TOTAL	5268	38480.11	1836	7070.74	3432	31409.37	

		Major Head	Actual 2012-2013			Budget 2013-2014			Revised 2013-2014			Actual 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015			
			Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Ministry of Textiles, Demand No. 95		Revenue	3593.66	656.01	4249.67	4623.35	800.57	5423.92	3892.35	798.28	4690.63	3154.36	756.53	3910.89	4821.00	726.70	5547.70	
		Capital	21.95	101.77	123.72	7.65	0.02	7.67	7.65	0.52	8.17	0.41	20.16	20.57	10.00	139.73	149.73	
		Total	3615.61	757.78	4373.39	4631.00	800.59	5431.59	3900.00	798.80	4698.80	3154.77	776.69	3931.46	4831.00	866.43	5697.43	
1	Secretariat-Economic Services		3451	0.00	15.84	15.84	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	16.23	16.23	0.00	22.00	22.00
Village and Small Industries																		
Handloom Industries																		
2	Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms																	
	2.01	National Handloom Development Programme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00	0.00	52.00
			4851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
		Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	0.00	62.00
	2.02	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	2851	30.74	0.00	30.74	58.43	0.00	58.43	58.43	0.00	58.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			3601	108.36	0.00	108.36	40.92	0.00	40.92	40.92	0.00	40.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			3602	0.20	0.00	0.20		0.00			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			4851		0.00		7.65	0.00	7.65	7.65	0.00	7.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	139.30	0.00	139.30	107.00	0.00	107.00	107.00	0.00	107.00	110.07	0.00	110.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2.03	Revival Reforms and Restructuring package for	2851	291.03	0.00	291.03	157.00	0.00	157.00	253.00	0.00	253.00	269.79	0.00	269.79	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2.04	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	2851	38.43	0.00	38.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			4851	2.60	0.00	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	41.03	0.00	41.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total- Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms		471.36	0.00	471.36	264.00	0.00	264.00	360.00	0.00	360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	0.00	62.00	
3	Other Handloom Schemes																	
	3.01	Diversified Handloom Development Scheme	2851	2.53	0.00	2.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			3601		0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			4851	14.15	0.00	14.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	16.68	0.00	16.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	3.02	Weaver Service Centre	2851	0.00	30.30	30.30	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	0.00	30.90	30.90		33.00	33.00
	3.03	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	2851	127.01	0.00	127.01	64.50	0.00	64.50	64.50	0.00	64.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.50	0.00	54.50
			3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
		Total	127.01	0.00	127.01	65.00	0.00	65.00	65.00	0.00	65.00	66.00	0.00	66.00	55.00	0.00	55.00	
	3.04	Yam Supply Scheme / Mill Gate Price Scheme	2851	122.91		122.91	96.50		96.50	96.50		96.50	96.86		96.86	125.00		125.00

			Major	Actual 2012-2013			Budget 2013-2014			Revised 2013-2014			Actual 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015		
			Head	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
	3.05	Scheme for grant of special rebate at the rate of ten percent on sale of accumulated Handloom stock	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.19	5.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
			<i>Total</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	0.00	<i>5.19</i>	<i>5.19</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
	3.06	Others	2851	0.00	22.29	22.29	0.00	28.99	28.99	0.00	28.99	28.99	0.00	25.82	25.82	0.00	33.50	33.50
			3601	0.00	2.71	2.71	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	3.28	3.28	0.00	4.00	4.00
			<i>Total</i>	0.00	<i>25.00</i>	<i>25.00</i>	0.00	<i>32.99</i>	<i>32.99</i>	0.00	<i>32.99</i>	<i>32.99</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>37.50</i>	<i>37.50</i>
	<i>Total- Other Handloom Schemes</i>			<i>266.60</i>	<i>55.30</i>	<i>321.90</i>	<i>161.50</i>	<i>68.00</i>	<i>229.50</i>	<i>161.50</i>	<i>73.18</i>	<i>234.68</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>180.00</i>	<i>70.51</i>	<i>250.51</i>
	Total Handloom Industries			737.96	55.30	793.26	425.50	68.00	493.50	521.50	73.18	594.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	242.00	70.51	296.51
	Handicraft Industries																	
4	Other Handicrafts Schemes																	
	4.01	Training and Extension	2851	0.00	32.22	32.22	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	40.00	0.00	31.05	31.05	0.00	36.00	36.00
	4.02	Design and Technical Upgradation	2851	18.88	44.69	63.57	20.00	50.00	70.00	24.70	50.00	74.70	30.35	41.87	72.22	23.00	42.00	65.00
	4.03	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana	2851	44.98	0.00	44.98	3.00	0.00	3.00	4.50	0.00	4.50	3.98	0.00	3.98	6.00	0.00	6.00
	4.04	Marketing Support & Services	2851	46.27	0.00	46.27	37.00	0.00	37.00	41.23	0.00	41.23	42.87	0.00	42.87	34.00	0.00	34.00
	4.05	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	2851	26.41	0.26	26.67	24.00	0.00	24.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	21.94	0.00	21.94	32.00	0.00	32.00
	4.06	Research & Development	2851	4.75	0.00	4.75	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	7.66	0.00	7.66	6.00	0.00	6.00
	4.07	Human Resource Development	2851	15.76	0.00	15.76	21.00	0.00	21.00	24.70	0.00	24.70	27.06	0.00	27.06	24.00	0.00	24.00
	4.08	Others	2851	0.00	24.49	24.49	1.00	30.00	31.00	0.00	30.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.30	31.30
			4851	5.20	0.00	5.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
			<i>Total</i>	<i>5.20</i>	<i>24.49</i>	<i>29.69</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>31.00</i>	0.00	<i>30.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>31.30</i>	<i>31.30</i>
	4.09	Infrastructure and Technology Development Projects	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	38.00	14.13	0.00	14.13	6.15	26.04	32.19	23.00	0.00	23.00
	4.10	Development of Other Crafts in J & K	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
	4.11	Setting up Hastkala Academy in Delhi	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	<i>Total- Other Handicrafts Schemes</i>			<i>162.25</i>	<i>101.66</i>	<i>263.91</i>	<i>152.00</i>	<i>120.00</i>	<i>272.00</i>	<i>137.26</i>	<i>120.00</i>	<i>257.26</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>198.00</i>	<i>109.30</i>	<i>307.30</i>
	Wool Industries																	
5	Wool Development Board																	
	5.01	Wool Development Board	2851	11.51	1.50	13.01	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
	5.02	Social Security Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
	5.03	Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Program	2851	2.00		2.00	18.50	0.00	18.50	14.50	0.00	14.50	14.50	0.00	14.50	18.50	0.00	18.50

			Major	Actual 2012-2013			Budget 2013-2014			Revised 2013-2014			Actual 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015		
			Head	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
5.04	Quality Processing of Wool and Woolen Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.5	0.00	0.5	0.50	0.00	0.50	
5.05	Other	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
5.06	Pashmina Wool Development Program	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
<i>Total- Wool Development Board</i>				<i>13.51</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>15.01</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>22.00</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>18.00</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>50.01</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>52.01</i>
Sericulture																		
6	Central Silk Board																	
6.01	Central Silk Board	2851	236.82	255.69	492.51	0.00	244.80	244.80	0.00	264.47	264.47	0.00	264.47	264.47	0.00	279.17	279.17	
6.02	Others Sericulture Scheme	2851	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.43	1.43	0.00	1.43	1.43	0.00	1.43	1.43	0.00	1.40	1.40	
6.03	Export Promotion, Brand Promotion and Technical Upgradation by ISEPC and SMOI	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.67	0.00	0.67	0.66	0.00	0.66	1.00	0.00	1.00	
6.04	Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiative	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.90	0.00	23.90	27.87	0.00	27.87	37.97	0.00	37.97	32.20	0.00	32.20	
6.05	Seed Organisation	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00	22.60	0.00	22.60	26.64	0.00	26.64	24.56	0.00	24.56	
6.06	Coordination and Market Development (HRD)	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	6.50	6.63	0.00	6.63	7.18	0.00	7.18	8.42	0.00	8.42	
6.07	Quality Certification Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.22	0.00	0.22	
6.08	Catalytic Development Program (CDP)	2851	21.18		21.18	213.00	0.00	213.00	196.63	0.00	196.63	295.76	0.00	295.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<i>Total- Central Silk Board</i>				<i>258.00</i>	<i>256.99</i>	<i>514.99</i>	<i>259.40</i>	<i>246.23</i>	<i>505.63</i>	<i>259.40</i>	<i>265.90</i>	<i>525.30</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>66.40</i>	<i>280.57</i>	<i>346.97</i>
Powerloom Industries																		
7	Other Powerloom Schemes																	
7.01	Other Powerloom Schemes	2851	6.98	2.54	9.52	0.00	3.11	3.11	0.00	3.11	3.11	0.00	3.14	3.14	0.00	3.20	3.20	
7.02	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development	2851				31.00		31.00	31.00		31.00	6.76		6.76	23.50		23.50	
7.03	Group Workshed Scheme	2851	3.46	0.00	3.46	11.00	0.00	11.00	11.00	0.00	11.00	2.41	0.00	2.41	17.00	0.00	17.00	
7.04	Group Insurance Scheme	2851	2.13	0.00	2.13	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.92	0.00	3.92	4.00	0.00	4.00	
7.05	Scheme for In-Situ up-gradation of Plain Powerlooms	2851				32.00		32.00	6.56		6.56				35.00		35.00	
7.06	Health Insurance Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	1.65	0.00	1.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	
7.07	Others	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	
7.08	Powerloom Development Scheme (Pilot Scheme)	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	
<i>Total- Other Powerloom Schemes</i>				<i>12.57</i>	<i>2.54</i>	<i>15.11</i>	<i>83.00</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>86.11</i>	<i>54.21</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>57.32</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>84.52</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>87.72</i>

		Major	Actual 2012-2013			Budget 2013-2014			Revised 2013-2014			Actual 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015			
		Head	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	
Others																		
8	Development of Mega Clusters																	
	8.01	Development of Mega Clusters	2851	23.38	0.00	23.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	8.02	CHCDS - Handicraft Mega Clusters	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	26.00	10.80	0.00	10.80	5.78	0.00	5.78	26.00	0.00	26.00
	8.03	CHCDS - Handloom Mega Clusters	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	26.00	26.00	0.00	26.00	27.24	0.00	27.24	16.00	0.00	16.00
	8.04	CPCDS - Powerloom Mega Clusters	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	5.72	0.00	5.72	17.00	0.00	17.00
	8.05	Setting up of Five mega clusters	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	190.00	0.00	190.00
	<i>Total- Development of Mega Clusters</i>			23.38	0.00	23.38	69.00	0.00	69.00	53.80	0.00	53.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	249.00	0.00	249.00
Total-Village and Small Industries				1207.67	417.99	1625.66	1008.90	439.34	1448.24	1042.17	464.19	1506.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	889.93	465.58	1355.51
Consumer Industries																		
9	Payment against Cess Collections - Jute		2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.27	15.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			2852	0.00	35.51	35.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.51	35.51	0.00	35.51	35.51	0.00	45.10	45.10
		<i>Total</i>		0.00	35.51	35.51	0.00	15.27	15.27	0.00	35.51	35.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.10	45.10
10	Textile Commissioner		2852	0.00	23.49	23.49	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	24.21	24.21	0.00	25.48	25.48	0.00	25.00	25.00
11	Assistance to Textile Committee		2852	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
12	Other Programmes for Development of Textile																	
	12.01	Grants to National Institute of Fashion Technology	2852	18.57	1.27	19.84	59.00	6.00	65.00	25.00	1.50	26.50	17.87	0.00	17.87	80.00	6.25	86.25
	12.02	Scheme for Fashion and Textiles Education	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12.03	Research and Development	2852	6.06	0.00	6.06	51.00	0.00	51.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	3.73	0.00	3.73	51.00	0.00	51.00
	12.04	Textiles Labour Rehabilitation Scheme	2852	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	8.00	8.00
	12.05	Export Promotion Studies	3453	0.42		0.42	1.98		1.98	1.98		1.98	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.91	0.00	1.91
	12.06	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFS)	2852	2144.82		2144.82	2400.00		2400.00	1956.16		1956.16	1730.59	0.00	1730.59	2300.00	0.00	2300.00
	12.07	Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India under Price Support	2852	0.00	68.07	68.07	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	152.32	152.32	0.00	152.31	152.31	0.00	120.00	120.00
	12.08	Grants to AEPC against forfeited amount of EMD/BG	2852	0.00	0.78	0.78	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.00	1.00	1.00
	12.09	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks	2852	111.91	0.00	111.91	300.00	0.00	300.00	140.00	0.00	140.00	110.98	0.00	110.98	240.00	0.00	240.00
	12.10	Strengthening of Database of Technical Textile Industry	2852	0.16	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

			Major	Actual 2012-2013			Budget 2013-2014			Revised 2013-2014			Actual 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015		
			Head	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
	12.11	Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12.12	Scheme for Promoting Agro Textiles in North East	2852	0.32	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12.13	NER Textiles Promotion Scheme	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	12.14	Workers Hostel	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	14.00
	12.15	Flatted Factory cum Incubators	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
	12.16	Others	2852		4.93	4.93	0.01	7.91	7.92	0.01	7.91	7.92		6.08	6.08	0.03	7.97	0.03
	12.17	Technical Textiles (TMTT)	2852	29.91	0.00	29.91	43.00	0.00	43.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	22.57	0.00	22.57	43.00	0.00	43.00
	12.18	Human Research Development (ISDS)	2852	74.12	0.00	74.12	250.00	0.00	250.00	250.00	0.00	250.00	99.52	0.00	99.52	268.00	0.00	268.00
	12.19	Common Compliance Code	2852	3.44		3.44	4.00	0.00	4.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00
	12.20	Integrated Processing Development Scheme (SPP)	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
Total- Other Programmes for Development of Textile				2389.73	80.05	2469.78	3158.99	219.91	3378.90	2428.15	167.73	2595.88				3061.94	143.22	3205.16
13	Jute Commissioner		2852	0.00	3.72	3.72	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	4.40	4.40	0.00	5.00	5.00
14	<i>Other Programmes for Development of Jute, etc.</i>																	
	14.01	Jute Techonology Mission	2852	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	39.68	0.00	39.68	39.68	0.00	39.68	0.01	0.00	0.01
	14.02	Subsidy to Jute Corportion of India towards Market Operation	2852		55.00	55.00		55.00	55.00		61.59	61.59		61.59	61.59		0.01	0.01
	14.03	Jute Technology Mission - II	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	14.04	Housing Scheme for Jute Mill Workers	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	14.05	Others	2852	0.00	3.68	3.68	0.00	4.05	4.05	0.00	4.05	4.05	0.00	3.62	3.62		4.79	4.79
Total- Other Programmes for Development of Jute, etc.				30.00	58.68	88.68	0.01	59.05	59.06	39.68	65.64	105.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.80	4.83
Total-Consumer Industries				2419.73	222.45	2642.18	3159.00	340.23	3499.23	2467.83	314.09	2781.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	3181.97	239.12	3421.09
Civil Supplies																		
15	<i>Non-plan Loans to Public Enterprises</i>																	
	15.01	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	0.00	34.74	34.74	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	19.66	19.66	0.00	103.88	103.88
	15.02	Bird Jute and Export Limited	6860	0.00	0.43	0.43	0.00			0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
	15.03	British India Coporation Ltd.	6860	0.00	66.60	66.60	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.35	35.35
Total- Non-plan Loans to Public Enterprises				0.00	101.77	101.77	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	139.73	139.73

	Major Head	Actual 2012-2013			Budget 2013-2014			Revised 2013-2014			Actual 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015				
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total		
16	<i>Lump sum provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region & Sikkim</i>																	
	16.01	Handloom	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.50	0.00	65.50	90.50	0.00	90.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	57.00
	16.02	Handicraft	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	0.00	43.00	43.65	0.00	43.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	23.00
		<i>Total</i>		0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>43.00</i>	0.00	<i>43.00</i>	<i>43.65</i>	0.00	<i>43.65</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>23.00</i>	0.00	<i>23.00</i>
	16.03	Sericulture	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.60	0.00	92.60	115.81	0.00	115.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.10	0.00	19.10
	16.04	Jute	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00			0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	
	16.05	Textiles	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	262.00	0.00	262.00	140.04	0.00	140.04	2.86		2.86	275.00	0.00	275.00
	16.06	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	<i>Total- Lump sum provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region & Sikkim Actual Recoveries 2851</i>			-6.88	-0.27	-7.15	<i>463.10</i>	0.00	<i>463.10</i>	<i>390.00</i>	0.00	<i>390.00</i>	0.00	0.00	0.00	<i>374.10</i>	0.00	<i>374.10</i>
			2852	-4.17		-4.17												
			3601	-0.74		-0.74												
		<i>Total</i>		<i>-11.79</i>	<i>-0.27</i>	<i>-12.06</i>												
State and UT Plan																		
18		Catalytic Development Programme for Sericulture	2552													60.00		60.00
			3601													153.00		153.00
			<i>Total</i>													<i>213.00</i>		<i>213.00</i>
19		National Handloom Development Programme	2552													49.00		49.00
			3601													243.00		243.00
			<i>Total</i>													<i>242.00</i>		<i>242.00</i>
		Grand Total		3615.61	757.78	4373.39	4631.00	800.59	5431.59	3900.00	798.80	4698.80				4831.00	866.43	5697.43

CHAPTER-VI

PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

6.1 NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED

National Textiles Corporation Ltd. (NTC) was established in 1968 with the main objective of the managing the affairs of 119 sick textiles mills through 9 subsidiary companies taken over by the Government of India in three series of Nationalization Acts, The 8 sick subsidiary companies were referred to BIFR and BIFR approved 8 Revival Scheme for these in the year 2002. Govt. of India approved revival scheme of 9th subsidiary company namely NTC (TNP) Limited in the year 2002. These were modified in the year 2006 and 2008, at a cost of Rs. 9102.72 crores. The scheme is self-financing, funds to be granted through sale of assets of closed mills and surplus assets of viable mills. As on 30.09.2013, the company has sold assets worth of Rs. 6546.95 crores under the Revival Scheme.

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 Pondicherry. 78 Mills identified as unviable have closed under the Industrial Disputes Act, (I.D. Act), after following necessary procedure. 62995 employees have gone under MVRS up to 30.09.2012. As on 01.10.2012 NTC has 8298 employees in its units, offices and corporate office.

NTC has in its hold 23 Mills directly run by it and one mill will be a technical textile mill to manufacture Geo Textiles in Rajasthan. First phase of Modernization has been completed in 18 Mills further expansion adding 1.14 Lac spindles in 5 Mills is under way.

BIFR approved relocation – one each at Achalpur (Maharashtra), Hassan (Karnataka), Ahmadabad (Gujarat) and one unit at Rajasthan. Setting up of these projects will transform the company into an integrated textiles company. 3 Mills are composite mills which are relocated projects. The spinning & weaving of 3 projects namely finlay at Achalpur, New Minerva at Hassan and Raj Nagar Textile at Ahmadabad have started. For setting up 4th relocated units slated to manufacture Geo Textile (Technical Textiles) a new field of NTC, further steps have already been initiated by NTC.

NTC is in the process of consolidating its core activities of spinning & weaving. It is also moving into Technical Textiles initially through marketing initiative while at same time it is considering its marketing strategy. NTC is also being contemplated to take stock of the surplus real estate with the company and see that it can be exploited to its advantage. Other strategies of relocating mills from Urban to up country areas are also under consideration.

Company entered into a joint venture in respect of 5 Mills with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 by NTC and strategic partners respectively in the year 2007-08. All 5 mills are earning profit since inception.

A statement showing the achievements before Modernization & after Modernization during the last 3 years is given below:

(RS. In crores)

S No	Particulars	Before Modn. (in 2001-02)	2010-11 (Audited)	2011-12 (Audited)	2012-13 (Audited)	2013-14 (Upto Sept. 2013) Prov
1.	Organization Structure	HC+ 9 Sub.(10 Companies)	Single Company Status as NTC Ltd.	Single Company Status As NTC Ltd	Single Company Status as NTC Ltd.	Single Company Status as NTC Ltd.
2.	No. of working mills	119	22	23	23	23
3.	Turnover	454.49	636.54	692.23	1025.88	576.08
4.	Production Value	474.00	733.28	733.50	1086.54	638.25
5.	Cash Profit/ (loss)	(403.44)	(207.48)	(65.77)	80.62	20.61
6.	Net Cont. Working mills (%)	15.85	91.82	14.71	115.53	101.89
7.	Mills generating >100% contribution	Nil	13	0	13	10
8.	Capacity utilization (%)	75.99	78.28	70.59	81.34	85.56
9.	Working Capital	Not available	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
10.	No. of employees (as on date)	78,946	8478	8376	8286	8152
11.	Employees opted MVRS (upto dated)	NIL	62468 (676)	62871 (403)	63238 (367)	63284 (46)
12.	MVRS amount paid (Upto date)	NIL	2317.19 (67.62)	2338.26 (21.07)	2356.08 (17.82)	2361.49 (5.41)
13.	Sale of assets (Upto date)	NIL	6157.31 (2003.79)	6514.46 (357.15)	6527.84 (13.38)	6546.95 (19.11)
14.	Wage support (for the year)	385.00	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Non-Plan Budget

Statement showing Budget allocation /fund released during last four years.

(Rs. In Crores)

Items	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto sept. 2013)
NTC Ltd. (Loan & Advance – salary/wages support)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

6.2 COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD

6.2.1 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

6.2.2 Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) has completed its tenure in 2009. It has been proposed to take it up as an independent scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan.

Performance during last two years

(Rs. In Crores)

Year	Turn Over			Profit/Loss (Before tax)	Profit/Loss (After Tax)
	Domestic	Export	Total		
2010-11	2719.18	29.45	2748.63	4.65	2.94
2011-12	1765.15	32.14	1797.29	184.49	179.89
2012-13	1797.00	Nil	1797.00	40.19	32.70

6.3 CENTRAL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD (CCIC)

6.3.1 Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIC) is a Govt. of India undertaking under Ministry of Textiles.

6.3.2 Mission

“To be a premier organisation in developing, promoting and marketing of quality Indian handloom and handicraft products”.

6.3.3 Capital

The authorised capital of CCIC is Rs.12.00 crores and paid-up capital is Rs.10.85 Crores.

6.3.4 Showrooms and corporate office

CCIC operates retail showrooms in New Delhi (Janpath and Rajiv Gandhi Handicrafts Bhawan), Mumbai (Near Taj Hotel, Dindoshi and Malad), Kolkata (Chowringhee), Bengaluru (M.G.Road and HSR Layout) and Chennai (Nandanam). CCIC’s corporate office is located at Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi.

6.3.5 Range of products

CCIC deals in a wide range of handloom products such as sarees, shawls, dress fabrics, Ready-to-wear for Men, Women, Children, Home Furnishings etc. In handicrafts category, CCIC retails metalware, stoneware, art objects, carved and metal inlaid furniture, carpets, lamps, toys, pottery, accessories etc.

6.3.6 Customer profile

CCIC showrooms are visited by a large number of domestic customers, tourists from foreign countries, delegates, dignitaries and VVIPs including Heads of states and their spouses. CCIC also supplies gift items to Govt. Departments, PSUs and Corporate Houses.

6.3.7 Sourcing of merchandise

CCIC sources its merchandise from Artisans, Weavers, craftpersons from all over the country. CCIC also sources merchandise from clusters, National Awardees, State Awardees and Shilp Gurus.

6.4 CENTRAL SILK BOARD

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.

The mandated activities of CSB are Research and Development, Research Extension, maintenance of four tier silkworm seed production network, leadership role in commercial silkworm seed production, standardizing and instilling quality parameters in the various production processes, promotion of Indian Silk in domestic and international markets and advising the Union Government on all matters concerning sericulture and silk industry. These mandated activities of Central Silk Board are being carried out by the 325 units of CSB located in different States under the following three Central Sector Schemes:

- i) Research & Development, Training & IT initiatives,
- ii) Seed Organisation/ Coordination and Market Development(HRD)
- iii) Quality Certification Systems

Apart from this, CSB has also been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) with the aim of synergizing and disseminating technologies, innovations developed by its R&D units and incentivizing investments among the stakeholders to enhance production, productivity and quality of silk.

As recommended by the National Productivity Council (NPC) which has undertaken third party evaluation study (September, 2012) of the Central Sector Schemes and CDP implemented during XI Plan, these schemes are continued during XII Plan with certain modifications. The study revealed that the Central Sector Schemes being implemented by the CSB has been instrumental in enhancing the production, productivity and quality of silk in the country. The study strongly advocated for the continuation of these schemes for the sustained growth of the sericulture as the State Sericulture Departments do not have the facilities and expertise to undertake the programmes covered under the CSB schemes. In so far as CDP is concerned, the NPC recommended that the CDP scheme need to be continued under XII Five Year Plan with certain modifications in the existing components and by adding a few new components, besides adopting certain flexibility options.

Based on the recommendation of Sub Group on Sericulture for XII Plan, a new scheme on Export/Brand Promotion and technology up-gradation has been included in XII Plan for implementation through Silk Mark Organization of India (SMOI) and Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) to create a niche market for silks of India origin

CDP comprises 3 major sectors, viz. a) Mulberry Sector b) Vanya Sector and c) Post Cocoon Sector. These 3 major sectors are supported by support service components, as has been done during XI Plan. In addition to the above, a component viz. 'Special Initiatives (Flexi Fund)', has also been introduced to address critical

requirements for implementation of sericulture projects. There are 58 components /sub-components for CDP which are divided into 8 packages viz. 1) Mulberry Seed 2) Mulberry Cocoon 3) Mulberry Post Cocoon 4) Vanya Seed 5) Vanya Cocoon 6) Vanya Post Cocoon 7) Support Services and 8) Special Initiatives.

During the years 2012-13 and 2013-14, CSB has spent / released Rs.205.16 crores and Rs.295.76 crores respectively under CDP as against the approved outlays of Rs.201.89 crores and Rs.291 crores.

Achievement under CDP in respect of important components during 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

#	Programme	Target for XII Plan	Achievement during		Target for 2014-15
			2012-13	2013-14	
1	Support to seed production units for mulberry (nos.)	310	38	51	30
2	Private graineurs; Vanya (nos)	1810	749	994	1015
3	Mulberry plantation (Ha.)	15600	15388	6849	3242
4	Setting up irrigation facilities (Ha.)	10000	3549	5417	5712
5	Rearing House for Mul. & Eri (Nos.)	56600	13534	17940	12569
6	Vanya food plantation (Ha.)	19400	12895	6284	4080
7	Setting up cottage basins (nos.)	50	42	11	6
8	Multiend reeling units (nos.)	225	6	61	6
9	Twisting units (400 spindles)	125	8	15	--
10	Vanya spinning, reeling, twisting (nos)	7800	980	618	1220
11	Support for handlooms (nos.)	7000	1412	633	765
12	Support for CFCs (nos.)	105	22	27	19

CDP Support Services:

i) Training programmes organized under CDP:

During 2013-14, the Division had organized a total of 23 different training programmes across the country to empower and train more than 850 industry stakeholders. This was around 142% achievement against a set RFD physical target of covering 600 persons. These programmes have influenced three categories of Seri-stakeholders:

- (i) Existing / Prospective Entrepreneurs & stakeholders
- (ii) Extension agents representing DoS and NGO partners
- (iii) In-house CSB Human Resource

For the benefit of the existing entrepreneurs, the Training Division had organized three (03) Technology Up-gradation Programmes (TUP) covering a total of 358 existing & prospective entrepreneurs & stakeholders engaged in different activities of silk value-chain.

A total of eight (08) Resource Development Programmes were organized in seven different States including NE region during the period, covering around 175 participants from DoS, NGOs, CSB etc. to expose them to the latest silk technologies relevant for respective regions /zones and also to re-energize them for successfully implementing Seri-development projects.

Conducted four (04) focused programmes for the benefit of around 126 Cluster development facilitators of different Bivoltine Seri-Clusters representing CSB and DoS officers / officials in Assam, J&K, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

In an effort to refine in-house human resource, a variety of refresher training (7 programmes) on functional areas viz., Store Purchase system, Income tax package, Competency Development in noting drafting, documentation record keeping etc. were organised.

A new initiative - a lecture series has been started during 2013-14 inviting eminent personalities, speakers for sharing their experiences. Eminent persons like – Dr Rajiv Puri, Life coach and trainer from Pune and Mr Aswatha Ramaiah, an International trainer & founder President , Unique Consultants, Bangalore were invited to address CSB officials.

(ii) Beneficiaries Empowerment Programme (BEP)

Under the Beneficiaries Empowerment Programme (CDP component), during the year 2013-14 a total of 14703 stakeholders/ farmers have been covered in 22 States incurring a total expenditure of Rs.4.75 crores.

Convergence Efforts

Though Ministry of Textiles is extending support to the sericulture sector in the form of CDP through Central Silk Board the efforts needs to be consolidated further by mobilizing additional funds through convergence, by availing the schemes being implemented by various other Ministries.

Keeping in view the potentialities of the sector, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India had earlier notified the inclusion of Sericulture activities up to the stage of cocoon production and silk yarn production in Agri-enterprises up to the stage of yarn production and marketing to be eligible under RKVY Schemes, which are State Plan programmes. Similarly, the Ministry of Rural Development (MORD), Govt. of India has also revised the guidelines of the MGNREGA scheme where in the benefits of the scheme can be availed by the small and marginal farmers for asset creation in their land towards irrigation facility, plantation, horticulture, land development etc. Since, majority of the Sericulture farmers come under the category of small and marginal farmers, the concerned department of Sericulture should get the desired work approved by the Gram Panchayat for inclusion under the project available for wage employment under MGNREGA. Central Silk Board has circulated the revised guidelines among all DOSs with a request to avail the benefits of RKVY & MGNREGA for sericulture development.

During XI plan period, States have availed assistance of Rs. 107.28 crores for implementation of Sericulture projects under RKVY. During the year 2012-13, 51 projects worth of Rs.159.73 crores were sanctioned for different states towards implementation of sericulture programmes with the support of RKVY, MGNREGA, Tribal Development Fund. During the year 2013-14, assistance has been sought to the tune of Rs.392 crores.

6.5 NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURES CORPORATION LTD, KOLKATA

6.5.1 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (N.J.M.C.) was registered and / or incorporated on 3rd June, 1980 as a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of India comprising of following 6 (six) Jute Mills viz National, Kinnison, Khardah, Alexandra, Union in West Bengal and Unit RBHM in Katihar, Bihar. The main objectives of the Company are to carry on business of manufacturing of Jute Goods (Sacking) for supply to food processing agencies of the Government. The Company was referred to BIFR in the year 1992 due to its continuous loss since inception and erosion of net worth. The operations of these mills were suspended in the year 2003-04. However, at the intervention of the Ministry of Textiles BIFR has finally approved the revival proposal of the company in its meeting held on 31.03.2011 to run its three mills (Kinnison, Khardah in West Bengal and Unit:RBHM in Katihar, Bihar) by NJMC itself out of six jute mills in view of cabinet decision on March, 19th 2010 and 25th November 2010. The operations of these mills were suspended in the year 2003-04 and all the workers and staff was given VRS as per the sanctioned scheme prior to this year. Full efforts were taken to restore HT power line, repair of Factory sheds,

godowns, offices and repair and renovation plant & machineries and other infrastructure to start production during the year by engagement of contract labour and it is happy to note that regular production has been started in all the above three mills during the year. The NJMC is procuring raw jute from JCI and manufactures Sackings (Jute Bags) which are being supplied to food procuring agencies of the Governments against the PCOs time to time issued by office of the Jute Commissioner. More than 2000 contract workers are getting the employment where in their wages are time to time fixed, based on production and productivity, in consultation with representatives of all the unions and paid through contractor in transparent manner with PF, ESI and other benefits.

Sanction of Revival Scheme by BIFR.

Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on March 31, 2011 sanctioned the Revival Scheme of the company after prolonged hearing. The salient features of the Scheme are :-

- i) NJMC shall run 3 mills (Kinnison & Khardah in W.B. and RBHM in Bihar) by itself and close 3 mills (National, Alexandra & Union in W.B.) at a total cost of Rs 1562.98 Cr. comprising of payment of VRS and arrear liability to all employees Rs.645.07 Cr. , payment of liabilities and provisions for funds for implementation of Rs. 702.21 Cr. and Modernizations and start up Expenses of Rs 215.70 Cr.
- ii) NJMC will get fresh interest free loan of Rs. 483.60 Cr. from GOI, to be refunded through sale of assets of 3 (three) mills of NJMC (National, Union & Alexandra) and surplus assets of Kinnison & Khardah and RBHM the three revival mills.
- iii) The installed capacity will be 305 MT/day after complete modernization at a cost of Rs 215.70 Cr.
- iv) Net worth is expected to be positive in the 6th year i.e. 2015-16.
- v) Settlement of Officers' VRS under composite package.
- vi) Engagement of workforce under contract basis initially till the modernisation is complete.

The average production is gradually increasing in all 3 Revival Mills which is restarted after a gap of 8 years. The present level of employment would rise with the increase in production and modernization as per the revival scheme.

PARTICULARS	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Production (MT)	714	4886	9380
	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
Sales	--	15.76	49.73
Other Income	18.66	16.42	17.67
Total	18.66	32.18	67.40
Accretion of stock	-4.06	-8.00	-1.51
Raw Material & Stores	6.08	18.56	29.27
Power & Fuel	2.00	2.89	4.71
Wages through contractor	1.69	7.37	20.75
Salaries & benefits	80.32	15.31	1.09
VRS Expenditure	40.68	2.07	0.00
Other Expenses	20.94	31.60	25.20
Interest	0.30	0.30	0.30
Depreciation	0.15	0.29	0.57
TOTAL	148.10	70.39	80.38
Net Profit/Loss (-)	(-)129.44	(-) 38.21	(-)16.00
Cash Profit/Loss (-)	(-)129.29	(-) 37.92	(-) 15.70

6.5.2 BIRDS JUTE & EXPORTS LTD. (BJEL), a subsidiary of NJMC

Birds Jute & Exports Ltd (BJEL) a processing unit of Jute fabric was a subsidiary of Bird & Co. established in 1904. Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.(BPMEL)under the Ministry of Heavy Industry took over the assets on nationalization in 1980 and became a holder of 58.94% of BJEL's equity shares.. Thereafter the GoI decided to transfer shares of BJEL to NJMC in 1986.

BJEL operated as a processing unit for bleaching, dyeing & printing of jute and blended fabrics. It was declared sick by BIFR u/s 3(1)(0) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) in the year 1999 due to continuous losses and negative net worth. Of late IDBI Bank Ltd. was appointed as operating agency for preparation Rehabilitation Scheme under section 17(3) of the said Act.

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. A draft cabinet note 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.137.88 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 modernization & renovation of its existing plant with capital expenditure including working capital of Rs. 30.57

Crore. The above proposal was forwarded to BIFR. BIFR accepted the revised DRS of BJEL with in principal approval from Ministry of Textiles to provide start up expense amounting to Rs 21.20 crore as bridge loan and directed to circulate to the stake holder on 3.11.2011.

The production activity of the company has been suspended from October, 2002 and the company has given VRS to all its workmen and staffs in the year 2003 and 2004. The Financial performance for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is tabulated below:-

Physical	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Production	----	----	----
FINANCIAL RESULT	(Rs.in Lac)	(Rs.in Lac)	(Rs.in Lac)
Other Income	8.38	8.61	8.76
Total	8.38	8.61	8.76
Salary & Wages	13.02	191.98	-
VRS Expenditure	----	--	-
Administrative & other Overheads	42.65	57.46	75.02
Interest on GOI & NJMC loan	726.46	815.30	778.72
Depreciation	1.26	1.17	1.09
Total	783.39	1065.91	854.83
Net Loss	775.01	1057.30	846.07
Loss before Tax	771.41	1109.00	865.57
Cumulative Net Loss	8633.76	9742.76	10608.33

6.6 JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA (JCI) LTD, KOLKATA

6.6.1 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.

6.6.2 Currently, JCI is operating through 171 Department Purchase Centers (DPC) situated in 7 Jute Growing States namely West Bengal, Assam, Maghalaya, Bihar, Orisa, 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.

6.6.3 There are three types of jute i.e. Tossa (TD), White (W) and Mesta (M) which is graded according to their quality. The Commission for Agriculture Costs and Price (CACP) undertakes a study every year to recommend the Minimum Support Price of raw jute. JCI provides all the data and necessary assistance to CACP in this regard. TD – 5 grade Ex-Assam price for MSP Operation is declared by the Govt. of India in the month of February- March each year and the same is taken as a base by the office of the Jute Commissioner who fixed the MSP for all other locations along with Kolkata Landed Price for all other Grades (MSP is the purchase price of the Corporation at which the jute is purchased from the jute growers without any quantitative limit if the prevailing market price of jute is lower than the MSP).

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13
Quantitative (Bales/Lakh):		
Procurement of Raw Jute	1.16	3.63
Sales of Raw Jute	1.34	2.40
Closing Stock	0.47	1.75
Financial (Rs./Lakh)		
Sale of Raw Jute	5599.39	11135.58
Sales jute seed	546.42	132.65
Adjusted cumulative Profit after regulation of subsidy as per Cabinet decision	5813.39	7150.16

6.7 TEXTILES COMMITTEE

6.7.1 The Textiles Committee was established on July, 1964 under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, with the objective of ensuring the quality of textiles from both the internal and export markets. Its functions include the promotion of textiles, textiles exports, research in technical and economic fields, establishing standards for textiles and textiles machinery, setting up of laboratories, and data collection from specified locations, throughout the country. The Textiles Committee, in addition to its headquarters at Mumbai, has thirty Offices to assist the industry and trade in testing their products. The Committee has the following functional divisions : (1) Export Promotion & Quality Assurance Wing (EP&QA) (2) Textiles Laboratory Wing (3) Market Research Wing (4) ISO Wing (5) Vigilance Cell (6) Accounts Wing, and (7) Administration and Coordination Wing

6.7.2 Textiles Committee was assigned mainly the regulatory activity of pre-shipment inspection and testing to ensure the quality of textiles and textile machinery for domestic consumption and exports. Subsequent to the dispensing of regulatory inspection, the Committee re-oriented its role as a facilitator. It has emerged as a one

stop service centre for quality improvement in textile industry, providing the following services under one roof:

- a) Assistance to the exporters and manufactures in the field of quality inspection (under ISO 17020 – proud to be the first Accredited Inspection Body in India by NABCB to carry out inspection under 17020)
- (b) Issuance of Export Certificates (GSP/Certificate of origin (NP)/Bilateral) to the Indian Textile Exports.
- (c) Endorsement of Tariff Rate Quota Certificate (TRQC) under Indo-Sri Lanka, Indo-Nepal, Indo-Bangladesh agreements.
- (d) Classification of Textiles & Textile Articles under HS/HTS systems.
- (e) Advise on matters to the Govt. from time-to-time for development of textile industry viz., ITC- HS code for specialty fibre under National Fibre Policy, Technical Regulation, Sub-Committee on Handloom Reservation Act, etc.
- (f) Testing of textiles, chemicals, dyes and effluents through 17 laboratories. [Textiles Committee laboratory is the first textile laboratory in Asia to be accredited by international agency RuV, Netherlands and subsequently by NABL, India]. Testing is also carried out at free of charges under Textile Control Order (for the samples drawn by the O/o. TxC) and Handloom Reservation Act. Etc.,
- g) Consultancy on implementation of ISO 9000 QMS, ISO 14000 EMS, Social Accountability (SA) 8000 standards, OHSAS 18000, CT-PAT, SEDEX, BSCI, Other Brand codes etc.
- h) Training to industry personnel on testing, quality inspection and assessment, Internal quality audit etc.
- i) Industry specific Research and Development studies/Surveys/ Projects, GI Registration, etc., Market Intelligence on Textiles (MIT).
- j) Survey on consumption of textiles in household and other sectors
- k) Co-ordination in setting up/strengthening of laboratories under the plan programme of the Government.
- l) Act as Implementing Agency for the Handloom Mark Scheme and Cluster Development Scheme for an on behalf of Development Commissioner of Handloom, New Delhi.
- m) Assessment and rating of modernized Ginning & Pressing factories in India to promote quality culture and produce clean cotton
- n) Imparting skilled development training under ISDS to provide trained manpower to the textile industries

6.7.3 The Achievement on the services extended to the textile industry during the year 2013-14 is shown below:

(Rs. in lakh)		
Sl.No.	Head of Accounts	Amount
1.	Service charges towards certification/ advise to exporters, etc.	1236.15
2.	Laboratory testing charges, etc.	1277.99
3.	Consultancy services, etc.	44.31
4.	Fees from Handloom Mark, Ginning & Pressing Factories Scheme and ISDS, etc.	123.41
5.	Other income, etc.	596.10
	Total	3277.96

6.7.4 The Textiles Committee is a Grant-in-aid Organization and during the year 2013-14, an amount of Rs. 16.00 Crores was released by the Government and the Income earned through the services were also permitted to be used to meet the expenditure on function. The total expenditure for the year 2013-14 is Rs. 4883.89 lac and the expenditure is within the approved Budget of Rs. 5250.00 lac for the year 2013-14. The excess expenditure to the tune of Rs. 3283.89 lac was met out the Internal Receipts of the current year as well as previous year of the Committee.

6.8 NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

6.8.1 National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd., Lucknow was set up in February, 1983 by the Government of India as a public sector undertaking under the companies Act, 1956. The authorized Capital of NHDC Ltd. is Rs.2000 lakh and its paid up capital is Rs.1900 lac. The main objectives of NHDC are:

- Carry on the business of supplying all types of yarn for the benefit of the handloom sector.
- Organize supply of quality dyes and related materials needed by the handloom sector.
- Promote marketing of handloom fabrics.
- Aid, assist and implement the projects connected with the production of handloom fabrics including taking up modernization programme, technology for the handloom sector.

In pursuance of the above objectives, NHDC is undertaking the following activities:

6.8.2 Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) is an important scheme of the Government of India under which yarn is supplied to the handloom weavers all over the country at the mill gate price by the NHDC. The details of yarn supplied under this scheme during the last 5 years are as under:

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity(in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
2009-10	1081.21	987.32
2010-11	1105.96	1195.55
2011-12	967.068	1081.12
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1225.00	1750.00

Under MGPS, NHDC, through eligible agencies, is operating yarn depots to ensure yarn supply to weavers. 788 yarn depots have been made operational. Further, to ensure timely delivery of yarn even in small quantity, NHDC is opening 10 distribution centers cum warehouses, out of which 5 have been made operational.

In order to promote marketing of handloom fabrics, the corporation organizes special exhibitions like Silk Fabs & Wool Fabs. The Government of India reimburses the expenses incurred by the corporation in these exhibitions. The details like number of exhibitions, participating agencies and total sales generated at these exhibitions during the last 5 years are as under:

Year	No. of events	No. of stalls	Total sale (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	15	1123	44.89
2010-11	18	1268	60.74
2011-12	21	1855	85.99
2012-13	19	1834	84.25
2013-14	23	2168	101.00

6.8.3 Welfare of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and Women

The handloom sector employs 43.31 lakh persons in weaving and allied activities with 23.77 lakh handlooms. This sector is weaver-specific/occupational in nature, with the majority of weavers belonging to the poorest and the marginalized sections of the society. Of the total adult workforce, 10.13% of the weavers are schedule castes, 18.12% are schedule tribes, 45.18% are other backward classes and remaining are from other castes as per the report of handloom census of India (2009-10).

The plan handloom schemes operated by this office are equally applicable to all categories of weavers, including SCs, STs, OBCs & women. Under these schemes weavers are provided financial support towards (i) modernisation and upgradation of technology, (ii) input support, (iii) marketing support, (iv) publicity & exhibition, (v) infrastructural support, (vi) welfare measures, (vii) development of exportable products (viii) research & development etc. for the development and welfare.

In the plan schemes, separate allocation of budget under schedule caste sub plan (SCSP) and tribal sub plan (TSP) is provided and during 2012-13, Rs.21.72 crore under SCSP and Rs.9.09 crore under TSP was incurred.

During the year 2013-14, an amount of Rs.31.74 crore under schedule caste sub plan (SCSP) and Rs. 10.14 crore under tribal sub plan (TSP) had been allocated out of which an amount of Rs.26.15 crore under SCSP and Rs.8.43 crore under TSP has been released .

6.8.4 Gender Justice

The Handloom Sector employs 43.31 lakh persons in weaving and allied activities with 23.77 lakh handlooms. This sector is weaver-specific/occupational in nature, with the majority of weavers belonging to the poorest and the marginalized sections of the society. Work participation in handloom activity in India is dominated by female workers. About 78% handloom workers are female. The dominance of female weavers in the total weavers' workforce is the highest in the north-eastern states where it is 99% as per the report of the Handloom Census of India (2009-10).

During XIth plan & 2012-13 the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been implementing six schemes which are – (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme; (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme; (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme, and (vi) 'Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for Handloom Sector'. Now, IHDS, MEPS and DHDS have been merged into Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS). Further, RRR package & CHDS have been merged into a single centrally sponsored scheme viz. National Handloom Development Programme. Mill Gate Price scheme has also been renamed as Yarn Supply Scheme.

This office makes effort to cover women weavers in these plan schemes to the maximum, and also ensure that no discrimination takes place during the implementation of the schemes.

6.9 CENTRAL WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The Central Wool Development Board 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 overall guidance of Governing Body. The Board is implementing various projects in the wool growing States such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Harayana, Punjab, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madhay Pradesh..

6.9.1 AIMS & OBJECTIVES OF CWDB: -

- To promote the growth and development of wool & woollen products.
- Evolve an Integrated approach to wool production and its utilization in the matter of formulation of schemes, extension work, implementation & evaluation of schemes aimed at augmenting wool production and upgrading the quality thereof.
- To promote or undertake arrangement for better marketing and stabilizing the price of wool & products made thereof.
- To promote standardization of wool & woollen products.
- To propagate or undertake measure for quality control for wool & woollen products.
- To sponsored, assist, co-ordinate and encourage scientific, technological and economical research into the matters of Animal Husbandry practices, production, utilization and marketing of wool with a view to improve the quality, yield and utilization thereof.
- To promote or undertake surveys studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding wool, woollen products employment and income potentials in the sector.
- To propagate information useful to the growers and dealer of wool and manufactures of woollen products.
- To improve the existing markets and develop new areas in the uses of wool.
- To advise the Central Government on matters relating to growth and development of wool including import and export of wool & product made thereof.
- To assist, promote, co-ordinate and harmonize the activities of various agencies, including private and Non-governmental organization for development of wool & woollen product.

6.9.2 Schemes of CWDB during 12th 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 for Sheep Breeders.

6.10 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT)

6.10.1 The National Institute of Fashion Technology was set up by the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in the year 1986 as an apex body under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles Government of India. NIFT was accorded Statutory Status under an Act of Parliament in 2006 for promotion and development of Education and research in the field of fashion design, management and technology. President of India is “visitor” of the institute.

6.10.2 The institute is a pioneer in evolving fashion business, education across the country through a network of 15 professional managed centers at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubneshwar, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Kannur, Kangra, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Patna, Raebareli and Shillong. NIFT offers seven 4-year undergraduate and three 2-year postgraduate programmes in Design, Management and Technology. Besides, NIFT conducts Continuing Education Programmes to improve the professional competence and awareness of the Industry professionals. So far, more than 13000 industry professionals have benefited from these programmes. NIFT also awards doctoral degrees in fields related to fashion.

6.10.3 Alongwith its traditional role of an educational Institute catalytic for the growth of fashion and lifestyle related industry, NIFT has also proactively supported a number of Government initiatives for social and human resource development creating immense employment potential in the textile, apparel and craft sector through backward and forward integration. Through its Cluster Development initiative, Graduation Projects and other design and technical support projects taken up in craft sector, NIFT faculty, students and alumni play a proactive role in the upliftment of craft sector. NIFT is thus playing an important role in professionalizing the India textile and fashion industry and enriching the human resource skills and capabilities and creating the necessary market linkages.

6.11 SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF TEXTILES AND MANAGEMENT, COIMBATORE (SVPISTM)

6.11.1 SardarVallabhbhaiPatel International School of Textiles and Management, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, was established with vision to “emerge as a nationally renowned Centre of Excellence in Textile Management Education, creating a strong cadre of professional managers who will become inspiring performers and decision makers, capable of attaining high standards and competitive edge to bring the Indian Textile Industry to the forefront”. Recognising the emerging changes in the textile

industry and the need for the institution to prepare itself for greater roles to play, it was upgraded to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISM) and dedicated to nation by the then Minister of Textiles on 7th July, 2009. To expand the availability of textile education the School has entered into MoU with IGNOU and offering the collaborative programme of MBA in Textiles Management at its campus.

6.11.2 The school has been keen on developing overall personality of the students and making them industry ready, various interactions arranged with industry captains and visits to industry, arranging personality development programmes are some efforts in this direction. MoU has been entered into with Technical University Liberec of Czech Republic which provides for students and faculty exchanges. MoUs have also been entered into with various research and industry associations in the field of textiles.

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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 MOT 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.