



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

OUTCOME BUDGET

2015-2016

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 2015-16 contains six chapters relating to the Demands for Ministry of Textiles under Grant No. 96. 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 13% 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. In the global exports of clothing, as per the UN Comtrade, 2013 data released in June 2014 India is ranked as 2nd largest Textile and Clothing exporter in globe with USD 40 bn. while in clothing exports India was ranked 6th largest exporters amongst all exporting countries with worth of USD 15.7 bn. clothing exports . As per UN Comtrade China is largest T&C exporter followed by India, Italy, Germany, Bangladesh and Turkey in 2013 while in clothing export category China, Bangladesh, Italy, Germany, Vietnam and India are the major exporters in their respective position.

The Outcome Budget 2015-16 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 2013-14 & 2014-15 (upto December,2014) and target set for 2015-16, wherever possible. Scheme of chapters in the document are 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 Ministry. 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 textiles industry accounts for 14% of industrial production, which is 4% of GDP; employs 45 million people and accounts for 13% share of the country's total exports basket.

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.

1.5 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

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

1.5.2 Secretary is the administrative head and chief accounting authority of Ministry of Textiles. Secretary (Textiles) is assisted in the discharge of duties by one Additional Secretary & Financial Adviser, the Development Commissioners for Handlooms and

Handicrafts, Chief Controller of Accounts, four Joint Secretaries, and Economic Adviser, Textile Commissioner, Jute Commissioner and other senior officers.

1.5.3 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

1.6 ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES:

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

1.6.2 ATTACHED OFFICES

a) Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms

The office is headed by Development Commissioner for Handlooms. 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.

1.6.3 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. Fifteen Powerloom Service Centres are functioning under the administrative control of the Textile Commissioner. The Textile Commissioner also supervises the work of thirty two Powerloom Service Centres run by Textiles Research Associations (TRAs) and State Government agencies. This office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes like the Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the textile and Jute Industry, Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD), Group Insurance Scheme, Group Work shed 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.

1.7 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 Board, 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 (W&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.

1.8 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 Improvement and Development Programme, 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), MSP-cotton, Technology Mission of Cotton, Jute & Jute Textile, Jute Technology Mission, 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, Research & Development, Trade Facilitation Centre & Craft Museum, Setting up of Hastkala Academy in Delhi, Setting up of five mega clusters etc.

An exercise for rationalisation of Plan Schemes/Sub-schemes to ensure efficient management of public expenditure was undertaken in the Ministry and from the financial year 2015-16 the various schemes/sub schemes have been clubbed together under the following Major Schemes/Programmes-

- I. National Handloom Development Programme
- II. National Handicraft Development Programme
- III. Development of Silk Textiles
- IV. Powerloom Promotion Schemes (Promotion of Organised Textiles Industry under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme)
- V. Development of Woollen Textiles
- VI. National Institute of Fashion Technology
- VII. Textile Infrastructure and Mega-Clusters
- VIII. R&D and Institutional Development
- IX. Development of Jute Textiles
- X. Development of Textiles in North East

1.9 VISION/MISSION/POLICIES FRAMEWORK

1.9.1 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.

1.9.2 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 handicraft and handloom sector.
- To improve the functioning of PSUs.

1.9.3 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.

1.10 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TEXTILE SECTOR

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.

- i) India's Textiles & Clothing (T&C) exports registered a growth of 19.76% in 2011-12 and reached US\$ 32.95 billion against US\$ 27.50 billion in 2010-11. Growth continued in 2012-13 (6.02%) as well as 2013-14 (12.94%) and touched US\$ 39.45 billion in FY 2013-14. Textiles exports in the first nine months during FY 2014-15 (Apr-Dec.) witnessed growth of 15% in US\$ terms and 15% in Rupee terms in comparison to the same period of FY 2013-14 (Apr-Dec.).
- ii) The total textile exports during 2013-14 was valued at US\$ 39.45 billion as against USD 34.93 billion during the financial year 2012-13, registered an increase of 12.94% in Dollar terms. In Rupee term, the same was valued at ₹ 239221.80 crore (in 2013-14) as against ₹ 189940.65 crore (in 2012-13) and registered growth of 25.95% in Rupee term.
- iii) During the year 2013-14, Readymade Garments account for almost 37% of the total textiles exports. As per latest available statistics during the first nine months of 2014-15, exports of RMG account for 47% of the total textiles exports. Cotton textiles (35%) and Man-made textiles (18%).
- iv) The details of India's textiles exports, principal commodity item-wise during the last three years and current financial year for the period April-Dec'14 is at **Annex-I**.

- v) India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than 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.
- vi) 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.

Imports

- i) India's import of Textiles & Clothing (T&C) products during Apr-Nov. (2013-14) was US\$ 2.35 billion and registered a growth 13% in the same period of 2014-15 reached at US\$ 2.50 billion.

TARGETS & ACHIEVEMENT DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS AND CURRENT YEAR

(In US\$ Million)

Years	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
Sector	Target	Achievement*	Target	Achievement*	Target	Achievement*	Target	Achievement (Apr-Dec)
RMG	14000	13094	18000	12398	14402	14385	17260	11655
Cotton Textiles	7000	11139	9000	11272	8738	12509	13300	8687
Man-made Textiles	5500	5658	6100	5045	5862	5693	6500	4398
Handloom	500	551	400	515	602	370	460	265
Woolen Textiles	700	501	750	415	486	423	520	404
Silk Textiles	800	475	500	403	472	397	520	331
Handicrafts #	2700	2706	3304	3305	3842	3884	4600	1044
Jute	350	464	500	390	450	378	520	270
Carpet	800	847	1050	988	1146	1037	1320	1100
Total	32350	35435	39604	34731	36000	39075	45000	28154

*DGCI&S Figures

#Figures in bold against Handicrafts are figures provided by Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts

India's Textiles exports at a glance (Principal Commodities)

Sl.No.	Item	2013-14(Apr-Dec.)		2014-15(Apr-Dec.) (P)		Variation		%share in Textiles Exports	
		Rs. Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs. Crore	US\$ Mn	Crore	US\$	Crore	US\$
A	Readymade Garment	61109.36	10187.34	70789.10	11655.47	16%	14%	47%	47%
	RMG of cotton incl. accessories	38421.15	6407.4	40873.34	6729.71	6%	5%	27%	27%
	RMG of Man-made fibre	13253.73	2210.92	17074.33	2812.32	29%	27%	11%	11%
	RMG of other textile material	9434.48	1569.02	12841.43	2113.44	36%	35%	8%	8%
B	Cotton Textiles	57458.25	9503.38	52831.18	8686.90	-8%	-9%	35%	35%
	Cotton Yarn	20095.02	3332.43	17686.33	2906.43	-12%	-13%	12%	12%
	Other Textile Yarn, Fabric, Madeup Article	1861.16	308.50	1841.07	302.73	-1%	-2%	1%	1%
	Cotton raw including waste	12828.98	2099.51	8211.46	1348.96	-36%	-36%	5%	5%
	Cotton fabrics & madeups	22673.09	3762.94	25092.32	4128.78	11%	10%	17%	16%
C	Man-made textiles	25454.26	4232.68	26740.71	4398.47	5%	4%	18%	18%
	Manmade staple fibres	2663.68	442.51	2524.89	415.05	-5%	-6%	2%	2%
	Manmade yarn, fab. & madeups	22790.58	3790.17	24215.82	3983.42	6%	5%	16%	16%
D	Wool & Woolen textiles	1987.63	328.90	2453.21	403.72	23%	23%	2%	2%
	RMG of Wool	1470.34	242.57	1558.19	256.35	6%	6%	1%	1%
	Wool raw	1.17	0.20	0.10	0.02	-91%	-90%	0%	0%
	Woolen yarn, fabrics & madeups	516.12	86.13	894.92	147.35	73%	71%	1%	1%
E	Silk	1707.68	283.78	2011.03	331.31	18%	17%	1%	1%
	RMG of Silk	975.63	162.30	1336.77	220.28	37%	36%	1%	1%
	Natural silk yarn, fab. & madeups	649.73	107.97	586.19	96.57	-10%	-11%	0%	0%
	Silk Raw	0.05	0.01	0.34	0.05	580%	400%	0%	0%
	Silk waste	82.27	13.50	87.73	14.41	7%	7%	0%	0%
F	Handloom Product	1755.17	292.88	1612.31	265.24	-8%	-9%	1%	1%
G	Carpets	5,357.28	891.68	6,684.36	1,099.58	25%	23%	4%	4%
	Carpets (excluding silk) handmade	5345.50	889.74	6672.78	1097.68	25%	23%	4%	4%
	Silk carpets	11.78	1.94	11.58	1.90	-2%	-2%	0%	0%
H	Jute	1815.04	301.06	1640.91	270.12	-10%	-10%	1%	1%
	Floor covering of jute	258.27	43.13	391.69	64.56	52%	50%	0%	0%
	Other jute manufactures	714.11	118.33	552.18	90.87	-23%	-23%	0%	0%
	Jute Raw	85.30	14.27	84.59	13.85	-1%	-3%	0%	0%
	Jute yarn	89.96	14.76	93.44	15.37	4%	4%	0%	0%
	Jute hessian	667.40	110.57	519.01	85.47	-22%	-23%	0%	0%
I	Coir and Coir Manufacturers	989.35	163.90	1058.54	174.28	7%	6%	1%	1%
Sum of A to I	Total Textile & Clothing	157634.02	26185.60	165821.35	27285.09	5%	4%	100%	100%
J	Handicrafts (Excl. Handmade Crpts)	6549.48	1081.00	6346.53	1043.79	-3%	-3%	4%	4%
Sum of A to J	Total T&C including Handicrafts	164183.50	27266.60	172167.88	28328.88	5%	4%	100%	100%
L	% Textile Exports	15.20%	15.04%	15.34%	15.23%				
M	India's overall exports	1080203.41	181234.98	1122499.75	185970.07				

Source : Foreign Trade Statistics of India(Principal Commodities & Countries), DGCI&S

Chapter II

STATEMENT OF OUTLAYS AND OUTCOMES/ TARGETS 2015-16

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
1	Secretariat Economic Services	To assist the different divisions for the smooth functioning of Ministry as a whole.	25.00	...	...	The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other non productive expenditure	The desired assistance would be delivered.	One year	Administrative Expenses
2	NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME								
2.1	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme i) Health Insurance Scheme ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojna	i) To provide health insurance to handloom weavers ii) To provide life insurance cover to handloom weavers	...	20.00	...	i) HIS- enrollment of 17.5lakh Weavers families ii) MGBBY- Life insurance cover to 7.00 lakh Weavers	i) Better health care facilities to handloom weavers ii) Social Security	2015-16	
2.2	National Handloom Development Programme with Components- RRR package & Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	i) Loan at 6% interest rate for a period of 3 years with credit guarantee ii) Consolidation of existing Handloom Clusters iii) Focus on formation of Handloom Weavers' Groups iv) To reduce drudgery of handloom weavers, improve productivity & quality of handloom products by providing technologically upgraded looms & accessories v) To develop & strengthen the Handloom Institutions, including WSCs/IIHTs vi) An inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the co-operative fold. vii) To provide a platform for marketing of handloom products, both in domestic and international markets and brand promotion	...	150.00	...	39 AWCs, 9683 PWCs 52975 Individual weavers & 6310 SHGs. 55,000 weavers under cluster projects 3 new WSCs & 1 IIHT to be established 450 domestic and participation in 15 international fairs	To open choaked credit lines of the societies and to provide concessional credit. Quality improvement, enhance productivity etc. Skill up-gradation, design support and other technical support to weavers Sale of handloom products worth about Rs 300 crore through exhibitions	2015-16 2 years for Consolidation of existing clusters. 4 years for Clusters development projects. 2 years for Group Approach Projects 2015-16 2015-16	The loan waiver under RRR package is over on 28.2.14 and committed liabilities are to be entertained in respect of PWCs, Apex etc. NHDP has been approved by Competent Authority in 2013-14 2 WSCs & 1 IIHT's have been set up. Third WSC is under set up. 335 domestic events & 15 International exhibitions approved

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Comple mentary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
2.3	Yarn Supply Scheme	To provide all types of yarn to handloom weavers through NHDC.	...	150.00	...	1400 lakh kgs. Of yarn will be supplied	Subsidized input to handloom weavers	2015-16.	
2.5	Weavers Service Centers	To provide skill, upgradation, design and technological support to handloom weavers and liaison with state Governments	38.00	...	...	The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses	The desired assistance would be delivered	2015-16.	Administrative expenses.
2.6	O/o DC (Handlooms)	To formulate, implement and monitor handloom policies and programmes and coordination with State Governments	8.00	...	...	The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses	The desired assistance would be delivered	2015-16.	Administrative expenses
2.7	Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum	To develop and promote rich tradition of handlooms of Varanasi		80.00		project will be set up for promoting rich tradition of handlooms including handicrafts and silk products of Varanasi	project will be set up for promoting rich tradition of handlooms including handicrafts and silk products of Varanasi	2 years	
2.8	Institute of Handloom Technology	Educational Institutions	11.00	...	...	The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other non productive expenditure	The desired assistance would be delivered.	2015-16	Administrative expenses
2.9	Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation) of Articles for Production Act	Establishing Enforcement Machinery in the States to ensure that the powerloom and mill sector do not violate the provisions of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.	5.00	...	...	Administrative expenses for enforcement machinery	Administrative expenses for enforcement machinery	2015-16	
2.10	Development Commissioner Handloom (Enforcement)	Enforcement of laws in case of infringements.	3.00	...	...	Administrative expenses	Administrative expenses	2015-16	
3	NATIONAL HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME								

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Comple mentary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
3.1	Babasaheb Ambedkar Hastshilp 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.	...	3.00	...	120 Clusters	121 Clusters	2015-16	
3.2	Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme	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	48.00	27.00	...	Design Workshop -90 Design Project -32 Shilp Guru Award -10 Crafts Awareness prog-50	Design Workshop - 90 Design Project - 32 Shilp Guru Award - 10 Crafts Awareness prog- 50	2015-16	Non Plan provision is for administrative expenses
3.3	Marketing Support & Services Scheme	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.	18.00	56.00	...	Gandhi Shilp Bazar -40 Crafts Bazar - 60 Exhibitions -56 Int. Fairs -15 Buyer seller Meet- In India-6 In abroad-2 Workshops In India-51 In abroad-3	Gandhi Shilp Bazar -40 Crafts Bazar - 60 Exhibitions -56 Int. Fairs -15 Buyer seller Meet- In India-6 In abroad-2 Workshops In India-51 In abroad-3	2015-16	
3.4	Research & Development Scheme	To conduct studies for feedback on economic and social and aesthetic and promotional aspect of Handicrafts.	...	7.00	...	Surveys & Studies-15 Workshops /Seminar-50 GIA-10	Surveys & Studies-15 Workshops /Seminar-50 GIA-10	2015-16	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Comple mentary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
3.5	Development of other crafts in J&K	To create J&K Handicrafts and Handmade Textiles clusters as centre for excellence with well integrated forward and backward linkages.	..	20.00	...	Development of Institutional framework, increasing employment opportunities, increasing competitiveness of J&K entrepreneurs.	Development of Institutional framework, increasing employment opportunities, increasing competitiveness of J&K entrepreneurs.	2015-16	
3.6	Handicrafts 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	7.00	8.00	...	Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY) - 2 lakhs	Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY) - 2 lakhs	2015-16	
3.7	Setting up of Hastkala Academy in Delhi	To support preservation, revival and documenting of the handloom/handicrafts under PPP mode.	.....	50.00	.....	Building of Hastkala Academy in Delhi with necessary infrastructure	Creation of infrastructure for encouraging development of Handicrafts sector.	2015-16	
3.8	Infrastructure & Technology	Construction of building	...	9.24	...	13 Projects	13 Projects	2015-16	
3.9	Human Resource Development Scheme	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.	...	24.00	...	Training Programme through Institutions-2 Programmes/Trainees under Guru Shishya Prampara - 120/1800 HTO (Technical) - 2000 Trainees HTO (Soft Skill) -1500 Trainees Training the trainers- 400 Trainees	Training Programme through Institutions-2 Programmes/Trainees under Guru Shishya Prampara -120/1800 HTO (Technical) - 2000 Trainees HTO (Soft Skill) -1500 Trainees Training the trainers-400 Trainees	2015-16	
3.10	O/o DC (Handicrafts)	To formulate, implement and monitor handicraft policies and programmes and coordination with State Governments	9.00	...	...	The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses	The desired assistance would be delivered	2015-16	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
3.11	Museum	Upkeep and maintenance of museum	15.00	...	...	The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses	The expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other miscellaneous expenses	2015-16	
3.12	Training & Extension	These are administrative expenditure which are to be met by this office for closed departmental centres. Accordingly only non plan outlay is proposed.	38.00	...	...	Administrative expenses which relate to closed departmental training centres.	Administrative expenses which relate to closed departmental training centres.	2015-16	
4	Development of Silk Textiles								
4.1	Research & Development, Training Transfer and IT initiatives	The main Research & Training Institutes of the Central Silk Board provide scientific and technological support for enhancing production and productivity for sustainable sericulture through innovative approaches	...	14.67	...	Projects continued-92 Projects concluded-36 Skill Development and other trainings-6200 Skill Development trainings under ISDS-8300		2015-16	
4.2	Seed Organisation	The seed organizations under CSB are responsible for the production and propagation of quality silk worm seeds	...	10.00	...	(dfhs in lakh no.) <i>Mulberry</i> Basic Seed-20.17 Commercial Seed-375 <i>Vanya Seed</i> a) Basic seed Tasar (Basic & Nucleus)-34.35 Oak Tasar-0.70 Muga-5.44 Eri- .53 b) Commercial seed Muga-1.26 Eri-3.98	The production and distribution of quality silkwork seed will ultimately result in higher productivity	2015-16	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
4.3	Co-ordination and Market Development (HRD)	HRD component includes the Project Monitoring activities coming under the Central Sector Plan programmes carried out through its 300 units located in different parts of the country.	...	3.00	...	Not quantifiable		2015-16	
4.4	Quality Certification Systems including SMOI & Export Promotion/Brand Promotion & Technology Upgradation	The scheme envisages to put in place Quality Certification Systems on voluntary basis in the areas of Silkworm Seed Production, Cocoon Testing and grading, Testing of Silk goods marketed for exports and Quality Certification for Silk Mark Label (SMOI)	3.00	0.13 & 0.30	...	Silk Mark Labels- 28 lakh Authorised Users-250 no. Programmes/Exhibitions- 300 no. Cocoon Testing- 10 no. RSTC- 6 no.	Qualitative and quantitative improvements in reeling sector More awareness among public about purity of quality silk material	2015-16	Non Plan provision is for Export Promotion administrative expenses
4.5	Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)	to scale up production particularly, production of quality bivoltine and improved cross breed silk cocoons in the country through cluster approach.	...	150.00	...	(till Nov. 2014) Support to seed production units for mulberry (nos.)-13 Mulberry plantation (Ha.)-5183 Rearing House for Mul. & Eri (Nos.)-7781 Vanya Food Plantation (Ha)-1749	Support to seed production units for mulberry (nos.)-46 Mulberry plantation (Ha.)-12465 Rearing House for Mul. & Eri (Nos.)-13109 Vanya Food Plantation (Ha)-9778	2015-16	
4.6	Central Silk Board	The Central Silk Board assists in the development of silk	331.00	...	...	Non Plan Administrative Expenses	Non Plan Administrative Expenses	2015-16	
5	Powerloom Promotion Schemes								

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
5.1	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 , yarn bank & Tex Venture Capital Fund in clusters & empower powerloom industry To provide Grant-in-Aid towards recurring expenditure of TRA/State Govt. PSCs	...	3.96	...	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 viii) Tex Venture Capital Fund ix) Technical service support like testing, sample development training trouble	(35 workshops) 1PSC 13 BSMs 550 Weavers 2 Clusters 2 Yarn Banks Grant in Aid to 32 TRA/State Govt. PSCs(including the one newly set up PSC at Varanasi under NITRA	2015-16	
5.2	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		1.32		To enrol powerloom weavers/workers under the scheme	1.15 lakh powerloom weavers/workers	01 year	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
5.3	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	...	5.61	...	Upto December 2014 total 102 projects have been approved under the scheme with Govt. subsidy of Rs 26.73 crore. Out of the total 102 approved projects 30 projects have been completed and remaining 72 projects are under construction at various stage.	The construction of 21 projects expected to be completed during year 2015-16 as conditional approval has been given to complete the projects approved during 2014-15 (upto Dec 2014) within a period of one year.	01 year	1st instalments has been released to 21 projects during the year 2014-15 (upto Dec.2014) as against 41 projects approved with a condition that the projects will be completed within a period of
5.4	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	...	11.55	...	The income of the weaver will be improved after upgradation of the plain powerlooms.	To upgrade 25960 existing plain powerloom	01 year	
5.5	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	...	0.01	...	The powerloom weavers would eventually increase man-hours of work and productivity levels of this highly labour intensive powerloom industry.	No target is proposed since the scheme is proposed to be shifted to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.	01 year	The scheme is proposed to be shifted to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
5.6	Pilot initiative regarding venture capital Fund	to provide equity investment to the micro and small enterprises sector of the powerloom industry.	...	3.80	...	Infusion of equity is expected to help wean over those firms currently operating in the partnership / proprietorship structure to formal company form of organization.	Infusion of equity is expected to help wean over those firms currently operating in the partnership / proprietorship structure to formal company form of organization.	2015-16	
5.7	Powerloom Development scheme	Development of Powerlooms	...	0.01	...	Token Provision	Token Provision	2015-16	
5.8	Development of Modern powerloom cluster	Development of Modern powerloom cluster	...	0.01	...	Token Provision	Token Provision	2015-16	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Comple mentary Extra Budgety				
5.9	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFS)	To induce industry investment of Rs. 16000 crore in processing composite upgradation, spinning, powerloom, garmenting units etc.	...	1520.79	...	The scheme is expected to induce investment of Rs. 16000 crore in the textile sector	The scheme is expected to induce investment of Rs. 16000 crore in the textile sector	Subsidised bank loan	The Scheme is Credit Linked and Implemented by the Lending Agencies/Banks and Co-Opted
6	Development of Woolen Textiles								
6.1	Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programme	To improve quantity and quality of indigenous wool produced from sheep, Pashmina goats and Angora rabbits.	...	6.11	...				
6.2	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)	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.	2.50	...	...	To benefit 19 lakh and 17 on going sheep +2 new sheep, cover 60,000 sheep under Feed Supplement. Creating evolving Fund marketing of wool.	To benefit 19 lakh and 17 on going sheep +2 new sheep, cover 60,000 sheep under Feed Supplement. Creating evolving Fund marketing of wool.	2015-16	Non-Plan provision is for Salary, Wages, Establishment and Administrative Expenses during 2015-16.
6.3	Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	To increase production of Pashmina wool in Ladakh region and to provide remunerative returns to its wool growers.		30.00	...	To benefit 2.00 lakh Pashmina goats of Ladakh region & 800 Families engaged in Pashmina wool rearing.	To benefit 2.00 lakh Pashmina goats of Ladakh region & 800 Families engaged in Pashmina wool rearing.	2015-16	
6.4	Wool improvement and Development		...	0.01	...				
6.5	Quality Processing of Wool Scheme (setting up Common Facility Centres (CFCs)	To provide wool processing facilities like scouring, carbonizing, carding, dyeing, spinning, knitting and to modernize existing machineries/ plants.		0.17	...	1 New Common Facility Centres for wool processing facilities.	2 New Common Facility Centres for wool processing facilities.	2015-16	
6.6	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		0.33	...			2015-16	
6.6.1	Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme				...	10,000 Shepherds	10,000 Shepherds	2015-16	
6.6.2	Sheep Insurance Scheme				...	50000 sheeps	50001 sheeps	2015-16	
7	National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)								

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Comple mentary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
7.1	National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) NIFT Rae Bareli Centre ITI Ltd. (Rae Bareli Centre) Implementation of OBC Qutoa Reservation North Eastern Region Jammu & Kashmir Block Grant and 6th CPC Burden	NIFT offers various full time degree/diploma and part-time certificate programme to develop professionals for Fashion Industry.	1.50	74.00	...	(i) For providing other Academic Infrastructre facility at Rae Bareli Campus and for meeting the Revenue Deficit. (ii) Cconstruction of permanent campus is being executed by M/s ITI Ltd. and grants are directly released by the MOT to ITI Ltd. (iii) For Upgradation of Infrastructure facilities at the seven old campuses of NIFT (iv) For Construction of permanent campus of NIFT at Shilong (v) A proposal for setting up NIFT Campus at J&K and to provide 90% of funding by MOT (vi) To compensate for all the extra outgoing like 6th CPC award etc.	(i) Acquisition of Machinery equipments for Design courses and other academic and support infrastructure for NIFT RBC (ii) Construction of academic block, hostel block & housing block. (iii) Complete the ongoing projects in Chennai & Mumbai Campuses and Construction of new Academic Building at Delhi Campus. (iv) construction of permanent campus at NIFT Shillong . (v) Students, hostel facilities for 740 students and staff residential facilities for 61 personnel. (vi) To to compensate for all the extra outgoing like 6th CPC award etc.		Non-Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses during 2015-16.
8	Textile Infrastructure and Mega Clusters								

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
8.1	Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks(SITP)	To facilitate development of world-class infrastructure for setting up of textile units.	...	240.00	...	(i)Efforts for completion of 34 remaining projects out of 50 projects are underway. (ii) 13 new proposals are in-principally approved by the Ministry in Sept, 2014.	50 textiles park sanctioned so far will facilitate additional investment of Rs. 23,914 Crore, and estimated employment for 5,18,243 persons.	(i)To achieve completion of 36 textile park projects by March 2017 and complete 14 parks sanctioned in 2011-12 by 2018. (ii)Completi on of the 13 parks sanctioned last year within 3 years after disbursing 1st instalment.	
8.2	Setting up of five mega clusters	Setting up of Mega Clusters at Bareilly, Lucknow, Surat, Kuttch, Bhagalpur, Mysore	...	100.00	...	It will support the upgradation of infrastructural facilities coupled with market linkages and product diversification.	Infrastructural upgradation, modernisation of the machinery and product diversification.	2015-16	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
8.3	Comprehensive Handloom Mega Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)	To assist the entrepreneur/weavers to set up facilities with modern infrastructure, 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	...	6.60	...	setting up of approximately 5 Common Facility Centres, one Silk Reeling Unit, 2 value Additional Centers, 1 Printing unit etc.	To improve the quality of the products, productivity etc.	The Mega Handloom Clusters will be developed in a time frame of 5 years.	In August 2014, the implementation work of mega handloom cluster has been entrusted to the State Government concerned.
8.4	Comprehensive Handicrafts Mega Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)	To scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters.		8.58		It will support the upgradation of infrastructural facilities coupled with market linkages and product diversification.	Infrastructural upgradation, modernisation of the machinery and product diversification.	2015-16	
8.5	Comprehensive Powerloom Mega Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS)	To assist the entrepreneur/weavers to set up facilities with modern infrastructure, 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		5.61		Setting up of five Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhiwandi, Erode, Bhilwara, Ichalkaranji and Surat.	With the operationalisation of Powerloom Mega Clusters, quality of products and productivity of artisans will be increase.	5 years	The scheme has been modified so that projects under the modified scheme can be implemented effectively and efficiently to attain the objectives.

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
8.6	Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)	To facilitate the textile industry to become globally competitive using environmentally friendly processing standards and technology	...	50.00	...	Two Project Management Consultants (PMCs) have been empanelled to assist the Government in implementation of Scheme. Proposals for setting up of CETPs and ZLDs projects under IPDS are being invited. IPDS proposes to establish 4-6 Brown field and 3-5 needs of the existing Textile/Clusters.	CETP and ZLD projects will be set up after scrutinizing the proposals submitted by the SPVs based on the pre-qualification criteria and the detailed project report.	Efforts will be made to expedite the implementation of the project once the proposals are finalized and the first instalment is released to the SPV.	The implementation of the project would depend on the clearances from the State Government.
8.7	Flatted Factory cum Incubators.	To create an integrated workspace and linkages based entrepreneurial ecosystem for the start-ups.	...	4.62	...	A total of 3 Incubation Centres will be built under this scheme. Two projects for setting up of Incubation Centre have been sanctioned in the year 2014-15.	1 st instalment of grant would be released to the project for implementing the project after the submission of necessary documents along with the request for release of funds.	Efforts will be made to achieve the completion of two Incubation Centres in 18 months after the release of 1 st instalment.	
8.8	Development of Mega Cluster	Setting up of Mega Clusters other than the clusters listed above.	...	136.21	...	Not quantified so far	Not quantified so far	2015-16	
8.9	Workers' Hostel	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 high concentration of textile on apparel industries.	...	3.30	...	A total of 15 workers' hostel will be built under this scheme. Two projects for setting up of Workers' Hostel have been sanctioned in the year 2014-15.	1 st instalment of grant would be released to the project for implementing the project after the submission of necessary documents along with the request for release of funds.	Efforts will be made to achieve the completion of two workers' hostel in 12 months after the release of 1 st instalment.	
9	R&D and Institutional Development								

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
9.1	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	...	25.00	...	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 v. Consultation Fee for identifying regulatory changes required vi. Market Development Support for sale to institutional buyers vii. Market Development Support for export sales	Overall Scheme tenure 2010-11 to 2014-15	
9.2	Integrated Skill Development Scheme	Objective to train persons in Textiles and related sectors for skill development	...	201.00	...	Trainees	3.00 lakhs trainees	2015-16	Delaly in receiveing project proposal from State Governments under Component-

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
9.3	Studies for Export Promotion Scheme	Encouraging Research Studies relating to steps and strategies for qualitative and quantitative important of textile exports.	...	4.00	...	During 2015-16 following actions have been taken towards undertaking of studies under the scheme :- (i) The final report under submission :-”Trends in Production, distribution and Demands for Hank Yarn and issue related thereto “. (ii) The final report under submission on “ An in depth research study of “Varanasi Handloom Cluster” (iii) “Study for preparation of Corporate Business-cum-Revival Plan for CCIC” under progress (iv)Further 6 studies to be commissioned during 2014-15 and 2015-16 on various subject approved by RAC.	The scheme is expected to include 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	
9.4	Assistance to Textiles 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.	2015-16	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
9.5	Research and Development including SASMIRA and Technical Services for Powerlooms Economic & Crafts Research Surveys and Marketing Studies	Providing financial support to the Textile Research Associations (TRAs), Technical Institutions and Agricultural Universities	6.65 & 14.55	40.00	...	Funding is provided to Research Projects for harnessing new technologies and inventions for the benefit of Textiles Industry.	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	2015-16	Non Plan prvision pertains to different TRAs
9.6	Common Compliance Code	Factory level training programme under "Driving Industry Towards Sustainable Human Capital Advancement" (DISHA) Project to prepare the Indian garment and apparel industry for being more socially and environmentally compliant.	...	1.32	...	Training and awareness programmes to be conducted in about 400 factory units.	Training and awareness programmes to be conducted in about 400 factory units.	2015-16	
9.7	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.	30.00	...	...	Administrative expenses on account of pay & allowances, office expenses and travel expenses.	Assistance to Ministry of Textiles on technical issues.	2015-16	
10	Development of Textiles in the North East								

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
10.1	Scheme for promoting the usage of Agro textiles in North East	To encourage utilization of Agrotexiles in improving the horticulture and floricultural produce of the N-E states	...	15.00	...	Consumption of Agrotexiles in improving the horticulture and floricultural produce of the N-E states	i. Establishment of Demonstration Centres ii. Disbursing Agricultural Kits	Overall Scheme tenure 2012-13 to 2016-17	
10.2	Scheme for Promoting the Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region	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	i. Geo textiles application in Road, ii. Geo textiles application in hill/ slope protection iii. Geo textiles application in water reservoirs.	Overall Scheme tenure 2014-15 to 2018-19	
10.3	North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme	The objective of the North East Textile Promotion Scheme is to develop and modernize textile sector in the North East Region by providing the required Government support in terms of raw material seed banks, machinery, common facility centers, skill development, design and marketing support etc.		157.00		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 12 th Five Year Plan.	Setting up of Apparel and Garment Making Centre in all North Eastern States. Increase in overall production	2015-16	Availability of land developed by States for setting up of Apparel & Garment making Centre.
11	Development of Jute Textiles								
11.1	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)	55.19			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	2015-16	
11.2	Subsidy to Jute Corporation of India for Market Support Price (MSP) Operation	To support JCI to conduct MSP operations	0.01	...	...	Operationalisation of 171 JCI purchase centres for MSP operation of raw jute	Procurement of raw jute as and when the price comes at MSP	2015-16	

S. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ outcome	Outlay 2015-16 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical outputs	Projected Outcome	Process/ Timelines	Remarks/ risk Factors
			4(i) Non Plan	4(ii) Plan	4(iii) Compleme ntary Extra Budgety				
1	2	3	4			5	6	1	2
11.3	Indian Jute Industries Research Association	To develop regular R&D activities and the diversified project	3.50	...	...	Administrative expenses and smooth and vibrant pace of the regular R&D activities and the diversified projects.-	-	2015-16	
11.4	Housing Scheme for Jute Mill Workers		...	0.01	...	Yet to be quantified	Yet to be quantified		
11.5	Jute Technology		...	0.02	...	Yet to be quantified	Yet to be quantified		
11.6	Jute Commissioner	For Office and Administrative expenses etc of Jute Commissioner Office	7.00	...	...	...	...	2015-16	Administrative Expenses
11.7	Commissioner of Payments for Jute Companies	Deals with matters related to closed jute companies	0.02	...	...	...	...	2015-16	Administrative Expenses
12	Loans to PSUs								
12.1	Loans to PSUs- (i) NJMC (ii) BIC (iii) BJEL	To execute modernization/revival plan	0.01 53.19 0.50	...	...	...	....	2015-16	Labour problem, Labour Strike
13	Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India under Minimum Support Price	To support farmers to get support price announced by the Government of India	0.01	...	...	120 lakhs bales	120 lakhs bales	cotton season 2015-16	
14	Indian Institute of Carpet Technology	Educational Institution	4.50	...	...	Administrative Expenses	Administrative Expenses	2015-16	
15	Assistance to SVPITM, NCUTE, HS Codes	Token Provision for SVPITM, NCUTE, HS Codes	0.03	...	...	Yet to be quantified	Yet to be quantified	2015-16	
16	International Contribution to Cotton Advisory Committee	International Contribution to Cotton Advisory Committee	1.50	...	...	....	....	2015-16	Non Plan Provision is for India's contribution as a member of the International body.

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)

Competent Authority approved implementation of Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) on 30th October 2013 to establish four to six Brown Field projects and three to five Green Field projects with a total cost of ₹ 500 crore during the 12th Five Year Plan and to address the environmental issues faced by the textile processing units.

Features:

- IPDS would create new processing parks as well as support the up gradation of existing processing clusters specifically in area of water and waste management.
- Eligible project under the scheme would cover the following:
 - Group A – Water treatment and effluent treatment plant (including marine, riverine and ZLD).
 - Group B – Common Infra such as captive power generation plants on technology preferably renewable.
 - Group C – Common facilities such as testing laboratories and R&D centres.
- The govt. of India grant will be mandatory for group A only. The grant will not be used for procurement of land. The cost of land will not be part of the total project cost.
- The establishment of SPV which will be a Corporate Body registered under the Companies Act.
- SPV will appoint PMA (Project Management Agency) after obtaining approval from PAC.
- The GOI grant will be limited to 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of ₹ 75 Crore for ZLDs and ₹ 10 Crore for projects with conventional treatment systems.
- Project Cost will be borne by Centre, State, Beneficiary, Bank Loan in the ratio 50:25:15:10 respectively.

3.2 Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) was launched in 2005 to provide the industry with State of the art world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. The scheme would facilitate textile units to meet international environmental and social standards.

The Government of India's (GOI) support under the Scheme by way of Grant or Equity is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 40 crore. GOI support under the Scheme will be generally in the form of grant to the SPV unless specifically decided to be equity. However, the combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, should not exceed 49%. However, GOI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 40 crore for first two projects in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.

Status of Implementation:

- Fifty (50) Textile Parks are currently under implementations which were approved under the 10th, 11th and 12th Five Year Plan. Out of these 50 parks, 16 parks are in complete status.
- The CCEA has approved the proposal on 3rd October, 2013 submitted by the Ministry of Textiles and allocated Rs. 1900 crore for 12th five year plan for SITP scheme. This amount would be utilized to meet the liability of the old parks and the remaining amount would be utilized for sanctioning new projects under SITP. Setting up of Apparel parks within the SITPs to house apparel manufacturing units and allocated ₹ 50 crore to provide an additional grant of upto ₹ 10 crore to each park
- Thirteen (13) new integrated textile parks have been approved by the Ministry in year 2014-15 and one (1) project has been approved for setting up of Apparel Manufacturing Unit under the Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units.
- An amount of ₹ 1258.74 Crores as GoI grant has been released under SITP for implementing the textile parks under SITP.
- 2292 entrepreneurs will put up their units in these parks covering an area of 4307.97 Acre. The estimated investment in 50 parks will be ₹ 23,914.70 Crore whereas actual investment made as of now is ₹ 6500 crore. The estimated employment in these parks will be 5,18,243 persons whereas actual employment made as of now is 48,500.

3.2.1 Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM)

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) was launched in 2005 to provide the industry with State of the art world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. The scheme would facilitate textile units to meet international environmental and social standards. One (1) project has been approved for setting up of Apparel Manufacturing Unit with a view to set up apparel & garmenting Units in completed textile parks. SAGAM has been introduced in the 12th Five Year Plan with an outlay of ₹ 50.00 Crore out of funds allocated under SITP in Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park and ₹ 1.00 Crore has since been released.

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 ₹ 38.8 crore was approved in the SFC meeting held on 23rd January, 2014. An amount of ₹ 10 Crore has been allocated for the current year i.e. 2014-15. 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 Project is to establish an incubation facility in the textile parks. Three incubation centres will be established under this scheme. Each incubation centre shall have a maximum of 3 incubates. Two projects for setting up of Incubation centres have been sanctioned in the year 2014-15.

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 ₹ 45 crore was approved in the SFC meeting held on 23rd January, 2014. An amount of ₹ 14 Crore has been allocated for the current year i.e. 2014-15. 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 high concentration of textile on apparel industries. The scheme for Textile Industry Workers' accommodation has been introduced with the provision of 50% of the project cost be provided by the Government by way of grant in aid subject to a maximum of ₹ 1.2 Lakhs per worker per project for a hostel with 250 beds, it works out to be ₹ 3 crore. A total of 15 workers' hostel will be built under this scheme. Two projects for setting up of Workers' Hostel have been sanctioned in the year 2014-15.

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 ₹ 272 crore including ₹ 229 crore as Government contribution with a physical target of 2.56 Lakhs 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 ₹ 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. Component-III proposes skill development in partnership with State Government Agencies for training 5 Lakh persons which has been introduced in 2013-14.

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, 111456 persons have been trained during 2014-15 till December (2015). A total of ₹ 132.77 crore has been released to various implementing agencies during Financial Year 2014-15.

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 recapitalization assistance to Apex and Primary Handloom Weavers Cooperatives (PWCs), the Government of India approved Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) package. The package provided waiver of overdue loan (100% principal & 25% interest) as on 31.3.2010 to eligible handloom cooperatives and individual weavers (for individual weavers, amount restricted to ₹50,000/- per weaver) besides recapitalization assistance to handloom cooperatives, 3% interest subsidy and credit guarantee through CGTMSE for fresh loan extended by the banks. The package was implemented upto 28.02.2014 and benefited 39 Apex, 9683 PWCs, 52975 individual weavers & 6310 SHGs with loan waiver & recapitalization assistance of ₹1089.89 crore.

3.6.2 Institutional Credit/ Weaver Credit Card Scheme

Government had approved Institutional Credit component in December 2011 and provided margin money assistance, interest subsidy of 3% and credit guarantee through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). Further, emphasizing the importance of providing subsidized credit to handloom weavers, Hon'ble Union Finance Minister in the Budget 2013-14 announced loan to handloom sector at 6% rate of interest. Accordingly, the Government approved the modified Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package alongwith concessional credit sub-component on 24th September 2013. The Government also enhanced the margin money assistance from ₹ 4200/- to ₹ 10, 000/- .

During the year 2014-15, against the target of 2.00 Lakh Weavers' Credit Card (WCC), 34935 WCCs have been Issued, sanctioning and disbursing loan worth ₹ 97.81 crore and ₹ 41.02 crore respectively by the banks upto 15.12.2014

3.6.3 Training to Handloom Weavers:

In order to meet the demand of 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 Development Commissioner (Handlooms) 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). The HIS provides coverage of ₹ 15000/- per annum (out of which ₹ 7500/- is for OPD) for a family of four members, the scheme has been discontinued, while in RSBY the total coverage per family would be of ₹ 37500/- (₹ 7500/- and ₹ 30000/- for OP & IP treatment respectively) 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, woolen yarn has also been included under 10% price subsidy in the 12th plan.

3.6.7 E-commerce measures / on-line marketing

To provide e-marketing platform to handloom weavers, Development commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles has signed MOU with M/S. Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd, a leading online market service provider. Through this arrangement, Flipkart will offer its online marketplace for sale of the handloom products by the weavers cooperative societies, weaver entrepreneurs and Flipkart will assist the weavers' societies in getting better prices for their products and also help in accounting, cataloguing, packaging, transporting, automated payment etc. and for these services, Flipkart will charge 3-4% of the value of the product sold. They will also have local collection Centers to collect their products and have them delivered to the buyers directly. This will help the weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers across the country without any middleman.

3.6.8 Setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum

Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum is being set up at Bada Lalpur, Varanasi to develop and promote the handloom, handicrafts and silk products of Varanasi and to

provide necessary help to weavers, artisans and entrepreneurs for boosting their marketing activities in domestic as well as international markets. Ministry of Urban Development has allotted 8.18 acres of land at Bada Lalpur, Varanasi. The Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone on 7th Nov.2014 for setting up the TFC & Crafts Museum.

3.6.9 National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) was introduced in 2013-14, having various components like consolidation of clusters, new clusters, new group approach projects, marketing incentive (MI), strengthening of handloom organisations, handloom marketing assistance, handloom census, committed liabilities of Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS), Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (M&EPS) and Diversified Handlooms Development Scheme (DHDS) etc. for its implementation during XII Plan. The scheme follows need based approach for integrated and holistic development of handlooms and welfare of handloom weavers.

3.7 SERICULTURE

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 6,000 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 28500 MTs of raw silk (increase of 7.63 % 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 is also being developed in a similar manner.

While conventional methods continue to be used, non-conventional methods such as biotechnology, 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 e.g. 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:

1. Zone-wise approach on production planning, with special focus on bivoltine silk production.
2. 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.
3. Cluster approach for exclusive production of Bivoltine and Improved Cross Breeds of Mulberry to produce quality silk of 2A grade and above.
4. Popularization of Community Based Organizations (CBOs) through federation of farmers group for better synergy and synchronized crop schedule.
5. Strengthening the sericulture extension machinery by involving Para extension workers (Resham Dooth) for effective delivery

6. 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.
7. 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.
- 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-MGNREGA 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.
- **Mid-Term Appraisal for XII Plan :** A Committee comprising subject matter specialists from CSB, under the Chairpersonship of Director (Tech), has been constituted, to recommend modifications required for mid-course corrections in respect of Plan schemes including CDP. In addition to the main Committee, separate Sub-Groups have also been constituted with specific ToR, which will form the basis of Mid-Term Appraisal for XII Plan. A Third Party Evaluation (TPE) of Plan schemes including CDP is being carried out through National Productivity Council. The main Committee & Sub-Groups shall interact with NPC regularly for feedback and facilitate preparation of proposals for Mid-Term Appraisal.

3.7.6 Implementation of Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act, 2006

In accordance to Section 8(E) (1) of the Central Silk Board (Amendment) Act 2006, CSB has introduced the procedure for registration of silkworm seed producers, chawki rearers and dealers in silkworm seed or chawki silkworm. The registration process is undertaken by the Registration Committee appointed for this purpose by the Central Silkworm Seed Committee (CSSC), the authority responsible for implementing the Act.

The main function of Registration Committee is to regulate the production and commercial exploitation of all kinds and varieties of silkworm seed by registration of all associated seed producers, chawki rearers and dealers through notifications and guidelines issued from time to time.

So far 15643 stakeholders spread over in 23 states have been registered and Registration Certificates have already been issued, which includes 3108 Seed producers, 11844 Seed Cocoon Producers and 691 Chawki Rearers.

3.7.7 Restructuring of CSS and release of funds by concerned Ministries to Consolidated Funds of States.

As per the restructuring circular of CSS approved and communicated by Planning Commission vide OM No.M-12043/03/2013/PC dated 11-07-2013, inter alia, it was indicated that, for all CSS / ACA schemes, funds will be placed with the Administrative Ministries for transfer to the States through the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. Accordingly, based on the recommendations of Central Silk Board, central share of funds under the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) are being released directly by RBI through Consolidated Fund of the States concerned.

Customs duty on silk import:

Basic customs duty on import of raw silk has been kept at 15% taking into account the interest of both farmers and weavers. This has helped to stabilize the price of cocoons in domestic market.

3.7.8 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. Subsequent closure of the antidumping duty during Jan 2014 a fresh case has been filed on 8th May 2014 with a view to safeguard the silk industry. The DGAD has initiated the investigation by issuing Initiation Notification on 9th December 2014.

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 filed 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 Centres 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 centre 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. B2B meetings are also arranged during the buyer seller meets.

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. Assistance would be permissible on travel expenses by air in economy excursion class fair and charges of the built up furnished stall. This would; however be to the extent of 50% with a financial of ₹ 5.00 Lakhs per visit.

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. The grant under the scheme will be upto 60% excluding cost of land and building subject to a ceiling of ₹ 20.00 Lakhs per project. It is an initial ceiling and is relaxable by the Empowered Committee on merit.

3.9 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 Agro-textile products suitable for the region. Capacity building of farmers and other stakeholders will be carried out in collaboration with the agro-textile 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 ₹ 5 Lakhs per beneficiary.

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

A Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region in the 12th five year plan with an outlay of ₹ 427 crore has been recently approved. The aim is to utilize Geotextiles 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 Geotextiles in existing/new project in road, hill/ slope protection and water reservoir. With increasing acceptability of Geotextiles, entrepreneurs are expected to set up Geotextiles production units in the country and particularly in NE Region.

3.11 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 ₹ 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. 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. The agency has submitted the draft final report which is under approval.

3.12 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, dyeing, 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 ₹43.329 Crore during the XIth Five Year alone.

Based on the experience of implementing the scheme during the XI Plan the scope and coverage of the new scheme of R&D of Rs. 149 Crores for the period from 2014 to 2019 has been expanded horizontally and vertically to cover R&D in certain critical areas such as Jute and other allied sectors. A special focus would be on 'green' R&D initiatives and ensuring contract research dissemination and commercialization of R&D projects which are taken up.

3.13 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFS)

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 TUFS Scheme in 12th Plan shall continue leveraging investments in technology upgradation in the Textile sector to enable them to face global competition with focus on balanced development across the value chain by (a) addressing the issues of fragmentation and promoting forward integration; (b) promoting investments with smaller investment in MSME sectors; (c) introduction of a Hire Purchase Financing Model for weaving sector.

The scheme is administered through 3 nodal agencies, 36 nodal banks and more than 100 co-opted PLIs. The scheme since inception has propelled investment of more than ₹ 264376 crore till 21.01.2015. An amount of ₹ 20284.21 crore has been released towards subsidy under the Scheme as on 21.01.2015.

3.14 NEW INITIATIVES

Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with Foreign Governments for Textiles and Clothing sector collaboration. The progress of the MoUs 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. The 3rd meeting of the Joint Committee on cooperation about the textile and clothing industry constituted under the Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation between the Ministry of Textiles of the Republic of India and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Consumer Protection of the Republic of Mauritius was held on January 31, 2014 at New Delhi, India. In the Joint Committee meeting various bilateral issues on cooperation in textile sector were discussed.

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. The 2nd Meeting of the JWG was held in New Delhi on 21st February, 2013. It was decided that Central Silk Board (CSB) and the Uzbek Research Institute would jointly formulate research projects in the areas of silkworm & mulberry breeding, pest and nutrient management, silkworm seed technology, and cocoon & yarn processing technology.

The 10th Session of India-Uzbekistan Inter Governmental Commission (IUGC) on Trade Economic Scientific and Technological Cooperation was held on 4.3.2014 in New Delhi in which MoU between the Central Sericulture Research and Training Institute (CSRTI) and Uzbek Research Institute of Sericulture (URIS) was discussed. Uzbek side has come with an MoU between CSRTI and URIS. The MoU is being examined by Central Silk Board (CSB) for their comments / views particularly financial implications and liability on the Government arising out of the MoU. MoT has approved the MoU to be signed between CSB and its Uzbek counterpart.

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 visit in September, 2012. The objective of the MoU is to enhance trade & economic relations by expanding business and cooperation in the sphere of their Textiles, Clothing and Fashion Industries.

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. In pursuance to boost apparel exports, Ministry of Textiles had organised an Apparel show in Tel Aviv last year and Apparel exports to Israel have witnessed 25% growth.

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. The 1st meeting of the Australia-India Joint Working Group (JWG) on Cooperation in the Field of Wool and Woollen Products was held on 22 February 2013 in Melbourne, Australia

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. To take forward the initiative, a JWG has been proposed to explore the details of cooperation including steps required to facilitate the economic, technical and scientific cooperation within the scope of the MoU. Approval has been obtained from MoT for constitution of JWG along with Terms of Reference (ToR) and the composition of JWG along with ToR has been sent to MEA for sharing with Sri Lankan side.

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. A JWG has been constituted for enhancing the trade & economic relations by expanding business and cooperation in the sphere of their textiles including Cotton, Jute, Silk, Handlooms, Clothing and Fashion Industries and skill training institutions. The first JWG meeting was held in Dhaka on 27.02.2014 in Dhaka (BD). Both sides discussed the various provisions of the MoU and also possible action / measures that could be considered in realizing the full potential of the MoU.

3.15 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 ₹ 25,000/-. All remaining costs upto ₹ 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.

3.16 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 fiber 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 Woolen Products and Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders aimed at development of the wool and woolen industry. 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, Bengaluru, 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 ₹ 67.16 Crore and same should be increased from ₹ 67.16 Crore to ₹ 96 Crore in 12th Plan to enable the Board to achieve its laid objectives in an effective manner.

3.17 Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS)

The Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme was formulated in the year 2008-09 to enable implementation of the announcement made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 2008-09 to develop Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhiwandi (Maharashtra) and Erode (Tamil Nadu). Subsequently, the Finance Minister in his Budget Speeches of 2009-10, 2012-13 and 2014-15 announced development of Powerloom Mega Clusters at Bhilwara (Rajasthan), Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra) and Surat (Gujarat) respectively. Accordingly, five Powerloom Mega Clusters have been approved for developing at Bhiwandi, Erode, Bhilwara, Ichalkaranji and Surat.

The Modified Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (MCPCDS) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in October, 2013 for implementation during 12th Plan period with a Budget Outlay of ₹ 110 crore. As per the modified scheme, Government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of ₹ 50 crore. Under the scheme an amount of ₹ 25 crore has been allocated for 2015-16.

3.18 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)

NERTPS is the largest and the most important scheme of the Ministry for the development of Textiles industry in the North East. The Scheme was approved in December 2013. It is an umbrella scheme which provides for the development of projects related to Silk, Handloom, Handicrafts as well as for the construction of Apparel and Garment manufacturing Centres. The Scheme has a total outlay of ₹ 1038.10 crore for implementation in the 12th Plan.

The following projects have been sanctioned under the NER Textile Promotion Scheme:-

- i. Manipur Sericulture Project (Mulberry) (total outlay ₹ 149.758 crore)
- ii. Integrated Sericulture Development Project for Arunachal Pradesh (total outlay ₹ 34.73 crore)
- iii. Cluster Development Project for Handloom (total outlay ₹ 135.56 crore)

- iv. Market Promotion of NE Textile & Handloom Products (total outlay ₹ 67.26 crore)
- v. Technology Upgradation for Handloom Sector for NER States (total outlay ₹ 47.63 crore)
- vi. Apparel & Garmenting Making Centres in all NE States. (total outlay ₹ 145.44 crore)
- vii. Integrated Sericulture Development Project for the states of Mizoram, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Bodoland Territorial Council with an outlay of ₹ 126.94 crore
- viii. Silk Printing Unit in Tripura with an outlay of ₹ 3.41 crore
- ix. Out of the total budget allocation of ₹ 126 crore (RE) in FY 2014-15, a total of ₹ 97.6 Crore (till 31st January 2015) has been released for various sanctioned projects

3.19 Setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum at Varanasi.

- Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget 2014-15 announced for Setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum to develop and promote rich tradition of handlooms of Varanasi.
- Land measuring 8.18 acre was provided by the CPWD at Bada Lalpur, Varanasi.
- Foundation stone of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 7th November, 2014.
- Besides handlooms, the project also aims to develop and promote the handicrafts and silk products of Varanasi.
- Scheme for "Setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum" was approved by the Competent Authority on 13th January, 2015.
- Estimated cost of the project is ₹ 200 crore.
- It is proposed to set up the project in 2 years.
- Expression of Interests (Eols) invited for pre-qualification of "Architect-cum-Services Consultant". 25 Eols received, which are being technically evaluated.

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 7104 million sq. Meters. During 2014-15, the production in handloom sector from April to September, 2014 reportedly has been 3547 million sq. meters.

4.1.1 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:

- a) **National Handloom Development Programme- two components:**
 - (i) Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for handloom sector.
 - (ii) Comprehensive Handlooms Development Scheme
- b) **Yarn Supply Scheme**
- c) **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

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

4.1.2 National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP): NHDP is being implemented for development of handlooms, having following components:-

(a) Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector:

The RRR package included (i) one time waiver of overdue loans and interest (100% principal and 25% of interest) of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31st March, 2010, (ii) recapitalization of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies, (iii) provision of fresh subsidized credit to handloom cooperative societies and weavers covered by waiver by providing interest subsidy of 3% for a period of 3 years for fresh loan with credit guarantee and (iv) carrying out legal and institutional reforms for cooperative societies.

Based on the requests of the State Governments, RRR package was modified by relaxing the eligibility norms particularly, the condition of net worth i.e. the cooperatives even with negative net worth could be considered potentially viable provided its net worth becomes positive after loan waiver and recapitalization and extended the scheme upto 31.12.2013. The modified scheme also facilitated cheaper credit @ 6% interest rate to the handloom sector in line with the Budget announcement of 2013-14. The statutory audit of Apex and PWC societies was to be completed upto 2011-12 (instead of 2009-10 as specified in the earlier guidelines) and eligibility of cooperative societies was to be decided on the basis of statutory audit report upto 2011-12 instead of 2009-10. However, the waiver amount of overdue loan and recapitalization assistance will be as on 31.3.2010. In all, 39 Apex, 9683 PWCs, 52975 individual weavers & 6310 SHGs were benefited with loan waiver & recapitalization assistance of ₹1089.89 crore.

An amount of ₹ 291.03 crore was released to NABARD during 2012-13 & ₹ 250 crore during 2013-14 respectively for implementing RRR package. From 2014-15, funds are to be released directly to the States concerned under Major Head 3601. Therefore, an amount of ₹ 141.41 crore has been released to the State of Kerala under RRR package. Further, an amount of ₹ 12.464 crore has been released to seven states (AP, UK, UP, TN, WB, Kerala, Karnataka) as 50% mobilization amount for computerization of beneficiaries PWCs, during 2014-15.

(b) 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.

(a) Consolidation of Clusters – Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to Clusters, having 5000 handlooms per cluster and 300-500 handlooms per cluster for a time frame of 2 years at an upper cost of ₹50.00 lakh and ₹.20.00 lakh per cluster respectively. Under the scheme, financial assistance is released to the Implementing Agencies (IAs)/ State Government concerned, as the case may be.

During the year 2014-15, 2 handloom clusters (cluster each having 5000 handlooms) and 33 handloom clusters (cluster each having 300-500 handlooms) have been sanctioned for consolidation.

(b) New Clusters – Cluster, having handlooms in the range of 200-500 with upper GoI share of ₹60.00 lakh per cluster & 2000-5000 with upper GoI share of ₹150 lakh are provided financial assistance for their integrated and holistic development of in a time frame of 4 years. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Implementing Agencies (IAs) through the State Government concerned on need basis. A Special dispensation has been made for the North Eastern States, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. In respect of these States, the grant portion towards technology up-gradation for on-loom activities of the scheme is shared between Centre, State Governments and the implementing agencies in the ratio of 90:5:5 respectively whereas for General States, it is in the ratio of 70:20:10 respectively. During the year 2014-15, 11 new handloom clusters each having 200-500 handlooms have been sanctioned.

(c) New Group Approach Project - Handloom weavers, who are not covered by the clusters, are supported through a 'Group Approach', implemented in a project mode. Average financial assistance per group is ₹ 30,000/-. A group, consisting of 10 – 50 weavers is provided financial assistance for (i) Skill-upgradation, (ii) Technology up-gradation, (iii) Construction of Worksheds. During the year 2014-15, 39 new group approach projects have been sanctioned.

(2) Handloom Marketing Assistance

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 has following sub-components:

(i) Domestic Marketing Promotion

Sub-components of domestic marketing promotion are as follows:

- (a) Organisation of expos, events, and craft melas
- (b) Development of web portal for e-marketing
- (c) Publicity, awareness and brand building
- (d) Promotion of 'Handloom Mark'
- (e) Implementation of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999.

During the year 2014-15, 335 domestic marketing events have been sanctioned for organization by implementing agencies.

(ii) Marketing Infrastructure Development

Sub-components of marketing infrastructure development are as follows:

a) Setting up of urban haats: Urban Haats will be set up in the big towns/ metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/ weavers and eliminate middle agencies. The minimum land requirement for construction of urban haat would be 8000 sq. mtrs for all cities and will provided by the implementing agency which will not form the part of implementing agency share. The financial ceiling for one urban haat is ₹ 3.00 crore which is shared between the Govt. of India and the Implementing agency in the ratio of 70:30. Any additional expenditure/escalation will be borne by the Implementing agency.

b) Setting up of retail stores: The retail stores will be set up in major cities and State capitals under one major brand name. The retail outlets are proposed to be set up at prominent public places such as railway stations, airports especially at tourist destinations for sale of handloom products and publicity by way of improved visibility of handloom products. The project will be implemented by the agencies of Ministry of Textiles. Financial assistance ₹1.50 crore per retail store would be provided by the Govt. of India.

c) Marketing Complex at Janpath, New Delhi: The complex has already been constructed and stalls allotted to various handloom agencies.

d) Setting up of display-cum- CFC and quality testing unit: The main objective is to boost the export of handloom products and showcase the products/samples at one place with centralized state of art quality testing units Display-cum-CFC and quality testing unit will be set up at Panipat and Karur which are two major centres of export of Handloom products. The project will facilitate in improving the infrastructure facilities with better storage facilities, design development through creation of design studios, sample development, modern testing facilities to meet international quality requirements, technology up-gradation in pre-loom/on-loom/post-loom operations, weaving shed etc. The project will be implemented by HEPC. And the government grant is subject to a maximum of ₹ 12 crore per CFC excluding cost of land which should be borne by the Implementing agency.

(iii) Market Access Initiative:

Designer intervention for marketing support: The leading designers will be engaged to work in some potentially viable/ traditionally known handloom clusters to diversify handloom products and to create large array of products suited to contemporary taste, train by internship or apprenticeship to local designers / master weavers, bring their collection to Fashion Design Council or other similar international organisation platforms to market the products and establish marketing linkage. The project will be implemented through Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH), Weavers Service Centres (WSCs), Implementing agencies of cluster / production centres or any agency with the approval of Development Commissioner for Handlooms. The project cost shall be upto ₹1.00 crore per cluster/production centre.

(iv) Handloom 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 2014-15, participation in 15 International Exhibitions has been approved.

(3) Development and Strengthening of the Handloom Institutions

Strengthening of Handloom Institutions aims at upgrading the skills of the handloom weavers through design development, documentation of traditional designs providing linkage and meeting the market requirements. This scheme includes components such as Setting up of new WSCs/IIHTs, National Centre for Textile Design (NCTD), Research & Development (R&D) and Conducting Handloom Census etc. Out of the budget allocation of ₹.15.00 crore for 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹.2.97 crore has been incurred till 30.11.2014. Briefs of the scheme are as under –

- i) Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs):** Presently, 25 WSCs are functioning across the country under the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles and are playing a vital role in conducting research and development activities, in training of weavers in upgrading the skill and productivity of weavers. They have evolved new designs and revised traditional designs. WSCs primarily render extension services, which involve transfer of design inputs, skills and technology to the weavers. In pursuance of Budget announcement (2012-13), three new WSCs, one each in the States of Jharkhand, Mizoram and Nagaland have been approved to be set up. Of this, two WSCs have started functioning at Ranchi (Jharkhand) and Dimapur (Nagaland) and third WSC is being set up in Aizawl (Mizoram).

- ii) Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs):** The Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology provide qualified and trained manpower to handloom sector and undertake experimental research programmes on all aspects related to handloom industry. Presently, five IIHTs are functioning in Central Sector at Varanasi, Guwahati, Salem, Jodhpur and Bargarh and four IIHTs in the State Sector at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag (Karnataka) Champa (Chhattisgarh) and Kannur (Kerala). In order to cater the needs of handloom sector for technically qualified manpower, a new IIHT approved to be set up in Central Sector in the State of West Bengal during XII Plan, which has started functioning from the complex of ITI, Fulia (Shantipur) from 4th August, 2014 imparting training under Integrated Skill Development Scheme.
- iii) National Centre for Textile Designs (NCTD):** NCTD has been set up in 2001 to promote traditional and contemporary designs so as to make handloom sector more responsive to the rapidly changing market demand. Presently, NCTD is working from the premises of WSC, Delhi. The primary objective of NCTD is to give weavers, workers and designers greater exposure and access to national and international markets. The centre provides its services to the linked users through its web site www.designdiary.nic.in. During 2013-14, 24000 visitors visited NCTD's website from India and 7500 from foreign countries. Total 1040 Nos. of Designs (Furnishing 130, Stole/Shawl 50, Dress material 275, Sarees 326, Shirting 125 and Heritage Design 134) have been uploaded on the website of NCTD. NCTD has targeted to organize exhibitions in Metro & non-metro cities and funds for organizing such exhibitions have been placed at the disposal of WSCs concerned.
- iv) Central assistance for setting up IIHTs in State Sector:** For setting up of IIHTs in State Sector, one time Central assistance of ₹ 4.28 crore i.e. 40% of the non-recurring cost of ₹10.69 crore is made available during 11/12th Plan period. Central Assistance of ₹ 35.00 lakh to the Government of Chhattisgarh for IIHT, Champa and ₹ 2.25 crore to the Government of Kerala for IIHT, Kannur have since been released during 2013-14 and 2014-15.
- v) J&K Wool Project:** Under the Prime Minister's Special Package to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, an Integrated Project for the Development of Wool and Woolen Design Development Center was approved during 2003-04, which is one of the component of the then Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS). This project was broadly divided into two phases i.e. Phase I and Phase II. The First phase was related to Fabric Production which has been completed at the approved cost of ₹4.93 crore with the coordination of IIT, Delhi. The Second phase costing ₹10.363 crore related to pre and post weaving process, has been approved on 31.3.2011. An amount of ₹2.10 crore has by now been released to J&KSHDC, for the implementation of project.

4.1.3 Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)/ Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS)

Government of India is implementing Yarn Supply scheme throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price to the eligible handloom weavers so as to facilitate regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and help utilize the full employment potential of the sector. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow, a Government of India Undertaking. Under the scheme, the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @ 2% is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 788 such yarn depots are functioning throughout the country. The rates for freight reimbursement, depot operating expenses and service charge of NHDC are as under:

(% of value of yarn supplied)

Area	Freight			Depot operating charges	Service Charge to NHDC
	Other than silk/jute yarn	Silk yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn		
In plain areas	2.5%	1%	10%	2.0%	2.0%
Hills/remote areas	2.5%	1.25%	10%	2.0%	1.5%
North-East region	5%	1.50%	10%	2.0%	1.25%

Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a component of 10% price subsidy on hank yarn also exist under which 10% subsidy is applicable on Cotton, Domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity limitation. Eligibility of different kinds of yarn under 10% subsidy components is as under:-

For cotton and Domestic silk yarn

1. up to and including 40s – 30 kg per loom/month
2. above 40s – 10 kg per loom/month.
3. For domestic silk - 4 kg per loom/month

For woollen Yarn

Woollen yarn (below 10s NM)	50 kgs. per loom/month.
Woollen yarn (10s to 39.99s NM)	10 kgs. per loom/month.
Woollen yarn (40s NM and above)	4 kgs. per loom/month.

As a new gesture under the scheme, NHDC has opened 10 yarn depots-cum-warehouses in 12th plan so as to ensure timely supplies to the users on cash basis, besides taking care of individual weavers who need yarn in small quantity. Location of these warehouses are Sitapur &

Moradabad (UP), Guwahati (Assam), Samudragarh (West Bengal), Kannur (Kerala), Chirala & Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Agartala (Tripura), Bhubneshwara (Odisha) and Ranchi/Godda (Jharkhand). All these warehouses have become functional.

Yarn Supply under Yarn Supply Scheme from 2012-13 onwards is as under:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (₹ in crore)
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1262.09	1788.46
2014-15 (Upto Nov. 14)	857.13	1327.72

Supplies under 10% Subsidy component of Yarn Supply scheme since 6.1.2012 is as follows:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (₹ in crores)
2012-13	124.99	271.54
2013-14	222.789	695.63
2014-15 (Upto Oct. 2014)	142.28	483.39

Funds released under Yarn Supply scheme from 2012-13 onwards is as under:-

Year	Funds released (₹ in crore)
2012-13	122.91
2013-14	96.86
2014-15 (Upto Oct. 2014)	118.34

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 handloom 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 is being implemented on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna (RSBY) platform wherein the financial limit of in-door patient treatment facility has been increased from ₹ 7500/- to ₹ 30,000/- and the outdoor treatment upto ₹ 7500/- will also be available. Thus, the overall benefit has been increased from existing ₹ 15,000/- to ₹ 37,500/-. The scheme will be implemented by Ministry of Labour & Employment (MOLE) except in

Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu 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 2014-15 (upto September, 2014) 17.50 lakh weavers have been covered under HIS. HIS has been discontinued w.e.f. 30.9.2014. The scheme is being implemented by RSBY platform of Ministry of Labour & Employment.

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 2014-15 (upto October, 2014), 1.90 lakh weavers have been covered under MGBBY. The provisions are as mentioned below:

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

A Scholarship of ₹ 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.

4.1.5 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 will cover at least 25,000 handlooms and will be developed at an upper Government of India share of ₹ 70 crore in a period of 5 years. The scheme will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme. During the year 2009-10, two additional mega Handloom Clusters i.e. Virudhnagar (Tamil Nadu) and Murshidabad (West Bengal) were taken up. In the Budget 2012-13, two more mega handloom clusters were announced, one at Prakasam & Guntur districts in Andhra Pradesh and other at Godda & neighbouring districts in Jharkhand. In the Budget 2014-15, two mega handloom clusters have been announced one in Bhagalpur (Bihar) and another in Trichy (Tamil Nadu) and will cover at least 15,000 handlooms and will be developed with Government of India share of ₹ 40 crore each.

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, formulation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Worksheds (for BPL weavers), Skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology up-gradation, Design Studio, including the Computer Aided Design System, Marketing Complex, Value Addition (setting up of garment

unit), Dye House, Common Infrastructure, Publicity etc., are funded by the Government of India to the extent of 80%.

The objectives of the scheme are as under:-

- i) To empower handloom weavers and build their capacity to enhance competitiveness of their products in the domestic as well as global market in a sustainable and reliant manner;
- ii) To facilitate collectivization of handloom weavers and service provides for procurement, production, marketing and other support activities to promote sustainable growth and diversification;
- iii) To involve professional marketing chains and marketers to identify the items of production to meet the changing demands of the market,
- iv) To provide requisite support/linkages in terms of adequate core & technical infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of weavers engaged in the handloom sector;
- v) To provide for development of handloom clusters in an inclusive and holistic manner in an environment of empowered and participative decision making;
- vi) Public Private Partnership (PPP) model in the form of collaboration between the Government, beneficiary weavers & their group, financially creditworthy & commercially linked marketing enterprises and the financial Institutions etc.

For implementation of these Mega handloom clusters, Cluster Management and Technical Agencies (CMTAs) have already been appointed. In addition, project proposals of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have also been approved in respect of Varanasi, Sivasagar, Murshidabad, Virudhunagar, Prakasam & Guntur districts and Jharkhand & neighbouring districts mega handloom clusters. As regards Trichy and Bhagalpur mega handloom clusters are concerned, CMTA have been requested to conduct baseline survey of the weavers and submit Detailed Project Report (DPR) for approval.

Further, to improve the pace & flexibility in the implementation and keeping in view the significance of State Government, the implementation work of mega handloom cluster has been entrusted to the State Government concerned in August 2014.

During 2014-15 (upto Dec. 2014), out of the Budget Estimates of ₹ 20.00 crore, an amount of ₹ 13.30 crore has been released.

To improve the effectiveness of the on-going handloom schemes, efforts are made in the following directions:-

- (a) To link the handlooms with fashion through NIFTs.
- (b) To link the handloom with tourism.

- (c) To market handloom products through e-commerce.
- (d) To set-up Common Facility Centres, with requisite facilities in the Blocks, having concentration of handlooms.
- (e) To engage designers/firm to provide new designs & market handloom products.

4.1.6 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 implemented six schemes – (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.

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. In spite of these constraints, sector has witnessed a significant growth of 3 % annually. Some of the promising areas in the crafts sector during the 12th Plan are:

- i) Exports continued to grow for high value-added crafts products.
- ii) Consumer tastes changed rapidly on account of economic liberalization.
- iii) Focus on quality and product diversification with increasing consumer awareness.
- iv) Increasing challenge offered by availability of mass-produced competing product lines using different raw materials (often man-made) and mechanized production techniques.
- v) Government policy envisaged a greater role for NGOs, and participation of private resources – both human & financial.

Schemes on Handicrafts Development

4.2.1 Babasaheb 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 craftspersons, leading to their empowerment. The components of the scheme are as under:

- i) Social interventions
- ii) Technological interventions
- iii) Marketing interventions
- iv) Financial interventions

4.2.2 Design and Technology Upgradation Scheme:

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

- i) Craft Awareness Program
- ii) Financial assistance for supply of tools, safety equipments, etc.
- iii) Design and Technology Development Workshop
- iv) Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
- v) Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in handicrafts sector.
- vi) Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
- vii) Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.

4.2.3 Marketing Support & Services Scheme:

This scheme aims to support marketing of handicraft products both in domestic and international market. The scheme has three broad following components:

i) Domestic Marketing

- a. Marketing Events covering Crafts Bazaar/Gandhi Shilp Bazar; Exhibitions; National Handicrafts Fair and Buyer Seller Meet.
- b. Marketing Services covering Workshops/Seminars & Marketing Studies within the country.

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

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

iii) Publicity

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

4.2.4 Human Resource Development Scheme:

The Human Resource Development (HRD) Scheme has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce to the handicraft sector. This workforce shall contribute to a strong production base leading to production of high quality products that cater to present day market requirement. This scheme also aims to create human capital for the sector in terms of trained cadre of designers for the handicrafts by providing relevant inputs through its components. There is also a provision made for the imparting soft skill consideration necessary for the artisans to enable them to undertake their own business successfully.

- (i) Training through Established Institutions.
- (ii) Handicrafts Training Program
- (iii) Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
- (iv) Training the trainers
- (v) Design Mentorship and apprentice program

4.2.5 Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme:

The scheme has been included in the 12th 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. At present the scheme is on hold for its merger with RSBY.

B. Aam Admi Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans:

The objective of “Aam Admi 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. 4038 artisans have been covered under AABY during the year 2014-15.

Other components under the scheme include:

C. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances:

This scheme is proposed to support the artisans during their old age. The scheme is designed to give a boost to the handicraft sector in India. The scheme provides pension in the old age and social security.

D. Credit Guarantee Scheme:

The component is envisaged to alleviate the problem of collateral security or 3rd party guarantee and remove impediments to flow of credit to handicrafts s

E. Interest Subvention Scheme:

This scheme is facilitating credit access for handicrafts artisans, through introducing interest subventions for scheduled banks. It is proposed that a 3% interest subvention shall be available for artisans for loans taken from scheduled banks. Admissible amount is upto ₹ 50,000/- for a period of 3 years.

F. Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base:

The identified artisans are being given Photo Identity cards. Till date 23,34,559 identity cards have been issued to the handicrafts artisans. During the current year 36,561 Identity cards have been issued to artisans under NER.

4.2.6 Research & Development Scheme:

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. Following activities will be under taken during the 12th Plan.

- a) Survey & Studies on different topics.
- b) Financial assistance for preparation of legal, para legal, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labelling/certification.
- c) Financial assistance to organizations 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.
- d) Conducting Census of Handicraft artisans of the country.
- e) Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & necessary follow up on implementation.
- f) Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of global standards and for bar coding, including handicrafts mark for generic products.
- g) Financial assistance for taking up problems/issues relating to brand building and promotion of Indian handicrafts.
- h) Conducting of Workshops/Seminars on issues of specific nature relating to handicrafts sector.

4.2.7 Infrastructure & Technology Development:

This scheme aims to fill the gaps in infrastructure available in the Handicraft Sector through setting up of Urban Haats, Emporia, Design Banks, Museums etc. 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:

- a) To develop infrastructure in an equitable manner to support handicraft industry in the country
- b) To ensure availability required technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in nearest vicinity possible
- c) 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
- d) 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

Components repositioned from existing schemes of the Office of DC (HC)

- (i) Establishment of craft based resource centre
- (ii) Setting up of E-Kiosk
- (iii) Setting up of Raw Material Bank
- (iv) Setting up of Common Facility Centre
- (v) Setting up of facility centres by exporters/entrepreneurs
- (vi) State Initiative Design Centres
- (vii) Handicraft Museum
- (viii) Setting up of Design Bank
- (ix) Urban Haat
- (x) Emporia
- (xi) Setting up of marketing hubs in metros
- (xii) Setting up of sourcing hubs in clusters
- (xiii) Setting up of testing laboratories
- (xiv) Mini Urban Haat (Proposed)
- (xv) Warehousing facility in important locations
- (xvi) Integrated Handicraft park
- (xvii) Craft Institute upgradable to University
- (xviii) Craft Village
- (xix) Five advance Handicraft training schools
- (xx) Structuring and revitalizing existing Institutions into centre of excellence & syndication of their activities
- (xxi) Workshed cum housing
- (xxii) Restructuring of DC (H)field formations including Regional Design and Technical Dev. Centres and any other infrastructure to be created departmentally
- (xxiii) Looms for J&K artisans

Apart from the above DC(Handicrafts) is implementing Mega cluster Projects for integrated and comprehensive development and promotion of Exports of Handicrafts at Moradabad, Mirzapur – Bhadohi, Srinagar, Lucknow, Kutchh and Bareilly .

4.2.8 Export of Handicrafts

Details of export of both Handicrafts & Carpet are given in the Table below:.

(₹ in Crore)

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

4.3 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 Sericultural Germplasm Resource Centre (CSGRC) at Hosur (Tamil Nadu) and Seri-Biotech Research Laboratory (SBRL) at Bangalore.

During 2014-15, 53 Research Projects in Mulberry Sector, 23 projects in Vanya Sector and 12 projects in Post cocoon sector are being carried out, in which 23 projects have been concluded as on November 2014 and 17 more projects will be completed by the end of March 2015 as per the target. Further, during 2014-15, so far 19 new research projects have been initiated and 28 more new projects will be initiated at various R&D institutes of CSB.

Highlights of Research programmes during 2014-15:

Mulberry:

- A new mulberry variety G-4, evolved through conventional breeding technique, yields better than the current popular variety V1 in irrigated condition and S13 under rain-fed conditions.
- Developed a new bivoltine silkworm hybrid G11 x G19, for having the yield potential of 60-65 kgs per 100 dfls and can be reared throughout the year.
- 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).
- Developed Suitable hibernation schedule for preservation of Barpat (Univoltine) and SK6 and SK7 (Bivoltine) eggs.
- Developed integrated package of both chemical and mechanical measures for the control of Giant African Snail in Mulberry plantation.
- Two SSR markers viz., LFL0329 and LFL1123, were identified for thermo-tolerance in silkworm *Bombyx mori*. Validation of these markers is under progress.
- Developed database of Mulberry diseases, distribution map and web based forewarning system.

- 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.
- Validated the efficient, economic and eco-friendly weed mover cum shoot harvest/pruning machine (E3 WM © SH/PM) at institute farm.
- Validated 'Ghar Sodhon' a fumigant room disinfectant for silkworm disease management at DoS farms and nested units of CSR&TI Berhampore.
- Popularization of the authorized silkworm hybrids CSR16xCSR17, MH1xCSR2 and APDR15xAPDR115 in south zone, SLD4xSLD8, GEN3xGEN2, FC1xFC2, M.con1xB.con4, M.con4xB.con4, M.con1xM.con4, and NxM.con4 in East and North-East, CSR46xCSR47 and APS5xAPS4 in North and North-West is under progress.
- Recorded disease incidence and meteorological data towards developing a disease forewarning system for the Eastern and North-Eastern region.
- 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).

Vanya:

- Developed the Tasar Daba bivoltine silkworm 'BDR-10' which yield above 50 cocoons per dfl.
- Developed the Eri silkworm 'C2' for commercial exploitation. Its cocoon yield is about 65 kg per dfl compared to 50 Kg in the control.
- 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 and commercialized.
- Developed a technique for preservation of Eri silkworm eggs up to 12 days by exploiting embryonic stages and by adopting intermediate care.
- 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 are being popularized in the field.
- 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.
- The identified effective feeding stimulants Viz., Decyl aldehyde and Caryophyllene of Muga silkworm are being tested in the field.
- Mass multiplied the Uzi parasitoid and released in the field for the management of uzi fly in Muga culture.

Post Cocoon technology:

- 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.
- Sericin has been extracted from silk yarn using the Eco-degumming machine and sericin powder has been prepared from the degumming liquor. Analyzed the sericin using SDS-PAGE (Gel Electrophoresis) for the determination of its molecular weight distribution for cosmetic applications.
- Developed indigenous Automatic silk reeling machine for production of superior grade raw silk of 3A ~ 4A grade in bulk quantity with significant reduction in labour requirement
- 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.
- Fabricated and developed an energy efficient 4 window re-reeling machine and the validation studies are under progress.
- Developed a Hot air drier for drying silkworm pupae of 250-500 kg.
- Developed a Pellade extraction and pupa separation machine to remove pellade layer from spent silkworm pupae.

Technologies/products filed for patenting/ offered for Commercialization

During 2014-15 four products Viz., Depuratex, Sericilin, Nemahari and Jeevan Sudha were commercialized. The Hot air drier of 250-500 kg capacity for drying silkworm pupae was referred to NRDC, New Delhi, for patent application. In addition, Multiplex PCR technique for detection of Nuclear Polyhedrosis Virus (NPV), Densonucleosis Virus (DNV) and *Nosema bombycis* infecting *Bombyx mori* L. was also filed for patenting.

Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP) in XII Plan.

During the XII Plan, with a view to produce targeted 5000 MT of BV silk, the Central Silk Board in association with State Sericulture Departments has initiated action to organize 197 Bivoltine Clusters to produce about 3300 MT of Bivoltine raw silk, through Clusters, besides concentrating in Non Captive areas to produce remaining 1700 MT. The Directors of Research Institutes in CSRTI Mysore / Berhampore / Pampore & NSSO, Bangalore have been entrusted to monitor the implementation of these clusters in close coordination with respective State DoSs

During 2013-14, 2559 MTs of Bivoltine raw silk has been produced in the country. It is interesting to note that, for the first time in the history of country, the production of bivoltine raw

silk during 2013-14 has exceeded the target of 2480 MT recording achievement is 103.18%. The production of 2559 MTs of Bivoltine raw silk also includes, 1475.74 MTs (58% of 2559 MTs) produced through 172 clusters.

During the current year (2014-15) a total target of 3500 MT of Raw silk has been fixed, out of which it is anticipated to produce about 2117 Bivoltine raw silk from clusters. During the period April to October, 2014, a total of 85.38 Lakh DFLs have been brushed to produce 1118.00 MT of raw silk from 172 clusters against the total production of 1833.00 MT Bivoltine raw silk in the Country which contributes 61% from Clusters.

Besides, it has been decided to adopt 40 Clusters (23 Nos. for Bivoltine & 17 for Vanya) under Institute Village Linkage programme (IVLP) covering about 4000 farmers (to be covered under 100% Adoption of Technology programme). Against this, CSB has organised 27 BV Clusters covering 5200 farmers and 17 Vanya Clusters covering 1462 farmers. These farmers will be directly monitored by CSB - R & D institutes for effective production of Bivoltine.

Collaborative Research Projects and Biomaterial Research during 2014-15.

- 1) The R&D institutes of CSB, along with 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 2014-15, a total of 17 research projects are being carried out.
- 2) CSB is taking up collaborative research projects/programmes with other leading Institutes and organization to avail the expertise, facilities, materials and funds. In this line, a collaborative project has been undertaken with Sericulture Experiment Station, Vratza, Bulgaria to get the superior silkworm genetic material available with them. Likewise, collaborative project with Japan universities facilitates our scientists' technical and scientific up-gradation. Collaborative research programs were also undertaken to develop novel products as the case of NIFT-TEA Knitwear Fashion Institute, Tirupur etc.
- 3) CSB also funded 3 research projects in the frontier areas of science which are being carried at IIT, Guwahati, Bharathidasan University, Tamil Nadu, and Mizoram University, Aizwal.
- 4) CSB research Institutes have also initiated intensive research on Silk Proteins and their biomedical and biomaterial applications in collaboration with Sree Chitra Tirunal Institute for Medical Sciences and Technology, Trivandrum, Kerala, IIT, Guwahati.

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 sector is covered 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.

The table indicating the training programs organized by Research & Training Institutes of CSB during 2013-14 and 2014-15 (up to November, 2014) is given below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement during 2013-14 (Nos.)	Achievement during 2014-15 (Apr-Nov '14) (Nos.)
1	Structured Course	45	33
2	Capsule Courses	1199	1139
3	Adhoc Courses	6421	1581
4	Skill Development & Other training Technology upgradation Programmes	2824	3119
TOTAL		10489	5872

Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS):

Central Silk Board has been implementing a comprehensive 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 ₹ 39.77 crores to cover 34,553 beneficiaries in five years. During the year 2013-14, a total number of 8,235 persons have been trained across the country through CSB's nine R&D institutes viz., CSRTI-Berhampore, CSRTI-Mysore, CSRTI-Pampore, SSTL-Bangalore, CSTRI-Bangalore, BTSSO-Bilaspur, MSSO-Guwahati, CMERTI- Lahdoigarh and a NGO PRADAN. During the year 2014-15 (upto November'14) a total number of 3,491 persons have been trained in different fields of Sericulture activities.

IT initiatives:

CSB is concentrating on strengthening the servers and network to have state of the art security to protect web sites hosted from hackers and also improving the performance of the web enabled softwares in terms of ease of use and 24x7 availability. CSB is migrating to contemporary technologies for software upgradations and networking of various Research Institutes under its control for smooth exchange of information such as availability of raw material, market trends etc.

CSB has hosted a bi-lingual website (www.csb.gov.in) with the details of CSB activities, organizational setup, status of silk industry etc., with facilities for web enabled information required for the traders, buyers and other stake holders of the silk industry.

Established Video Conferencing facility to organize meetings with farmers/reelers/weavers across the country, conferences between CSB Head Office and other units, State departments at a time, thereby improving the administrative efficiency while saving both time and cost. Some of the significant IT initiatives by CSB during 2014-15 (upto November 2014) are given below:

- Introducing future ready next generation firewall to protect the network and optimize the internet bandwidth usage.
- Development of database of pension records by digitizing the pension papers for preserving and protecting records/data for long period with proper backup and retrieval facility.
- Integration of different SMS services to optimize SMS message delivery mechanism. Rates (prices) of sericulture products are made available by SMS to farmers/reelers. Bivoltine Cluster farmers will get daily price as SMS on their mobiles. The SMS facility has gone a long way in keeping farmers updated on price movement. Meteorological data is also provided to farmers thru SILKS portal.

4.3.2 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 centers. The CSB has a chain of Basic Seed Farms supplying basic seeds to the States. Its commercial seed production centers 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. Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 (upto November 2014) and targets for 2015-16:

(Dfls in lakh nos.)

#		Achievement during 2012-13	Achievement during 2013-14	2014-15		Target for 2015-16
				Target	Achievement (upto November 14).	
	Mulberry					
	a. Basic Seed	12.41	15.49	13.72	9.23	20.17
	b. Commercial Seed	308.48	338.57	355.00	216.07	375.00
1.	Vanya Seed					
	a. Basic seed					
	i. Tasar (Basic & Nucleus)	39.11	37.89	43.42	34.38	34.35
	ii. Oak Tasar	0.63	0.55	0.67	0.41	0.70
	iii. Muga	3.85	4.23	4.93	2.65	5.44
	iv. Eri	0.51	1.09	0.48	0.79	0.53
	b. Commercial seed					
	i. Muga	1.02	0.77	1.14	1.15	1.26
	ii. Eri	3.70	2.52	3.62	3.63	3.98

4.3.3 Co-ordination and Market Development (HRD):

CSB administration includes Board Secretariat, Regional Offices, Certification Centres and Raw Material Banks. The Board Secretariat of CSB monitors the implementation of various schemes and coordinates with Ministry and States in implementation of various projects in sericulture sector. Several National meetings, Board meetings & Review meetings and other high level meetings are being carried out by the Board Secretariat. All the Plan activities of the CSB are being brought under an online MIS system whereby the progress of activities is monitored at micro-level on a month basis.

4.3.4 Quality Certification Systems:

One of the main objectives of the Quality Certification Systems is to initiate suitable measures towards strengthening quality assurance, quality assessment and quality certification. Under the scheme, two components viz. "Cocoon and Raw Silk Testing Units" and "Promotion of Silk Mark" are being implemented. Quality of cocoons influences the performance during reeling to produce quality raw silk. Cocoon Testing Centres which have been established in different Cocoon Markets with the support under CDP facilitate cocoon testing. The network of Certification Centres of Central Silk Board attached to the Regional Offices carryout voluntary pre-shipment inspection of silk goods meant for export to ensure quality of silk goods exported from India.

Besides, Central Silk Board is popularising “Silk Mark”, for purity of silk products through the Silk Mark Organisation of India (SMOI). “Silk Mark”, an assurance label, protects the interests of the consumers from the traders selling spurious products in the name of pure silk.

The progress achieved under the Quality Certification Systems (QCS) scheme during 2014-15 (upto November, 2014) is given below:

Particulars	2014-15		
	Target	Achievement	Anticipated upto March, 2015
Total No. of Authorised Users enrolled	250	218	250
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	28	18.01	28
Awareness Programmes Exhibitions/Fairs/Workshops/Road Shows (Nos.)	360	396	360

4.3.5 Export Promotion / Brand Promotion & Technology Up-Gradation:

This is a new component approved for implementation during XII Plan for the Brand Promotion of Indian Silk. The scheme will provide tremendous impetus to the Indian Silk export promotion in international market which can be in the form of advertisement and market promotion, participation in international show as ‘Indian Silk Brand’, road shows etc.

The progress made under the schemes is as follows:

- Promotional programmes for Indian Silk at Sualkuchi, Uppada and Chanderi have been completed.
- Orders for procuring equipments for the laboratories proposed to be set up at Kolkata and Guwahati have been placed and most of the equipments already delivered to SMOI Chapters.
- Under Online Promotion component designing of Indian Silk Portal is under progress. Order has been placed with the L1 party for designing of Web Portal. Second cut has been presented and the web developer has been asked to come up with further improvements
- An exclusive e-commerce portal, www.silkmark.gocoop.com to promote the products of silk clusters has been set up. In the first phase, five clusters namely Varanasi, Bhagalpur, Uppada, Pochampalli and Sualkuchi have been covered. During the last two months ₹5.00 lakhs worth business have been generated for the weavers societies through this portal.

4.3.6 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. Besides, a component viz. 'Special Initiatives (Flexi Fund)', has been introduced during XII Plan to address critical requirements for implementation of sericulture projects. There are a total of 58 components /sub-components under 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.

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.

4.4 CENTRAL WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD (CWDB):

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 ₹96 Crore. Out of it, the MOT has allocated ₹20.00 Crore to the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) during the financial year 2014-15 to implement various Plan schemes and programmes for the holistic growth and development of wool sector. The Board has utilized ₹15.00 Crore under Plan head till 31st December, 2014.

During 2014-15, the Central Wool Development Board has undertaken the following activities till 31st December, 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 :-

(1.1) 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 2014-15, total 18 lakh On going + 10 lakh New 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 60,000 sheep of Ladakh region, creation of Revolving Fund for marketing of raw wool with total financial outlay of ₹6.50 Crore . Out of it, ₹ 5.10 Crore have been utilized till 31st December, 2014 and covered 21 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.

(1.2) 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 fiber. 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 2014-15, 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 ₹7.00 Crore. Out of it, the Board has released total ₹ 5.25 Crore to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil, till 31st December, 2014.

(1.3) 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 2014-15, 1200 angora rabbit will be covered under the scheme with total financial allocation of ₹0.41 Crore. The Board has sanctioned three projects under this scheme and utilized ₹ 0.08 Crore upto 31st December, 2014.

(1.4) 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 woolens 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 2014-15, the Board has provided ₹ 5.00 Crore for above activities. During 2014-15, the Board has utilized ₹ 3.45 Crore and provided training to 90 resource persons at Weaving & Designing Training Centre; Kullu undertaken up-gradation works of 3 existing wool testing laboratories with the help of Wool Research Association, Thane.

4.4.2 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 woolens 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 woolens. 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 ₹ 0.50 Crore has been made in 2014-15 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 2014-15, the Board has released ₹ 0.37 crore.

4.4.3 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.

(4.4.3.1). 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 this 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.

(4.4.3.2). 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 2014-15, the Board made total financial provision of ₹1.00 Crore to provide insurance cover to 30000 sheep breeders 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 7201 sheep breeders have already been insured by utilizing ₹ 0.75 crore till 31st December 2014.

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:-

4.5.1.1 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 47 PSCs working in different locations to support the powerlooms in the decentralised sector across the country. Out of this, 15 PSCs are under the Office of the Textile Commissioner, 26 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 modernisation 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 Offices.
- 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):-

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (upto Dec. 2014)	
	No	Rev. Generated (₹)	No	Rev. Generated (₹)	No	Rev. Generated (₹)	No	Rev. Generated (₹)
No. of Trainees	11391	2496182	11917	2655846	15568	6855959	11126	5112523
Nos. of Samples tested	71011	6995515	101006	11269088	94654	9713300	54712	5822361
Designs Development	5501	637126	5637	582733	4727	600307	4360	475743
Consultancy / Trouble shooting assignments	4495	420184	4517	501690	5367	427402	2711	322854
Utilization of machinery on job work		2337460		1799590		969374		458157
Total		12886467		16808947	12031 6	18566342	72375	12191638

Grant-in-Aid: For 32 PSCs run by TRAs (including the one newly opened PSC at Varanasi under NITRA) 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 ₹17 lakh per annum
- (b) Grade II PSCs ₹15 lakh per annum
- (c) Grade III PSCs ₹ 12 lakh per annum

The Grant-In-Aid released to the Non-Tx.C PSCs from 2011-02 to 2014-15 (Up to December 14) is as under:-

Year	Grant-in Aid Released (₹In lakh)
2011-12	442.76
2012-13	459.09
2013-14	457.50
2014-15(upto Dec 14)	442.30.

Strengthening of existing PSCs and setting up of new PSCs: To create facilities for quality testing, skilled manpower for weaving & 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 is proposed during 12th plan period with

contribution of ₹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. Out of the 2 proposed new PSCs for the 12th Five Year Plan period, one PSC at Varanasi under the NITRA has already been opened on 7th November 2014 and the financial assistance is being released for their capital cost of machines/equipment. 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 47 PSCs (except one PSC at Bhiwandi under SASMIRA , the newly set up PSC at Nagpur under Tx.C. & excluding the one new PSC at Varanasi under NITRA) have been modernised by installing modern looms and other machines and will further be upgraded and strengthened in the forthcoming years.

b) 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 / offices. 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 given for infrastructure support, stall rent, stall furnishing, electricity charges, publicity, back up services and administrative expenses. The level of assistance will be ₹15 lakh, ₹10 lakh and ₹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:-

Year	No. of BSM conducted	Amount released towards expenditure (₹in lakh)
2011-12	20	178.00
2012-13	09	79.71
2013-14	09	121.86
2014-15 (upto Dec. 14)	17	134.83

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:-

	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15 (upto Dec 2014)	
	No. of programme	Attendance	No. of prog.	Attendance	No. of prog	Attendance	No. of prog.	Attendance
Seminar / Sensitization programme/workshop etc.	752	21941	636	20578	358	17546	265	10572
Advisory Body/PPCICC Meeting	116	1642	106	1548	84	1084	50	768

c) Exposure Visit of Powerloom Weavers: The powerloom weavers in the clusters using outdated 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 2012-13 to 2014-15 (up to Dec 2014), 803 weavers / workers visited the developed powerloom cluster under the scheme for which the Govt. Released a sum of ₹0.29 Crore towards travelling and incidental expenditures.

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

Year	No. of weavers taken for exposure visits	Amount released towards expenditure (₹in lakh)
2012-13	207	11.00
2013-14	167	6.00
2014-15 (upto Dec 2014)	429	12.15
Total	803	29.15

d) 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 ₹ 200 lakh per cluster and the total budget provision for implementation of CFC in 12th plan is ₹ 10 crore 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.

e) 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 ₹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 is ₹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.

Achievements so far:

During the current financial year i.e. 2014-15, 4 projects of Yarn Bank have been sanctioned and Govt. of India share of ₹.1 crore have been released to 2 yarn banks upto 31.12.2014. Balance ₹1.00 cr. will be released during the current financial year 2014-15.

f) TEX- Venture Capital Fund: The development of decentralised 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 unorganized 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 unorganized 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 ₹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 ₹ 80 crore. Achievement So far: During the year 2014-15 the Government of India share of ₹11.50 crore have been released to SIDBI-TEX Fund Account upto 31.12.2014.

g) 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 ₹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 are shown in the Table below:

Physical achievement	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Nov 2014)	Total
No. of trainees enrolled	5944	4364	10308
No. of trainees trained	5705	4360	10065
No. of trainees placed	3889	2664	6553
Achievement against target of 5800 trainees/ year	98.57%	75.17% (8 month)	--

4.5.2 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 Government 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 ₹ 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	₹1,50,000/-
2	Permanent total disability due to accident	₹ 1, 50,000/-
3	Permanent partial disability due to accident	₹75, 000/-

In addition to the above, a worker enrolled under this scheme will also be entitled for educational grant of ₹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 ₹470/- per member will be shared as under:

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

The progress of the scheme up to Dec. 2014 is shown in the Table given below:-

Year	No. of persons enrolled	GoI Share of premium paid (₹)
2010-11	154229	23134350
2011-12	156196	23429400
2012-13	151429	35155590
2013-14	146872	39195525
2014-15 (upto Dec2014)	76165	38109910
Total	1282158	177540150

4.5.3 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 unorganized 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 ₹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 Swasthya Bhima Yojana (RSBY) is ₹ 750 per family and maximum rate of sharing of premium by GoI is ₹ 565/- per family per annum. Accordingly share of State Governments will be ₹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 ₹ 30/- as Registration fee. In addition, Central government will bear the cost of Smart card (present rate ₹ 60/- per card).

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

Details	Amount (₹)
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 ₹7500/- should be in addition to the in-patient cover of ₹ 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 scheme is proposed to be shifted to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

4.5.4 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 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 December 2014 is shown in the table given below:-

(₹ 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	0	241.00*
2014-15 (upto December 2014)	42	682.00

* released against committed liabilities.

4.5.5 Pilot Scheme of In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom for SSI :

The Ministry of Textiles 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 is 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 ₹150 crore. The Govt. of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the cost of the upgradation attachments / kits, doobby and jacquard subject to maximum subsidy ₹15,000/- per powerloom and the maximum subsidy to a powerloom unit holding eight powerlooms would be ₹ 1,20,000/-. The subsidy will be extended for both credit linked or otherwise

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.

The Scheme was suspended between 29.06.2010 and 27.04.2011. Thereafter, the Restructured TUF Scheme (RTUFS) was launched w.e.f. 28/04/2011 to 31/03/2012 with an overall subsidy cap of ₹1972 crore from the date of the Resolution up to 31.03.2012. Taking note that the scheme in its R-TUFS form was extended for the first year of the 12th Plan, i.e. upto 31.03.2013, and recognising the justifications, the Government resolved to further continue the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for the textiles & jute industries in Revised Restructured form with effect from 01.04.2012 to 31.03.2017. Accordingly, the present Scheme is known as Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS).

The Scheme is administered through 3 nodal agencies, 36 nodal banks and more than 100 co-opted PLIs. The scheme since inception has propelled investment of more than ₹ 264376 crore till 21.01.2015. An amount of ₹ 20284.21 crore has been released towards subsidy under the scheme as on 21.01.2015. The Revised Restructured TUFS is expected to trigger additional investments of approximately ₹ 1,51,000 crore during 12th Five Year Plan.

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

- **Sectoral Cap** of 26% of the plan allocation 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 for powerloom sector; (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 ₹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 specified machinery for 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 specified 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 or 5% IR – subsidy ceiling to be ₹ 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 in the R-TUFS form was extended for the first year of the 12th Five Year Plan i.e. upto 31.3.2013. The proposed parameters would be applicable from 01.04.2013. Term loans sanctioned during the financial year 2012-13 would be eligible for subsidy as per parameters of R-TUFS. However, the subsidy caps as per the proposed norms would be applicable on all subsidies dispensed on and are after 01.4.2013. In respect of the cases pertaining to sectors where there is no change in admissible extent of subsidies and are pending for issuance of UID due to non-availability of sectoral cap in the previously extended scheme upto 31-03-2013, to be considered for issue of UID under the continued TUFS scheme. However, cases pertaining to spinning, weaving sectors etc where there are changes in subsidy pattern, would be required to apply afresh as per revised terms and conditions under continued TUFS.
- **Financing of total committed liabilities of Modified TUFS (List I) and Restructured TUFS** amounting to ₹4938 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 ₹904 crore.
- **Reconstitution of the Inter Ministerial Steering Committee (IMSC)** under the Chairmanship 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% 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.

Progress of TUFS

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

Year-wise Progress of TUFS (Position as on 21.01.2015)

(Amount ₹ in Crore)

Sr. No.	Year	No. of cases	Project cost	Term loan sanctioned amount	Subsidy Released
1	1999-2000	309	5074	2421	1.00
2	2000-2001	616	4380	2090	70.00
3	2001-2002	444	1320	630	198.89
4	2002-2003	456	1438	839	202.59
5	2003-2004	884	3289	1341	249.06
6	2004-2005	986	7349	2990	283.61
7	2005-2006	1078	15032	6776	485.00
8	2006-2007	12589	66233	29073	823.92
9	2007-2008	2260	19917	8058	1143.37
10	2008-2009	6072	55707	24007	2632.00
11	2009-2010	2352	27611	6612	2885.98
12	2010-2011 *	256	397	254	2784.18
13	2011-2012	1794	24364	13619	2937.82
14	2012-2013	2164	13204	8309	2151.34
15	2013-2014	585	6387	4328	1729.98
16	2014-2015	2975	12674	7873	1705.47
	Total	35820	264376	119220	20284.21

* The scheme was under suspension from 29.06.2010 to 28.04.2011

** RR TUFS was started w.e.f. 04.10.2013

Note : 1. Data regarding 2011-12, 2012-2013, 2013-2014 & 2014-15 is based on the date of approval of UID under RTUFS and RRTUFS

i. **Category wise Subsidy Approved (R-TUFS) (As on 05-12-2014)**

(amount in ₹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	9,642.78	5,965.09	5,414.83	12,194	1,089.73	210	271	336.45
Weaving	945	3,557.31	2,648.18	2,519.22	6,097	709.74	225	844	260.85
Processing	507	4,840.79	2,367.07	2,239.81	9,849	651.33	424	473	271.79
Garmenting	583	1,085.54	692.10	636.56	3,752	173.62	200	554	91.82
Others	1641	18,441.88	10,256.47	9,390.56	15,008	2,490.11	799	1571	940.50
Total	3958	37,568.29	21,928.92	20,200.98	46,900	5,114.53	1,858	3713	1,901.41

ii. **Progress of Revised Restructured TUFS (RR-TUFS) (as on 13.01.2015)**

(₹In Cr.)

Category	Type of unit	Numbers of UIDs Issued	Project Cost	Term Loan Sanctioned	Term Loan Eligible under TUFS	Subsidy Cap Limit Earmarked	Subsidy Utilised in 12th plan (for UIDs approved)	Available Subsidy Cap
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	(9) = (7)-(8)
Standalone Spinning	MSME	58	170.75	109.81	107.02	47.48	5.51	310.32
	Non-MSME	231	4189.38	2975.57	2752.99	427.32	158.97	
	Total	289	4360.13	3085.38	2860.01	474.80	164.48	
Others	MSME	2852	4809.47	2443.48	2273.87	188.77	534.67	0.01
	Non-MSME	468	10383.73	7114.05	6566.44	1698.97	1353.07	
	Total	3320	15193.19	9557.53	8840.31	1887.74	1887.73	
Overall	MSME	2910	4980.22	2553.29	2380.90	236.25	540.18	310.33
	Non-MSME	699	14573.10	10089.63	9319.43	2126.29	1512.03	
	Grand Total	3609	19553.32	12642.92	11700.32	2362.54	2052.21	

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 ₹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:

4.8. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS (SITP)

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) was launched in 2005 to provide the industry with State of the art world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units. The scheme would facilitate textile units to meet international environmental and social standards.

The Government of India's (GOI) support under the Scheme by way of Grant or Equity is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹40 crore. GOI support under the Scheme will be generally in the form of grant to the SPV unless specifically decided to be equity. However, the combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, should not exceed 49%. However, GOI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹40 crore for first two projects in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.

Status of Implementation:

- Fifty (50) Textile Parks are currently under implementations which were approved under the 10th, 11th and 12th Five Year Plan. Out of these 50 parks, 16 parks are in complete status.
- The proposal has been approved on 3rd October, 2013 with an allocation of ₹ 1900 crore for 12th five year plan for SITP scheme. This amount would be utilized to meet the liability of the old parks and the remaining amount would be utilized for sanctioning new projects under SITP. Setting up of Apparel parks within the SITPs to house apparel manufacturing units and allocated ₹ 50 crore to provide an additional grant of upto ₹ 10 crore to each park
- Thirteen (13) new integrated textile parks have been approved by the Ministry in year 2014-15 and one (1) project has been approved for setting up of Apparel Manufacturing Unit under the Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units.
- An amount of ₹ 1258.74 Crores as has been released under SITP for implementing the textile parks under SITP.
- 2292 entrepreneurs will put up their units in these parks covering an area of 4307.97 Acre. The estimated investment in 50 parks will be ₹ 23,914.70 Crore whereas actual investment made as of now is ₹6500 crore. The estimated employment in these parks will be 5,18,243 persons whereas actual employment made as of now is 48,500.
- An advertisement has been published for submitting proposals for setting up of new integrated textile Parks (ITPs) in 12th Five Year Plan on 23rd November, 2014.

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.

For current cotton season, sowing in almost all the cotton growing states got delayed by 3 to 4 weeks due to delayed onset of Monsoon. However, from 3rd week of July, 2014 the rains were reported well across the cotton belt in the country and agro-climatic conditions were satisfactory for cotton sowing. As a result acreage under cotton cultivation has increased to 126.55 lakh hectares as against 117.27 lakh hectares of previous year. In the wake of subdued demand for cotton and yarn domestically and internationally, the domestic seed

cotton prices in almost all the cotton growing states started ruling at MSP level since the beginning of the season necessitating CCI to intervene and commence MSP procurement at larger scale. In this perspective, there is tremendous pressure on CCI to undertake massive procurement under minimum support price operation.

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 ₹ 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
Mini Mission – I	To strengthen agricultural research and technology achievements	Department of Agricultural Research and Education (DARE), Ministry of Agriculture.
Mini Mission – II	Development/extension of raw jute and transfer of improved technology	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation. (DAC), Ministry of Agriculture
Mini Mission – III	To develop efficient market linkages for raw jute	Ministry of Textiles
Mini Mission – IV	To modernize, technologically upgrade, improve productivity, diversify and develop human resource for the jute industry.	Ministry of Textiles

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
	DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra	Non-Wovens
	PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Indutech
	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmadabad, Gujarat.	Composites
	Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane	Sportech

A fund support of ₹ 92.59 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 (SGD TT) as given below:

Sr. No.	Name of agencies	Area of Centre of Excellence
	The Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai	Geotech
	South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore	Meditech
	Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad	Protech
	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 ₹. 43.11 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.

Six 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 6 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 60 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 intervention, studies on “Regulatory measures to promote usage of Geotech in India” and “Regulatory measures to promote the usage of Agrotech in India” have been carried out under TMTT. The final report has been placed in the website www.technotex.gov.in.

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.

Sixteen Buyer Seller meets had been organized under this component out of which three international Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under the brand name “TECHNOTEX INDIA 2011”, “TECHNOTEX 2013” & “TECHNOTEX 2014” in which stakeholders from several countries have participated.

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 31.12.2014, 57 units have registered with this office for support under this component. Furthermore, 52 units have been settled under Market Development Support for Export Sales.

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 31.12.2014, 17 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. The agency has submitted the Draft final Report which is under consideration.

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

4.12.1 I. Articulate the core purpose of the Division:

The Exports Division is actively engaged in formulating exports strategies and taking care of textiles industry to enhance exports of textiles and clothing. Exports Division is looking after Textiles Industry and EPCs, which have been actively engaged in strengthening India's textiles exports. India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of national economy. 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 USD 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.

II. Laying out the aspiration:

The targets for textiles exports for 2014-15 USD 45 billion. 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 13.00 billion (iii) The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC) – USD 6.50 billion (iv) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) – USD 4.60 billion (v) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) 0.46 billion (vi) Wool & Woollens Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC) – 0.52 billion (vii) National Jute Board (NJB) – 0.52 billion (viii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) – 1.32 billion (ix) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC) 0.52 billion.

4.12.2 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.

4.12.3 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.

4.12.4 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.

4.12.5 Textiles Export Intelligence and Promotion Scheme

Scheme envisages setting up of a Centre for Trade Facilitation & Research in Textiles to undertake research and consultancy issues like Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) and Tariffs, Trade Facilitation, etc; undertake economic research on international trade for promoting export of T&C sector of the country; provide Research and consultancy service on the issues pertaining to WTO and globalization for T&C sector; address the issues relating to trade facilitation, Intellectual property Right (IPRs); Bilateral and Multilateral trade agreements, Regional trade agreements, CEPA, PTA etc; Trade Related Capacity Building (TRCB) and Dissemination on issues and importance. The financial implication for the centre would be ₹11.30 crore during the current FY.

4.12.6 Market Development Initiatives in Apparel Sector:

This would include basically to operate a corpus of fund of ₹.10 crore during the 2nd to 5th Year of the 12th Five Year Plan i.e. ₹.2 crore per annum for assisting Export Promotion Councils to undertake marketing promotion activities abroad including defending anti-

dumping/safeguard investigations. This funding would be distinct from MAI assistance obtained by the EPCs from the Deptt. of Commerce's MAI Scheme.

4.12.7 New Avenues for Trade

AEPC has used a multi-pronged strategy to promote growth of the industry and open up new avenues for business.

For manufacturers/exporters, some of the assistance that AEPC has extended is:

- Advising the Government on all export-import policy matters.
- Coordinating with various Government agencies /departments on all export promotion activities.
- Establishing contacts with prospective buyers overseas to generate interest in India as a sourcing destination.
- Conducting markets surveys and providing market intelligence.
- Exploring new markets and identifying items of export potential.
- Sponsoring trade-delegations, sales-cum-study tours abroad.
- Developing new markets for existing products.
- Helping in product development and modification to suit the needs of different markets.
- Developing and training a pool of skilled workforce through its Apparel Training and Design Centre.
- Issuance of the Export Performance Certificate to its members for duty free import of trimming and embellishments as prescribed by the GOI from time to time on the basis of FOB value of garments exported and realized during the preceding financial year. On an average, AEPC issues over a 1,000 such certificates each year.
- Engaging in market development assistance for its members to participate in approved fairs and exhibitions as per the norms fixed by the Ministry of Commerce, GOI.

Getting new buyers/importers to evince interest in India and to showcase India's capabilities in the international market has been a major task for AEPC. Activities to achieve these goals have been:

1. Market Development Initiatives.
2. Organizing buyer-seller meets through domestic and international fairs, seminars and workshops.
3. AEPC plays a large role in dissemination of market information through various media, both to buyers and sellers.
5. Leading Trade Delegations overseas to develop new markets and products abroad.

CHAPTER- V
FINANCIAL REVIEW

Plan outlay and expenditure

During the year 2013-14, the total plan expenditure incurred was ₹ 3130.94 crore as against the Revised Estimate provision of ₹ 3900 crore which is 80.28% of the Revised Estimate. The expenditure during the year 2014-15 (upto 28-02-2015) is ₹ 2837.78 crore as against the Revised Estimate of ₹ 3500.00 crore which is 81.08% of the revised estimates.

Non-Plan

During the year 2013-14, the total expenditure incurred was ₹ 784.58 crore against the Revised Estimate of ₹ 803.97 crore which is 97.59% of the revised estimate. The expenditure during the year 2014-15 (upto 28-02-2015) is ₹ 614.18 crore as against the Revised Estimate of ₹ 683.54 which is 89.85% of the revised estimates.

Outstanding Utilisation Certificates: Status

9570 UCs are outstanding involving an amount of ₹ 8923.23 crore as on 23rd February, 2015. The year-wise outstanding details are given below.

**DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES IN RESPECT OF
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AS ON 23/02/2015**

Year of Sanction of Grant	Utilization Certificates Outstanding	
	No.	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
1978-79	10	44.83
1979-80	2	11
1980-81	3	3.88
1981-82	1	0.40
1982-83	4	2.02
1983-84	0	0
1984-85	1	0.65
1985-86	3	2.15
1986-87	0	0
1987-88	0	0

Year of Sanction of Grant	Utilization Certificates Outstanding	
	No.	Amount (₹ in Lakh)
1988-89	1	0.25
1989-90	2	1.50
1990-91	0	0
1991-92	3	7.47
1992-93	7	8.85
1993-94	8	77.11
1994-95	31	26.27
1995-96	47	229.47
1996-97	14	41.11
1997-98	15	35.46
1998-99	9	26.20
1999-2000	28	126.53
2000-01	28	72.44
2001-02	26	35.47
2002-03	33	73.72
2003-04	67	414.36
2004-05	96	453.03
2005-06	115	580.35
2006-07	80	243.11
2007-08	202	1336.03
2008-09	245	2115.06
2009-10	286	1966.39
2010-11	1729	248598.82
2011-12	2868	370055.68
2012-13	3458	222907.65
2013-14	143	38972.05
2014-15 (as on 23.02.2015)	5	3854.17
TOTAL	9570	892323.48

Ministry of Textiles
DEMAND NO.96
Ministry of Textiles

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries and receipts, are given below:

(In crores of Rupees)

Sr. No.	Group/Sub Group/Sub Sub Group/Scheme/Sub Scheme/Programme/Sub Programme	Actual 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015			Revised 2014-2015			Actuals 2014-15 (upto 17.02.2015)			Budget 2015-2016		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
	Revenue	3123.31	764.42	3887.73	4821.00	726.70	5547.70	3490.00	612.95	4102.95	2667.41	545.60	3213.01	3513.32	697.78	4211.10
	Capital	7.63	20.16	27.79	10.00	139.73	149.73	10.00	70.59	80.59	0.00	70.29	0.00	10.00	53.70	63.70
	Total	3130.94	784.58	3915.52	4831.00	866.43	5697.43	3500.00	683.54	4183.54	2667.41	615.89	3213.01	3523.32	751.48	4274.80
1.	Secretariat-Economic Services	0.00	16.32	16.32	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	22.00	22.00	0.00	14.96	14.96	0.00	25.00	25.00
	Village and Small Industries															
	Handloom Industries															
2.	<i>Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms</i>															
2.01	National Development Handloom Programme	2.39	0.00	2.39	52.00	0.00	52.00	43.20	0.00	43.20	25.79	0.00	25.79	115.00	0.00	115.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>2.39</i>	<i>62.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>62.00</i>	<i>53.20</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>53.20</i>	<i>25.79</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>25.79</i>	<i>125.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>125.00</i>
2.02	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	46.46	0.00	46.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		61.81	0.00	61.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		7.63	0.00	7.63	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>115.90</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>115.90</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
2.03	Revival Reforms and Restructuring package for Handlooms	269.79	0.00	269.79	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-Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms</i>	<i>388.08</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>388.08</i>	<i>62.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>62.00</i>	<i>53.20</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>53.20</i>	<i>25.79</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>25.79</i>	<i>125.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>125.00</i>
3.	<i>Other Handloom Schemes</i>															
3.02	Weaver Service Centre	0.00	31.10	31.10	0.00	33.00	33.00	0.00	32.26	32.26	0.00	28.76	28.76	0.00	38.00	38.00
3.03	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	66.00	0.00	66.00	54.50	0.00	54.50	27.50	0.00	27.50	29.50	0.00	29.50	15.00	0.00	15.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>66.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>66.00</i>	<i>55.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>55.00</i>	<i>27.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>27.50</i>	<i>29.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>29.50</i>	<i>15.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>15.00</i>

Sr. No.	Group/Sub Group/Sub Sub Group/Scheme/Sub Scheme/Programme/Sub Programme	Actual 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015			Revised 2014-2015			Actuals 2014-15 (upto 17.02.2015)			Budget 2015-2016		
		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
3.04	Yarn Supply Scheme / Mill Gate Price Scheme	96.86	0.00	96.86	125.00	0.00	125.00	125.00	0.00	125.00	127.63	0.00	127.63	140.00	0.00	140.00
3.05	Scheme for grant of special rebate at the rate of ten percent on sale of accumulated Handloom stock	0.00	5.19	5.19	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	9.52	9.52	0.00	9.52	9.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>5.19</i>	<i>5.19</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>9.52</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
3.06	Others	0.00	27.12	27.12	0.00	33.50	33.50	6.80	24.16	30.96	0.00	14.89	14.89	80.00	37.00	117.00
		0.00	3.28	3.28	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	1.09	1.09	0.00	5.00	5.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>30.40</i>	<i>30.40</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>37.50</i>	<i>37.50</i>	<i>6.80</i>	<i>28.16</i>	<i>34.96</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>15.98</i>	<i>15.98</i>	<i>80.00</i>	<i>42.00</i>	<i>122.00</i>
	<i>Total-Other Handloom Schemes</i>	<i>162.86</i>	<i>66.69</i>	<i>229.55</i>	<i>180.00</i>	<i>70.51</i>	<i>250.51</i>	<i>159.30</i>	<i>69.94</i>	<i>229.24</i>	<i>157.13</i>	<i>54.26</i>	<i>211.39</i>	<i>235.00</i>	<i>80.00</i>	<i>315.00</i>
	Total-Handloom Industries	550.94	66.69	617.63	242.00	70.51	312.51	212.50	69.94	282.44	182.92	54.26	237.18	360.00	80.00	440.00
	Handicraft Industries															
4.	<i>Other Handicrafts Schemes</i>															
4.01	Training and Extension	0.00	31.05	31.05	0.00	36.00	36.00	0.00	34.90	34.90	0.00	26.31	26.31	0.00	38.00	38.00
4.02	Design and Technical Upgradation	30.80	41.87	72.67	23.00	42.00	65.00	14.00	36.00	50.00	11.16	35.94	47.10	25.00	48.00	73.00
4.03	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana	4.48	0.00	4.48	6.00	0.00	6.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.41	0.00	0.41	2.00	0.00	2.00
4.04	Marketing Support & Services	44.24	0.00	44.24	34.00	0.00	34.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	29.39	0.00	29.39	51.00	0.00	51.00
4.05	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	22.71	0.28	22.99	32.00	0.00	32.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17	3.00	7.00	10.00
4.06	Research & Development	8.04	0.00	8.04	6.00	0.00	6.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.75	0.00	1.75	6.00	0.00	6.00
4.07	Human Resource Development	27.16	0.00	27.16	24.00	0.00	24.00	12.00	32.03	44.03	9.29	0.00	9.29	21.00	35.00	56.00
4.08	Others	0.00	26.05	26.05	0.00	31.30	31.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.91	21.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>26.05</i>	<i>26.05</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>31.30</i>	<i>31.30</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>21.91</i>	<i>21.91</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
4.09	Infrastructure and Technology Development Projects	9.40	0.00	9.40	23.00	0.00	23.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	20.94	0.00	20.94	9.24	0.00	9.24
4.10	Development of other crafts in J&K	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	20.00

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		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
4.11	Setting up Hast Kala Academy in Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	<i>Total-Other Handicrafts Schemes</i>	<i>146.83</i>	<i>99.25</i>	<i>246.08</i>	<i>198.00</i>	<i>109.30</i>	<i>307.30</i>	<i>94.00</i>	<i>102.93</i>	<i>196.93</i>	<i>73.11</i>	<i>84.16</i>	<i>157.27</i>	<i>187.24</i>	<i>128.00</i>	<i>315.24</i>
	Wool Industries															
5.	<i>Wool Development Board</i>															
5.01	Wool Development Board	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.50	2.50
5.02	Social Security Scheme	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.33
5.03	Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Program	14.50	0.00	14.50	18.50	0.00	18.50	18.50	0.00	18.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.11	0.00	6.11
5.04	Quality Processing of Wool and Woolen Scheme	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.00	0.17
5.05	Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
5.06	Pashmina Wool Development Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
	<i>Total-Wool Development Board</i>	<i>16.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>18.00</i>	<i>50.01</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>52.01</i>	<i>21.01</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>23.01</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>36.62</i>	<i>2.50</i>	<i>39.12</i>
	Sericulture															
6.	<i>Central Silk Board</i>															
6.01	Central Silk Board	0.00	264.47	264.47	0.00	279.17	279.17	0.00	279.17	279.17	0.00	279.17	279.17	0.00	331.00	331.00
6.02	Others Sericulture Scheme	0.00	1.43	1.43	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40	0.00	1.40	1.40
6.03	Export Promotion, Brand Promotion and Technical Upgradation by ISEPC and SMOI	0.66	0.00	0.66	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.08	0.00	0.08	0.30	0.00	0.30
6.04	Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiative	37.97	0.00	37.97	32.20	0.00	32.20	32.20	0.00	32.20	43.26	0.00	43.26	14.67	0.00	14.67
6.05	Seed Organisation	26.64	0.00	26.64	24.56	0.00	24.56	24.56	0.00	24.56	29.02	0.00	29.02	9.00	0.00	9.00
6.06	Coordination and Market Development (HRD)	7.18	0.00	7.18	8.42	0.00	8.42	8.42	0.00	8.42	8.87	0.00	8.87	2.67	0.00	2.67
6.07	Quality Certification Scheme	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.22	0.42	0.00	0.42	0.13	0.00	0.13

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		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
6.08	Catalytic Development Program (CDP)	295.76	0.00	295.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.53	0.00	5.53	5.53	0.00	5.53	123.00	0.00	123.00
	<i>Total-Central Silk Board</i>	<i>375.21</i>	<i>265.90</i>	<i>641.11</i>	<i>66.40</i>	<i>280.57</i>	<i>346.97</i>	<i>71.93</i>	<i>280.57</i>	<i>352.50</i>	<i>87.18</i>	<i>280.57</i>	<i>367.75</i>	<i>149.77</i>	<i>332.40</i>	<i>482.17</i>
	Powerloom Industries															
7.	<i>Other Powerloom Schemes</i>															
7.01	Other Powerloom Schemes	0.00	3.07	3.07	0.00	3.20	3.20	0.00	3.54	3.54	0.00	3.23	3.23	0.00	4.00	4.00
7.02	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development	7.20	0.00	7.20	23.50	0.00	23.50	23.50	0.00	23.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.76	0.00	7.76
7.03	Group Workshed Scheme	2.41	0.00	2.41	17.00	0.00	17.00	17.00	0.00	17.00	10.02	0.00	10.02	1.32	0.00	1.32
7.04	Group Insurance Scheme	3.92	0.00	3.92	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	3.85	0.00	3.85	5.61	0.00	5.61
7.05	Scheme for In-Situ up-gradation of Plain Powerlooms	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	12.48	0.00	12.48	0.87	0.00	0.87	11.55	0.00	11.55
7.06	Health Insurance Scheme	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
7.07	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
7.08	Powerloom Development Scheme (Pilot Scheme)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
	<i>Total-Other Powerloom Schemes</i>	<i>13.53</i>	<i>3.07</i>	<i>16.60</i>	<i>84.52</i>	<i>3.20</i>	<i>87.72</i>	<i>58.00</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>61.54</i>	<i>14.74</i>	<i>3.23</i>	<i>17.97</i>	<i>26.27</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>30.27</i>
	Others															
8.	<i>Development of Mega Clusters</i>															
8.01	Development of Mega Clusters	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	136.21	0.00	136.21
8.02	CHCDS - Handicraft Mega Cluster	5.78	0.00	5.78	26.00	0.00	26.00	24.00	0.00	24.00	13.30	0.00	13.30	8.58	0.00	8.58
8.03	CHCDS - Handloom Mega Cluster	27.25	0.00	27.25	16.00	0.00	16.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	16.27	0.00	16.27	6.60	0.00	6.60
8.04	CPCDS - Powerloom Mega Cluster	5.72	0.00	5.72	17.00	0.00	17.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.61	0.00	5.61
8.05	Setting up of Five Mega Clusters	0.00	0.00	0.00	190.00	0.00	190.00	33.00	0.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
	<i>Total-Development of Mega Clusters</i>	<i>38.75</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>38.75</i>	<i>249.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>249.00</i>	<i>78.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>78.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>29.57</i>	<i>257.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>257.00</i>

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		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
	Total-Village and Small Industries	1141.26	436.91	1578.17	889.93	465.58	1355.51	535.44	458.98	994.42	387.52	424.22	811.74	1016.90	546.90	1563.80
	Consumer Industries															
9.	Payment against Cess Collections - Jute	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
		0.00	35.51	35.51	0.00	45.10	45.10	0.00	45.10	45.10	0.00	30.07	30.07	0.00	55.19	55.19
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>35.51</i>	<i>35.51</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>45.10</i>	<i>45.10</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>45.10</i>	<i>45.10</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>30.07</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>55.19</i>	<i>55.19</i>
10.	Textile Commissioner	0.00	26.02	26.02	0.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	28.40	28.40	0.00	24.85	24.85	0.00	30.00	30.00
11.	Assistance to Textile Committee	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	12.00	12.00	0.00	16.00	16.00
12.	<i>Other Programmes for Development of Textile</i>															
12.01	Grants to National Institute of Fashion Technology	17.87	0.00	17.87	80.00	6.25	86.25	65.00	1.50	66.50	65.00	1.50	66.50	64.00	1.50	65.50
12.03	Research and Development	3.73	0.00	3.73	51.00	0.00	51.00	12.00	0.00	12.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
12.04	Textiles Labour Rehabilitation Scheme	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	2.78	2.78	0.00	2.78	2.78	0.00	3.00	3.00
12.05	Export Promotion Studies	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.91	0.00	1.91	1.91	0.00	1.91	0.38	0.00	0.38	4.00	0.00	4.00
12.06	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFS)	1730.59	0.00	1730.59	2300.00	0.00	2300.00	1864.02	0.00	1864.02	1633.42	0.00	1633.42	1520.79	0.00	1520.79
12.07	Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India under Price Support	0.00	152.31	152.31	0.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
12.08	Grants to AEPC against forfeited amount of EMD/BG	0.00	0.81	0.81	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
12.09	Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks	110.98	0.00	110.98	240.00	0.00	240.00	105.00	0.00	105.00	40.07	0.00	40.07	240.00	0.00	240.00
12.11	Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region	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	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.34	0.00	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.13	NER Textiles Promotion Scheme	2.86	0.00	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.57	0.00	96.57	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.14	Workers Hostel	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.00	0.00	14.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.30	0.00	3.30

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12.15	Flatted Factory cum Incubators	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.62	0.00	4.62
12.16	Others	0.00	6.07	6.07	0.03	7.97	8.00	0.03	28.48	28.51	0.00	27.35	27.35	0.03	8.65	8.68
12.17	Technical Textiles (TMTT)	22.57	0.00	22.57	43.00	0.00	43.00	32.00	0.00	32.00	23.57	0.00	23.57	25.00	0.00	25.00
12.18	Human Research Development (ISDS)	99.52	0.00	99.52	268.00	0.00	268.00	181.00	0.00	181.00	49.54	0.00	49.54	201.00	0.00	201.00
12.19	Common Compliance Code	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.32	0.00	1.32
12.20	Integrated Processing Development Scheme (SPP)	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	<i>Total-Other Programmes for Development of Textile</i>	<i>1989.32</i>	<i>164.19</i>	<i>2153.51</i>	<i>3061.94</i>	<i>143.22</i>	<i>3205.16</i>	<i>2283.96</i>	<i>33.76</i>	<i>2317.72</i>	<i>1913.89</i>	<i>31.63</i>	<i>1945.52</i>	<i>2154.06</i>	<i>14.16</i>	<i>2168.22</i>
13.	Jute Commissioner	0.00	4.40	4.40	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.20	5.20	0.00	4.37	4.37	0.00	7.00	7.00
14.	<i>Other Programmes for Development of Jute, etc.</i>															
14.01	Jute Techonology Mission	39.68	0.00	39.68	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
14.02	Subsidy to Jute Corportion of India towards Market Operation	0.00	61.59	61.59	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
14.03	Jute Technology Mission -II	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
14.04	Housing Scheme for Jute Mill Workers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01
14.05	Others	0.00	3.62	3.62	0.00	4.79	4.79	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.52	3.52
	<i>Total-Other Programmes for Development of Jute, etc.</i>	<i>39.68</i>	<i>65.21</i>	<i>104.89</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>4.80</i>	<i>4.83</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>3.51</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>0.03</i>	<i>3.53</i>	<i>3.56</i>
	Total-Consumer Industries	2029.00	311.33	2340.33	3061.97	239.12	3301.09	2283.99	131.97	2415.96	1913.89	106.42	2020.31	2154.09	125.88	2279.97
	Civil Supplies															
15.	<i>Non-plan Loans to Public Enterprises</i>															
15.01	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.88	103.88	0.00	34.74	34.74	0.00	34.62	34.62	0.00	0.01	0.01
15.02	Bird Jute and Export Limited	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.50	0.50
15.03	British India Coporation Ltd.	0.00	19.66	19.66	0.00	35.35	35.35	0.00	35.35	35.35	0.00	35.34	35.34	0.00	53.19	53.19

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		Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
	<i>Total-Non-plan Loans to Public Enterprises</i>	0.00	20.16	20.16	0.00	139.73	139.73	0.00	70.59	70.59	0.00	70.29	70.29	0.00	53.70	53.70
16.	<i>Lump sum provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region & Sikkim</i>															
16.01	Handloom	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	57.00	57.00	0.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00
16.02	Handicraft	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	0.00	23.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00
		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	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>23.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>23.00</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>17.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>17.00</i>
16.03	Sericulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.10	0.00	19.10	19.10	0.00	19.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.33	0.00	28.33
16.04	Jute	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
16.05	Textiles	0.00	0.00	0.00	275.00	0.00	275.00	153.00	0.00	153.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	267.00	0.00	267.00
16.06	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFFS)	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
	<i>Total-Lump sum provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region & Sikkim</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>374.10</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>374.10</i>	<i>249.10</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>249.10</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>352.33</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>352.33</i>
17.	Actual Recoveries	-12.91	-0.14	-13.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		-25.72	0.00	-25.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		-0.69	0.00	-0.69	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>-39.32</i>	<i>-0.14</i>	<i>-39.46</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
	State and UT Plan															
18.	Catalytic Development Programme for Sericulture	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	60.00	0.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	153.00	0.00	153.00	147.47	0.00	147.47	171.44	0.00	171.44	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	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>213.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>213.00</i>	<i>207.47</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>207.47</i>	<i>171.44</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>171.44</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
19.	National Handloom Development Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.00	0.00	49.00	40.90	0.00	40.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		0.00	0.00	0.00	243.00	0.00	243.00	183.10	0.00	183.10	194.56	0.00	194.56	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	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>292.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>292.00</i>	<i>224.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>224.00</i>	<i>194.56</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>194.56</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
	Grand Total	3130.94	784.58	3915.52	4831.00	866.43	5697.43	3500.00	683.54	4183.54	2667.41	615.89	3283.30	3523.32	751.48	4274.80

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 (Audited)
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	1103.64
4.	Production Value	474.00	733.28	733.50	1086.54	1191.64
5.	Cash Profit/ (loss)	(403.44)	(207.48)	(65.77)	80.62	(10.35)
6.	Net Cont. Working mills (%)	15.85	91.82	14.71	115.53	84.26
7.	Mills generating >100% contribution	Nil	13	0	13	8
8.	Capacity utilization (%)	75.99	78.28	70.59	81.34	83.37
9.	Working Capital	Not available	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
10.	No. of employees (as on date)	78,946	8478	8376	8286	8310
11.	Employees opted MVRS (upto dated)	NIL	62468 (676)	62871 (403)	63238 (367)	63363 (125)
12.	MVRS amount paid (Upto date)	NIL	2317.19 (67.62)	2338.26 (21.07)	2356.08 (17.82)	2362.76 (6.68)
13.	Sale of assets (Upto date)	NIL	6157.31 (2003.79)	6514.46 (357.15)	6527.84 (13.38)	Nil
14.	Wage support (for the year)	385.00	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 ₹ 75 crore and ₹ 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 As on 18th December, 2014 out of arrival of 98.67 lakh bales, CCI has procured around 28.62 lakh bales i.e. around 29% of total kapas arrivals in the country. It is expected that the corporation may have to procure around 100 lakh bales and MSCCGMFL may have to procure 20 lakh bales during the cotton season 2014-15 out of likely production of 400 lakh bales.

6.2.3 Provision of ₹ 1550 crores by way of Revised Estimate in the Financial Year 2014-15 by way of Non Plan expenditure to meet the anticipated loss likely to be incurred by CCI and MSCCGMFL in the disposal of MSP Cotton.

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.

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 ₹12.00 crores and paid-up capital is ₹ 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 326 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.

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. Similarly, during the current year 2014-15, as against the approved outlay of Rs.213.00 crores, Rs.171.44 crores has been spent/released (upto November,2014).

Achievements made under CDP in respect of important components during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 (upto November, 2014) and targets for 2015-16 are given in the table below :-

#	Programme	Target for XII Plan	Achievement during			Target for 2015-16
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (up to Nov 14)	
1	Support to seed production units for mulberry (nos.)	310	38	74	13	46
2	Private graineurs (Vanya)(nos)	1810	749	782	420	827
3	Mulberry plantation (Ha.)	15600	15388	6849	5183	12465
4	Setting up irrigation facilities (Ha.)	10000	3549	5417	2104	2706
5	Rearing House for Mul. & Eri (Nos.)	56600	13534	17,944	7781	13109
6	Vanya food plantation (Ha.)	19400	7808	7084	1749	9778
7	Setting up cottage basins (nos.)	50	42	11	58	60
8	Multiend reeling units (nos.)	225	6	91	79	99
9	Twisting units (400 spindles)	125	8	15	44	77
10	Vanya spinning, reeling, twisting (nos)	7800	980	618	835	1220
11	Support for handlooms (nos.)	7000	1212	637	205	841
12	Support for CFCs (nos.)	105	3	27	39	62

CDP Support Services:

Beneficiaries Empowerment Programme (BEP)

Under the Beneficiaries Empowerment Programme (CDP component), during the year 2014-15 (upto November, 2014) a total of 7724 stakeholders/ farmers have been covered in 14 States incurring a total expenditure of ₹ 2.15 crores.

Convergence Efforts:

Keeping in view the potentialities of the sector, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India had 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 ₹ 107.28 crores for implementation of Sericulture projects under RKVY. During the year 2012-13, 60 projects worth of ₹ 84.14 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.287.28 crores to implement 53 projects. During the current year 2014-15 projects (as on November, 2014) for ₹ 530.97 Cr has been submitted by States to various Ministries / Depts. towards converging funds for sericulture development in States. As against this, an amount of ₹ 264.96 Crore has been sanctioned and ₹ 24.36 Crore has been released.

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 ₹ 1562.98 Crore comprising of payment of VRS and arrear liability to all employees ₹ 645.07 Crore, payment of liabilities and provisions for funds for implementation of ₹ 702.21 Crore and Modernizations and startup Expenses of ₹ 215.70 Crore.
- ii) NJMC will get fresh interest free loan of ₹ 483.60 Crore 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 ₹ 215.70 Crore.
- 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.

Sl. No.	<u>PARTICULARS</u>	2013-14	2012-13
I	Production (in M.Ton)	9916	9379
		(₹ in Crore)	(₹ in Crore)
II.	Revenue from Operations	58.12	49.72
III	Interest Income	17.98	17.67
IV.	Profit / (Loss) (₹ in Crore)		
	Net Loss	(6.55)	(16.00)
	Cash Loss	(6.00)	(15.43)
	Accumulated Loss	(304.43)	(297.88)
V.	Net Worth (₹ in Crore)	(244.20)	(237.65)

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 Ministry of Textiles in view of comment raised by the Ministry of Finance. Ministry of Textiles 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 ₹ 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 ₹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 ₹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.

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-Pradesh 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	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Provisional 2014-15
Quantitative (Bales/Lakh):					
Procurement of Raw Jute	0.34	1.56	3.63	1.90	0.74
Sales of Raw Jute	0.10	1.34	2.39	2.60	1.58
Closing Stock	0.26	0.47	1.74	1.06	0.20
Financial (₹ in Lakh)					
Sale of Raw Jute	566.08	5599.39	11135.57	12331.00	8303.00
Net Profit after Tax	-1146.68	1021.95	1336.77	987.10	550.00

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

6.8 NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

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 ₹ 20 crore and its Paid up Capital is ₹19crore. 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:

Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS) is one of the important schemes of the Government of India, under which all types of yarn are being supplied to the eligible handloom weavers all over the country at the mill gate price by NHDC and also, 10% subsidy is provided on cotton, domestic silk & woolen yarn. The details of yarn supplied under YSS during the 3 years are as under:

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (₹ in crore)
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1262.09	1788.46
2014-15(upto Nov,14)	857.13	1327.72

Under YSS, the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge @2% is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 788 such yarn depots are functioning throughout the country. NHDC is also supplying quality dyes and chemicals to the handloom sector at competitive/lowest rates. The details of supplies made during the 3 years are as under:

Year	Dyes & Chemical	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (₹ in crore)
2012-13	27.62	20.90
2013-14	36.31	35.69
2014-15(uptoNov.'14)	22.22	32.68

For ensuring timely supply to the users on cash basis under this scheme, NHDC has opened 10 nos. Warehouses at Sitapur & Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Samundragarh (West Bengal), Kannur (Kerala), Chirala & Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Agartala (Tripura), Bhubaneshwara(Odisha) and Ranchi/Godda (Jharkhand).

2. 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 2 years are as under:

Year	No. of Events	No.of Stalls	Total Sale (₹ in crore)
2012-13	19	1834	84.25
2013-14	23	2168	101.00

Besides, Corporation has set up 8 marketing complexes at Jaipur, Kolkata, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Indore, Navi Mumbai and New Delhi, where the handloom agencies from different parts of the country display and sell their handloom products to the discerned customers.

3. NHDC also undertakes the following programmes to educate the weavers about the latest dyeing techniques and also about the on-going schemes of Government of India for development of handloom sector and awareness of the weavers:

- Buyer-Seller Meets.
- One Day Sensitization Programmes.
- Programmes on Development of new products by using different kind of yarns.

The details of turnover, profit dividend issued, rating etc. of NHDC during the last 2 years are as under:

(₹ in lakhs)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit	Dividend	MOU Rating
2012-13	137546.57	697.39	141.00	Excellent
2013-14	184003.11	1203.28	241.00	...

6.9 CENTRAL WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD (CWDB)

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 Central Wool Development Board during 12th Plan:

The annual plan achievements of Central Wool Development Board during 2014-15 are as under-

S N	Name of Scheme	Unit	Achievements (upto 31-12-2014)	
			Physical	Financial
I	Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWIDP)Improvement &			(₹ in crore)
A	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)	No. of sheep & Feed Supplement (FS)	18(O)+3(N)=21 lakh sheep, FS to 25,000 sheep	5.10
B	Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	No. of Pashmina & Feed Supplement (FS)	1.95 lakh pashmina	5.25
C	Angora Wool Development Scheme	No. of angora rabbits	1200 on going	0.08
D	Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities	Promotional Activities, training, Woollen Expo	90 Trainees & 3 Labs up-gradation	3.45
II	Quality Processing of Wool			
A	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing Facilities	Common Facility Centre (CFC)	1 CFC (24 Shearing Machines)	0.37
III	Social Security Scheme			
A	Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep breeders	7201	0.75
B	Sheep Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep	Nil	0.00
	Grand Total			15.00
IV	Pashmina Promotion Programme	New Programme		5.00

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 (SVPISTM) 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.

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 Ministry of Textiles 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 Ministry of Textiles 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.