

ANNUAL REPORT

2015-16



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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CHAPTER - 1

OVERVIEW

1.1 The Indian Textile Industry represents a rich and diverse spectrum of activities with the hand-woven sector on one end and the capital intensive mill sector on the other. The spectrum includes activities in the decentralized powerlooms, hosiery and knitting sectors, the handicrafts segments and also covers a wide range of fibres which include man-made fibre, cotton, silk, jute and wool. The Indian textile sector is unique in comparison to that of other countries owing to the close linkage of the industry to agriculture and also due to linkage with the culture and traditions of the country.

The textile industry has a capacity to produce a versatile spread of products appropriate for varied market segments, both domestic and the export markets. The textile industry plays a pivotal role through its contribution to industrial output and employment generation and the export earnings of the country. It contributes to 10% of manufacturing production, 2% of India's GDP and to 13% of the country's export earnings. With over 45 million people employed directly, textile industry is one of the largest source of employment generation in the country.



Hon'ble President awarding Shilp Guru and National Awards to Meritorious Craft persons on 9th December, 2015

1.2 Continuing the mission initiated last year for making India's development inclusive and participative, the Government, under the dynamic leadership of the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, has endeavoured to make the textile sector more vibrant through several initiatives. The central focus of these initiatives has been on increasing textile manufacturing by building the best in class manufacturing infrastructure, upgradation of technology, fostering innovation and enhancing skill in the textile sector. Some of the **major initiatives and highlights of 2015-16** are listed below:

1.2.1. **India Handloom Brand:** With a view to promote handloom industry on a sustainable basis "**India Handloom**" Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister on 7th August, 2015, the first

National Handloom Day, to endorse the quality of handloom products in terms of raw material, processing, embellishment, weaving, design and other parameters besides social and environment compliance for earning the trust of customers. The main objective of launching the brand is to ensure the production of quality products with new designs for winning the trust and confidence of customers by giving particular attention to the defect free, hand woven, authentic niche products with zero defect and zero impact on environment. During the event, Sant Kabir awards and National awards for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014 were conferred to the Handloom weavers by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India.



Hon'ble Prime Minister Launching India Handloom Brand on the 1st National Handloom Day, 7th August, 2015

1.2.2. State Textile Ministers' Conference:

The State Textile Ministers' Conference was organized under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles (Independent Charge) Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar on 4th November, 2015. More than 25 States, including ministers from 10 states, participated in the Conference. The Conference delved into the problems countenanced by State Governments under the existing schemes and also discussed interventions and innovations suggested by the State Governments for meeting the challenges faced by the textile sector.

Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)" in place of the existing Revised Restructured Technology Fund Scheme (RRTUFS), for technology Upgradation of the textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. Segments which have higher employment and export potential such as Garmenting and Technical Textiles will be eligible for Capital Subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to a cap of Rs.30 crore. Segments such as Weaving for brand new Shuttle-Less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting) Processing, Jute, Silk and Handlooms



Annual Conference of State Textiles Ministers in New Delhi on 4th November, 2015

1.2.3. Amended -Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) :

With a view to supporting the 'Make-in-India' initiative, the union government has launched the "Amended Technology

will get subsidy at the rate of 10% subject to a cap of Rs.20 crore. A budget provision of Rs.17,822 crore has been approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 to meet the

committed liabilities of Rs.12, 671 crore and Rs.5151 crore for new cases under ATUFS. It is expected that this scheme will attract an investment of Rs.1, 00,000 crore and generate employment of 30.51 lakhs. A Resolution regarding introduction of Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) in place of Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFS) was issued on 13.01.2016.

1.2.4. International Cotton Advisory

Committee Conference: India hosted the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) Plenary Meeting in Mumbai from December 6-11, 2015, after a gap of eleven years. Organized by the Office of the Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai along with Cotton Corporation of India, Cotton Association of India and the Confederation of Indian Textile Industry, the 74th Plenary meeting was held under the theme "From Farm to Fabric: The Many Faces of Cotton". The Plenary Meeting of ICAC provided a forum for discussion of international issues of importance to the world cotton industry, and opportunities for industry and government leaders to consult on matters of mutual concern. Around 500 delegates from 36 countries participated in the Mumbai Plenary.

1.2.5. Protection of cotton farmers: For the cotton season 2015-16, the Cotton

Corporation of India in association with the State Governments has made elaborate arrangements for meeting the eventuality of Minimum Support Price in all the cotton growing States. Special initiative has been taken for the cotton growing States to avoid distress sale by cotton farmers. CCI operates more than 340 procurement centres all over the country across 92 districts in 11 cotton growing States. Special initiative has been taken for the cotton season 2015-16 to enable online payment to farmers, provisions of bar coded cards for farmers in Telangana and conduct IEC activities to sensitise the farmers about moisture content and about avoiding contamination. CCI has also commenced sale of cotton bales as well as cotton seeds through e-auction to make the system more transparent and market driven.

1.2.6. Infrastructure for Textile Industry:

The Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) addresses infrastructural constraint of the Textile Sector on cluster basis. GOI provides assistance up to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.40 crores for common infrastructure and common facilities. 24 new parks have been sanctioned in 2014-15 and 2015-16. To promote industrialization in backward States, priority has been given to proposals from less industrialized textile states in the selection process. A national workshop on SITP was organised in

Surat on 9-10 April 2015 to familiarise the State Government about the scheme through visits to the Textile Parks set up under the scheme.

1.2.7. Skilling in Textile Sector: To bridge the gap of the skilled workforce in Textile sector the Ministry is implementing **Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)**. Target is to provide 15 lakh additional skilled workers to the textile sector by 2017. The scheme has been revamped with major emphasis on employment. Minimum 70% placement has been made mandatory under the scheme. During last two years, about 2,60,000 persons have been provided employment in textile industry after training under the ISDS. Training programmes have been interfaced with an e-platform for ease of implementation and monitoring. A National Workshop on ISDS was organised on 28th August 2015 to showcase the achievements under the scheme and obtain feedback from the Implementing partners to improve implementation of the scheme.

1.2.8. Integrated Processing Development Scheme: Textile processing cluster, dominated by SMEs and Job work units were facing closure under court/NGT orders for environmental degradation issues. Prominent textile processing clusters in Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Punjab, etc, were closed down rendering lakhs of persons

unemployed. Ministry of textiles under Integrated Processing Development Scheme offered help to the industry to provide capital support up to 50% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.75 crores for Common Effluent Treatment Plants with Zero liquid Discharge technology. During the year 2015-16 five projects have been sanctioned to Rajasthan (3), Tamilnadu (1) and Punjab (1). These five projects will help about 1000 small and medium processing units. Ministry also set up a committee to look into the best available technological options for effluent treatment and encouraged R&D for cleaner processing to find out commercially viable and environmentally sustainable technologies for the processing sector

1.2.9. A Workshop on Innovative Technologies and Best Practices in Sericulture was organized in 17-18 November, 2015 at Mysore. During the Workshop, 54 best Sericulture farmers from 27 States were awarded for their excellence in Sericulture. New initiatives launched in Sericulture sector included promotion of imported substitutes by holding silk production, focus on quality silk worm seed production through development of improved breeds, promotion of best cocoon technology innovations and promotion of Vanya silk as an eco-friendly organic silk to boost exports.

1.2.10. Technical Textiles -- Focus

Incubation Centres (FICs): In order to help the potential entrepreneurs to enter into technical textiles, Ministry of Textiles is setting up six Focus Incubation Centres (FIC) in Centres of Excellence (CoEs) established under the Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) scheme on a plug and play model. An amount of Rs.17.45 crores has been released to six CoEs namely ATIRA, DKTE, NITRA, PSG College of Tech, SASMIRA & SITRA for setting up of FICs. The FICs are entrusted with the following objectives and responsibilities:

- Industrial sheds with basic infrastructure/basic machineries to be made available to the prospective entrepreneurs for setting up their units for production on commercial scale.
- FICs may be provided to new entrepreneurs on "Plug and Play" model with mentoring by the concerned CoE for taking up the innovation on commercial scale. Once they get established they shall shift to their own facilities and the center will be made available to new entrepreneurs.
- CoEs have to establish the FICs in their area within a time period of six months. There will be separate line of equipments for each entrepreneur. FICs would be run by entrepreneurs and not the CoEs.

1.2.11. Launching of Jute Common Facility

Centre Scheme: A new Scheme for setting up Common Facility Centres (CFC) for promotion of jute diversified products through Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) was launched on 1st September, 2015 by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (Independent Charge) at Kolkata. The Scheme shall provide avenues for value addition, production in quality assurance by providing infrastructure, integrated design, training and market development through the National Jute Board. The Scheme shall support members of the WSHGs located in the jute cluster. The setting up of 5 CFCs have been sanctioned out of which 3 are located in West Bengal, 1 in Assam and 1 in Bihar. The Jute CFC at Barpeta, Assam was inaugurated on 11th December, 2015.

1.2.12. Block Level Cluster Approach in

Handlooms: A new block level cluster approach for supporting the handloom weavers has been initiated in 9 blocks of the Varanasi. In these blocks, 9 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) have been set up having yarn depot, office with internet, pre-loom facilities like winding/warping/dyeing and work-shed training for the weavers etc. It is supported by a full time technically qualified staff. Design support is provided by the Weavers' Service Centre, Varanasi and also, through a reputed private designer.

114 block level clusters have been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 54.69 crore has been released under revised guidelines of NHDP and CHCDS up to 03.1.2016.

project cost of Rs. 3.00 crores with release of Rs. 83.80 lakhs during 2015-16 in favour of Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Chennai (TN).



Secretary (Textiles) at Inauguration of Shresth Kriti (Handicraft) exhibition at CCIC, New Delhi

1.2.13.Handicrafts : Under the “Linking Textiles with Tourism” programme major tourist places are being linked with Handicrafts Clusters and Infrastructure Support combined with Soft interventions is provided to create awareness, value-proposition for handicraft items and also create demand in domestic market. Other initiatives for promoting handicrafts include:-

- Sanction of Urban Haat at Mammallapuram (Chennai) at a
- Sanction of Urban Haat at Eluru (Andhra Pradesh) at a project cost of Rs. 3.00 crores with release of Rs.78.60 lakhs during 2015-16 in favour of Shilparamam Arts, Crafts & Cultural Society, Madhapur, Hyderabad.
- Special Projects for Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts have been sanctioned for three states as under:
- For 19000 artisans in Tamilnadu at a project cost of Rs.20.38 crores

with release of Rs. 10.90 crores during 2015-16 for Tamilnadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Chennai (T.N).

- For 22600 artisans in Jharkhand at a project cost of Rs.30.00 crores with release of Rs. 15.00 crores during 2015-16 in favour of Jharcraft, Jharkhand State.
- For 22600 artisans in Uttarakhand at a project cost of Rs.30.00 crores with release of Rs. 15.00 crores during 2015-16 in favour of Uttarakhand Handicrafts and Handloom Council, Dehradun.

1.2.14.Ease of doing Business : In order to Speed up Market/Transit times and document process Ministry of Textiles has taken following steps for 'Ease of doing business':

- Officers have been nominated by the Textile Committee(an establishment under Ministry of Textiles to ensure the quality of textiles and textile machinery both for internal consumption and export purposes) in the Custom Clearance Facilitation Committee (CCFC) as requested by customs.
- DGFT has issued a fresh notification No.19/2015-2020 dated 04.09.2015 by which testing for a number of countries where azo dyes are banned has been done away with and mandatory testing for countries where azo dyes have

not been banned has been brought down to 25% from 100%.

- Risk Management System: The feasibility of integrating the EDI software of customs with the Textile Committee System is being examined so that online test reports can be generated and communicated to the stakeholders.
- Standard Operating System (SOP) has been communicated to the Department of Revenue reducing the time for testing samples from 4 days to 2 days online.
- A proposal for setting up a new Textile Laboratory of Textile Committee at Cochin Port has been approved. As a first installment, Rs. 97.20 lakhs have been sanctioned to Textile Committee. A new Textile Lab of Textiles Committee at JNPT has also been sanctioned.

1.3 Indian Textile Panorama: The extensive range of the Indian textiles sector includes the Cotton segment, the Organised Textile Mills, the Man-Made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry, Wool and Woollen Textiles, Sericulture and Silk Textiles, Powerlooms, Handlooms, Handicrafts, Jute and Jute Textiles, and Apparel & Garments. The versatility of Indian Textiles lends the basis for the global demand and the increasing scope for textile exports. An overview of the major segments is given below:-

1.3.1 Cotton

Cotton is one of the most important commercial crops cultivated in India. It plays a major role in sustaining the livelihood of an estimated 5.8 million cotton farmers and 40-50 million people engaged in related activities such as cotton processing & trade. The Indian textile industry consumes a diverse range of fibres and yarn. In the raw material consumption of the Industry, the ratio of the use of the cotton to man-made fibres and filament yarns is 59:41. Hence, growth and all around development of cotton and cotton industry has a vital bearing on the overall development of the Indian economy. The consumption of cotton is more than 300 lakh bales (170 kg each) per year. To support the cotton industry, Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staples groups viz., medium long staple and long staple cotton. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) under the Textile Ministry, is one of the nominated agencies of Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event of prevailing kapas price touching the MSP level. As per the mandate and in order to avoid distress selling by cotton farmers, CCI purchases raw cotton (kapas) directly from the cotton farmers, under the MSP operations at the designated market yards, without any quantitative restrictions.

1.3.2 Jute

The Jute industry occupies an important place in the national economy of India. It is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal. Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for 'safe' packaging in view of it being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. It is estimated that that the jute industry provides direct employment to 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of around 4.0 million farm families. In addition, there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute. The Jute sector is supported by a host of policy initiatives including the statutory mandatory jute packaging norms, the MSP operations, and the promotion of modernisation and diversification of the jute industry.

1.3.3 Silk

India continues to be the Second largest producer of silk in the World. Among the four varieties of silk produced, for 2014-15, Mulberry accounted for 74.5% (21390 MT), Tasar 8.5% (2434 MT), Eri 16.5% (4726 MT) and Muga 0.5% (158 MT) of the total raw silk production of 28,708 MT. This is against the production of 26.480 MT Silk during 2013-14 in the country. The

Central Silk Board implements a large number of schemes and policy for promotion of sericulture and silk in the country. There has been a significant increase in raw silk production in 2014-15. Silk production has shown remarkable progress during the year 2014-15 in spite of drought, unseasonal rain, cyclone etc. The target set for the year has been fully achieved. The silk production in the country increased to 28,708 MT by end of 2014-15 from the level of 26,480 MTs during the year 2013-14, registering increase of 8.4% growth. The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 2559 MTs to 3870 MTs registering an increase of 51.0%. Vanya silk production has increased from 7004 MTs to 7318 MT showing an increase of 4.5%. Muga silk has recorded highest ever production of 158 MTs and has set a new momentum of growth.

1.3.4 Wool

The Central Wool Development Board works under overall guidance of Governing Body of Board and under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The Board also functions as an Advisory Body to the Ministry of Textiles on the matters relating to growth and development of wool sector. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi is the current Chairman of the Board.. There are total 29 members in

Governing Body of the Board. Out of total financial outlay of Rs.96 Crore for 12th Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Textiles has allocated Rs.36.62 Crore to the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur for Annual Plan 2015-16 to implement various Plan schemes and programmes for the holistic growth and development of wool sector.

Apart from above, Ministry of Textiles is also implementing Pashmina Wool Development Programme (PWDP) through Central Wool Development Board in the Ladakh and Kargil region of J&K State for further development of Pashmina Wool with a budget provision of Rs.30.00 crore.

1.3.5 Handlooms

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activities after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to more than 43 lakh weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes nearly 15% of the cloth production in the country and also contributes to the export earnings of the country. 95% of the world's handwoven fabric comes from India. Resultant to the developmental and welfare measures initiated by the Government of India, the declining trend in production in the handloom sector has more or less been arrested though number of weavers engaged in handloom sector are declining.

1.3.6 Handicrafts

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Presently, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment generation and exports. The Handicraft sector has, however, suffered due to its being unorganized, with the additional constraints of lack of education, low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market intelligence, and a poor institutional framework. The sector is estimated to employ Rs 68.86 lakh artisans at present and the export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto December 2015 has been Rs. 22375.63 crores.

1.3.7 Powerlooms

The decentralised powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment genera-

tion. It provides employment to 61.72 Lakh persons and contributes 60% of total cloth production in the Country. More than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from powerloom sector. The readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement.

There are approximately 24.69 Lakh Powerlooms as on December, 2015. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.25 lakh shuttleless looms in this sector. It is estimated that more than 75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. However, there has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 7-8 years.

1.3.8 Millsector

The organized textile sector has more than 3400 textile mills both in the Small Scale Industry and the Non-Small Scale Industry sectors. The total installed capacity of spindles is the largest in the world with more than 50 million spindles and 842000 rotors. The mill sector produces nearly 2500 million square meters of cloth apart from 2500 million kgs of man made fibre and manmade filament yarn.

1.3.9 Apparel and Garmenting

The Indian Textile sector includes a large apparel and garment sector which employs 12.3 million persons and produces 3.6 million tonnes of apparel and garments. The ready made garmenting segment contributes to 43% of the Indian textile exports which include cotton garments and accessories, manmade fibre garments and other textile clothing.

1.3.10 Export Promotion

India's export of Textiles and Clothing have been projected to be US\$ 64.41 billion by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan, that is, March 2017. The textiles industry accounts for 12% share of the country's total exports basket. India is major exporting country as far as textiles sector is concerned and not dependent on import. Majority of import takes place for re-export or special requirement. As per the UN Comtrade database, India is ranked as the 2nd largest textile and clothing exporter globally, after China, with US\$ 38.6 bn. worth of exports. In clothing segment, India was ranked 6th largest exporter with US\$ 16.5 bn. clothing exports behind China, Bangladesh, Italy, Germany and Vietnam.

1.4 Schemes For Promotion Of Textiles

1.4.1 Handlooms

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) is implemented

as a single Centrally Sponsored Programme for development of handlooms, and includes the Comprehensive Handloom Development scheme (CHDS). The schemes for promotion of Handlooms include:

1. **Institutional Credit/ Weaver Credit Card Scheme:** To provide subsidized loan to handloom weavers, the Government introduced 'Institutional Credit for handloom sector' in December, 2012, which was implemented under Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme. The interventions include (i) issuance of weaver credit cards (WCCs) (ii) interest subvention @ 3% for 3 years on loans sanctioned, (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs.4200 per individual weaver and (iv) credit guarantee for 3 years. The Government provides loans to handloom weavers at 6% with interest subvention by the GoI, which would be the difference of interest rate charged by bank and 6% to be borne by borrower, subject to maximum 7%. The margin money assistance has also been enhanced to 20% of loan amount subject to maximum Rs.10,000/- per weaver from existing assistance of Rs.4200/- per weaver with credit guarantee.

2. Block Level Cluster Approach:

Block level cluster approach was started in June 2015. The Block Level Cluster Approach is designed to suit the requirements of the cluster with higher scale of funding by GoI. Financial assistance is provided upto Rs.2.00 crore for various interventions such as setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) {including Common Service Centre (CSC)}, engagement of textile designer-cum-marketing executive, construction of workshed, appointment of Cluster Development Executive (CDE), technological up-gradation, skill up-gradation etc. Financial assistance upto Rs.50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of dye house at district level.

3. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) :

Guidelines of CHCDS revised in August 2015 to provide for Block Level Cluster Approach. DPRs of 6 mega handloom clusters i.e. Varanasi, Virudhunagar, Godda & neighboring districts, Prakasam & Guntur Districts, Bhagalpur & Trichy were revised with approval of Project Approval & Monitoring Committee (PAMC). 47 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned to Prakasam & Guntur districts (Andhra Pradesh) and Trichy (T.N) mega

handloom clusters under the scheme.

1.4.2 Handicrafts

During the period 1.4.2015 to 31.12.2015 the Government of India implemented seven central sector schemes (Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana, Design and Technology Up-gradation Scheme, Marketing Support and Services Scheme, Research and Development Scheme, Human and Resource Development Scheme, Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme) for holistic growth and development of handicrafts sector in the country. The details of the scheme are given under Chapter XI. Recently, the various schemes have been reviewed and rationalize into one umbrella scheme namely “National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]” to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner. The NHDP has following components:

I. A. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna

- Dastkar Shashktikaran Yojna.
- Design & Technology Upgradation
- Human Resource Development
- Direct Benefit to Artisans.
- Infrastructure and Technology Support.

- B. Mega Cluster
- II. Marketing Support & Services.
- III. Research and Development

1.4.3. Sericulture

The Central Silk Board (CSB) which promotes Sericulture has activities relating to, 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 324 units of CSB located in different States under the following four Central Sector Schemes:

1. *Research & Development, Training & IT initiatives,*
2. *Seed Organizations/Coordination & Market Development*
3. *Quality Certification Systems.*
4. *Export/Brand Promotion and Technology up-gradation (new scheme sanctioned during XII Plan)*

Apart from above mentioned Central Sector Schemes, CSB also supported the State Governments in implement-

ing the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) with an aim of synergizing and disseminating improved technology packages, innovations developed by its R & D units and incentivizing investments among the stakeholders to adopt improved technology leading to enhanced production, productivity and improvement in quality of silk so as to enhance the income of primary producers. The Plan Schemes of Central Silk Board have been restructured for implementation during the remaining Plan period 2015-16 and 2016-17 by merging few critical components of CDP. As a rationalisation effort, all the four Central Sector schemes have now been brought under one umbrella Scheme viz., **“Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry”**, aimed towards comprehensive and sustained development of silk industry by undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research, devising means for improved methods of host plant cultivation, silkworm rearing, developing and distributing healthy silkworm seeds with good hybrid vigor, improving the quality and production of silk which are assigned functions of the Board under the Act.

The other two ongoing schemes viz., **Coordination and Market Development (HRD), Quality**

Certification System covering SMOI and Brand Promotion are continued during XII Plan without any modifications.

1.4.4 Jute

The Jute Technology Mission has been a major component of the National Jute Policy and is the vehicle for implementation of multifarious programmes in the jute sector, both present and future. Pursuant to the National Jute Policy, 2005, the Ministry of Textiles and various organisations under it have been prioritising diversification of Jute products part for supporting jute farmers and jute workers.

Schemes of NJB: The Schemes for promotion of jute sector are primarily implemented by the National Jute Board, which is a Statutory Body created for the development and promotion of jute sector. The Schemes implemented by the NJB includes Focussed Marketing Initiatives for Development of Domestic and International Markets, the Jute I-CARE scheme for promoting better jute agronomic practices, Jute Common Facility Centre (CFC) scheme for promotion of jute diversification through Women Self Help Groups, Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery and Workers' Welfare Schemes.

1.4.5 Powerlooms

The Powerloom sector promotion schemes include the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD), the Scheme for Insitu upgradation of plain powerloom, the Group Workshed Scheme, the Comprehensive Powerloom Mega Cluster Development Scheme, etc. Some of the features of the schemes are outlined below:

Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD): The Components under the scheme include (i) Common Facility Centre (CFC) to provide infrastructure support to the Powerloom Weavers associated in a group and willing to set up Common Facility Centre. So far 16 project proposals have been received under the scheme. In the 24th PAC meeting held on 13.11.2015, 4 new project proposals have been approved with Government of India financial outlay of Rs.1.35 crore. **(ii) Corpus for Yarn Bank** to provide interest free corpus fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Consortium to enable them to purchase the yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers in the decentralized powerloom sector. In the 24th PAC meeting held on 13.11.2015, 4 new project proposals have been approved with Government of India share of subsidy of Rs.1.75

crore. (iii) **Pilot Scheme of Text-Venture Capital Fund** is a dedicated fund with a corpus of Rs.35 crore for investing primarily in companies engaged in manufacturing & services, activities in the powerloom industry. During the Financial Year 2014-15, 3 companies were identified and approved for an aggregate investment of Rs.7.50 crore and Rs.1.60 crore has been released up to December, 2015. In the 5th Investment Committee (IC) meeting held on 10.11.2015, two companies have been identified and given in principle approval for investment of Rs.5.79 crore.

Scheme of In-Situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms: The Scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. It aims at covering 99,000 looms during 12th Plan.

Organised Sector

1.4.6 Technology Upgradation Scheme as the flagship scheme of the Ministry: TUFS has helped in the transition from a quantitatively restricted textiles trade to market driven global merchandise. It has infused an investment climate in the textiles sector and in its operational life span has propelled investment of more than Rs.2.71 lakh crores. The Ministry has amended the

TUFS guidelines and launched the A-TUFS to provide funding support for technology upgradation in the weaving and apparel sector.

1.4.7 Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS): Apart from TUFS this scheme is the most significant in terms of impact on the quality and capacity creation in the textile industry. This scheme is a part of the Government wide focus on creating skill that is needed to enhance the competition advantage of India in the manufacturing and textile sector. The Scheme has been scaled up during 12th Plan with an allocation of Rs.1900 crore to train 15 lakh persons. The ISDS scheme consists of three components, namely, Component-I where Skill Development Training is imparted through agencies under the Ministry of Textiles, namely, Textile Research Associations and other such bodies; Component-II which is implemented through private sector participation wherein Implementing Agencies are selected through a transparent procedure and Component III, which is implemented through the State Governments.

1.4.8 Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP): The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since 10th Five Year Plan to provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities. The scheme has been scaled

up in 12th Five Year Plan with total outlay of 1900 crores. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support depending on the needs of the ITP. Under the Scheme, Integrated Textile Parks are set up through Special Purpose Vehicles and Government of India supports the setting up of the Parks by funding 40% of the expenditure for creating textile infrastructure.

Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP: In order to provide a fillip to the Apparel Manufacturing Industry and generate additional employment, particularly for women, the Ministry has launched this scheme to provide additional grant of Rs 10 cr to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP to set up new /additional apparel units in the park.

1.4.9 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS): The objectives of the Scheme is to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology including marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD).

1.4.10 Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM): The objective of the Scheme is promote new entrepreneurs in apparel manufacturing by providing them an integrated workspace with complete ecosystem and plug and play facility which help them in reducing time,

cost and efforts involved in setting up a new incubation centre.

1.4.11 Welfare Schemes for Organised Sector:

- (i) **Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRS):** The Textile Worker's Rehabilitation Fund Scheme came into force with effect from 15.09.1986 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 unit.
- (ii) **Scheme for Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation:** The objective of the Scheme is to provide safe, adequate and conveniently located accommodation for textile and apparel industry workers in the proximity of areas of high concentration of textile and apparel industries.

1.4.12 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS): With a total outlay of Rs.1038.10 crores for the 12th five year plan aims to develop and modernize the textile sector in North Eastern Region by providing the required Government support to achieve increase in employment and value of textile products. The scope of the scheme includes technology upgradation, improvement in design capability and benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region.

- (i) **Scheme for usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region :** Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has launched a Scheme for Usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region in the 12th five year plan with an outlay of Rs. 55 crore. The scheme was approved during December 2012 and operationlised during June 2013. The aim is to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the Agriculture, horticulture & floricultural produce of the N-E states through awareness programmes, Development of Agrotextile products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern region and Creating demonstration set-up depicting the benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region. Further under the scheme Agrotextile-Kits are being provided to farmers containing the Agrotextile material, instructions, right methods and practices when using Agrotextile products etc. With increasing acceptability of Agrotextiles, entrepreneurs are expected to set up Agrotextiles production units in the country and particularly in NE Region.

So far a total of 44 Demonstration centers have been approved with a total cost of Rs. 8.17 Crores out of which 23 Demo-centers have become operational. For remaining 21 demo-centers tendering process is underway. Further 531 Agrotextile kits have

been approved for distribution in Manipur & Mizoram, out of which 176 Agrotextile Kits are under distribution.

- (ii) **Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical textiles in North Eastern Region:** The Scheme was launched on 24.03.2015 for the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (Five years) with an outlay of Rs. 427 crores. The objective of this Scheme is to promote and utilize Geo textiles in development of the infrastructure in the NE states by providing technological and financial support for meeting additional costs, if any, due to the usage of Geo textiles in existing/ new projects in road, hill/ slope protection and water reservoirs. The Projects would be identified in consultation with the State-Governments & concerned Stakeholder Agencies. The scheme has the following two components:

Component -I: Geotechnical Textile Solution (Hard interventions) with a total outlay of Rs 374 Crore. This component will finance the incremental cost of pilot stretches of identified ongoing or new projects, due to application of geotechnical textile solutions, to be reimbursed to the State/Central Project Authorities for identified pilot projects. This component will cover the following three major infrastructure projects in the NER:

- Road Construction
- Hill Slope Protection
- Lining of water reservoirs

Component –II: (Soft Interventions) with a total outlay of Rs 43 Crore. This Component will support activities such as site inspection and techno economic viability studies, design solutions and DPR preparation, on-site monitoring and testing, specification formulation, training and capacity building, awareness campaigns, market development support, and evaluations studies, etc. to be carried out by agencies to be identified by the Central Government.

Under the Scheme, so far 1 Road projects of 2.2 km and 2 Water Reservoir projects of Govt. of Manipur have been approved and are at final stage of completion. In addition, nine road projects and nine water reservoirs projects with a total cost of Rs.4.76 Crore have also been approved by Apex Monitoring Committee.

1.4.13 Technical Textiles

Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) has been launched with **two mini missions** starting from 2010-11 to 2014-15 with a financial outlay of Rs. 200 crore. The objective the mission is to set up Centres of Excellence (CoEs) to provide infrastructure support at one place for the convenience of manufacturers of technical textiles, standardization and

support for domestic & export market development of technical textiles. TMTT has been extended for another two years (2015-16 & 2016-17). Under TMTT extension additional components have been included namely setting up of Focus Incubation Centre and scheme for promoting usage of agrotextiles and Geotextiles in Rest of India.

1.5 National Textile Policy

NTP 2015 is being brought forward in the backdrop of the National Textile Policy 2000. The challenges in Textiles, on both the international as well as domestic front today are much different. On the international front, India was hardly a significant player in textile exports in 2000 because of the imposition of the quotas. With the dismantling of the quota regime in 2004, India has assumed the position of being the second largest exporter of Textiles to the World after China in 2013-14. However, worth Chinese textile exports at 278 US\$ billion and Indian Textile exports placed at US\$40 billion in 2013-14, there is a huge ground to be covered before India assumes a preeminent status in textile exports. On the international front, India has to emerge from being an exporter of raw material like cotton & cotton yarn exports to being an exporter of high value added finished products like MMF, Garmenting and Technical Textiles.

On the domestic front, having managed to scale some heights in the production of cotton and spinning sector, since the Textile policy of 2000, there is a now a need to focus on the production of both cotton and synthetic fabrics with added focus on the production of MMF and technical textiles. There is a need to ensure a continuous supply of skilled manpower, easy access to processing facilities, cutting edge technology, availability of the state of the art textile machinery and concessional credit for this sector to pick up. With the above interventions, textiles sector has the potential of becoming a transformational sector and an engine for India's growth.

1.5.1 New Textile Policy

An Expert Committee was constituted under the chairpersonship of Shri Ajay Shankar, Member Secretary, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) to formulate a new National Textile Policy. The Expert Committee submitted the final Vision, Strategy and Action Plan for the Indian Textile and Apparel sector on 13.12.2014. Based on the said document, the Ministry initiated a process of consultation with the various stakeholders including the industry associations and Export Promotion Councils, along with study of the textile policies of the State Governments. The revised draft New Textile Policy is under process for approval of the Government.



CHAPTER - 2

FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

- 2.1** The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning, development, export promotion and trade regulation of the Textiles Industry. This includes all natural and manmade cellulosic fibres that go into the making of textiles, clothing, handloom and handicrafts. The Ministry is headed by a Secretary, who is assisted in the discharge of duties by an Additional Secretary, three Joint Secretaries, an Economic Advisor, the Development Commissioners for Handlooms and Handicrafts, the Textiles Commissioner and the Jute Commissioner. The Ministry maintains an interactive website: www.texmin.nic.in.
- 2.2 Vision**
To build state of the art production capacities and achieve a pre-eminent global standing in manufacture and export of all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk, cotton and wool and develop a vibrant handlooms and handicrafts sector for sustainable economic development and promoting and preserving the age old cultural heritage in these sectors.
- 2.3 Mission**
- To promote planned and harmonious growth of textiles by making available adequate fibres to all sectors.
 - To promote technological upgradation for all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk, cotton and wool.
 - To promote skills of all textile 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 clothing and handicrafts and increase India's share of world exports in these sectors.

2.4 In carrying out its core functions, the Ministry is supported by the following Attached, Subordinate Offices and Advisory Boards:-

2.4.1 Attached Offices

(i) **The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi**

The Office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. It administers various schemes for the promotion and development of the handlooms sector and supplements the efforts of State Governments, Societies, NGOs, etc. Its subordinate organisations include Weavers' Services Centres (WSCs), the Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHT) and the enforcement machinery for the implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

(ii) **The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, New Delhi**

The office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts. It administers various schemes and functions to promote the development and export of handicrafts, and supplements the efforts of State Governments by implementing various developmental schemes. It has six regional offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati, and New Delhi.

2.4.2 Subordinate Offices

(i) **Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai**

The Office of the Textile Commissioner (TxC) has its headquarters at Mumbai and eight Regional Offices at Amritsar, Noida, Indore, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Navi Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. The Office of Textiles Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the government on the general economic health of the textiles industry. The developmental activities of the Office of the Textile Commissioner centre around planning for the parallel growth and development of all segments of the textiles & clothing industry. Out of forty seven Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) functioning through-

out the country, fifteen are functioning under the administrative control of the Textile Commissioner. These PSCs cater the skilled manpower to the textile & clothing industry and technical consultancy/ services to the decentralised Powerloom sector. The Office of the Textile Commissioner also coordinates and provides guidance to the remaining thirty two Powerloom Service Centres, being run by the various Textiles Research Associations and State Government Agencies. The Office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes on Technical Textiles, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the modernization of the Textiles and Jute industry, Group Workshed Scheme, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Group Insurance Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sector, Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development, Pilot Scheme of In-Situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms and Textiles Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS).

(ii) Office of Jute Commissioner

The function and activities of the office of Jute Commissioner relate to (i) furnishing technical advice to the Ministry regarding policy matter formulation pertaining to jute industry including machinery development; (ii) implementation of developmental activities through jute-related

bodies of the Ministry of Textiles like National Jute Board (NJB) particularly for promotion of jute handicraft and jute hand-loom in decentralized sector and entrepreneurial skill in such sector and R&D programmes through Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA) and other Textile Research Associations; (iii) monitoring price behaviour of both raw jute and jute goods and implementing Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation through Jute Corporation of India to ensure MSP prices to jute and mesta growers; and (iv) market promotion, particularly for exploring markets of jute goods both in domestic and export market. Efforts are also being made to encourage/promote jute related activities in jute growing areas where such activities are inadequate and in-non jute growing states, including North East States. In exercise of the power vested under Section 4 of the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order, 2000, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B.T bags on DGS&D account. These bags are required for packaging food grains procured under MSP by different State food grain procuring agencies including FCI for distribution through PDS. The Jute Commissioner also keeps the Ministry informed of the problems and status of the jute sector on a regular and timely basis.

Following the promulgation of RTI Act 2005, this office has appointed a Central Public Information Officer. The Jute Commissioner is the Appellate Authority. Various information is provided to different applicants under RTI Act. As per guidelines of the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, an officer has been deputed to handle the /public/staff grievances in the office of the Jute Commissioner.

2.4.3 In addition, the following statutory bodies and registered societies are connected with Ministry's functions.

Statutory Bodies

(i) National Jute Board

National Jute Board (NJB) has been constituted, as per National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009), effective on and from 1st April, 2010 and erstwhile Jute Manufactures Development Council and National Centre for Jute Diversification got subsumed into National Jute Board (NJB).

The NJB is statutorily mandated to undertake measures to:-

- evolve an integrated approach to jute cultivation in the matters of formulation of schemes, extension work, implementation and evaluation of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality thereon;
- promote production of better quality raw jute;

- enhance productivity of raw jute;
- promote or undertake arrangements for better marketing and stabilisation of the prices of raw jute;
- promote standardization of raw jute and jute products;
- suggest norms of efficiency for jute industry with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining optimum production, improving quality and reducing costs;
- propagate information useful to the growers of raw jute and manufacturers of jute products;
- promote and undertake measures for quality control or raw jute and jute products;
- assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging; of raw jute;
- promote or undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products;
- promote standardization of jute manufactures;
- promote the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry;
- sponsor, assist, coordinate, encourage or undertake scientific, technological, economic and marketing research pertaining to the jute sector;

- maintain and improve existing markets and to develop new markets within the country and outside for jute manufactures and to devise marketing strategies in consonance with the demand for such manufactures in the domestic and international markets;
 - sponsor, assist, coordinate or encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the matters related to materials, equipment, methods of production, product development including discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and improvements in those already in use in the jute industry;
 - provide and create necessary infrastructural facilities and conditions conducive to the development of diversified jute products by way of assisting the entrepreneurs, artisans, craftsman, designers, manufacturers, exporters, non-Governmental agencies, etc.
 - organize workshops, conferences, lectures, seminars, refresher courses and set up study groups and conduct training programmes for the purpose of promotion and development of jute and jute products;
 - undertake research on jute seed to improve quality and to shorten the gestation period of jute crop;
 - incorporate measure for sustainable Human Resource Development of the jute sector and to provide necessary funds for the same;
 - modernization of jute sector and technology development;
 - take steps to protect the interests of jute growers and workers and to promote their welfare by improving their livelihood avenues;
 - secure better working conditions and provisions and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers engaged in the jute industry;
 - register jute growers and manufacturers on optional basis;
 - collect statistics with regard to jute and jute products for compilation and publication;
 - subscribe to the share capital of or enter into any arrangement (whether by way of partnership, joint venture or any other manner) with any other body corporate for the purpose of promoting the jute sector or for promotion and marketing of jute and jute products in India and abroad.
- (ii) The Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore**
- Central Silk Board is a statutory body, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. Established in 1948, by an Act of Parliament, (Act No.LXI of 1948), the CSB has been entrusted with the overall responsibility of developing silk industry covering the full gamut of sericulture activities in the country

from development of food plants to silk cocoons for production of silk yarn including formulation of policies governing Import & Export of silk. CSB is basically a Research and Development Organization. One of the important activities of the CSB is, undertaking, assisting and encouraging scientific, technological and economic research in the Silk Sector. The programmes for the development of the sericulture and silk textiles industry are primarily formulated and implemented by the State Sericulture/Textile Departments. However, the Central Silk Board supplements the efforts of the States by providing necessary support for research and development, extension and training through its countrywide network of centres. Besides, the Central Silk Board organize production and supply of quality silkworm basic and commercial seeds, and also supports States to implement various sericulture projects. Also, Central Silk Board collects and compiles sericulture statistics both at National and Global level.

(iii) Textiles Committee, Mumbai

The Textiles Committee was established in 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 located throughout the country. The Textiles Committee, in addition to its headquarters at Mumbai, has 28 Regional Offices, 17 of them with laboratories, including 9 eco-parameter testing laboratories.

(iv) Commissioner of Payments (COP), New Delhi

The Office of Commissioner of Payments with its headquarters at Delhi, is a statutory authority, set up under Section 17(1) of the Sick Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1974, Section 15(1) of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1986, and also under Section 17(1) of the Textiles Undertakings (Nationalisation) Act, 1995. The Commissioner of Payments disburses the amount placed at his disposal to the owners of each textiles undertaking nationalized by the aforesaid three Acts.

(iv) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), set up in 1986 under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, is a Statutory Institute Governed by the NIFT Act 2006. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors included leading

progressive scholars from Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA. The in-house faculty was drawn in from a distinguished group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jaykar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is a reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the institute's road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the institute. Over the period, NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country.

2.4.4 Registered Societies

(i) Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted in 1987 with its head quarter at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to harmonize various diversified interest among different sectors of woollen industry with an Integrated Policy Development. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Society Registration Act, 1958. It works under overall guidance of Governing Body of Board and under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The Board also functions as an Advisory Body to the Ministry of Textiles on the matters relating to growth and development of

wool sector. The Ministry of Textiles has appointed Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi as Chairman of Board in November, 2014. There are total 29 members in Governing Body of the Board.

(ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management (SVPISTM)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management (SVPISTM), was set-up on 24th December, 2002, as a premier National level Institute for Textiles Management at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, to prepare the Indian textiles industry to face the challenges of post-Multi Fibre Agreement era and establish it as a leader in the global textiles trade. The Board of Governors (BoG) has been re-constituted on 2nd July, 2015 for a period of three years consist of 10 Official Members and 4 Non-official Members, Secretary (Textiles) as Chairman. Academic Committee & Administrative Committee have also been constituted for smooth functioning of the Institute.

2.4.5 Advisory Boards

(i) All India Powerloom Board:

All India Powerloom Board (AIPB) was first constituted as an Advisory Board to the Government of India in November, 1981 with the aim to advise the Government generally on matters concerning the healthy development

of Powerlooms within the power operated weaving sector including measures to be taken to achieve better productivity, increased efficiency, improve welfare of workers and locational dispersal of Powerlooms. The Government of India reconstitutes AIPB from time to time. It has representatives of the Central and State Govts., Powerloom Federation / Associations of Powerloom / Textile Industry, as its members and is headed by the Hon'ble Minister for Textiles as the Chairman.

(ii) All India Handloom Board

The All India Handloom and Handicrafts Board (AIHHB) was first time constituted for a period of two years in July 1981. Subsequently, a separate All India Handlooms Board was constituted on 23rd January, 1992 with the aim to advise the Government in formulating policy for the overall development of the handloom sector under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Textiles with official members from the Central and state Governments and non-official members from the handloom industry. Thereafter, the All India Handloom Board has been reconstituted from time to time.

Present AIHB was reconstituted for a period of two years vide Notification No.1/27/2011-DCH/ Coordination/ AIHB dated 2nd January, 2014. The 1st meeting of re-constituted All India

Handloom Board was convened on 17th February, 2014 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles.

(iii) The All India Handicrafts Board

The All India Handicrafts Board is an advisory body under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Textiles. The Board was reconstituted vide this office notification No. K-12012/5/5/2013-Planning dated 27.12.2013 for a period of two years. The present strength of the Board is 114 Members comprising of Chairman, Co-Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, 14 official Members, 8 Institutional Members including Member Secretary and 88 Non-official Members, in the reconstituted All India Handicrafts Board. It gives its advice to the Government in formulation of the overall Development Programme in handicrafts sector, keeping in view socio-economic cultural and artistic perspective.

(iv) Cotton Advisory Board

The Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) is a representative body of Government agencies, growers, industry & trade. It advises the Government generally on matters pertaining to production, consumption and marketing of cotton, and also provides a forum for liaison among the cotton textile mill industry, the cotton growers, the cotton trade and the government. The tenure of the CAB is two years. The Cotton Advisory Board draws up the Cotton

Balance Sheet. The Board operates on a two tier mechanism i.e., through a Consultative Committee which seeks inputs from the cotton growers, cotton traders and cotton mills. The Consultative Committee meets prior to the formal meeting of the Cotton Advisory Board. The inputs of the Consultative Committee recommendations are considered by the CAB.

In its meeting held on 3rd November, 2015, CAB estimated Area under cotton cultivation at 117.60 lakh hectares, production at 365 lakh bales and yield at 527.49 kg/hectares and exportable surplus at 68 lakh bales for the cotton season 2015-16.

(v) Cotton Yarn Advisory Board (CYAB)

Cotton Yarn Advisory Board which was originally constituted in September, 2010 for a period of 2 years has been extended upto 30th June, 2016 vide this Ministry's Notification No. 9/4/2010-TUFS dated 06th August, 2014.

(vi) Jute Advisory Board

The Jute Advisory Board headed by Secretary (Textiles) advises the government generally on matters pertaining to jute falling within the purview of Jute and Jute Textiles Control Order-2000 including production estimates of jute and mesta. The Board was reconstituted on 23-06-2014 for a period of two years.

2.4.6 Exports Promotion Councils

There are eleven Textile 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 standalone 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 & Woollen 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)

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

Category	Names of Organisation
Publicsector Undertakings	Birds Jute Export Ltd. (BJEL), Kolkata, British India Corporation(BIC) along with its subsidiaries, Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd, (CCIC),New Delhi, The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd,(CCI) Mumbai, The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.(HHEC), New Delhi, The Jute Corporation of India Limited,(JCI), Kolkata, National Handloom Development Corporation(NHDC), Lucknow, National Jute Manufactures Corporation(NJMC), Kolkata, National Textiles Corporation Ltd. (NTC), New Delhi.
Textiles Reasearch Associations	Ahmedabad Textiles Industries Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Bombay Textiles Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai, Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA),Surat, Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, South India Textiles Research Association(SITRA), Coimbatore, Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association(SASMIRA), Wool ResearchAssociation(WRA),Thane
Statutory Bodies	Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore, Commissioner of Payment ,(COP), New Delhi, National Jute Board, Kolkata, Textile Committee, Mumbai, National Institute of Fashion Technology,(NIFT) New Delhi
Registered Societies	Central Wool Development Board, (CWDC) Jodhpur, Sardar Vallabhbai Patel International School of Textiles and Management, (SVPITM) Coimbatore
Advisory Bodies	All India Handloom Board, All India Handicrafts Board, All India Powerloom Board, Coordination council for Textiles Research Associations, Cotton advisory board, Jute Advisory Board



CHAPTER - 3

ORGANISED TEXTILE SECTOR

3.1 The major sub-sectors that comprise the organised textile sector include the organised Cotton and Man-made Fibre Textile Mill Industry, Silk Textile Industry, Jute Mill, etc. Ministry of Textiles has launched successful schemes such as the TUFS, SITP and Technical Textiles for bringing together the facilities for upgrading Technology and also to strengthen technical performance.

3.2 Organised Mill Sector

The organized textile sector has more than 3400 textile mills both in the Small Scale Industry and the Non-Small Scale Industry sectors. The total installed capacity of spindles is the largest in the world with more than 50

million spindles and 842000 rotors. The mill sector produces nearly 2500 million square meters of cloth apart from 2500 million kgs of man-made fibre and manmade filament yarn. Apart from the textile mills, there are 95 composite jute mills which produces more than 13 lakh MTs of jute goods including jute sacking, hessian and other jute products.

3.3 Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (tufts)

The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was introduced in 1999 to catalyse capital investments for technology upgradation and modernization of the textiles industry by providing specified interest

reimbursement and capital subsidy for investment in upgradation of machinery. It is a credit linked scheme implemented through the notified lending agencies by reimbursement of subsidy claims of eligible investments.

The scheme was initially approved in April, 1999 to 31st March, 2004 and subsequently extended in 2004 up to 2007. In 2007 the Scheme was further extended with modifications such as additional capital subsidy (CS) of 10% for the segments of Technical Textiles and Garments and is referred as Modified TUFs (MTUFs).

The Scheme was restructured and the Restructured TUFs (R-TUFs) was launched with effect from 28.04.2011 to 31.03.2012 with an overall subsidy cap of Rs. 1972 crore (upto 31.03.2012), with sectoral investment cap of 26% for spinning, 13% for weaving, 21% for processing, 8% for garmenting and 31% for 'others', Under R-TUFs the subsidy was 5% interest reimbursement in general, except for 'spinning' sector for which the interest reimbursement was @4%. For brand new shuttleless looms, 10% Capital subsidy was extended in addition to 5% IR.

The Scheme was continued for the 12th Plan (2012-17) as Revised Restructured TUFs (RR-TUFs) with a

budgetary allocation of Rs. 11952.80 crore. The major focus of the scheme under 12th Plan is weaving/powerloom sector. The subsidy rate under RR-TUFs for brand new shuttleless loom is @6% IR+15% CS (in place of 5% IR+10%CS) and the Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) for MSME units has been increased to 30% from 20% in case of brand new shuttle-less looms. For 'other' sectors the subsidy benefit continued to be same as in R-TUFs except for 'standalone spinning' and second-hand imported shuttle-less looms in which case the benefit has been reduced from 5% to 2%. Besides 10 % of approved outlay for new sanctions has been earmarked for MSME sector.

It is estimated that investment to the tune of Rs. 2,71,480 crore has been catalyzed and an amount of **Rs. 21698.75 crore** has been released as Interest Reimbursement (IR) and Capital Subsidy(CS) since its inception in 1999. In the financial year 2015-16 an amount of **Rs. 1233.99 crore** has been released under TUFs Scheme till **03.02.2016**.

Year-wise subsidy released under TUF Scheme as on 31.03.2015 is Rs.20464.76 crore. Year-wise progress of TUFs is indicated below:-

Year	No. of cases	Project cost	Term loan sanctioned amount	Subsidy Released (by MoT)
1999-2000	309	5074	2421	1.00
2000-2001	616	4380	2090	70.00
2001-2002	444	1320	630	200.00
2002-2003	456	1438	839	202.59
2003-2004	884	3289	1341	249.06
2004-2005	986	7349	2990	283.61
2005-2006	1078	15032	6776	485.00
2006-2007	12589	66233	29073	823.92
2007-2008	2260	19917	8058	1143.37
2008-2009	6072	55707	24007	2632.00
2009-2010	2352	27611	6612	2885.98
2010-2011 *	256	397	254	2784.18
2011-2012	1794	24364	13619	2937.82
2012-2013	2164	13204	8309	2151.34
2013-2014	585	6387	4328	1730.58
2014-2015	4005	17021	10769	1884.31
Total	36850	268723	122116	20464.76

*The scheme was under suspension from 29.6.2010 to 28.04.2011

3.3.1 Amended -Technology Upgradation

Fund Scheme (TUFS) : With a view to supporting the ‘Make-in-India’ initiative, the union government has launched the “Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)” in place of the existing Revised Restructured Technology Fund Scheme (RRTUFS), for technology Upgradation of the textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. Segments which have higher employment and export potential such as Garmenting and Technical Textiles will be eligible for Capital Subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to a cap of Rs.30 crore.

Segments such as Weaving for brand new Shuttle-Less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting) Processing, Jute, Silk and Handlooms will get subsidy at the rate of 10% subject to a cap of Rs.20 crore. A budget provision of Rs.17,822 crore has been approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 to meet the committed liabilities of Rs.12, 671 crore and Rs.5151 crore for new cases under ATUFS. It is expected that this scheme will attract an investment of Rs.1, 00,000 crore and generate employment of 30.51 lakhs. A Resolution regarding introduction of Amended Technology Upgradation

Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) in place of Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFS) was issued on 13.01.2016.

3.4 Scheme For Integrated Textiles Park (SITP)

The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under implementation since 10th Five Year Plan to provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities. The scheme has been scaled up in 12th Five Year Plan with total outlay of 1900 crores. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support depending on the needs of the Integrated Textile Park (ITP) with total financial support of 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40 crores. There is flexibility in setting up ITPs to suit the local requirements.

Funding under the scheme is provided under the components i.e.– **Common Infrastructure** like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines, **Buildings for common facilities** like testing laboratory (including equipment's), design centre (including equipment's), training centre (including equipment's), trade centre/display centre, ware housing facility/ raw material depot, one packaging unit, crèche, canteen, workers' hostel, offices of service

providers, labour rest and recreation facilities, marketing support system (backward / forward linkages) etc, **Factory buildings** for production purposes, **Plant & machinery** and Work space for textile units and workers' hostel which may be made available on rental/hire purchase basis.

The items covered under each of the above Groups are illustrative only, and every ITP may be developed to suit the specific production and business requirements of members of ITP. The Project Approval Committee (PAC) will recommend on merit the inclusion or otherwise of a component in the project cost on case to case basis.

The total financial support by GoI is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.40 crores. The combined equity stake of GOI/State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, in an ITP should not exceed 49%. However, GoI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs.40.00 crore for the first two projects in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.

Till now, 74 textile parks have been approved and are under various stages of implementation. State wise allocation of Parks is given below:

State	Operational	Under implementation	New approvals	Total
Assam			1	1
AP	1	2	4	7
Bihar			1	1
Gujarat	7	1	5	13
Himachal Pradesh		1	-	1
J&K		1	1	2
Karnataka	1	1	-	2
Maharashtra	4	8	4	16
MP		1	-	1
Punjab	1	2	1	4
Rajasthan	1	5	1	7
Tamilnadu	2	7	-	9
Telangana	1	1	1	3
West Bengal		2	-	2
Haryana	-		1	1
Uttar Pradesh	-		2	2
Total	18	32	24	74

Status of Implementation:

Once fully operational, all the above parks are expected to house about 4000 textile units, generate employment for about 4,50,000 persons and attract investment of over Rs.30000 crore. An amount of Rs.1311.28 Crores has been released under SITP.

So far, eighteen parks are operational as per scheme guidelines. These are Brandix, & Pochampally - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Mundra SEZ, RJD Textiles Park, Surat Super Yarn Pvt. Limited, Vraj ITP and Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Limited, Sayan Textile Park – Gujarat, Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park, Karur Textiles Park, Madurai

Textile Park – Tamil Nadu. Islampur, Baramati Hi-Tech Textile Park & Latur Integrated Textile Park, Maharashtra. Lotus Integrated Textiles Park, Punjab. Dodballapur Textile Park, Karnataka. Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd. – Jaipur. Production has started in 30 textile parks.

3.5 Apparel Manufacturing Units Under SITP

In order to provide a fillip to the Apparel Manufacturing Industry and generate additional employment, particularly for women, the Ministry has launched this scheme to provide additional grant of Rs 10 cr to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP

to set up new /additional apparel units in the park. One project under the scheme has been sanctioned to Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tamilnadu.

3.6 Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)

Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) has been approved by CCEA in October 2013 at a total cost of Rs.500 crores for implementation during 12th Five Year Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology including marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). The State Governments have been requested to forward suitable proposals, duly recommended by the State Pollution Control Boards for up-gradation of existing textile processing units or for setting up new processing units in their States for consideration of the Ministry along with their commitment to meet 25% of the project cost. Five proposals as given below have been in-principally approved by the Ministry under the IPDS scheme.

- I. Up-gradation of 18 MLD CETP into Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) at Balotra in Rajasthan
- ii. Setting up of 25 MLD project by Punjab Dyers Association, Ludhiana

- iii. Up-gradation of 12 MLD CETP to ZLD at Pali, Rajasthan
- iv. Up-gradation of 2.5 MLD CETP to ZLD by Jasol
- v. Setting up 6 MLD ZLD project for Southern District Textile Processing Cluster Pvt. Ltd. (SDTPC), Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu

3.7 Scheme For Incubation In Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)

The Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM) has been launched in January 2014 with initial outlay of Rs.38.8 crore for setting up three Incubation Centres @12.93 crore /Incubation Centre. The objective of the Scheme is promote new entrepreneurs in apparel manufacturing by providing them an integrated workspace with complete ecosystem and plug and play facility which help them in reducing time, cost and efforts involved in setting up a new incubation centre. These integrated workspaces and allied services would allow the entrepreneurs to execute their ideas and deliver their products through a process that is operationally and financially viable. Two projects i.e. Haryana State Industrial Infrastructure Development Co-operation (HSIIDC) and SPINFED, Odisha have been approved in October, 2014 and currently are under implementation.

3.8 Scheme For Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation

The Scheme for Textile Worker's Accommodation was launched in 2014 with an outlay of Rs.45 crore for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan. The objective of the Scheme is to provide safe, adequate and conveniently located accommodation for textile and apparel industry workers in the proximity of areas of high concentration of textile and apparel industries. Two such projects have been sanctioned in October, 2014 for, Gujarat Eco-Textiles Park Pvt. Limited in Gujarat and Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Pvt. Limited in Tamilnadu and are currently under implementation.

3.9 Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS)

The Textile Worker's Rehabilitation Fund Scheme came into force with effect from 15.09.1986 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 unit. 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 self-employment venture.

For the purpose of this scheme, closed textile unit means:-

- i) A unit licensed or registered under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 or with the Textile Commissioner as a medium scale unit on the day of its closure.
- ii) It has obtained the requisite permission for closure from the appropriate State Government under Section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or alternatively an Official Liquidator was appointed under Companies Act, 1956 for the purpose of winding up of the unit.
- iii) The unit was closed down on or after 06.06.1985.
- iv) This also includes partially closed units wherein the State Governments recommend that an entire uneconomic activity (like weaving or processing is scrapped as a part of rehabilitation package for a sick/weak mill (as per the RBI definition) approved by the Nodal Agency/BIFR provided the scrapped capacity is surrendered for cancellation and endorsement is made on the License/Registration certificate to this effect.

Eligibility

Any worker would be eligible provided he/she has been engaged in a closed textile unit on the date of its closure continuously for five years or more and earning a wage equivalent of Rs. 2,500 per month or less for the mills closed between 06.06.1985 to 01.04.1993 and Rs. 3,500 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 to 50% of the wage equivalent in the second year
- To the extent of 25% of the wage equivalent in the third year.

Operation Of The Scheme

The office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai administers the scheme, through its Regional Offices and in coordination with State Government, Official Liquidator, Provident Fund Authorities, concerned designated Trade Union and designated Banks. The State Government will collect the details of the workers etc., from the management/official Liquidator/provident fund authority etc. and prepare a list of eligible

workers and forward the same to the concerned Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner in the prescribed Proforma. Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner scrutinizes the list and the list of eligible workers with eligible relief is sent to State Government and designated trade union, besides keeping on a notice board.

The individual eligible workers are required to open a separate Savings Bank Account in the designated nationalized Bank and forward a certificate to the effect along with his relief calming application to the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner through the State Government. In the meantime the Regional office of the textile Commissioner examines the proposals and assesses the fund requirement and reports to the Head Quarter Office of the Textile Commissioner for releasing fund. On receipt of fund allocation, necessary fund is allotted to the Regional Office in the form of Letter of Credit opened by the Pay & Accounts Officer (Textiles) Mumbai. On receipt of funds. Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner disburses the relief by sending a consolidated cheque in favour of the designated Bank along with the list of eligible workers and the amount of relief to be paid to each of the eligible workers.

Progress Of The Scheme

Till 31.12.2015, 117348 workers of 95 mills have been disbursed relief of Rs. 317.20 crore. The State-wise cumulative position is as under:

State	No. of Mills paid relief upto December 2015	No. of Workers on roll of the mill	No. of workers paid upto December 2015 under TWRFS	Amount disbursed upto December 2015 (Rs. in Lakh)
Gujarat	43	80749	63718	15995.10
Maharashtra	6	9958	8083	2393.63
Madhya Pradesh	5	19800	19033	5307.89
Tamil Nadu	7	7225	5886	1179.18
Kerala	1	500	437	247.00
Karnataka	11	10378	6171	2240.54
Andhra Pradesh	11	4391	3303	1328.45
Telangana	1	377	147	52.48
Delhi	1	5187	5170	1193
West Bengal	3	2072	2042	533.49
Punjab	5	7582	3141	1204.25
Uttar Pradesh	1	2344	217	45.39
TOTAL	95	150563	117348	31720.40

3.10 Technical Textiles

Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT):

Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) has been launched with **two mini missions** starting from 2010-11 to 2014-15 with a financial outlay of Rs.200 crore. The objective the mission is to remove the impediments hampering the production of technical textiles in the country to meet growing demand in the domestic and export market. **TMTT has been extended for another two years (2015-16 & 2016-17).** Under TMTT extension additional components have been included namely setting up of Focus Incubation

Centre and scheme for promoting usage of agrotextiles and Geotextiles in Rest of India. The Scheme Details/ achievements are given below:

Mini Mission I of TMTT (Fund Allocation-156 Crore)

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

Interventions

- 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 (SASMIRA), Geotech (BTRA), Protech (NITRA) and Meditech (SITRA) 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. Rs.25.00 crore has been earmarked to each of the CoE. The details of all eight centers of excellence are given below:-

Sr. No.	Name of COEs	Area of Centre of Excellence
1.	The Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA) Mumbai & Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad with BTRA as lead partner.	<i>Geotech</i>
2.	Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai & Man-made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat & Navsari Agriculture University with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi as knowledge partner with SASMIRA as lead partner.	<i>Agrotech</i>
3.	Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad & Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi with NITRA as lead partner.	<i>Protech</i>
4.	South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore and AC College of Technology, Chennai with SITRA as lead partner.	<i>Meditech</i>
5.	DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra	Non-Wovens
6.	PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Indutech
7.	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmadabad, Gujarat.	Composites
8.	Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane	Sportech

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

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

b) Upgradation of existing four Centers of Excellence

Four COEs have already been established under Scheme for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT) 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 of Rs.14.00 Core is being earmarked for the existing COEs to upgrade them in line with new COEs.

Progress of the aforesaid 8 Centers of Excellence

- Cumulative revenue generation is Rs.1566 lakhs from initiation of COEs
- 387 prototype samples have been developed
- Trained 15732 persons for the industry
- 111 standards have been submitted to BIS.
- 254 technical consultancy assignments have been taken up
- 69 Numbers of DPRs Prepared to Set Up Technical Textile Units.
- 519 No. of training Programme/ Seminars/Conference organized

Mini-Mission-II (Fund Allocation-44 Crore)

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 empaneled 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 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 empaneled for Business Start-up under Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT). So far, 5 units have been set up under this component.

b) Providing fund support for organizing workshops

The awareness about the technical textiles is still low among the stakeholders. 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. will be shared.

A total of 72 workshops/seminars have been organized from the inception of this scheme. Programmes have received huge response from all stakeholders. During this financial year, so far 14 no. of Seminars/Workshops have been organized under this component.

c) Social compliance through standardization, regulatory measures

Some technical textiles require encouragement for use by user industries/Ministries and some require mandatory prescription. 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.

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

d) Market development Support for marketing support to bulk and institutional buyers etc.

Under this intervention 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 marketing competitiveness of manufacturers.

So far Sixteen Buyer Seller meets had been organized under this component out of which four international Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under the brand name “TECHNOTEX 2011” , “TECHNOTEX 2013” , “TECHNOTEX 2014” & “TECHNOTEX 2015” 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 under this intervention includes participation in Technical Textile fairs/Application based fairs by the Indian technical textile manufacturers to exhibit their products.

Till date, 64 units have availed for support under this component.

f) Contract Research and Development through IITs/TRAs/Textile Institutes

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

Till date, 5 projects have been undertaken under this component.

Focus Incubation Centers (FIC): In order to help the potential investors to enter into technical textiles, Ministry of Textiles is

setting up Focus Incubation Centers (FIC) in the COEs established under TMTT on plug and play model. Accordingly an amount of Rs.17.45 crores has been released to six CoEs namely ATIRA, DKTE, NITRA, PSG College of Tech, SASMIRA & SITRA for setting up of FICs. The above FICs are entrusted with the following objectives and responsibilities:

- Industrial sheds with basic infrastructure/basic machineries may be made available to the prospective entrepreneurs for setting up their units for production on commercial scale.
- FICs may be provided to new entrepreneurs on "Plug and Play" model with mentoring by the concerned CoE for taking up the innovation on commercial scale.
- Once they get established they shall shift to their own facilities and the center will be made available to new entrepreneurs.
- CoEs have to establish the FIC's in their area within a time period of six months.
- There will be separate line of equipments for each entrepreneur.
- FICs would be run by entrepreneurs and not the CoEs.



CHAPTER - 4

EXPORTS

4.1 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. It contributes to 10% of manufacturing production, 2% of India's GDP, employs 45 million people and accounts for more than 13% share of the country's total exports basket. India is a major exporting country as far as textile sector is concerned and the exports are far in excess of imports in textiles. Majority of import takes place for re-

export or special requirement. As per the UN Comtrade, 2014 data released in November 2015, India is ranked as the 2nd largest Textile and Clothing exporter globally with US\$ 38.6 bn. worth of exports while in clothing exports India was ranked as the 5th largest exporter amongst all exporting countries with US\$ 16.5 bn. worth of clothing exports. As per UN Comtrade, China is largest T&C exporter followed by India, Italy, Germany, Bangladesh and Turkey in 2014 while in clothing export category China, Bangladesh, Italy, Germany, Vietnam and India are the major exporters in their respective position. The Export and Import of Textiles & Clothing (T&C) during 2015-16 (April-Dec.) is as under:

Export	2014-15		2015-16 (April-Dec.)	
	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn
India Textile & Clothing	2,30,294	37,655	1,73,796	26,830
Handicrafts	27,747	4,537	7,926	1,221
Total T&C including Handicrafts	2,58,041	42,192	1,81,722	28,052
% Textile Exports of overall exports	13.6%	13.6%	14.3%	14.3%
India's overall exports	18,96,348	3,10,338	12,73,734	1,96,680
<i>Data Source: DGCI&S</i>				
Import	2014-15 (April-Dec.)		2015-16 (April-Dec.)	
	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn
Total Textile and Clothing import	25,753	4,694	36,159	4589

Data Source: DGCI&S

4.2 Milestones of Textiles Exports:

- i) Exports of Textiles and Clothing products including Handicrafts from India have increased to US\$ 42.2 billion during the year 2014-15 from US\$ 41.4 billion during 2013-14. Its share in overall export basket of India has also increased from 13.2% in 2013-14 to 13.6% in 2014-15. In Rupee term the same was valued at Rs 250,841 crores and Rs 258,041 crores during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.
- ii) During 2013-14, Readymade Garments (RMG) accounts for almost 36% of the total textiles exports. While in 2014-15, the export of RMG increased to 40% of the total textiles exports. Apart from this, major contributing segments in export during 2014-15 are Cotton based textiles (18%), Man-made textiles (11%), handicrafts (11%) and Made-up articles & Carpets (15%).
- iii) The total Textile and Clothing exports during 2015-16 (April-Dec.) is valued at US\$ 28.05 billion with a share of 14.3% from India's total export of US\$ 196.6 billion during the same period.
- iv) India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than hundred countries. However, the USA and the EU, account for more than half 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.

Textiles Import-

Figures of Textiles import for the year 2014-15 compared to 2013-14 and April-Dec 2015-16 as compared to April-Dec 2014-15:

Import	2013-14		2014-15		2014-15 (April-Dec.)		2015-16 (April-Dec.)	
	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn
Total Textile and Clothing import	32,098	5,309	36,783	6,020	25,753	4,694	36,159	4,589

Data Source: DGCI&S

- i) The import of Textiles & Clothing (T&C) products in India was marginally reduced from US\$ 4.69 billion during Apr-Dec. (2014-15) to US\$ 4.58 billion during same time period of the current fiscal year.
- ii) The Import of Textiles and Clothing (T&C) products in India was marginally reduced from US\$ 5 billion during 2013-14 to US\$ 6 billion during 2014-15.

Japan, Hong Kong, China, USA, Latin America, South Africa etc. during Apl-Oct'15 by showcasing textiles & clothing and handicrafts products for generating business through their buyers and for making Indian brand image at national and international level.

Assistance under MAI for textiles Fairs/exhibitions/events in India and abroad- Under Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI), 50 proposals worth Rs.98 crore approx for participations in/organizations of National and International textiles fairs, exhibitions and events by the Textile Export Promotion Councils during 2016-17 has been cleared by the Sub-Committee on MAI in its meeting held on 17th September, 2015. These events will help in boosting exports, consolidating the existing markets and tapping the new markets for Indian textiles products.

4.3 Bilateral Agreements

Belarus

To enhance the trade & economic relations by expanding business and cooperation in the sphere of their Textiles, Clothing and Fashion Industries between India and Belarus, the MoU was signed in Minsk between the two countries on 3.6.2015.

Fairs/exhibitions/events held during April-October, 2015 under Market Access Initiative Scheme-

Textiles EPCs participated / organized in at least 21 exhibition/fairs in India and abroad viz.

4.4 Union Budget 2015-16 announcement relating to boost textiles exports-

- To encourage exports of readymade garments, the duty free entitlement for

import of trimmings, embellishments and other specified items has been increased from 3 percent to 5 percent of the value of their exports.

- Faster clearance of import and export cargo reduces transaction costs and improves business competitiveness.

To help achieve these objectives, measures are being initiated to extend the existing 24x7 customs clearance facility to 13 more airports in respect of all export goods and to 14 more sea ports in respect of specified import and export goods.

Benefits announced under the Schemes:

Merchandize Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)	<p>Rewards for export of products shall be payable as percentage of realized FOB value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Chapter 50-60 (All types of cotton, MMF and other textiles) - reward rate is 2% for all countries • For Chapter 61 to 63 (apparel and made-ups)- reward rate is 2% for Group A countries which cover 34 countries including EU (28), USA, Canada; and Group B countries which cover 140 countries including important emerging apparel and made-up markets like Japan, South Africa, Russia, China and Hong Kong, East and West African countries, etc.
Duty Drawback	<p>Drawback rates for key textile and apparel categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cotton yarn: 2.5% to 4.5% • Cotton fabric: 4.3% to 7.3% • Apparel: 7.2% to 10.5%
Interest Equalization Scheme	3% interest equalization rate on pre and post shipment rupee export credit for 5 years, starting April 1, 2015.

4.5 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 coopera-

tion 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 standalone 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 & Woollen Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)
- vi) 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)

4.5.1. Export Promotion Activities of EPCs

During the year 2015-16 (April-Oct), the EPCs continued export promotion activities of textiles exports. These included participation in overseas exhibitions/fairs, organisation of Buyer-seller-Meets (BSMs) abroad and, sponsoring trade delegations for consolidating the existing markets and exploring new markets. Major textiles fairs like India International Garment Fair and Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair attracted large number of buyers from all over the world. The EPCs participated in all major fairs & exhibition world-wide, and Textiles Mega Shows were jointly put up in Japan, South Africa, Latin America, etc. with the support of the Government.



CHAPTER - 5

COTTON

5.1 Cotton is one of the principal crops of the country and is the major raw material for domestic textile industry. It provides sustenance to millions of farmers as also the workers involved in cotton industry, right from processing to trading of cotton. In the raw material consumption of the textile industry in India, the ratio of the use of the cotton to man-made fibers and filament yarns is 59:41.

5.2 Scenario

5.2.1 Production & Consumption: In India, cotton is cultivated in three diverse agro-ecological zones, Northern zone comprising the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, Central zone comprising the States of Gujarat,

Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and Southern zone comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka Orissa and Tamil Nadu. Cotton is also cultivated in small areas of non-traditional states such as Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Tripura. India has brought about a quantitative and qualitative transformation in the production of cotton since independence. Production and productivity of cotton in India have improved significantly during the past decades. India is the largest producer and 2nd largest exporter of cotton in the world. India is also a leading consumer of cotton. The details of production and of cotton consumption during the last 5 years is given below:-

(in lakh bales of 170Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2010-11	339.00	259.61
2011-12	367.00	375.28
2012-13	370.00	283.16
2013-14	398.00	299.55
2014-15	380.00	317.67

5.2.2 Acreage/productivity: India got 1st place in the world in cotton acreage with around 130 lakh hectares area under cotton cultivation i.e. around 38% of world area of 335 Lakh Hectares. Approximately 62% of Indian's cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. In terms of productivity, India ranks poorly compared to USA and China. During 2015-16, India's productivity is 527 kg/ha. The productivity of cotton for the last 5 years is as follows:-

(in Kg/Hectare)

Year	Acreage	Yield
2010-11	112.35	513.10
2011-12	121.78	512.32
2012-13	119.78	525.13
2013-14	119.60	565.72
2014-15	130.83	493.77

5.2.3 Import/Export: Although India is a major producer and exporter of cotton, a small quantity of long fibre variety of cotton which is not available in the country, is imported. The following table gives the import and export figures for the last 5 years.

(in lakh bales of 170Kg each)

Year	Import	Export
2010-11	2.38	76.50
2011-12	7.51	129.57
2012-13	14.59	101.43
2013-14	11.51	116.96
2014-15	14.39	57.72

5.2.4 Balance Sheet of cotton transaction for the cotton season 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (Anticipated) is given below:-

(In lakh bales of 170 kg. each)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16*
SUPPLY				
Opening Stock	40.00	40.00	33.00	52.00
Crop	370.00	398.00	380.00	365.00
Import	14.59	11.51	14.39	12.00
Total Supply	424.59	449.51	427.39	429.00
DEMAND				
Mill				
Consumption	251.74	268.03	278.55	284.00
S.S.I				
Consumption	23.59	25.20	26.28	28.00
Non Mill				
Consumption	7.83	6.32	12.84	11.00
Export	101.43	116.96	57.72	68.00
Total Demand	384.59	416.51	375.39	391.00
Closing Stock	40.00	33.00	52.00	38.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board (CAB)

*As estimated by Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) on 3.11.2015

5.3 International Scenario – Impact of China

The Cotton year 2014-15 has commenced with a carryover stock of 33 lakh bales. Production has been estimated at 380 lakh bales and

consumption at around 318 lakh bales with an export of around 58 lakh bales of cotton. China is a primary importer of India cotton. Further, China keeps 12 months reserve. Due to recent developments, like China's decision to offload its substantial stock of cotton it is anticipated that during the current year also, the market demand of raw cotton would remain short than its domestic production/supply, which would require sizeable price support operation.

5.4 Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operation

Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has been nominated by the Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event when prices of seed cotton (kapas) touch MSP level for procuring entire quantity of kapas offered by the cotton farmers in various APMC market yards at MSP rates without any quantitative limit.

Every year before the commencement of the Cotton Season (Oct. to Sept.), the Ministry of Agriculture based on the recommendations of Advisory Board viz., Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) fixes the MSP with a view to give incentives to the Cotton farmers of the country. Accordingly, taking into consideration of the recommendation of CACP the Ministry of Agriculture had proposed to fix MSP for two basic varieties of

cotton viz. Medium Staple length cotton having staple length of 24.5 mm to 25.5 mm with micronaire value of 4.3 to 5.1 and long staple length having staple length of 29.5 to 30.5 mm with micronaire of 3.5 to 4.3 of new crop of seed cotton (kapas) of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) for cotton season 2015-16. The support price for medium staple length cotton has been fixed at Rs. 3800/- per quintal and for long staple at Rs. 4100/- per quintal for the cotton season 2015-16. The MSP fixed by Ministry of Agriculture for the last few years is given below:-

Year	Medium Staple (Staple Length 24.5 to 25.5 mm with micronaire value 4.3 to 5.1)	Long Staple (Staple Length 29.5 to 30.5 mm with micronaire value 3.5 to 4.3)
2012-13	3600	3900
2013-14	3700	4000
2014-15	3750	4050
2015-16	3800	4100

Based on the Support Price of these two basic varieties of Seed cotton (Kapas) and taking into account the quality differential, normal price differential and other relevant factors, the MSP for other classes of Seed cotton (Kapas) of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) has been fixed by Textile Commissioner. The MSP for other varieties of cotton for Cotton Season 2015-16 (October-September) as fixed by the Textile Commissioner is given at next page.

₹/Quintal

Classes of Cotton	Fibre Quality Parameters Basic Staple Length (2.5% Span Length) in MM	Micronaire Value	Minimum Support Price (MSP) for 2015-16	Names of the Indicative Varieties used by the Trade
Short Staple (20 mm & below)				
	-	7.0 - 8.0	3300	Assam Comilla
	-	6.8 - 7.2	3300	Bengal Deshi
Medium Staple(20.5 mm – 24.5 mm)				
	21.5 - 22.5	4.8 - 5.8	3550	Jayadhar
	21.5 - 23.5	4.2 - 6.0	3600	V-797/G.Cot.13/G.Cot.21
	23.5 - 24.5	3.4 - 5.5	3650	AK/Y-1(Mah&M.P.)/ MCU-7(TN)/SVPR-2 (TN)/PCO-2 (AP&Kar) /K-11(TN)
Medium Long Staples(25.0mm-27.0mm)				
	24.5 - 25.5	4.3 - 5.1	3800	J-34(Raj)
	26.0 - 26.5	3.4 - 4.9	3900	LRA-5166/KC-2(TN)
	26.5 - 27.0	3.8 - 4.8	3950	F-414/H-777/J-34 Hybrid
Long Staple(27.5mm-32.0mm)				
	27.5 - 28.5	4.0 - 4.8	4000	F-414/H-777/J-34 Hybrid
	27.5 - 28.5	3.5 - 4.7	4000	H-4/H-6/MECH/RCH-2
	27.5 - 29.0	3.6 - 4.8	4050	Shankar-6/10
	29.5 - 30.5	3.5 - 4.3	4100	Bunny/Brahma
Extra Long Staple(32.5 mm & above)				
	32.5 - 33.5	3.2 - 4.3	4300	MCU-5/Surabhi
	34.0 - 36.0	3.0 - 3.5	4500	DCH-32
	37.0 - 39.0	3.2 - 3.6	5300	Suvin

5.5 Cotton MSP operations during 2014-15 – Physical & Financial details

During the Cotton Season 2014-15, CCI along with sub-agent Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd. (MSCCGMFL) procured 92.6 lakh bales of cotton valuing Rs. 19214 Crores under MSP operations across the country. Out of the said stock, 91.9 lakh bales have already been sold through e-auction till 18.12.2015.

5.6 Cotton MSP operation during 2015-16

5.6.1 Cotton Season lasts from 1st October to 30th September of the succeeding year. The international cotton season begins on 1st of August. The season proceeds with the increase in the pace of arrivals i.e., during the months from November to January. It then reaches a plateau somewhere in the mid of February and trickles down in the succeeding months.

5.6.2 As per CCEA mandate (CCEA note on Kharif Crop Policy) in order to safeguard the interest of cotton growers MSP operations are done by CCI. Also, Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation (MSCCGMF) has been appointed the sub-agent of CCI for MSP operations for cotton during the current cotton season i.e. 2015-16 for the State of Maharashtra subject to certain terms and conditions. Accordingly, Cotton Corporation of

India (CCI) has initiated action for procurement of cotton from the growers at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) in more than 341 centres located at 92 Districts in 11 cotton growing States. Out of these 254 centres in 77 districts of 11 States have been made functional.

5.6.3 Special initiatives have been taken for smooth MSP operations during cotton season 2015-16 for the benefit of farmers:

- a) Display of MSP rate and quality parameters in each and every market yards for farmers' knowledge.
- b) Adherence of use of moisture meter in case of rejection of kapas having excessive moisture over 12%.
- c) Open all purchase centres on five days a week basis.
- d) All payment to farmers preferably through RTGS only.
- e) Development of an online Grievance Redressal Mechanism inbuilt in CCI's website. Farmers may lodge their grievance and get redressal if any on instant basis.
- f) Appointment of Nodal Officer of Chief General Manager/General Manager level at each of three regions i.e. North, Central & South. Contact Numbers of these officers are given on CCI's website.
- g) Continuous monitoring of MSP procurement through Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System.

- h) Created a separate page on CCI website having all related details in connection with MSP procurement.
- i) Ensured updation of MSP data on its website on day to day basis.
- j) Sale of lint cotton through e-Auction.
- k) Introduced e-Auction for sale of cotton seed from current cotton season.

5.6.4 For the cotton season 2015-16, CCI alongwith respective State Govts. has made arrangements for meeting any eventuality of MSP operations in all the cotton growing States, to avoid distress sale by the cotton farmers. CCI operates more than 341 procurement centres all over the country under MSP during 2015-16 across 92 Districts in 11 Cotton growing States in the country. As on 12.02.2016, 188.54 lakh bales have arrived for cotton season 2015-16. Out of which, 8.12 lakh bales have been procured by CCI under MSP operations. Out of the said stock, 0.47 lakh bales have already been sold through e-auction till 12.02.2016.

5.6.5 Kapas prices during last year i.e. 2014-15 were hovering around MSP rates while in current cotton season i.e.

2015-16 kapas prices are ruling in the range of Rs. 4000 to 4300 Rs. Per Quintal as against MSP rate of Rs. 4100 per quintal.

5.7 Other Important Activities

- A comfort letter to CCI was issued for Minimum Support Price operation in Cotton Season 2015-16, if and when need arises.
- The Subject "Cotton Sector" was examined by the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Cotton (2015-16).

5.8 Important Meetings

- India hosted the 74th Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) which was held in Mumbai, India, from December 6 to 11, 2015 to discuss international issues of importance to the world cotton industry. The theme of the meeting is "From farm to fabric : The many faces of Cotton". The meeting was attended by 398 persons, including representatives from 28 Members, 9 international organizations and 13 nonmember countries.



CHAPTER - 6

JUTE AND JUTE TEXTILES

6.1 The Jute industry occupies an important place in the national economy of India. It is one of the major industries in the eastern region, particularly in West Bengal. Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for 'safe' packaging in view of being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. It is estimated that that the jute industry provides direct employment to 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and allied activities and supports the livelihood of around 4.0 million farm families. In addition there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute.

6.2 Raw Jute Scenario

Raw jute crop is an important cash crop to the farmers. Cultivation of raw

jute crop provides not only fibre which has industrial use, but jute stick which is used as fuel and building material by the farming community. There is always significant fluctuation in the area under jute cultivation in India. The year to year fluctuations arise out of three factors namely, (i) fluctuation in rainfall during the sowing season, (ii) the average raw jute prices realized during the previous jute season, and (iii) the returns realized from competing crops during the previous season. A significant area under jute competes with paddy during the same season. Hence, year to year fluctuations in the prices of jute relative to the prices of paddy would generally influence the relative allocation of land between the two crops.

Raw jute is produced mainly in the state of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya. The following table will indicate the supply demand position of raw jute including mesta for the period from 2010-11 to 2015-16 (Estimated):-:-

(Quantity : In lakh bales of 180 KG of each bale)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Estimated)
(A) SUPPLY						
i) Opening stock	12.00	22.50	31.00	29.00	24.00	15.00
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	100.00	102.50	93.00	90.00	72.00	80.00
iii) Import	7.50	9.00	9.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
Total :	119.50	134.00	133.00	120.00	97.00	100.00
(B) DISTRIBUTION						
iv) Mill consumption	87.00	92.00	94.00	86.00	70.00	80.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	20.00
vi) Export	Nil	1.00	Nil	Nil	NIL	NIL
Total:	97.00	103.00	104.00	96.00	82.00	100.00
(c) CLOSING STOCK	22.50	31.00	29.00	24.00	15.00	0.00

Source: Jute Advisory Board

6.3 Minimum Support Price (MSP) For Raw Jute And Mesta

Minimum Support Price for raw jute and mesta is fixed every year to protect the interest of farmers. While fixing prices of different grades, the issue of discouraging production of lower grade jute and encouraging production of higher grades jute are taken into consideration so as to motivate farmers to produce higher grade jute.

Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is the Price Support Agency of the Govt. of

India for jute. It was set up in April 1971 primarily to protect the interest of the Jute Growers through procurement of Raw Jute under the MSP fixed by the Govt. of India from time to time and also to stabilize the raw jute market for the benefit of the jute farmers and the jute economy as a whole. JCI is conducting MSP operation as and when required. Raw jute is transacted in over 500 centres countywide. Presently, JCI is operating only at 171 Departmental Purchase

Centres. Co-operatives operate at about 40 centres. JCI in turn purchases the jute procured by these Co-operatives.

6.4 Production Of Jute Goods

India is the leading jute goods producing country in the world, accounting

for about 70% of estimated world production. Bulk of the manufactured jute goods is predominantly being used in packaging purposes in domestic market. The trend in production of jute goods for last few years and current year is given below:-

Jute Goods Production				(in lakh MT)		
Year	Sacking	Hessian	Others	Total	Exports	B-Twill
2010-11	10.77	2.44	2.45	15.66	1.99	9.06
2011-12	11.65	2.40	1.77	15.82	2.12	9.44
2012-13	12.18	2.10	1.63	15.91	2.07	7.70
2013-14	11.50	2.03	1.75	15.28	2.16	7.56
2014-15	9.02	2.11	1.54	12.67	1.61	7.75
2015-16 (upto Nov.)	5.98	1.24	0.87	8.09	0.66 (upto Dec)	4.56

6.5 Domestic Consumption Of Jute Goods

India is the major producer of jute products in the world primarily due to its vast domestic market. Average

domestic consumption out of total production has been around 90%. Trend in domestic consumption of jute goods for last few years and current year is given in the following Table:-

Qty. in Lakh M.T.

Year (April-March)	Hessian	Sacking	Others	Total
2010-11	1.83	10.3	1.34	13.47
2011-12	1.84	10.7	1.18	13.72
2012-13	1.67	11.1	1.14	13.91
2013-14	1.57	10.4	1.26	13.23
2014-15	1.7	8.70	1.11	11.53
2015-16 (upto October)	0.96	5.27	0.54	6.77

Export Performance

The Exports trends during the year 2011-12 to 2015-16 is as under:

Qty. in '000 Tonnes; Value in Rs. Crore

Apr-Mar	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 Apr- Oct '15
Item	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	value
Hessian	75	978.81	66.2	903.28	50.1	861.03	29.7	769.58	432.19
Sacking	73	418.94	67.7	416.47	84.6	527	46.4	296.56	194.80
Yarn	54.7	282.01	43.8	221.16	25	143.58	23.6	138.73	91.40
C.B.C	0	0.40	0	0.17	0	0.26	0	0.17	0.00
Others	9.1	414.8	7.7	450.72	6	590.08	7	608.77	355.91
Total	211.8	2094.96	185.4	1991.80	165.7	2121.95	106.7	1813.81	1074.30

Source: National Jute Board

Import Of Raw Jute And Jute Goods

The Imports trends during the year 2011-12 to 2015-16 is as under:

Qty. in '000 Tonnes; Value in Rs. Crore

Apr-Mar	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16 (Apr- Oct)	
Item	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Raw Jute	183.21	452.11	160.09	384.1	64.1	180.61	46.74	142.5	72.18	286.75
Jute Product	117.93	519.63	141.87	655.5	97.72	445.11	130.34	561.43	88.12	478.94
Total	301.14	971.74	301.96	1039.6	161.82	625.72	177.08	703.93	160.30	765.69

Source: National Jute Board

6.6 Incentives to Jute Sector

(a) National Jute Policy - 2005:

National Jute Policy - 2005: Government of India recognized the significance of jute in India's economy which provides sustenance to more

than 4 million people including jute farmers, workmen, labourers and self-employed artisans and weavers, especially in Eastern and North-Eastern part of the country, where it is the mainstay of agro based industries

The main objective of the policy is to facilitate the jute sector in India to attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of jute products by enabling the jute industry to build world-class state-of-the art manufacturing capabilities in conformity with environmental standards. The policy seeks to strengthen R&D activities in agricultural practices with public-private partnership with a vision to ensure remunerative prices to millions of jute farmers by enabling them to produce better quality jute fibre for value added diversified jute products and enhance per hectare yield of raw jute.

(b) Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987

Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act) has been enacted to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith .Clause 4 (1) of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 empowers the Central Government to

constitute Standing Advisory Committee consisting of such persons as have, in the opinion of that Government, the necessary expertise to give advice in the matter of determining the commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof in respect of which jute packaging material shall be used in their packing.

Central Government after considering the recommendations of SAC, may from time to time, issue orders under section 3(1) of the JPM Act for compulsory use of jute packaging material or certain commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof, if it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in the interest of production of raw jute and jute packaging material. Based upon the demand & supply position of raw jute and jute Goods, the Government prescribes reservation of commodities to be packed in Jute. The Government attempts to provide as much reservation as possible to utilize the jute crop that is produced in the country, without creating the bottleneck in the supply-distribution chain of the commodities.

Ministry of Textiles had issued an Order under JPM Act, 1987 bearing S.O. No. 527(E) dated 13.2.2015 valid upto 30.6.2015, which has been extended till 31-3-2016. Detail is as under:

Commodity	Minimum percentage to be reserved for packaging in Jute
Foodgrains	90%
Sugar	20% of the production

For the jute year 2015-16, Ministry of Textiles' proposal stipulating that minimum of 90% of foodgrain and minimum of 20% of sugar to be compulsorily packed in jute packaging materials for the Jute year 2015-16 has been considered and approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 9.12.2015.

(c) Jute Technology Mission:

The Jute Technology Mission has been a major component of the National Jute Policy and is the vehicle for implementation of multifarious programmes in the jute sector, both present and future. Pursuant to the National Jute Policy, 2005, the CCEA approved the Jute Technology Mission (2006-07 to 2010-11) in its meeting held on 02.6.2006 with a total outlay of Rs.355.55 crore. Subsequently, the CCEA has approved Extension of the implementation period of the Jute Technology Mission by two years beyond 2010-11(i.e. 2006-07 to 2012-13) in its meeting held on 26th April, 2012.

Since inception of the scheme (upto 31.03.2014), 11 market yards developed and 28 Departmental Purchase Centre (DPC) & 43 Retting Tanks were constructed. A total investment of Rs.518.61 crore for Modernization and

Upgradation of Technology in Jute Mills was made under the Capital Subsidy Scheme in 120 units all over India. Productivity improvement & TQM facilitation exercises were undertaken and implemented in 12 mills as processes for good governance. 21 markets driven R&D Studies for development of new processes and new diversified products were conducted by reputed institutions of India. Training was imparted to 24131 workers in 39 jute mills for sustainable human resource development. Under schemes for assisting NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) in developing jute diversified products, 57 NGOs in 428 clusters involving 2106 Women Self Help Groups in 121 districts of 19 States benefitted 28,170 artisans. Moreover, 1971 training programmes benefiting 37750 artisans were organized and 828 JDP-SHG units were setup.

(d) Common Facility Centres (CFCs) Scheme

A scheme for setting up of Common Facility Centers (CFCs) to be implemented by the National Jute Board, has been launched in September, 2015 for providing support to Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) on training, infrastructure/ machinery and marketing to artisans in development of Jute Diversified Products in 5 WSHG clusters; 3 in West Bengal and 1 each in Assam and Bihar. National Jute Board

(NJB) has envisaged setting up of 5 such integrated centers for CFC in 5 places in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam in the Ist phase of 2 years. The remaining 6 such integrated centers for CFC in other 6 states i.e. Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Delhi NCR, AP., Telangana and Kerala/TN will be set up in IInd phase.

The artisans/ WSHGs shall get a support facility at their doorstep which shall change the mindset of the rural artisans/ WSHGs. They would further have regular access to new designs/ products through design development training & technical workshops. The artisans/ WSHGs developed under scheme of CFC may avail loan under Jan Dhan Yojna and also avail margin money/ overdraft through net banking facility. The artisans can have direct access to bulk buyers/ exporters and even other markets, during participation in trade fair and exhibitions. They would further have access to E-marketing facility enhancing their sale of JDPs.

(e) National Jute Board

National Jute Board (NJB) has been constituted, as per National Jute Board Act, 2008 (12 of 2009), effective on and from 1st April, 2010 and erstwhile Jute Manufactures Development Council and National Centre for Jute Diversification got subsumed into National Jute Board (NJB). In order to

fulfill the NJB Act, the progress of the various schemes of the NJB during the years is given hereunder:

- 1) **Workers' Welfare Scheme (Sulabh Sauchalaya) - 37 Toilet Blocks in 30 Jute Mills subsidized**
- 2) **Incentives to Successful Girl Students of Jute Mill - Support provided to 2963 girl students of Jute Mill workers for being successful in secondary and higher secondary examinations in 2014-15)**
- 3) **Indexing of composite Jute Mills based on their performance in noise, dust, illumination and worker health performances Study completed – dissemination to the Mills made.**
- 4) **Techno-economic feasibility studies of 15 R & D projects taken up under JTM - Studies completed. Dissemination made before prospective and existing entrepreneurs.**
- 5) **Common Facility Centre Scheme for supporting Women Self Help Groups: 5 CFCs approved in Ist phase, 3 in WB, 1 each in Assam & Bihar. 1 CFC set up in Barpeta Assam.**
- 6) **Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise (ICARE) : To support the small and marginal jute growers with adequate pre and post harvesting operations to make the growers aware about the latest technologies and to grow good quality jute & receive higher price for their yield. Pilot in two**

- districts in West Bengal and one District in Assam.
- 7) **Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Select Machinery** - 20 jute mills received incentive worth Rs. 496 lakhs for investment of Rs. 2481 lakh since October, 2013 till date for modernization of jute industry.
 - 8) **Export Market Development Assistance Scheme** - 141 applications of 40 registered exporters participating in 46 fairs abroad supported in 2014-15
 - 9) **Launched Special scheme for promotion of Geo-Textiles** in the North Eastern States with outlay of Rs.427 crores on 24.3.2015.
 - 10) **Retail Outlet of Jute Diversified Products and Bulk Supply Scheme**- Financial Assistance released to 27 outlets in 5 States - Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Maharastra, UP & West Bengal.
 - 11) **Skill Development Program** - Various Skill Development program were conducted for providing training on manufacture of jute diversified products to correctional homes like inmates of Tihar Jail, New Delhi, families/beneficiaries of the Delhi Police and other institutions. Many of the beneficiaries have started production and marketing of jute products with the support of NJB.
 - 12) **Continuous market support** provided to jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, Women Self Help Groups (WSHG) for selling, marketing and promotion of their products in India and abroad. The fairs organized by NJB are means of livelihood to these groups of people. Some of the prominent events among others were - IITF, Delhi, Surajkund Mela, TexTrends, Delhi, Taj Mahotsav, Lucknow Mahotsav, Shilpgram Udaipur, Giftex, Mumbai etc.
- (f) The Jute sector is also supported by Jute Corporation of India Ltd, National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. and Birds Jute & Exports Ltd., the details of which are given under Chapter XIII.
- (g) **Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata**
- Indian Jute Industries Research Association [IJIRA] was established in 1937, the first co-operative R & D organisation rendering services to the Indian Jute Industry and Government Agencies who are promoting Indian Jute in export and domestic market. Beginning as Indian Jute Mills' Association Research Institution (IJMARI) in 1937, the institute has grown over the years and moved to its current imposing premises in 1952. In the year 1966, IJMARI was renamed IJIRA and registered under the West

Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961 as an autonomous cooperative research organization. IJIRA is one of its only kinds of research associations in India dealing with a fibre grown only in this part of the world and by virtue of this, it is unique.

IJIRA is headquartered in Kolkata, with its regional centres being at Cherthala (Kerala), Vizianagram (Andhra Pradesh) and Guwahati (Assam). Guwahati Regional Centre also has the Powerloom Service Centre co-located with it. There is a Testing Laboratory too at Shantipur (West Bengal). Since its inception, IJIRA has, over the years, grown into a world class research institute on jute.

Major Areas of Research are:

- Development of an eco-friendly substitute of JBO for jute processing.
- Light fast bleached & dyed jute product development.
- Jute Bamboo composites.
- Development of Technical Textiles such as wider braided jute fabric.

- Jute-Ramie blended finer yarns and fabric development.
- Energy efficient green sizing technology for jute yarns.
- Development of Aroma based home textiles.
- Multifunctional ceramic based nano-finishing outdoor textiles by sol-gel methods.
- Development of Low Cost Jute Bags for Foodgrains and Sugar.
- Quality Assurance for food grade jute products.

In addition to rendering various technical services to Jute Sector, IJIRA has prepared indicative Productivity Norms for 50 kg capacity 580g and 600g Jute Bags for packing of foodgrains, which has been implemented by this Ministry. Further, they are, at present, involved in promotion and techno-marketing of jute geotextiles in association with National Jute Board, quality assurance of food grade jute products and consultancy.



CHAPTER - 7

SILK AND SERICULTURE

7.1. Introduction

India continues to be the Second largest producer of silk in the World. Among the four varieties of silk produced, as in 2014-15, Mulberry accounts for 74.5% (21390 MT), Tasar 8.5% (2434 MT), Eri 16.5% (4726 MT) and Muga 0.5% (158 MT) of the total raw silk production of 28,708 MT. This

is against the production of 26.480 MT Silk during 2013-14 in the country. There has been a significant increase in raw silk production in 2014-15, as indicated in the table below:

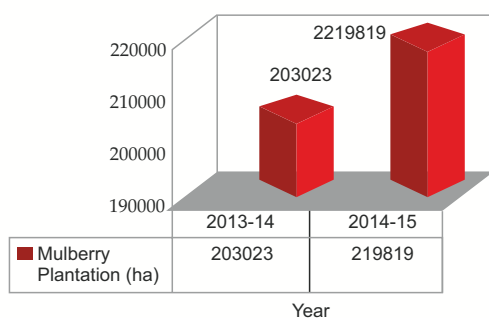
7.2. Physical Progress

Physical Targets and achievements during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto Dec' 15) of XII Plan.

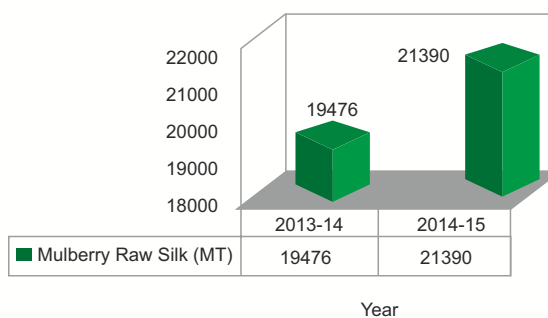
Particulars	XI Plan Target (2007-12)	XI Plan Achvmnt (2007-12)	XII Plan Target (2012-17)	Achievement			
				2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (Apr-Dec) (P)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	2.18	1.81	2.4	1.86	2.03	2.19	2.21

Raw Silk Production (MT)							
Mulberry							
BV	5000	1685	5000	1984	2559	3870	3225
CB	18000	16587	18000	16731	16917	17520	11461
Sub Total	23000	18272	23000	18715	19476	21390	14686
Vanya							
Tasar	420	1590	4562	1729	2619	2434	1703
Eri	2390	3072	4238	3116	4237	4726	4575
Muga	190	126	200	119	148	158	158
Sub Total	3000	4788	9000	4964	7004	7318	6436
Grand Total (a+b)	26000	23060	32000	23679	26480	28708	21122
Employment (Lakh persons)	77.04	75.6	92.42	76.53	78.5	80.3	

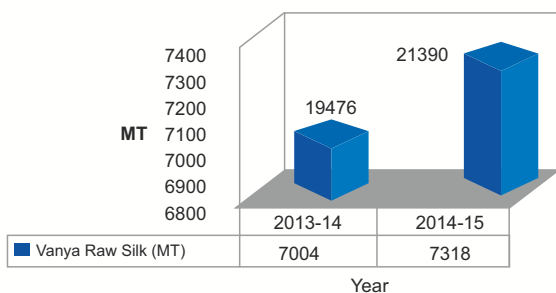
Area under mulberry during last two years



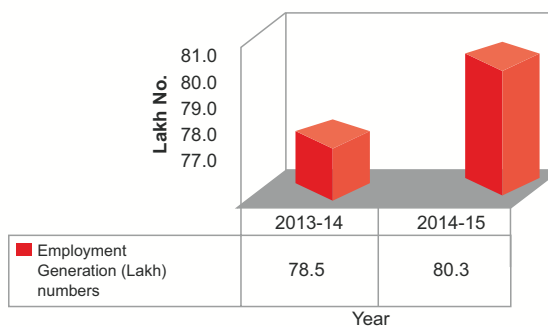
Production of Mulberry Raw Silk during last two years



Production of Vanya Raw Silk during the last two years



Employment Generation in Sericulture during last two years



The silk production has shown remarkable progress during the year 2014-15 in spite of drought, un-seasonal rain, cyclone etc. The target set for the year has been fully achieved. Salient feature of silk production during 2014-15 are given below:

- The silk production in the country increased to 28,708 MT by end of 2014-15 from the level of 26,480 MTs during the year 2013-14, registering increase of 8.4% growth.
- The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 2559 MTs to 3870 MTs registering an increase of 51.0%.
- Vanya silk production has increased from 7004 MTs to 7318 MT showing an increase of 4.5%.
- Muga silk has recorded highest ever production of 158 MTs and has set a new momentum of growth

7.3. Research And Development (R & D)

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 2015-16, 66 Research Projects in Mulberry Sector, 24 projects in Vanya Sector and 12 projects in Post cocoon sector are being carried out, in which 29 projects have been concluded as on December, 2015.

7.3(a): Technologies/products filed for patenting / offered for Commercialization

During 2015-16, obtained patents for Peddle operated composite cocoon harvester, Mountage used for production of cocoon and Manually operated matured silkworm separator and collector. Further, Six more patent applications viz., Preparation of pupa

powder, Culturing of Cordyceps, Use of spent silkworm moths, Pupae for human food, Preparation of pupae oil and Preparation of silkworm powder were filed to National Biodiversity Authority for clearance. MoUs entered with the manufacturers of Samruddhi, Serimore and Sanitech Super for the commercial utilization after thorough technical evaluation.

7.3(b): Transfer of Technology (TOT):

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects have been effectively transferred to the field through various extension communication programmes viz, Krishimelas, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes, Field Days, Farmers' Meet, Audio Visual programmes, Technology demonstrations etc. During the current year 2015-16, a total 716 ToT programmes have been organized and 47 technologies were transferred effectively to the user level. Further, 85,734 cocoon and silk samples have been tested under post cocoon technology.

7.3(c): Development & popularization of new Silkworm Breeds/ Host plant Varieties:

The authorized mulberry silkworm hybrids CSR16 x CSR17, MH1xCSR2 (Southern India), Gen2 x Gen3, M.con1xB.con4, M.con4xB.con4 (Eastern India), FC1 x FC2 (North Eastern India) have been popularized

in the field through post-authorization popularization program. Further, the Vanya silkworm breeds BDR10 (Tropical Tasar) and C2 (Eri silkworm) have been popularized in different regions.

Two new bivoltine hybrids viz., G11xG19 and B.con1xB.con4 with better yield and adaptation are being tested for authorization. A new Tasar silkworm line "CTR-14" resistant to Nuclear Polyhedral Virus (NPV) is under field testing.

Four new genotypes are being tested at 22 centers across India under All India Coordinated Experimental trials for mulberry. The pooled leaf yield data of the last two years indicated superiority of G4 in South, C-2038 in East & North zones and Tr23 in hilly areas over the controls. Mulberry variety 'C-2028' tolerant to water logging condition, is being popularized in West Bengal, Assam and other Eastern and North Eastern States.

7.3(d): Training Courses organized by Research & Training Institutes of CSB.

Central Silk Board conducts mainly three types of training courses viz., Long Term Structured courses (3-15 months), Short Term Capsule courses (2-45 days) and Adhoc courses of different duration. The pre-cocoon training programmes in Mulberry sector are mostly conducted at

Central Sericultural Research & Training Institutes, Mysore, Berhampore and Pampore. The Non-Mulberry sericulture training is conducted at Central Tasar Research & Training Institute, Ranchi and Central Muga, Eri Research & Training Institute, Lahdoigarh. The Post Cocoon training courses are conducted at Central Silk Technological Research Institute, Bengaluru. Training courses on Mulberry Silkworm Seed Sector are conducted at Silkworm Seed Technological Laboratory, Kodathi, Bengaluru.

In addition to this, other training courses are also conducted at Regional Sericultural Research Stations and Demonstrataion-cum-Training Centres. During the year 2015-16 (up to December 2015) 9679 persons have been trained under various courses, covering both pre-cocoon and post cocoon sectors under mulberry and non-mulberry disciplines.

Table below shows details of number of persons trained under programmes organized by the Research & Training Institutes of CSB during the first four years of XII Plan are given below:

Training courses	No. of persons Trained			
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 Up to December'15
Structured Courses (PGDS Mul & Non-Mul Courses)	47	45	33	75
Farmers Skill Training	-	-	-	7446
Technology Orientation Programme	-	-	-	1729
Capsule Courses	785	1199	4071	-
Adhoc Courses (TUP + SDP + MDP + RDP + Need based + Farmers Training Programmes.)	10311	3239	2571	-
Other Training Programmes (STEP)	3017	4082	4425	429
Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)	2225	8235	6689	-
TOTAL	16385	16800	17789	9679

CSB has also conducting 6-month Certificate in Sericulture programme under Distance Education in collaboration with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi targeting rural youths, matriculates in various states, NGOs and persons working with other establishments like financial institutions etc.

7.3(e): Capacity Building & Training:

The R&D institutions of CSB, spread across the country, covering all activities on the silk value-chain pertaining to all the four silk sub-sectors, are intensively involved in training, skill seeding and skill enhancement on a sustainable basis.

From the year 2015-16 onwards, CSB's capacity building and training initiatives have been restructured under the following four heads to be implemented and monitored by the Capacity Building & Training Division:

(i) **Skill Training & Enterprise Development Programmes (STEP):**

Under this category a variety of short-term training modules focusing on entrepreneurship development, in-house Resource Development, Specialized Overseas Training, popularization of sericulture technologies, lab to land technology demonstration programmes, training impact assessment surveys etc have been planned to be taken up.

(ii) **Establishment of Sericulture Resource Centre (SRC):**

These training cum facilitation centres would be established in select Mulberry Bivoltine & Vanya clusters with a unit cost of Rs.3.50 lakhs to act as an important link between Extension Centres of R&D labs and the beneficiaries. The purpose of these SRCs is - technology demonstration, skill enhancement, one-stop shop for Seri-inputs, doubt clarification and problem resolution at cluster level itself.

(iii) **Capacity Building & Training by R&D Institutes of CSB:**

In addition to conducting structured long-term training programme (Post Graduate Diploma in Sericulture) the R&D institutes of CSB will also conduct technology-based training both for farmers and other stakeholders besides organizing Krishi Melas, Farmer's day, farmer's interaction workshops etc. for empowering the framers and other industry stakeholders.

(iv) **Capacity Building in Seed Sector:**

Silkworm seed is the most critical sector that drives the entire silk value chain. The quality of seed determines the quality of industry output. Therefore addressing the capacity building and training needs of this sector is of paramount importance. It

is proposed to conduct a variety of training programmes to cover industry stakeholders like – Pvt. Silkworm Seed Producers, Adopted Seed Rearers, Managers and work force attached to Govt. owned grainages.

(v) Information, Education and Communication (IEC):

IEC is meant for supporting Capacity Building and training initiatives by popularizing recommended technologies through Broachers, pamphlets etc. This component also propose to produce technology based instruction videos, study materials and documentary films to show case the industry.

7.3(f):IT Initiatives

Some of the significant IT initiatives by CSB during 2015-16 (upto Dec,2015) are given below:

- CSB concentrated on software development using contemporary technologies and networking of various Research Institutes under its control for smooth exchange of information such as availability of raw material, market trends etc.
- 'SMS service' through mobile phone on day-to-day market rates of Silk and Cocoons for the use by the farmers and other stakeholders of the industry.
- SERI-5K database has been designed and developed to maintain and manage Bivoltine cluster farmers throughout the country.

- SILKS Portal: Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System portal has been developed in association with North Eastern Space Application Centre, Dept. of Space by capturing geographical images through satellite and used for analysis and selection of potential areas for promoting Sericulture activities in those areas.

- AEBAS : Aadhaar enabled bio-metric attendance system is implemented at Central Office, Bangalore including CSTRl and NSSO, CSGRC, Hosur and SSPC, K R Nagar. Action initiated to implement the same in 8 more major Research Institutes.

- Video Conference : CSB has full fledged Video Conference facility at CSB Complex, Bangalore, CSR&TI, Mysore & Berhampore. Linking other Main Institutes like CSR&TI, Pampore, CMER&TI, Lahdoigarh, CTR&TI, Ranchi and RO, New Delhi through Video Conference is in progress.

7.4. Silkworm Seed Production And Supply:

Under National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO), a network of 19 Basic Seed Farms (BSF) produce and supply the basic seed for production of commercial silkworm seed in the seed production centres functioning under CSB and State Departments. Besides, 20 Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPCs) are functioning under NSSO in different States to support the

industry. Emphasis was given towards production of quality dfls by adopting Quality Management System in seed production under ISO 9001:2008 certification in 19 SSPCs.

During the year 2014-15, these mulberry commercial SSPCs have produced 370.16 lakh Disease Free Laying's (DfLs) against the target of 355.00 lakh and achieved 104%, which is all time high production. Similarly, during the current year 2015-16, as against the target of 375.00 lakh of DfLs, 302.52 lakhs DfLs (upto December, 2015) have been produced.

Under tasar sector, CSB has established 21 Basic Seed Multiplication &

Training Centres (BSM&TCs) and one Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station (CTSSS) for supply of tropical tasar basic seed & 1 oak tasar grainage, for supply of oak tasar basic seed. Under Muga sector, 8 Basic Seed Farms and 1 Silkworm Seed Production Centre (SSPC) are functioning. For production and supply of Eri seed, CSB has established 5 Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPC) in traditional and non-traditional States.

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2012-13 to 2015-16 (upto Dec, 2015):

(Dfls in lakh Nos.)

#	Type of Seed	Achvmt. during 2012-13	Achvmt. during 2013-14	2014-15		2015-16	
				Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	Mulberry						
a	Basic Seed	12.41	15.49	13.72	15.24	13.72	11.43
b	Commercial Seed	308.48	338.57	355.00	370.16	375.00	302.52
2	Vanya Seed						
<i>a</i>	<i>Basic Seed</i>						
i	Tasar (Basic & Nucleus)	39.11	37.89	43.42	41.88	46.57	50.17
ii	Oak Tasar	0.63	0.55	0.67	0.58	0.57	0.10
iii	Muga	3.85	4.23	4.92	4.96	6.04	4.43
iv	Eri	0.51	1.09	0.48	0.96	0.55	0.87
<i>b</i>	<i>Commercial Seed</i>						
I	Muga	1.02	0.77	1.15	1.15	1.21	1.18
ii	Eri	3.70	2.52	3.62	4.73	3.97	3.80

7.4(a) Co-ordination and Market Development (HRD)

CSB administration includes Board Secretariat, Regional Offices, Certification Centres, 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.

The services of Regional Offices of CSB are being extensively used for implementation of CDP and all other programmes related to development of Silk Industry.

One Standing Committee meeting was held on 7-10-2015 and one Board Meeting was held on 12-08-2015. At present all the 38 vacancies of Board Members of CSB are filled and updated.

Hon'ble Chairman CSB Shri N.S. Bisse Gowda along with non-official Board Members have visited to Uttarakhand and Varanasi during 3rd to 8th August, 2015 and met high level dignitaries and held threadbare discussions on prospects and potential for overall development of sericulture particularly Bivoltine Silk Production in Northern Region.

7.4(b) Raw Material Bank:

CSB has established Raw Material Banks for Vanya silks to stabilize the price of cocoons to ensure remunerative price to primary producers.

The details of procurement and sale of tasar/Muga cocoons made by RMB / MRMB and its Sub-depots during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 till December, 2015 are given below:

(i) Tasar Raw Material Bank, Chaibasa:

[Unit : Qnty. in lakhs Nos. & Value in lakh Rs.]

Year	RMB (Tasar)			
	Procurement		Sale	
	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value
2013-14	248.65	267.30	240.78	232.50
2014-15	180.35	192.60	237.70	306.11
2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015)	126.89	152.74	122.13	151.83

(ii) Muga Raw Material Bank, Sibsagar:

[Unit : Qnty. in lakhs Nos. & Value in lakh Rs.]

Year	RMB (Tasar)			
	Procurement		Sale	
	Qnty.	Value	Qnty.	Value
2013-14	6.47	10.11	6.47	10.49
2014-15	5.42	9.40	5.20	8.27
2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015)	0.33	0.45	0.33	0.45

7.5. 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 and quality of raw silk produced. 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 Office 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 2015-16 (upto December 2015) is given below:

Particulars	Target	2015 - 16	
		Achievement upto December 2015	Anticipated upto March 2016
Total No. of Authorised Users enrolled	250	193	250
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	25.00	19.63	25.00
Awareness Programmes Exhibitions /Fairs/Workshops/Road Shows (Nos.)	390	399	390
Cocoon Testing Centres (Nos.)	10	* --	** 2
Raw Silk Testing Centres (Nos.)	6	* --	** 3

* Due to non-availability of funds under QCS

** Due to shortage of funds

7.5(a) Silk Mark Expos.

In order to ensure that Silk Mark gains further credibility & popularity, Silk Mark Expos are being organized exclusively for Silk Mark Authorized Users from across the country. The Expo is an ideal platform not only to

popularize Silk Mark but also in bringing the manufacturers and the consumers under one platform for buying and selling of pure silk products. Substantial business for the participants is generated during this event. During the event massive

awareness and publicity campaigns are carried out by the SMOI.

During the year 2015-16 (till October - 2015) thirteen (13) Expos have been organised at Guwahati, Kochi, Puducherry, Thiruvananthapuram, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Ranchi, Hyderabad, Guwahati, Bhopal, Jaipur, Pune and Bengaluru.

7.6. Implementation Of Restructured Central Sector Scheme (CSS) During Remaining XII Plan Period 2015-16 & 2016-17

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 324 units of CSB located in different States under the following four Central Sector Schemes:

1. **Research & Development, Training & IT initiatives,**
2. **Seed Organizations / Coordination & Market Development**
3. **Quality Certification Systems.**

4. Export / Brand Promotion and Technology up-gradation (new scheme sanctioned during XII Plan)

Apart from above mentioned Central Sector Schemes, CSB also supported the State Governments in implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) with an aim of synergizing and disseminating improved technology packages, innovations developed by its R & D units and incentivizing investments among the stakeholders to adopt improved technology leading to enhanced production, productivity and improvement in quality of silk so as to enhance the income of primary producers. The components under CDP envisaged major areas like Strengthening and creation of silkworm seed infrastructure, development of farm and post-cocoon infrastructure, creation of better marketing facilities have resulted better remunerative price for all stakeholders.

During XII Plan, CDP was redesigned to meet the sectoral requirements by ensuring better growth in a healthy pace. The programme was successfully implemented by various States to address the critical gaps so as to upscale the sericulture activity for increasing the productivity. It has successfully provided hand holding support to all the stakeholders (rear-

ers, 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, brought improvement in crop varieties and silkworm seed production and better practices adopted in rearing and reeling resulting in improvement of quality, productivity and overall production of silk in the country. The achievements under CDP have been appreciated by National Productivity Council (NPC), in their Midterm evaluation report submitted in 2014.

7.6(a) Restructuring of Central sector Schemes

Till 2014-15, the Catalytic Development Programme was implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in collaboration with States. Based on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, the Govt. of India has increased the State's share in net proceeds of Union Tax Revenue from 32% to 42% and decided to windup majority of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes including the Catalytic Development Programme (CDP with effect from 2015-16).

As already mentioned all the above Central Sector Schemes are organically linked to one and another aiming to increase the quality and productiv-

ity of raw silk so as to enhance the income of Stake Holders. Therefore, these Plan Schemes of Central Silk Board have been restructured for implementation during the remaining Plan period 2015-16 and 2016-17 by merging few critical components of CDP. As a renationalisation effort, all the four Central Sector schemes have now been brought under one umbrella Scheme viz., **"Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry"**. Even though, the nature and objectives of the 4 Central Sector Schemes are different from each other, they are interlinked and aimed at a common goal i.e., the development of sericulture and silk industry and the output of these schemes is directly related to the growth of the industry. Therefore, during XII Plan, as a rationalization effort these schemes were proposed under a common EFC Memo as these schemes are aimed towards comprehensive and sustained development of silk industry by undertaking, assisting or encouraging scientific, technological and economic research, devising means for improved methods of host plant cultivation, silkworm rearing, developing and distributing healthy silkworm seeds with good hybrid vigor, improving the quality and production of silk which are assigned functions of the Board under the Act.

The critical components of CDP scheme have been merged with Central Sector Schemes viz. a) Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives (b) Seed Organization. Thus, the ongoing Central Sector Schemes have accordingly been restructured focussing on intervention in critical areas such as Seed, Breed, Post Cocoon Technology and Capacity Building, for visible impact on quality and productivity improvement. The restructured Central sector scheme has been approved by the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) in its meeting held on 01-06-2015 at New Delhi for implementation during the last two years of XII Plan.

While CSB would support for vertical growth of sericulture industry through quality and productivity improvement, States would carry forward the horizontal growth of the industry so as to achieve the targets set for XII Plan.

The other two ongoing schemes viz., **Coordination and Market Development (HRD), Quality Certification System covering SMOI and Brand Promotion** are continued during XII Plan without any modifications. The States have however been requested to continue the committed

liabilities of CDP from their State Plan funds. CSB is supporting States in preparation of suitable project proposals so as to avail funds under MGNREGS, RKVY, NAP etc., for the continuation of CDP schemes.

7.6(b) Financial Allocation for Plan Schemes:

As against the total XII Plan allocation of Rs.1269.00 crores originally approved by Government of India, Rs.930.43 crores has been spent during the first three years of XII Plan (2012-13 to 2014-15) towards implementation of Central Sector Schemes and CDP. Hence, out of the balance amount of Rs.338.57 crores, an outlay of Rs.178.10 crore has been approved for the current year 2015-16 while Rs.160.47 crores has been approved for the terminal year of XII Plan i.e. 2016-17 towards implementation of restructured Central Sector Scheme. As against Rs.178.10 crores, Rs.134.98 crores has been incurred up-to Decembr 2015 towards implementation of restructured Central Sector Scheme.

The table below indicate the allocation XII Plan allocation and expenditure during first four years of XII Plan i.e. 2012-13 to 2015-16 (up-to Dec, 2015) and allocation approved for 2015-16 & 2016-17.

Central Sector Schemes for Sericulture	XII Plan Allocation (originally approved by GoI)	2012-13 Expdtr.	2013-14 Expdtr.	2014-15 Expdtr.	Apprvd. allocation	Expdtr (upto Dec 2015)	Apprvd. allocation	Total XII Plan (Revised Allocation as per Restructured Scheme)
Research, Development, Training & IT Initiatives	203.71	30.25	37.97	44.50	88.30	64.35	75.12	276.14
Seed Organisation/ Coordination	119.08	11.58	26.64	30.56	59.78	46.37	54.85	183.41
Coordination and Market Development	40.35	7.96	7.18	9.02	9.02	6.76	9.50	42.68
Quality Certification System and Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up-gradation	16.85	3.05	7.30	0.50	1.00	0.69	1.00	12.85
Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)	889.00	205.16	295.76	213.00	20.00	16.80(**)	20.00	753.92
Grand Total	1269.00	258.00	374.85	297.58	178.10	134.97	160.47	1269.00

(**) Amount released towards implementation of Tasar Development Project (TSP).

7.6(c) Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP) in XII Plan

During the XII Plan, the foremost thrust would be to augment the import substitute silk in the country and to increase the production of BV Silk to 5000 MT from the current production level of 1685 MT (2012-13). To achieve the target, 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, during XII plan 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 those clusters in close coordination with respective State DOSs.

During the year 2014-15, the country has recorded a remarkable achievement in the raw silk production registering 3870 MT of Bivoltine raw silk exceeding the target of 3500 MT recording 111% achievement. Under Cluster promotion programme, 174

clusters have been established and brushed a total of 235.20 lakh DFLS producing 2357 MT of Bivoltine raw silk which contributed 63 % of the total production (3870 MT) of Bivoltine raw silk in the country.

During the current year (2015-16) out of the a total target of 4500 Mt of Bivoltine silk set for the country, the bivoltine raw silk production upto December 2015 stands at 3225 MT which is in excess of 497 Mt produced during the corresponding period in 2014-15. It is expected to produce 2837 MT of raw silk from 174 clusters and remaining 1663 MT from non-captive areas.

Besides, 49 Clusters have been established under Seri model Village Programme covering about 5335 under 100% Adoption of Technology programme of which 23 Clusters are covered under Bivoltine programme. Against the above target, CSB has organized 27 BV Clusters covering 3778 farmers and 17 Vanya Clusters covering 1462 farmers under IVLP programme. These farmers will be directly monitored by CSB R & D institutes and it will add on to the Bivoltine production programme.

7.6(d) Implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-plan (SCSP) And Tribal Sub-plan

(TSP) Under Restructured Central Sector Scheme During 2015-16.

During 2015-16, a provision of Rs.7.00 crore and Rs.20.00 crore has been made under restructured Central Sector Scheme viz., Integrated Scheme for Development Silk Industry (ISDSI) towards implementation of SCSP and TSP respectively. It is proposed to implement SCSP in mulberry clusters, Institute Village Linked Programme (IVLP), Post Cocoon Technology (PCT) programmes by providing priority to SC beneficiaries. Under TSP, It is envisaged to support Tribal Tasar Rearers and Reelers in selected blocks of major tasar silk producing States to improve the productivity and quality so as to increase the income of stake holders through R&D intervention. The programme is being implemented by the States in coordination with the local Research Extension Centres of Central Silk Board. All the beneficiaries of SCSP & TSP will get higher subsidy on line with special status states. During the current year 2015-16 (upto December, 2015), Rs.5.69 crore & Rs.16.88 crore has been released to States / Institutes towards implementation of SCSP & TSP schemes respectively under restructured Central Sector Scheme.



CHAPTER - 8

WOOL & WOOLLEN TEXTILES

8.1 Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted in 1987 with its head quarter at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to harmonize various diversified interest among different sectors of woollen industry with an Integrated Policy Development. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Society Registration Act, 1958. It works under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The Board also functions as an Advisory Body to the Ministry of Textiles on the matters relating to growth and development of wool sector. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi is the Chairman of the Board.

8.2. Plan Budget

Out of total financial outlay of Rs.96 Crore in 12th Five Year Plan, the plan allocation for 2015-16 is Rs.36.62 crores.

8.3 Details Of Schemes Under Implementaiton:

8.3.1. Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP)

Under IWIDP, CWDB is implementing different schemes for improving quality and quantity of wool produced from Sheep, Angora rabbit, Pashmina goat and providing training to wool growers, weavers, resource persons along with associated promotional and marketing activities. Following schemes are being imple-

mented under this programme:

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

The Board has taken up 'Sheep and Wool Improvement Scheme' (SWIS) to improve quality and increase in 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 of male lambs, distribution of stud Rams, Conducting Training Programmes for wool growers in modern 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 State Specific Project to make it inbuilt flexibility to consider State Specific demand other than prescribed components.

During Annual Plan 2015-16, out of Rs. 4.55 crore, the Board utilized Rs. 2.80 crore till January, 2016 and proposed to benefit 42.15 lakhs sheep of major wool producing States like J&K., H.P., U.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra,

Karnataka, A.P., Telengana, Uttarakhand, Gujarat etc.

(ii) 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 as foundation stock along with necessary training, feed and nutrition support, supply of medicine etc. The scheme has components like : (i) Establishment of Mini Angora rabbit Farm (ii) Angora Rabbit Germ plasm-cum-Processing and Training Center during XII Plan.

During Annual Plan 2015-16, 300 angora rabbits will be benefited under the scheme with total financial allocation of Rs.0.125 crore. The Board has taken up this scheme in Manipur to support angora rabbit rearing activity among farmers along with creating employment opportunities in North East region. Till January, 2016, the Board utilized Rs.0.125 crores

(iii) Human Resource Development & Promotional activities:

The Board had identified some areas for undertaking various training programmes in collaboration with various reputed organizations/institutions/ Departments on: Farm management for sheep; Angora & Pashmina rearing, sheep shearing by

machines, testing & report writing and quality control/assurance, wool grading & marketing, processing of wool and Woollens products, latest weaving and designing techniques to weavers. The activities undertaken are: Marketing and Promotional activities (organizing fairs and Woollen Expos, seminar and workshops, etc.), Market Intelligence and Publicity, Research, Study and Consultancy, Training under Weaving and Designing Training Centre, Kullu, Monitoring and Evaluation of Scheme, Training to farmers/ breeders/ weavers, Strengthen and upgrade wool testing, wool grading and marketing facilities.

During the financial year 2015-16, the Board has provided Rs.1.435 crore for above activities. Till January, 2016, the Board utilized Rs.0.785 crore and provided training to 90 persons at Weaving & Designing Training Centre; Kullu, publishing Raw Wool Price Bulletin, operating Wool Testing Centre etc.

8.4. Quality Processing of Wool Scheme

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 woollen 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. engaged in processing of wool and woollens. Under this scheme, the agency has to bear the cost of land & building by their own resources. The CWDB provides grant under Non-Recurring Expenses for purchase of machineries & plants for setting up the Common Facility Centre (CFC). Recurring Expenditure shall be borne by the agency / association out of its own resources.

A provision of Rs. 0.17 Crore has been made in 2015-16 as next installments under ongoing Common Facility Centres for procuring sheep shearing machines in different wool producing States.

8.5. Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders

The CWDB is implementing this scheme to benefit sheep breeders by providing life insurance to them and their sheep flock by two plans (i) Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme and (ii) Sheep Insurance Scheme. 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. 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. Normal period of insurance is 12 months and maximum period shall be three years.

During the financial year 2015-16, the Board made total financial provision of Rs. 0.25 Crore to provide insurance cover to sheep breeders under the scheme from all major wool producing States. The Board is implementing Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme with the help of Life Insurance Corp. Ltd. (LIC). The Board covered 9935 sheep breeders under the scheme till October, 2015.

8.6 Pashmina Wool Development Programme (pwdp)

8.6.1 Pashmina Wool Development Scheme (PWDS)

Ladakh region of Jammu & Kashmir produces the finest Pashmina wool in the world and due to excellent fiber properties, it falls under specialty fiber. Pashmina goat rearing is the only source of income for the nomads living in the far flung area of Ladakh region. 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 weavers and to sustain their interest in this activity as a reliable means of livelihood. The main components are : Health Coverage , Buck Exchange Programme, Distribution of high quality Pashmina bucks, Assistance for foundation stock, Training programmes\ Breeders orientation\ Health camps, Feed supplement, constructing Pashmina goat pens, providing portable tents, gumboots, torch, goggles, improved Pashmina Combs to nomads, Pashmina Fodder Banks & Breeding Farms, R&D and Up-gradation of existing Pashmina Dehairing Plant at Leh. Under the scheme of PWDS, grant-in-aid is released to Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur as well as to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh and Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Kargil directly.

During 2015-16, the Board is providing benefits to 800 pashmina wool growers (Nomads) families by covering 2 lakh Pashmina goats of Leh & Kargil districts through above mentioned components. .Out of Rs.11.13 crore released by the Ministry of Textiles to CWDB under PWDS, the Board has released total Rs.6.89 crore to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil till January, 2016 to implement the projects..

8.6.2 Pashmina Promotion Programme (P-3)

The Ministry of Textiles is implementing Pashmina Promotion Programme (P-3) in Ladakh region as per announcement of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi in his visit to Leh (on 12th August, 2014) and Budget 2014-15. The MOT is implementing the programme with the help of Divisional Commissioner/Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh and Kargil. The Ministry of Textiles has approved Pashmina Promotion Programme (P-3) for sustainable development of Pashmina rearing activity of nomadic community in Ladakh region and made additional financial outlay of Rs. 19.12 Crore for promotion of Pashmina goat breeding in Ladakh region.

Under this new Programme (P-3) provision has been made to provide financial assistance under different components like Creation of Common Pashmina Facilitation Centre for Wool testing, Disease Surveillance Centre, Geographic Information System (GIS) Lab, Shelter for Nomads, distribution of portable Electric Units for Handloom Spinning/Weaving, Solarised Community Centres, development of

Fodder grounds for grazing of Pashmina goats, Distribution for Foundation Stock (male & female goats) to farmers and construction of Shelter for Housing of Pashmina animals. Under Pashmina Promotion Programme, major provision has been made for establishment of latest technology Pashmina Dehairing Plant at Leh with total financial allocation of Rs.19.35 crore including other machineries like Scouring, Drying, and boiler along with construction of building for installation of these machineries at Leh.

During the current financial year, grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs.10.39 crore have been released till January, 2016 to LAHDC, Leh and LAHDC, Kargil under various components of the Pashmina Promotion Programme

8.7 Export Trends

The exports of wool and wool blended products shown decline of 7.92% in dollar term and 1.87% in Rupee term during April'15 to Nov.15 (2015-16) as compared with the same period of corresponding year 2014-15 as per the data released by the DGCI & S, Kolkata. The statement of exports performance of woollen products during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up-to Nov. 15) is given below:

(Value in Millions)

PRODUCTS	2014-15		April'14 to Nov.'14 (2014-15)		April'15 to Nov.'15 (2015-16)	
	US\$	INR	US\$	INR	US\$	INR
RMG WOOL	311.53	19017.61	234.11	14186.57	208.35	13446.43
WOOLLEN YARN, FABRICS, MADE-UPS ETC.	201.93	1234.61	131.31	7942.54	127.96	8256.51
RAW WOOL	0.04	2.44	0.02	1.0	0.19	12.5
TOTAL	513.5	20254.66	365.44	22130.11	336.50	21715.44
Increase					-7.91%	1.87%
Target for 2015-16					US\$ 610	

8.8 Import Trends

Import of Raw Wool

The domestic industry is highly dependent upon imports of apparel grade wool. This makes the domestic industry dependent on imports. India is

importing raw wool from many countries. The top ten import markets are Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Uruguay, Argentina, Pakistan, USA, UK, Russia, China etc. The import of raw wool during 2014-15 and 2015-16 (up-to Nov. 15) is given below:

2014-15 (April'14 – Nov.'14)			2015-16 (up to Nov., 15)		
QUANTITY IN TONS	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES	QUANTITY IN TONS	VALUE IN MILLION US\$	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES
67672.798	255.58	15451.74	64826.80	211.66	13656.669

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabric & Madeups etc

2014-15 (April'14 – Nov.'14)		2015-16 (up to Nov., 15)	
VALUE IN MILLION US\$	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES	VALUE IN MILLION US\$	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES
47.58	2879.36	44.03	2840.681

Import of RMG Wool

2014-15 (April'14 – Nov.'14)		2015-16 (up to Nov., 15)	
VALUE IN MILLION US\$	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES	VALUE IN MILLION US\$	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES
12.05	731.78	10.46	679.02



CHAPTER - 9

POWERLOOM

9.1 Overview

The decentralised 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 61.72 Lakh persons and contributes 60% of total cloth production in the Country. 60% of the fabrics produced in the powerloom sector are of man-made. More than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from powerloom sector. The readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement.

There are approximately 24.69 Lakh

Powerlooms as on December, 2015.

The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.25 lakh shuttleless looms in this sector. It is estimated that more than 75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. However, there has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 7-8 years.

9.2 Growth in the Powerloom Sector:

The year-wise growth in number of powerlooms installed is as under:

Year	No. of powerlooms	Growth percentage
2006-07	19,90,308	-
2007-08	21,06,370	5.8%
2008-09	22,05,352	4.7%
2009-10	22,46,474	1.9%
2010-11	22,82,744	1.61%
2011-12	22,98,377	0.68%
2012-13	23,47,249	2.12%
2013-14	23,67,594	0.86%
2014-15	24,47,837	3.38%
2015-16 (upto Dec.,15)	24,69,638	0.89%

Cloth production:

The details of total cloth production vis-à-vis production by powerloom sector during the last five years are given below:

Modernisation & Strengthening of Powerloom Service Centre

There are 47 Powerloom Service Centers (PSCs) under the Textile Commissioner and other agencies which are located in major powerloom concentration areas in different states and provide a variety of technical services that include training testing facilities, technical consultation, design development and diversification etc to powerloom units and weavers. Out of 47 PSCs, 43 Powerloom Service Centre (PSCs) have been modernised with modern machines and equipment such as shuttleless looms of type Projectile, Rapier, Air jet, Automatic Cop Changing Looms, Drop Box Looms, Pirn Winders, Cone Winders, Sectional Warping Machine, DG Sets etc. Out of 47 PSCs, 15 PSCs are under the Office of the Textile Commissioner, 26 PSCs are run by various

(in mn. sq. mtr).

Year	Total production	Production on Powerloom	% age of % age increase over powerloom previous year		
			over total cloth production	Total Production	Powerloom production
2008-09	54,966	33,648	61.22%	-	-
2009-10	60,333	36,997	61.29%	9.76%	9.95%
2010-11	62,559	38,015	60.77%	3.69%	2.75%
2011-12	60,453	37,445	61.94%	(-)3.37%	(-)1.50%
2012-13	62,792	38,038	60.57%	3.87%	1.58%
2013-14	63,500	36,790	57.93%	1.12%	(-)3.28%
2014-15 (P)	65,097	37,566	57.70 %	2.5%	2.1%
2015-16 (Apr -Dec) (P)	46,473	27,896	60 %	--	--

TRAs, 4 PSCs under KSTIDC, Bangalore & one each PSC is run by State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh & Govt. of Manipur respectively. Recently, one PSC at Nagpur (MH) under O/o Textile Commissioner and another at Varanasi (UP) under NITRA have started functioning.

9.3 Performance of Powerloom Service Centers

The achievement for the period 01.04.2015 to 31.10.2015 is as under:-

No. of Trainees	: 4396
No. of Samples Tested	: 40341
No. of Design Developed	: 4455
No. of Consultancy / Trouble Shooting	: 1961
Total Revenue	: Rs.79.79 lakh

9.4 Schemes For The Development Of Decentralized Powerloom Sector

9.4.1 Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers (GIS)

The Government of India launched the Group Insurance Scheme in the year 2003-04 and the scheme is implemented through Office of the Textile Commissioner in collaboration with Life Insurance Corporation of India. Powerloom weavers/ workers are enrolled under the scheme for a period of one year which is renewed on year to year basis. Initially the premium per worker/ weaver charged by LIC was Rs.330 upto August, 2012 out of which Government of India share was Rs.150 while Rs.100 was paid from Social

Security Fund of LIC and Rs.80 by the beneficiary. However, from Sept, 2012 onwards the LIC has increased the premium to Rs.470/- and therefore, the Government of India share of premium has gone upto Rs.290/- per worker.

Benefits

Under the present scheme, the following are the benefits available:-

On normal death of member	Rs.60,000/-
On death due to accident	Rs.1,50,000/-
Permanent total disability due to accident	Rs.1,50,000/-
Permanent partial disability due to accident	Rs.75,000/-

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

Under the Group Insurance Scheme, 66,218 powerloom workers have been insured for the period 01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015. For the financial year 2015-16 Rs.4.22 crore has been released as Govt. of India contribution as on 31.12.2015. During the said period 366 no. of claims have been settled with an amount of Rs.2.28 crore.

9.4.2 Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)

The Govt. of India introduced a Group Workshed Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sector on 29.7.2003, under the Xth five-year plan. The scheme

aims at setting up of Powerloom Parks with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the Global Market and the same was subsequently modified. As per the modified Scheme, subsidy for construction of Workshed would be limited to 40% of the unit cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs.300/- per sq. ft. whichever is less. Ordinarily, minimum 4 weavers should form a group with 48 modern looms of single width or 24 wider width looms and per person minimum 4 looms will be allowed to be installed.

Since inception, 131 projects have been approved upto December, 2015 for providing Govt. subsidy of Rs.84.08 crore. Total subsidy of Rs.48.95 crore has been released as on 31.12.2015, since inception of the scheme.

9.4.3. Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD)

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

(a) Marketing Development Programme for Powerloom Sector (BSM and Seminar/Workshop):

Marketing Development programme has a vital role in powerloom sector. Therefore, an activity for promotion

and marketing of powerloom products through different mechanism such as organization of exhibitions and Buyer Seller Meets (BSM), Seminar / Workshops, publicity & awareness programmes etc are being implemented in association with Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL). For the period from April, 2015 to December, 2015, total 2 BSMs have been conducted and Government of India has released the fund of Rs.1.27 Crore.

In the 24th Project Approval Committee (PAC) meeting held on 13.11.2015, it was decided that 22 more BSMs with an estimated expenditure of Rs.2.05 crore to be conducted in the remaining period of Financial Year 2015-16.

Total 21 no. of Seminars/Workshops have been conducted for which Government of India released Rs.0.17 Crore during the period April, 2015 to December, 2015.

In the 24th PAC meeting held on 13.11.2015, it was decided that 28 more Seminars/Workshops with an estimated expenditure of Rs.0.18 crore to be conducted in the remaining period of Financial Year 2015-16.

(b) Exposure visit by powerloom weavers to other clusters:

The powerloom weavers in the clusters using technology below par are

not exposed to other areas using higher level of technology to produce diversified textile products or value added fabrics due to 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 familiarized with the benefit of upgraded technology, diversified products and the marketing techniques adopted in those clusters. The concerned Regional Offices assist the powerloom weavers during the exposure visits and facilitate effective and meaningful interaction. The financial assistance is provided by the Government of India to meet the expenditure arising out of these visits. For the period from April, 2015 to December, 2015, total 60 workers visited the developed powerloom clusters for which the Govt. has released Rs.0.356 crore as advance towards travelling and incidental expenditures.

In the 24th PAC meeting held on 13.11.2015, it was decided that additional exposure visit of 813 weavers with an estimated expenditure of Rs.0.26 crore to be conducted in the remaining period of Financial Year 2015-16.

New Components under ISPSD: The following new components were introduced under ISPSD by the

Government of India in October, 2013 to expand the scope of the Scheme:

(i) Common Facility Centre (CFC)

- To provide infrastructure support to the Powerloom Weavers associated in a group and willing to set up Common Facility Centre.
- It includes house design centre / studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade centre and common raw material / yarn / sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use and common pre-weaving facilities viz. warping, sizing etc. under the project in PPP mode for backward and forward integration as per the need of the cluster.
- Government of India Share for CFC is Rs. 200 lakh per cluster.

Level of assistance from the Government of India on the basis of grading of powerloom clusters i.e.:

- Grade 'A'- upto 60% of project cost.
- Grade 'B'- upto 70% of project cost.
- Grade 'C'- upto 80% of project cost.
- Grade 'D' & clusters in NER/J&K upto 90%.

So far 16 project proposals have been received [Guj:1, Kar:2, TN:4, Telangana:2, MH:2 and UP:5] under the scheme. In the 24th PAC meeting held on 13.11.2015, 4 new project proposals have been approved with Government of India financial outlay of Rs.1.35 crore.

(ii) Corpus for Yarn Bank

- To provide interest free corpus fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) /

Consortium to enable them to purchase the yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers in the decentralized powerloom sector.

- To avoid middle man/ local supplier's brokerage charge on sales of yarn.
- Interest free corpus fund of maximum Rs.100 lakh per yarn bank.

For the period from April, 2015 to December, 2015, 6 Yarn Bank projects have been sanctioned for which Rs.1.85 crore has been released.

In the 24th PAC meeting held on 13.11.2015, 4 new project proposals have been approved with Government of India share of subsidy of Rs.1.75 crore.

(iii) Pilot Scheme of Tex-Venture Capital Fund

Tex Fund, a dedicated fund with a corpus of Rs.35 crore for investing primarily in companies engaged in manufacturing & services, activities in the powerloom industry.

Government of India will provide Rs.24.50 crore & Rs.10.50 crore by SIDBI for Tex venture capital fund.

The TEX-Venture Fund would invest in the equity shares and / or instruments convertible into equity of textile Micro and Small Enterprises, as defined under MSMED Act, 2006 and as amended from time to time. The fund would operate under the Securities Exchange Board of India's Alternative Investment Fund Regulations 2012 (SEBI's AIF Regulations 2012).

The Fund's primary investment objective is to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns through long term capital appreciation by way of investments in privately negotiated equity / equity related and/or convertible / non-convertible debt instruments in unlisted companies requiring early or growth stage capital infusion.

Benefits : Under the scheme, the investment in the equity of companies will help to boost their net-worth, leverage commercial bank debt, improve their manufacturing capacity and sales turnover, increase competitiveness and profitability. Investments from the Fund are also expected to lead to improvements in the investee companies' internal systems and procedures, management capability and corporate governance.

Progress of the Scheme

During the Financial Year 2015-16 (till December 2015), Rs.1.60 crore have been released against a total committed investment of Rs.4.43 crore in 2 companies.

In the 5th Investment Committee (IC) meeting held on 10.11.2015, two companies have been identified and given in principle approval for investment of Rs.5.79 crore.

9.4.4 Pilot Scheme of In-Situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms

- The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. It aims at covering 99,000 looms during 12th Plan.

- The scheme is meant for small powerloom weavers. Preference would be given to those units having maximum two to four looms in household units and / or within one shed among the eligible units. 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 of Rs.15,000/- per powerloom and the maximum subsidy to a powerloom unit holding eight powerlooms would be Rs.1,20,000/-. The subsidy will be extended for both credit linked or otherwise.
- As of now, the scheme has been launched in 27 clusters viz. Sircilla, Mau, Tanda, Burhanpur, Bhagalpur, Malegaon, Nagpur, Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi, Surat, Ahmadabad, Somanur, Ludhiana, Kishangarh, Dholka, Hindupur, Nagari, Solapur, Erode, Salem, Varanasi, Bangaluru, Belgavi, Vita, Gaya, Ranaghat and Nabwadip
- In addition to Government of India subsidy of Rs.15,000/- per loom, the State Govt. of Maharashtra and State Govt. of Telangana are also providing financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per Powerloom for Solapur, Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi, Nagpur & Malegaon and Sircilla clusters respectively.
- During the period April, 2015 to December, 2015, 33942 looms have been upgraded for which Government of India subsidy of Rs.34.18 crore has been released.

9.4.5 Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers

The Health Insurance scheme for powerloom weavers has been approved for implementation in the 12th plan period.

The scheme provides the powerloom weavers and ancillary workers comprehensive (IPD and OPD) healthcare assistance for a wide range of ailments including all pre-existing/new diseases.

Benefits

- Powerloom weavers and their family members including two children are covered for IPD and OPD treatment upto maximum of Rs.30,000/- and Rs.7,500/- respectively.
- Premium Rs. 750/- is borne by Govt. of India and State Govt. in the ratio of 75:25. (GOI Rs. 565 and State Govt. Rs. 185/-).
- The premium funding pattern for North East & J&K 90:10.
- Beneficiaries pay only Rs.30/- as Registration fee.
- GOI bear the cost of Smart card (present rate Rs.60/- per card).

It has been decided in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries (CoS) that Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) for powerloom weavers would be implemented by Ministry of Health & Family Welfare on Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana platform.

9.4.6 Coverage of Powerloom Sector under other schemes:

- i) 20% Margin Money Subsidy Scheme under TUFS

The Government of India has implemented 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme under the TUFs, especially to help the decentralized Powerloom Sector. The scheme was announced on 6.11.2003 by Ministry of Textiles and is applicable to SSI Powerloom units only. The scheme has been re-named as 20% MMS since 1.4.2007.

Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.4.24 crore subsidy has been disbursed towards 21 claims for the period April, 2015 to 13th Nov, 2015.

ii) Government of India has introduced 15% CLCS(MMS) - TUFs applicable to Textile MSME Sector on 01.04.2007. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs.39.26 crore subsidy has been disbursed to 589 claims for the period April, 2015 to 13th Nov, 2015.

iii) 30% MMS under RR-TUFs

The TUFs has been continued for the 12th five year plan with major modification. Main focus has been on installation of high speed shuttleless loom for which increased margin money subsidy of 30% is provided w.e.f 1st April, 2013 under RR-TUFs. Imported second hand shuttleless loom with the vintage less than 10 year is also considered with 8% margin money subsidy. The disbursement made under 30% MMS during the period from April, 15 to 13th Nov, 2015 is Rs.63.59 crore against 152 claims.

9.5 Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme

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.

The guidelines/principles underlying the design of clusters is to create world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that caters to the business needs of the local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to boost production and export. The broad objective of the Mega cluster approach Scheme is to enhance the competitiveness of the clusters in terms of increased market share and to ensure increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products. The Scheme provides requisite support /linkages in terms of adequate 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 decentralized powerloom sector.

The modified Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in October, 2013 for implementation during 12th Plan period with a Budget Outlay of Rs.110 crore. Under the modified scheme, Government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore.

Five Powerloom Mega Clusters have been approved under the scheme are as under:

(i) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode:

Powerloom Mega cluster at Erode was announced in Budget 2008-09. Under the project, an Integrated Textile Market Complex consisting of two main components namely, Wholesale Market Complex (Daily Market) and Weekly Textile Shandy Market. The Weekly Market has been started and the Wholesale Market Complex is near completion. The second intervention i.e. Warehouse and Dormitory Complex will be started after completion of Integrated Textile Market Complex.

(ii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Bhiwandi:

Powerloom Mega cluster at Bhiwandi was announced in Budget 2008-09. Due to non-availability of land and lack of willingness among the stakeholders to participate in development

of the project at Bhiwandi, State Govt. of Maharashtra has proposed to setup the Powerloom Mega Cluster at Solapur in place of Bhiwandi, which is under process. In this regard, comments of Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance has been sought, which is still awaited.

(iii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Bhilwara:

Powerloom Mega cluster at Bhilwara was announced in Budget 2009-10. Due to non-availability of land at Bhilwara, RIICO allocated 100 hectare of land at Soniyana in Chittorgarh District. Even this location at Soniyana could not be materialized due to environmental clearance and water problems. As informed by Govt. of Rajasthan, request of SPV for allotment of land in new location at Karanpura in Bhilwara is under process at RIICO.

(iv) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji:

Powerloom Mega cluster at Ichalkaranji was announced in Budget 2012-13. The DPR of Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji has been approved and the SPV is in a position to take off the development of the Powerloom Megacluster.

(v) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat:

Powerloom Mega cluster at Surat was announced in Budget 2014-15. The selection of Cluster Management & Technical Agency (CMTA) is under process.

Other Activities:

All India Powerloom Board: All India Powerloom Board (AIPB) was first constituted as an Advisory Board to the Government of India in November, 1981 with the aim to advise the Government generally on matters concerning the healthy development of Powerlooms within the power operated weaving sector including measures to be taken to achieve better productivity, increased efficiency, improve

welfare of workers and locational dispersal of Powerlooms. The Government of India reconstitutes AIPB from time to time.

The present AIPB was reconstituted for a period of two years vide Notification No.8/8/2007-PL dated 23.12.2013. It has representatives of the Central and State Govts., Powerloom Federation/Associations of Powerloom / Textile Industry, as its members and is headed by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles as the Chairman.



CHAPTER - 10

HANDLOOMS

10.1 Introduction

Handloom weaving is one of the largest economic activity after agriculture providing direct and indirect employment to more than 43 lakh weavers and allied workers. This sector contributes nearby 15% of the cloth production in the country and also contributes to the export earning of the country. 95% of the world's hand woven fabric comes from India.

The handloom sector has a unique place in our economy. It has been sustained by transferring skills from one generation to another. The strength of the sector lies in its uniqueness, flexibility of production, openness to innovations, adaptability to the supplier's requirement and the wealth of its tradition.

The adoption of modern techniques

and economic liberalization, however, have made serious inroads into the handloom sector. Competition from powerloom and mill sector, availability of cheaper imported fabrics, changing consumer preferences and alternative employment opportunities have threatened the vibrancy of handloom sector.

The Government of India, since independence, has been following a policy of promoting and encouraging the handloom sector through a number of programmes and schemes. Due to various policy initiatives and scheme interventions like cluster approach, aggressive marketing initiative and social welfare measures, the handloom sector has shown positive growth and the income level of weavers has improved. The handloom fabric

production has been very impressive and growth has been at the rate of 6% to 7% in the beginning of the 11th Plan. The subsequent economic downturn has affected all the sectors in India and handloom sector was no exception. The production had declined nominally in 2008-09. Now, there is a positive sign and production has shown upward growth.

In the cluster approach, efforts were made to cover 300 to 25000 handlooms through different cluster sizes for their integrated and holistic development. The yarn supply under Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) increased three fold. Aggressive marketing initiative through marketing events (about 300 events per year) helped weavers and their cooperative societies to understand the market trend and consumer choice, besides selling products directly to the customers. For a focused attention on the sector, the Ministry started celebrating ‘Handloom week’ every year.

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, 10% are from scheduled castes, 18% belong to scheduled tribes, 45% belong to Other Backward Classes and 27% are from other castes. Production in the handloom sector recorded a figure of 7104 million sq. meters in the year 2013-14. During 2014-15, production in the handloom sector is reported to be 7203 million sq. Meters. During 2015-16, production in the handloom sector is 4904 million sq. meter (April – November 2015) and details are given under Table 10.1

Table 10.1
Cloth Production by Handloom Sector (in million sq meters)

Year	Cloth production by handloom sector	Share of handloom in the total cloth production	Ratio of handloom to powerloom (in terms of cloth)	Total cloth production*
2008-09	6677	15.9	1:5.04	42121
2009-10	6806	14.9	1:5.41	45819
2010-11	6949	14.6	1:5.59	47083
2011-12	6900	14.8	1:5.42	46600
2012-13	6952	11.22	1:5.47	61949
2013-14	7104	15.30	1:5.18	46425
2014-15	7203	15.18	1:5.24	47438
2015-16 (upto Nov. 2015)	4904	15.51	1:5.13	31624

* The total cloth production includes handloom, powerloom and mill sector excluding hosiery, khadi, wool and silk.

During 11th Plan & 2012-13, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms was implementing six schemes, which are – (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme; (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme; (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme, and (vi) 'Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for Handloom Sector'. Now, IHDS, MEPS and DHDS have been merged into Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS). Further, RRR package & CHDS have been merged into a single Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. National Handloom Development Programme. Mill Gate Price scheme has also been renamed as Yarn Supply Scheme. The scheme-wise progress is detailed below:-

10.2 National Handloom Development Programme

National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) is implemented as a single Centrally Sponsored Programme for development of handlooms, having following components:-

- A. Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector.

RRR package covers waiver of overdue loan 100% principal and 25% of interest as on 31/3/2010 and recapitalization assistance of eligible Apex and Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies & individual weavers and also, provides margin money @ Rs,10,000/- per weaver, fresh loan at

@6% alongwith credit guarantee for 3 years.

- 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.
2. Marketing Incentive
3. Handloom Marketing Assistance.
4. Development and strengthening of the handloom institutions, including Handloom census

10.2.1 Revival, Reform And Restructuring Package For Handloom Sector.

Acknowledging the financial distress faced by handloom weavers and cooperatives due to their inability to repay debts, the Finance Minister had announced the financial package of Rs.3000 crore for the handloom sector on 28.2.2011. To give effect to the announcement, the scheme named 'Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector' was approved by CCEA on 24.11.2011 to be implemented up 31st December, 2012.

The RRR package included (a) 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, (b) recapitalisation of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies, (c) provision of fresh subsidised 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 (d) carrying out legal and institutional reforms for cooperative societies. The RRR package was to be implemented upto 31st December, 2012 which was extended upto 31.12.2013.

Keeping in view the limited coverage of handloom cooperative under the RRR package, the Government on 24th September, 2013 had approved modified RRR package 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 recapitalisation. The modified package was extended upto 28.2.2014. The revised scheme also facilitates 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 is to be completed upto 2011-12 (instead of 2009-10 as specified in the earlier guidelines) and eligibility of co-operative societies 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 recapitalisation assistance will be as on 31.3.2010. The Package has been closed in February, 2014.

39 Apex, 9642 PWCs were found eligible as per the eligibility norms under the scheme, besides 54226 individual weavers & 6310SHGs & their claims have been approved at Rs.1102.97 crore.

Concessional Credit for Handloom Sector

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 of 2013-14 announced loan to handloom sector at 6% rate of interest. Accordingly, the Government has 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 Rs.4200/- to Rs.10,000/-

During the year 2014-15, against the target of 2.00 lakh Weavers' Credit Card (WCC), 79210 WCCs have been issued, sanctioning loan worth Rs.233.53 crore and disbursed loan worth Rs.100.68 crore have been disbursed. Similarly, during the year 2015-16, 33444 WCCs have been issued against the target of 2.00 lakh. Of the loan sanction worth Rs.96.83 crore, disbursed Rs.67.75 crore so far.

10.2.2 Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS)

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

1. Block Level Cluster Approach

Cluster development programme is one of the components of NHDP has been replaced by Block level cluster approach in June 2015 and its guidelines sent to State Governments, Weavers Service Centre etc. The Block Level Cluster Approach is more flexible to suit the requirements of the cluster with higher scale of finding by Government of India, discontinuation of the State financial contribution,

direct release of funds to Implementing Agency, direct transfer of funds in the bank account of beneficiary through ECS etc. Further, a cluster in the block is eligible to avail the financial assistance upto Rs.2.00 crore for various interventions such as setting up of Common Facility Centre (CFC) (including Common Service Centre (CSC), engagement of textile designer-cum-marketing executive, construction of workshed, appointment of Cluster Development Executive (CDE), technological up-gradation, skill up-gradation etc. Besides, financial assistance upto Rs.50.00 lakh is available for setting up of dye house at district level.

Block Level Clusters – During the year 2015-16 (upto 3.02.2016), 61 Block level clusters have been sanctioned to the following States:-

S. No.	State	No. of clusters sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries covered
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	104.175	1155
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	15.63	137
3.	Odisha	6	345.00	3423
4.	Kerala	4	241.91	1442
5.	Tamil Nadu	10	604.81	25292
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	97.68	1103
7.	Nagaland	3	199.905	6000
8.	Manipur	4	241.812	8000
9.	Meghalaya	3	180.632	1102
10.	Mizoram	7	447.071	3019
11.	Sikkim	1	39.310	72
12.	Chattisgarh	6	342.50	2841
13.	Telangana	2	113.085	1032
14.	Tripura	3	177.130	2009
15.	Assam	6	264.804	4974
	Total	61	3415.454	61601

2. **Marketing Incentive** - Marketing Incentive - Marketing incentive @ 10% of the average sales turnover of the last 3 years, shared equally between the State Govt. and Central Government in case of state level handloom organization/society except in case of national level handloom organization /society, where the entire assistance is both by the Government of India is also given to the handloom agencies for preparing conditions which are conducive to marketing of handloom products. This would largely be an incentive to the price competitiveness of handloom sector so that while on the one hand they are able to marginally reduce the price and on the other hand they invest in infrastructure so as to improve the production capacity and productivity. A sum of Rs.22.73 crore and Rs.40.72 crore has been released during the financial year 2014-15 and 2015-16 (upto December 2015) respectively.

3. **Handloom Marketing Assistance:** With a view to develop and promote the marketing channels in domestic as well as export markets and bring about linkages between the two in a holistic and integrated manner, the erstwhile Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme has been merged and Handloom Marketing Assistance, as one of the components of NHDP has been introduced during the 12th Plan. The main objectives of the

Handloom Marketing Assistance is to provide direct marketing platform to the weavers and handloom organisations to sell their products directly to the consumers. The main activities under the components are:

- Organization of expos, events, and craft melas
- Development of web portal for e-marketing
- Promotion of 'India Handloom' brand
- Publicity, awareness and brand building
- Promotion of handloom mark
- Implementation of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999.
- Setting up of urban haats,
- Setting up of retail stores
- Handloom Haat at Janpath, New Delhi
- Setting up of display-cum- CFC and quality testing unit.
- Designer intervention/ marketing support
- Engagement of top end designers for domestic niche market /international market and brand building
- Export projects and
- International fairs & exhibitions

'India Handloom' Brand: The "India Handloom" Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of first handloom day on 7th

August, 2015 to endorse the quality of the products in terms of raw material, processing, weaving and other parameters besides social and environmental compliances for earning the trust of the customers. The “India Handloom” brand would be given only to high quality defect free authentic handloom products for catering to the needs of those consumers who are looking for niche handmade products. The “India Handloom” Brand is aimed at generating a special market space and increased earnings to the weavers. Thus the concept of “India Handloom” is to brand the handloom products, which are exclusively catering to the “quality”, need of the socio-environmentally conscious consumer.

Benefits of The Brand ‘India Handloom’

- The handloom products with the premium India Handloom Brand would be differentiated from other products in terms of quality.
- Through the brand, the customer will be assured that the product quality is high because of proper texture, use of good quality yarns and dyeing with safe non-carcinogenic dyes which are free from banned amines.
- Bulk buyers and exporters will be able to source quality branded fabrics as per their designs.
- Weavers will be able to get bulk orders and higher wages by interacting directly with the market.
- Weaver entrepreneurs and other manufacturers will take up produc-

tion and marketing of quality handloom fabrics in bulk within and outside the country.

- It will empower women and other disadvantaged segments engaged in the handloom sector by way of getting better earning through production of value added quality products.
- Ministry of Textiles will actively promote the brand through media campaigns to raise awareness among customers and create demand for products with the India Handloom Brand.
- Customers will be able to easily verify the producers through a list of registered users of the Brand hosted on www.textilescommittee.gov.in, www.handlooms.nic.in and www.indiahandloombrand.gov.in.

Implementation: The India Handloom Brand initiative is being implemented by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms with the help of Textiles Committee in the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The Development Commissioner for Handlooms has constituted a Special Cell for this purpose and 28 Weavers’ Service Centre’s all over the country are receiving applications from various parties for registration process under India Handloom Brand. After preliminary scrutinizing of applications and products, applications are forwarded to the laboratory of the Textiles Committee in Mumbai for testing of the product samples. After testing,

if the product samples are found fulfilling all the required criteria as mentioned in IHB product specification, Textiles Committee, Mumbai issues IHB Registration Certificate Number for the applicant. While selling products, the applicant can use Registration Certificate No. as a label in that particular products.

The registration under the brand is given after stringent testing of samples in Government of India laboratory. By 10th February, 2016, 121 handloom producing agencies /enterprises have been given registration under the brand in 33 product categories.

- a) **Marketing Events:** During the year 2014-15, 397 domestic marketing events were organized. During the year 2015-16, upto 15 Dec.2015, 324 domestic marketing events have been sanctioned for organization by implementing agencies.
- b) **Handloom Mark:** The handloom mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers that product being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. As on Nov.2015, 7.06 crore (cumulative)

handloom mark labels have been sold to 16470 stakeholders. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

- c) **Awards:-** This office has been conferring Sant kabir Award, National Award and National Merit Certificates to the handloom weavers for their excellency in the field of handloom sector. Guidelines have been recently amended. Brief about the awards is as under-

- (i) **Sant Kabir Award -** Sant Kabir Award is conferred to outstanding handloom weavers who are carrying on with the tradition and have made valuable contribution to the development of the sector. Any handloom weaver, who is either a recipient of National or State Award, National Merit Certificate or a handloom weaver of extraordinary skills who has contributed significantly to the promotion, development and preservation of weaving tradition and welfare of the weaving community.

Financial Assistance:- This award will consist of a cash prize of Rs.3 lakh, one mounted gold coin, one tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

- (ii) **National Award -** National Award is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship contribution and development of handloom weaving. This recognition will encourage them

to continue with the work in a more enthusiastic and productive manner and will ultimately encourage other emulate them. An extraordinary skilled weaver who has contributed significantly in development of the handloom product.

Financial Assistance:- This award will consist of a cash prize of Rs.1.5 lakh, one tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

(iii) National Merit Certificate - National Merit Certificate (NMC) is given to outstanding handloom weavers. An extraordinary skilled weaver who has contributed significantly in development of the handloom product.

Financial Assistance:- NMC will consist of a cash prize of Rs. 0.75 Lakh and a certificate.

Starting from the year 2015 two new awards have also been instituted in the following fields:-

- i. Design Development for promotion of handloom products
- ii Marketing of handloom products.

In all there will be a maximum of 10 Sant Kabir Award, 28 National Award and 36 National Merit Certificate in a year as per the details given below:-

- (I) Sant Kabir Award - 10 (Handloom weavers)
- (ii) National Award - 28 (Handloom weavers -20 + Design Development -03 + Marketing of Handloom Products-05)
- (iii) National Merit Certificate - 36 (Handloom weavers -20 + Design

Development- 06 + Marketing of Handloom Products-10).

d) The Geographical Indications of Goods: The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999 provides legal protection to Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. Financial assistance to register 35 items has been provided so far to various States/agencies, of which 23 items have been registered. The financial assistance for registration of handloom items under the G I Act has been increased from Rs.1.50 lakh to Rs.3.00 lakh, of which, Rs.1.50 lakh will be for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information etc.

e) Handloom Haat, Janpath, New Delhi: Construction of handloom haat at Janpath, New Delhi with the objective to provide infrastructure support to handloom agencies to augment their sales has been completed and the stalls have been allotted to handloom agencies etc. This handloom marketing Haat will showcase the exquisite varieties of handlooms produced all over the country and will also act as a forum for the promotion of handloom products in the domestic as well as international markets. The complex was inaugurated by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles on 9th October 2014. Showrooms/Space have been

allotted to the various National/State level handloom organization who is actively participating in marketing activities of handloom products.

- f) **Setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Craft Museum:-** The Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget speech 2014-15 announced setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum to develop and promote handloom products and carry forward the rich traditions of handlooms of Varanasi. Land measuring 7.93 acres was allotted/handed over to Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles by CPWD at Bada Lalpur, Varanasi for setting up of Trade Facilitation and Crafts Museum(TFC&CM) on 3.11.2014.

The foundation stone for setting up of TFC & CM was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 7th Nov,2014.

National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd (NHDC), a CPSU under the Ministry of Textiles has been designated as Implementing Agency. National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd (NBCC) has been appointed as Project Management Service Provider(PMSP)

All necessary clearances have been obtained. Work order was issued by NBCC on 18.11.2015 to M/s Tata Projects Ltd after competitive bidding and due approvals. As per the terms

and conditions, the project completed in all respect will be handed over by 15th August 2017.

The Steering Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) in the meeting held on 22nd Dec.2015 has decided that the Implementing agency i.e. National Handloom Development Corporation Ltd will set up a subsidiary company for running the Centre. It has also been decided to set up a Task Force to collect articles for the museum, artifacts etc.

- g) **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 component, assistance is given for (i) export projects (ii) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (iii) setting up of design studios. During 2014-15, various handloom agencies participated in 16 international exhibitions. During 2015-16, 9 International events have been approved for participation by HEPC and 3 events for participation by HHEC. The export of handloom items during 2014-15 was Rs.2246.48 crore.

- h) **E- Marketing:-**An MoU has been signed on 25th August, 2014 with

Flipkart to provide online marketing platform to the handloom weavers to boost handloom sector and market the handloom products of weavers and handloom cooperatives through e-commerce eliminating the middlemen. For providing more online marketing facility, Five agencies namely, (i) M/s. Weave Smart online service; (ii) M/s. e-Bay India Pvt. Ltd., (iii) M/s Crafts Villa Handicrafts Pvt. Ltd., (iv) M/s Pegarse Technology Pvt. Ltd. and (v) M/s Gocoop Solutions and Services Pvt. Ltd., have been engaged. The area of operation will be Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi, Barabanki, Bijnor), Himachal Pradesh (Kullu), Rajasthan(Kota) and Kerala(Kannur), Tamilnadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Odisha.

4. Development and Strengthening of Handloom Institutions

‘Strengthening of Weavers Service Centers (WSC)/Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHT), setting up of new WSCs/IIHTs, National Centre for Textile Design (NCTD), Research & Development (R&D) and Handloom Census’.

a) Weavers’ Service Centers (WSCs):

At present, twenty eight Weavers’ Service Centres (WSCs) have been functioning from various parts of the country. These WSCs play a pivotal role in skill up-gradation and capacity building of the weavers to improve

productivity and earnings of the weavers. They also render extension services which involve transfer of design inputs, skills and technology to the weavers, provide direct market linkages by sponsoring weavers in various fairs, expos, exhibitions etc. All these WSCs are functioning under non-plan. During the year 2014-15, a sum of Rs. 3303.60 lakh (non-plan) was incurred against budget provision of Rs.3391.60 lakh.

In pursuance of Budget announcement, of the 28 WSCs three new WSCs in the States of Jharkhand, Mizoram and Nagaland have been setup.

b) Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs):

The Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) provide professionally qualified and trained manpower to the handloom sector and undertake experimental and research programmes on all aspects of the handloom industry. Presently, there are five central IIHTs located at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Guwahati (Assam) and Bargarh (Odisha). Every year, 285 students are offered admission in three years Diploma course in Handloom and Textile technology in all these five IIHTs,. IIHT, Salem and IIHT, Varanasi also offer one and a half year Post Diploma course in Textile

Processing. One more IIHT in Central Sector at Shantipur in the State of West Bengal has been approved under the XII Plan. For setting up of IIHT at Shantipur, building has been provided by the State Government and also, posts have been sanctioned by Ministry of Finance. The IIHT at Fulia (Shantipur) has started functioning during financial year 2014-15.

During 2014-15, an amount of Rs.908.87 lakh was incurred under non-plan by the IIHTs functioning at Guwahati, Varanasi, Salem and Jodhpur against the budget provision of Rs.954.85 lakh (non-plan). A sum of Rs.177.34 lakh was incurred by IIHT, Bargarh during 2014-15 against the budget provision of Rs.186.05 lakh (Plan).

Apart from the above Central Sector IIHTs, IIHTs are also functioning in the State Sector at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag (Karnataka), Champa (Chhattisgarh) and Kannur (Kerala).

c) Construction of IIHT at Bargarh (Orissa):

Construction of the own building of IIHT (Bargarh) in a sprawling 27 acres of area completed and IIHT shifted to its own campus. A total of Rs.36.09 crore was released towards the construction work for IIHT, Bargarh so far. However, a revised preliminary estimate of Rs.47.16 crore has been

approved as against projected estimate of Rs.36.09 crore during 2014-15 and released Rs.874.55 lakh in 2014-15.

d) 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, CTD 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 the FY 2014-15, 24000 visitors visited NCTD's website from India and 7500 from foreign countries. 1040 Nos. of Designs (Dress material = 275; Furnishing = 130, Shawl/Stoll=50, Saree=326, Shirting=125 and Heritage design=134) are available on the website of NCTD.

10.3 Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

Since 2005-06, the Government of India was implementing two separate schemes namely the 'Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana' for providing life insurance cover to handloom weavers and the 'Health Insurance Scheme' for providing health care facilities to the handloom

weavers in the country. During the 11th plan, both the schemes were amalgamated into one scheme; namely Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and now implemented as under:-

- 1. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)** is implemented through LIC of India. The Scheme aims to provide insurance cover to the handloom weavers in case of natural as well as accidental death and also in cases of total & partial disabilities. Target for enrolment of weavers for the year 2014-15 is 7,00,000, which includes 5,92,000 for General States and 1,08,000 for North Eastern States. The benefits are as mentioned below:

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

The enrolment of weavers under this scheme during 2013-14 was 5.99 lakh, during 2014-15, it was 5.75 lakh and during 2015-16 (upto 30.11.2015), the enrolment of weavers is 2.02 lakh.

In addition to above, a scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is also available to students in standard/class IX to XII. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered. During 2013-14, scholarship of Rs.8.59 crore was paid covering 1.42

lakh beneficiaries, while during 2014-15 an amount of Rs.9.26 crore was paid as scholarship covering 1.37 beneficiaries and during 2015-16 (upto 31.12.15) a sum of Rs.4.57 crore is paid covering 0.69 lakh beneficiaries.

- 2. Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)** was implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. The HIS covered not only the weaver but his wife and two children also. The ancillary handlooms workers like those engaged in warping, winding, dyeing, printing, finishing, s i z i n g , Jhala making, jacquard cutting etc. were also eligible to be covered under the scheme. The scheme covered all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and a substantial provision has been kept for outdoor patients (OPD). The annual limit per family was Rs.15,000/- out of which OPD cover will be Rs.7500/-. Target for enrolment of weavers for the year 2014-15 was 17,49,452 which included 12,23,239 for general states and 5,26,213 for north eastern states. HIS has been discontinued w.e.f. 30.09.2014 and now the scheme is to be implemented on RSBY platform by Ministry of Labour & Employment at enhanced benefit of Rs.37,500/- (Rs.30,000/- and Rs.7,500/- for IP & OP treatment res.) for a family of five members. RSBY has now been transferred to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

10.4 Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

a) The 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 Other than silk/jute	Silk yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn	Depot operating charges	Service Charge to NHDC
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%

b) 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. The subsidy is applicable on cotton, domestic silk and woollen yarn with quantity limitation. Eligibility of different kinds of yarn under 10% subsidy component is as under:

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.

For cotton and Domestic Silk Yarn

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

c) As a new gesture under the scheme, NHDC has opened 10 yarn depots-cum-warehouses 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 are functional.

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

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In crores)
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1262.09	1788.46
2014-15	1484.30	2160.77
2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015)	1068.49	1440.63

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

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In crores)
2012-13	124.99	271.54
2013-14	222.789	695.63
2014-15	286.34	1026.83
2015-16 (Upto Dec. 2015)	149.32	526.92

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	127.81
2015-16 (as on 4.2.2016)	261.10

10.5 Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is under implementation during the XII Plan for development Mega Handloom Clusters. As per the scheme, mega handloom cluster should have atleast 15,000 handlooms and funding upto Rs.40 crore as GoI share is eligible per cluster.

- The guidelines of CHCDS have been amended in August 2015, which mainly pertains to the adoption of the Block level cluster approach, on the lines of the NHDP. 53 Block level clusters have been sanctioned as on 3.2.2016.
- During the year 2015-16 (as on 3.2.2016), an amount of Rs.31.91 crore has been sanctioned/released to various mega handloom clusters for implementation of various interventions.

10.6 Weaver Mudra Scheme

For making available concessional credit to handloom weavers and weavers' entrepreneurs under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana, "PNB WEAVER MUDRAScheme" (PNB WMS) for extending loans up to Rs. 5 lakh to handloom weavers and weavers' entrepreneurs has been formulated in association with Punjab National by incorporating the benefits

already available to handloom weavers under “Concessional Credit Component” viz. interest subsidy, margin money and credit guarantee. A RuPay Card is given to borrower for easy disbursal.

Initially the pilot project for extending loans under PNB WEAVERS MUDRA SCHEME started in Varanasi (U.P.) and Bhubaneswar (Odisha). The following is the status of loans extended as on 20.12.2015:

	Varanasi		Bhubaneshwar
	For loan amount up to Rs.50,000	For loan amount up to Rs. 5 lakh	For loan amount up to Rs.50,000
Application received by WSC	1624	19	509
Applications submitted to PNB	1624	19	509
Number of account opened	227	7	250
Total amount sanctioned	113.50 lakh	23 lakh	1,24,50,000
Total Rupay distributed	95	Nil	150
Total amount withdrawn	30.27 lakh	Nil	34,50,000

10.7 Implementation Of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles For Production) Act, 1985.

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) At, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers and rich cultural heritage of India from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. At present, eleven categories of textile articles are reserved for production on handlooms vide No. S.O. 2160 dated 03/09/2008 under the Act. The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies (as on Nov.,2015) is as given in Table.1.1

There are three Enforcement Offices at Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure strict implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) At, 1985. It is expected that the Enforcement Machineries will achieve the target of 3,21,452 powerlooms by March 2016. The Government of India is providing Central Assistance to the States/UTs for establishment of Enforcement Machinery under the “Non-Plan” Scheme of “Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) At, 1985”. Details of the Central Assistance released to the State Governments during the last five year are given in table 1.2.

Table 1.1

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 upto Nov 2015
1.	Targets of Powerloom Inspections	2,59,000	272013	290420	3,08,888	3,21,452
2.	No. of Powerlooms inspected	2,78,276	2,76,011	2,90,773	3,09,817	1,70,407
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	35	97	113	88	68
4.	Convictions	10	39	37	66	25

Table 1.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 upto Jan 2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69.62	63.08	69.61	-	-
2.	West Bengal	17.14	19.78	15.57	14.83	-
3.	Gujarat	35.07	27.99	30.92	38.42	-
4.	Rajasthan	13.03	13.03	-	-	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	11.16	16.15	-	21.17	-
6.	Haryana	11.45	-	16.89	-	-
7.	Tamil Nadu	167.92	116.20	93.80	63.28	65.07
8.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	87.23	41.06	-
9.	Kerala	24.61	14.29	14.06	14.38	7.78
10.	Telngana	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	350.00	270.52	328.08	193.34	72.85

10.8 Handloom Organisations

i) Association of Corporations and Apex Societies (ACASH)

The Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) is a National level Apex organization of the national level, state level and inter-state level handloom development corporations and apex handloom cooperative societies.

ACASH was registered in June 1984 as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 to coordinate and promote marketing in the handloom sector. Government of India has appointed ACASH as a nodal agency for supply of handloom goods to be purchased by Central Government Departments/Agencies /PSUs under single tender system. The national and state level handloom

corporations and apex societies whose names were notified by the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles for production and supply of handloom goods through ACASH are members of ACASH. ACASH is also involved in helping the promotion and marketing of handloom items. During the financial year 2014-15, ACASH executed orders worth Rs. 68.25 crores under Single Tender System. During 2015-16 (upto November 2015) ACASH executed order worth Rs 62.00 crore.

2. One of the activities of ACASH is also to facilitate the direct marketing of the handloom products by organising handloom exhibitions in various parts of the country. During the financial year 2014-15, ACASH organised 27 exhibitions wherein handloom products valuing approx. Rs.23.13 crores were sold. During the current year (upto 15.12.2015), 13 exhibitions have been organized and Rs.14.14.crore of sales have been generated.

ii) All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. (AIHFMCs):

The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. (to be read as All India Society) is a National level Handloom Cooperative Society registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act and comes under the jurisdiction of the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies, New Delhi. The main

activities of the All India Society are to procure handloom products from the members' apex/primary cooperative societies and marketing both within the country and abroad. Towards these objectives, the All India Society has set up 23 retail outlets known as Handloom Houses positioned in different parts in India. The society has its export houses at Noida, Karur and Chennai. The All India Society has also showroom at Mauritius for marketing of Indian handloom goods.

2. The membership of All India Society consists of registered apex handloom weavers co-operative societies, having at least 50 (fifty) primary handloom weavers cooperative societies as 'A' class members, registered primary/district level handloom weavers' co-operative societies as 'B' class members and 'C' class members consisting of (a) state governments; (b) government owned/controlled corporations engaged in production and sale of handloom products; and (c) such class or classes of persons or association of persons as may be permitted by the Central Registrar under the provisions of MSCS Act. During the year, the society has a total of 1099 members comprising 23 ('A' class), 1044 ('B' class) and 32 ('C' Class) members. The society has a paid-up share capital of Rs.7,65,08,000/- consisting of 141449 shares as on 31st March, 2015.
3. As per the bye-laws, the ultimate authority in all the matters relating to

affairs of the society is the General Body of the members, who shall meet from time to time and at least once in a year to conduct the business of the All India Society. Under the proviso of the bye-laws of the Society, the Board consists of 22 (twenty two) Directors, including one nominee of Government of India and Secretary, who is the Chief Executive of the Society, is the ex-officio member of the Board of Directors.

4. During the year 2014-15, the society's sales turn-over was Rs. 40.56 crores as against Rs. 49.84 crore during the previous year. The domestic sales during the 2014-15 amounted to Rs.3607.42 lakh as against Rs. 4547.71 lakh reported in the previous year. The society's exports during the year 2014-15 were of the order of Rs. 448.43 lakh as against the figure of Rs. 435.84 lakh in the previous year. The society reportedly recorded a net profit of Rs. 45.65 lakh during 2014-15 and the society has been working in profit consecutively for the last 55 years.
5. The society has informed that it would continue its efforts to increase its marketing activities both in domestic and export fields depending upon the profitability it will be able to earn, as well as availability of resources from members and Government assistance.

iii) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)

Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC) is a nodal agency set up by

Ministry of Textiles, Government of India to promote exports of all handloom products like fabrics, home furnishings, carpets and floor coverings, etc. HEPC was constituted in 1965 with 96 members and its present membership is around 1222 (as on 30-11-2012) spread all over the country. HEPC has its head office at Chennai and regional office at New Delhi.

The primary objective of HEPC is to provide all support and guidance to Indian handloom exporters and international buyers for trade promotion and international marketing.

The major handloom clusters of exports are Karur & Madurai in Tamilnadu, Kannur in Kerala and Panipat in Haryana. While the exportable handloom products like tablemats, placemats, embroidered textile materials, curtains, floor mats, kitchenwares etc are produced in Karur, Madurai & Kannur, Panipat is famous for durries and other heavy varieties where handspun yarn are increasingly used.

Besides this, other centres like Kekra, Varasani, Bhagalpur, Shantipur, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Warrangal, Chirala, Poochampally and Sampalpur also contribute significantly to the handloom exports. Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata are having large number of merchant exporters who source their products from these centres.

Objectives of HEPC:

The following are the objectives of the Council

1. Dissemination of trade information and intelligence to the member exporters.
2. Publicity abroad for Indian handloom products.
3. Facilitating product diversification and adaptation to meet modern market requirements.
4. Providing impetus to modernization of handlooms for the export market.
5. Provision of design inputs to promote exports of handloom products.
6. Organizing business mission/buyer seller meet and participation in trade fairs abroad.
7. Consultancy and guidance services for handloom exporters.
8. Liaison with the Government of India on all procedural and policy matters relevant to the handloom export trade.
9. Dealing with trade complaints pertaining to handloom exports.
10. Liaison with import promotion and commercial agencies abroad for the benefit of handloom exporters.

Export Targets and Achievements:

(In Rs. Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement	
		In Rs.Crores	In US \$
2013-14	602 MUSD	2233.11	372.18
2014-15	460 MUSD	2246.48	374.41
2015-16	421 MUSD	1567.83	243.14

For the year 2015-16, Govt. of India has fixed a target of US \$ 421 million for handloom exports.

Export Promotion Activities of HEPC during the year 2014-15 are

1. In the year 2014-15, various handloom agencies participated in 15 international exhibitions. During 2015-16, 14 International events have been approved for participation by HEPC
2. Encouraged by the success of the first five editions of India International Handwoven Fair (IIHF), HEPC is organizing the sixth edition of the fair at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai from 9th to 11th March, 2016. This fair is organized under the MAI Scheme of Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the component of reverse buyer seller meet by inviting 150 foreign buyers. Nearly, 200 member exporters will be participating in this fair to showcase their handloom products.
3. In order to sensitise the handloom Industry about the intricacies involved in export trade HEPC has been organizing awareness seminars across the country periodically. During 2015-16, HEPC prepare to organize 9 seminars at New Delhi, Panipat, Kannur, Karur, Chennai etc.



CHAPTER - 11

HANDICRAFTS

11.1 Introduction

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Presently, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment generation and exports. The Handicraft sector has, however, suffered due to its being unorganized,

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

The sector is estimated to employ Rs 68.86 lakh artisans at present and the export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto December 2015 has been Rs. 22375.63 crores which shows an increase of 19.68 % over the same period in financial year 2014-15, and the plan allocation during 2015-16 is Rs. 327.59 crores.

11.2 Schemes on Handicrafts Development

During the period 1.4.2015 to 31.12.2015 the Government of India implemented seven central sector

schemes for holistic growth and development of handicrafts sector in the country. Brief highlights of the schemes are as under:

11.2.1 Details of Schemes

Following Seven Schemes are being implemented for development of handicrafts sector in the country:

- (i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana
- (ii) Design and Technology Up-gradation Scheme
- (iii) Marketing Support and Services Scheme
- (iv) Research and Development Scheme
- (v) Human and Resource Development Scheme
- (vi) Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
- (vii) Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme

(i) **Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana**

This scheme aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprises 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 sector through participation of craftspersons, leading to their

empowerment. The details of scheme components are as follows:

Part 1. Social Intervention and Extension Support

- ❖ Community empowerment for mobilization of artisans into self help groups (SHGS)
- ❖ Institution building e.g. SHG formation/formation of producer company/ Federation and other similar entity
- ❖ Engagement of Designer/ other experts/ research based consultancy organization etc. for inputs such as diagnostic survey, formulation of project report during cluster development, consolidation and concurrent evaluation
- ❖ Wage compensation to cluster manager

Part II- Comprehensive development support

The technological, marketing, skill improvement, infrastructure and any other requirement of the clusters shall be met through the other five schemes of office of DC (Handicrafts) which are as follows:

- I. Marketing Support and Services Schemes
- II. Human Resource Development Scheme
- III. Design and Technology Up-gradation scheme
- IV. Research and Development Scheme
- V. Infrastructure Scheme

Physical and financial achievements upto 31st December 2015 is as under

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No	Component	2015-16				
		Physical Target	Physical Achievement	Allocation	Financial Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
A	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)					
	Part-I Social Intervention and Extension Support	120 cluster	09 clusters approved/sanctioned, 53 clusters - in principle approval issued	3.00 crores [GIA=2.40 OTH-0.60]	1.125	0.98

Remaining amount is expected to be incurred upto 31st March 2016.

(ii) Design & Technology Up-gradation 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:

1. Craft Awareness Program
2. Financial assistance for supply of tools, safety equipments, etc.
3. Design and Technology Development Workshop
4. Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
5. Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in handicrafts sector.
6. Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
7. Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.

Physical and financial achievements upto 31st December 2015 is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Component	2015-16				
	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Financial allocation	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
Craft Awareness programme	50 number	28 numbers	0.50	0.28	0.14
Financial Assistance for supply of tools, safety equipment's etc.	2000 artisans	985	2.00	0.91	0.45
Number of design workshops	90 numbers	152 numbers	2.70	4.56	2.28
Number of integrated design projects	32 numbers	40 numbers	2.70	3.38	1.69

(Rs. in Crores)

Component	2015-16				
	Physical Target	Achieve-ment	Financial allocation	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
Number of Shilp gurus/ National Award/National Merit Certificate.	50 (10 Shilp guru, 20 National Award and 20 NMCs)	125 (21 Shilp Guru 59 National Awardees, 45 NMC for the three year 2012, 2013, & 2014)	0.88	2.28	2.15
Rail travel assistance to Shilp Guru/ National Awardee @Rs. 20,000/- per year per awardee	700 awardees per year		-	1.40	-
Assistance to exporter and entrepreneurs for design prototype.	100	-	0.24	-	-
Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.	02	02	0.20	0.19	0.10

Remaining amount is expected to be incurred upto 31st March 2016.

(iii) Marketing Support Services Scheme

Marketing Support Services scheme focuses on enhancing the access of artisans and exporters to various markets and marketing channels along with creating awareness about handicrafts amongst consumers &

public at large both in domestic and international market.

The scheme is structured amongst the following three components:

- Domestic Marketing
- International Marketing
- Publicity and Brand Promotion

Physical and financial achievements upto 31st December 2015 is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Component	2015-16				
	Physical		Financial		
	Physical Target	Achievement	Final Allocation	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
Gandhi Shilp Bazar	62	57	36.50	7.47	3.73
Craft Bazars	75	70		7.13	3.56
Exhibitions	80	74		2.36	1.42
International Marketing	45	43		10.36	5.63
Publicity	16	14		3.88	1.97

Remaining amount is expected to be incurred upto 31st March 2016.

(iv) 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 imparting soft skill training necessary for the artisans to enable them to undertake their own business successfully. There are 5 components under HRD Scheme:-

- (i) Training Through Established Institutions.
- (ii) Handicrafts Technical Training Program (Soft Skill and Technical Training)
- (iii) Training Through Guru Shishya Parampara
- (iv) Training the Trainers
- (v) Design Mentorship and Apprentice Program

Physical and financial achievements upto 31st December 2015 is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Component	2015-16				
	Physical		Financial		
	Physical Target	Achievement	Final Allocation	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
Training Through Established Institutions	3	1 New & 3 reimbursement cases)	144.00	72.69	72.69
Design Mentorship and apprentice Programme	2	3	73.41	40.92	40.92
Handicrafts Training Programme					
Technical Training	90	185	346.00	467.50	339.20
Soft Skill Training	210	150	75.60	68.05	56.82
Guru Shishya Parampara	120	99	420.00	420.00	420.00
Training of Trainers. (ToT)	20	3	57.60	3.82	3.82

Remaining amount is expected to be incurred upto 31st March 2016.

(v) Research and 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. Under this scheme there are following sub components :

1. Survey & Studies on different topics.
2. Financial assistance for preparation of legal, para legal, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labelling/certification.
3. 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
4. Conducting Census of Handicraft artisans of the country.
5. Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & necessary follow up on implementation.
6. Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of global standards and for bar coding, including handicrafts mark for generic products.
7. Financial assistance for taking up problems/issues relating to brand building and promotion of Indian handicrafts.
8. Conducting of Workshops/Seminars on issues of specific nature relating to handicrafts sector

Physical and financial achievements upto 31st December 2015 is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No	Component	2015-16				
		Physical		Financial Allocation	Financial	
A		Physical Target	Achievement			Amount Sanctioned
1	Survey/studies	30	24	700.00	234.34	114.46
2	Conducting of workshop/seminar	50	43		190.90	95.45
3	Registration of crafts under Geographical Indication Act.	15	-		-	-
4	Financial Assistance to taking up issues relating to Brand building and promotion of Indian Handicrafts	50	5		36.26	18.13
5	Census of handicrafts artisans.	Continue since 2008-09	-		273.00 (Liability)	

Remaining amount is expected to be incurred upto 31st March 2016.

(vi) Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.

In order to address the welfare needs of artisans this scheme has been envisaged. The scheme has the following components:

1. Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY).
2. Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)
3. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances
4. Credit Guarantee Scheme.
5. Interest Subvention Scheme.
6. Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base

Physical and financial achievements upto 31st December 2015 is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

S.No	Component	2015-16				
		Target	Achievement	Financial Allocation	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Yojana	5.00 Lakh artisans	-	700.00	-	-
2.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	2.00 Lakh artisans	83,690		-	-
3.	Support To Artisans In Indigent Circumstances	300 artisans	254		111.73	
4.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	-			-	-
5.	Interest Subvention Scheme	12000 artisans	Nil		-	-
6.	Issue of Identity Cards	2.00 Lakh	-		69.86	41.36
7.	Advertisement and Publicity	-	Advertisement and publicity	100.00	50.00	50.00

(vii) Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme

The scheme aims at the development of world class infrastructure in the country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the world market. There are 16 components in the Scheme.

1. Urban Haat
2. Mini Urban Haat
3. Emporia
4. Marketing and Sourcing Hubs in Urban areas
 - 4.1 Marketing and Sourcing Hubs in Metros
 - 4.2 Marketing and Sourcing hubs in non-metros
5. Design and Craft Schools
6. Handicrafts Museum

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>7. Design Banks</p> <p>8. Craft based resource centre</p> <p>9. Common Facility Centre</p> <p>10. Raw Material Depot</p> <p>11. Technology Upgradation Assistance to exporters/entrepreneurs</p> <p>12. Testing Laboratories</p> <p>13. Crafts Village</p> <p>14. Integrated Handicrafts Park</p> | <p>15. Construction of office buildings & revitalizing existing institutions, restructuring of regional design and technical centres, setting up of Hastkala Academy, construction of craft and office complexes at Vasant Kunj and Okhla and any other infrastructure to be created at departmental level.</p> <p>16. Looms for J.K. Artisans</p> |
|--|--|

Physical and financial achievements upto 31st December 2015 is as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Component	Physical		Financial	
	Target	Achievement	Allocation	Expenditure
Committed Liability of 11th Plan.	Mini Urban Haat (01), Emporia (03), Marketing & Sourcing Hub, Handicrafts Museum(01), Design Bank(01), Craft Base Resource Centre(01), Common Facility Centre(01), Raw Material Bank(01), Technology Up-gradation Assistance to	Urban Haat(02) at Mamlapuram, Chennai (TN) and Eluru (Andhra Pradesh).		
Urban Haat	Exporters/ Entrepreneurs(02), Craft Village and Construction of Office Buildings.			0.84

Remaining amount is expected to be incurred upto 31st March 2016.

Name of Mega Cluster & Craft	Year of Commencement	Project Cost		Project Period	Percentage(%) of Physical Progress
		Total cost	CHCDS/GOI Share		
Narsapur(AP) – Crochet Lace	2008-09	83.84	62.18	Four Years. Project extended upto March, 2016.	Civil work completed for 29 Community Production Centers & Civil Work for 18 CPCs under progress. Construction of Skill Training Centre & Raw Material Bank and International Lace Trade Centre are under advanced stage.
Moradabad(UP) – Brass	2008-09	100.75	69.01	Four Years. Project extended upto March, 2016.	One CFC & Raw Material Bank completed. Resource Centre, Test Lab, CFCs, Design & Marketing Support Centre are under advanced stage.
Mirzapur-Bhadohi – Carpet	2011-12	81.98	62.24	Four Years. Project extended upto March, 2016.	Training programme for 5198 Artisans completed. Training for 14802 artisans under implementation.

Name of Mega Cluster & Craft	Year of Commencement	Project Cost		Project Period	Percentage(%) of Physical Progress
		Total cost	CHCDS/GOI Share		
Srinagar (J&K) – Carpet	2011-12	81.02	65.46	Four Years. Project extended upto March, 2016.	Training programme for 4000 Artisans completed. Training for 6000 artisans under implementation.
Jodhpur (Rajasthan) – Wood & Iron.	2013-14	113.97	69.85	Four Years.	Distribution of Toolkits to 15000 artisans under implementation. Market promotion activity and setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre is under implementation.
Bareilly (UP) – Terracotta, Wooden furniture & Durrie.	2014-15	28.50	28.50	Four Years.	Two Common Facility Centers has been set up & functional. Skill Training Zari & Zardozi, programmes and Market linkages under Bamboo & implementation. Cane products,
Lucknow (UP) – Chikankari.	2014-15	28.50	28.50	Four Years.	Nine Common Facility Centers has been set up & functional. Skill Training programmes and Market linkages under implementation.
Kachchh (Gujarat)- Artistic Textiles, Embroidery, Wood, Leather & Copper Coated Iron Bell	2014-15	28.50	28.50	Four Years.	Two Common Facility Centers has been set up & functional. Skill Training programmes and Market linkages under implementation.

Infrastructure related activities i.e. Setting up of common production centres, design resource centre, Raw material bank, Common facility Centre, and testing lab etc. and skill upgradation of trainees has been taken up in these clusters.

Financial

Out of Rs. 123.35 crores allocated under Mega Cluster an amount of Rs. 71.00 crores has been sanctioned during 2015-16 (upto December 2015).

11.3 National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]

Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector. Recently, the various schemes have been reviewed and rationalize into one umbrella scheme namely “National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]” to emphasize integrated approach for development of handicraft cluster in a holistic manner.

11.3.1 The NHDP has following components:

I. [i]. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna

- Dastkar Shashktikaran Yojna.
- Design & Technology Upgradation
- Human Resource Development
- Direct Benefit to Artisans.
- Infrastructure and Technology Support.

[ii]. Mega Cluster

II. Marketing Support & Services.

III. Research and Development

11.3.2 Recognizing the need for taking a decentralized approach to development of Handicraft Sector, NHDP embodies the revised strategy based on setting up of Common Facility Centre at block level along with provision of assistance to primary producers, design and training to artisans, and marketing support.

Other main changes that have been made in the scheme guidelines are as follows:-

- [i] The wage compensation/stipend to artisans has been increased from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 150/-.
- [ii] T.A./D.A. to artisans in respect of marketing programmes has been increased Rs. 1,500/- to Rs. 2,000/- and in case of North East T.A. to artisans has been increased to Rs. 3,000/-. Moreover, D.A. @Rs. 100/- per day to the participants will be given and

reimbursement to freight charges to artisans has been increased from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,000/-.

- [iii] A fresh dose of assistance upto a maximum of Rs. 1.5 crore would be provided to the existing Urban Haat and sharing ratio between GOI and implementing agency will be 80:20 for its renovation and utilization of facilities optimally by broad basing the activities. Further to avail this grant, the implementing agency will have to revisit the system of management of the Urban by setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle with active participation of the various agencies dealing with promotion of Tourism, Culture, Food, Processing Industry, etc. involving the tour operators, hotel operators in addition to those dealing with handloom and handicrafts for broad basing and ensure utilization of facilities for long duration. Such organization may also raise revenue for maintenance for payment of electricity dues, water charges, giving particular attention to sanitation of Swaach Bharat Abhiyan.

- [iv] The existing scheme for Mini Urban Haat shall be modified for provision of Wayside amenities on the road leading to major tourist destination nearer to the existing handicraft clusters for providing marketing facilities for handicraft products along with some basis amenities for the tourist. The existing limit of financial

assistance would be increased from Rs. 1.4 crore to Rs. 2 crore per Mini Urban Haat/Road Side Amenities.

- [v] Under the Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana, a lump sum amount of Rs. 5 lakh per annum will be given to the implementing agency for a period of three years towards Project Management Cost. This will also be including engagement of IICT, NIFT, IIHT, BCDI, IRMA graduates etc. as cluster managers for handholding purposes and an ex-serviceman for day to day management of CFC, book-keeping, etc.
- [vi] Under Training through Guru Shishya Parampara Scheme, in respect of Shilp Gurus, who have national level awards/recognition Honorarium to be increased from Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- per month and for others to Rs. 25,000/- per month.
- [vii] Pension to master craftsmen under indigent circumstances which is provided to eligible artisans @of Rs. 2,000/- is increased to the pension to Rs. 3,000/- per month.

[viii] For looms/furnaces, solar invertors, other accessories and equipment which are essential for crafts like carpet weaving, metal, pottery, glass, etc., the maximum financial ceiling will be Rs. 20,000/-. For other tool kits etc., the existing financial limit of Rs. 10,000/- shall continue.

[ix] To enable to cater the need of artisans, an interest subvention has been enhance from 3% to 7% with a maximum benefit of Rs. 1,00,000/-.

National Handicraft Development Programme is a Central Sector Scheme, assistance made available to implementing agencies such as Central/State Handicraft Corporations, NGO's, etc.

Export of Handicrafts

A target of Rs. 29008 crores has been fixed for export of handicrafts during the year i.e. 2015-16. The export during the year 2015-16 (upto December 2015) both in Handicrafts and handmade carpet & other floor coverings are Rs. 19298.17 crores.

Export of Handicrafts

(Rs. in Crores)

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
A. Carpet & other floor covering	2992.70	3876.02	5841.37	7071.76	7872.15	7593.53
B. Other Handicrafts	10533.96	12975.25	17970.12	24837.48	27746.84	14782.10
Grand Total (A+B)	13526.66	16851.27	23811.49	31909.24	35618.99	22375.63

11.4 All India Handicrafts Board

The All India Handicrafts Board is an advisory body under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Textiles. The Board was reconstituted vide this office notification No. K-12012/5/5/2013-Planning dated 27.12.2013 for a period of two years. The present strength of the Board is 114 Members comprising of Chairman, Co-Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, 14 official Members, 8 Institutional Members including Member Secretary and 88 Non-official Members, in the reconstituted All India Handicrafts Board. It gives its advice to the Government in formulation of the overall Development Programme in handicrafts sector, keeping in view socio-economic cultural and artistic perspective. In particular, the Board advises the Government regarding achievement of the following objectives:

1. To make handicraft sector an effective instrument of reducing unemployment and under-employment and achieving higher standard of living for handicrafts artisans.
2. To advise the Government in formulation of the overall development programmes in the handicrafts sector.
3. To preserve and promote the craft heritage of our handicrafts.
4. To advise the Government in evolving strategies for expanding markets for handicrafts in the country and abroad.

5. To take steps for effective coordination of the development efforts of various Government agencies in the sector.
6. To review the progress of development of handicraft sector from time to time.

11.4.1 Important Events

Hon'ble President of India has conferred 21 Shilp Gurus Award and 59 National Award on 9th December, 2015 for the year 2012, 2013 & 2014.

11.4.2 Important Projects

Setting up of Hastkala Academy

In terms of the recommendations of Working Group on 12th Five Year Plan for handicrafts sector, a Hastkala Academy is proposed to be set up with the objective to support, preservation, revival, and documenting of the handicraft/handloom under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode with the following aims and objectives :

- To encourage and promote study, research and awareness of the cultural traditions, histories and practices in the fields of traditional arts, handicrafts & handloom sector.
- To support preservation, revival, archiving and documentation of heritage handloom and handicrafts and traditional arts, which may be under threat of extinction.
- To encourage the establishment of small art and craft museums presenting artistic and cultural knowledge along-with artifacts in different regions of the country.

- To promote cooperation and collaboration among artists, crafts persons and their associations and assist the development of such associations.

Present status of Hastakala Academy

Cabinet Note approved by Secretary (Textiles) and Hon'ble Minister of Textiles (I/C) has been circulated for inter-ministerial consultations.

11.4.3 Activities of the Councils under the aegis of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

(I) Export Promotion Council For Handicrafts

Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) was established in the year 1986-87 and as a non-profit organization, with an objective to promote, support, protect, maintain and increase the exports of handicrafts. It is an apex body of handicrafts exporters for promotion of exports of Handicrafts from country and project India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high quality of handicrafts goods & services and ensure various measures keeping in view of observance of international standards and specifications.

The Council has created necessary infrastructure as well as marketing and information facilities, which are availed both by the member exporters and importers.

Major activities of the Council

The main activities of EPCH are narrated as follows:

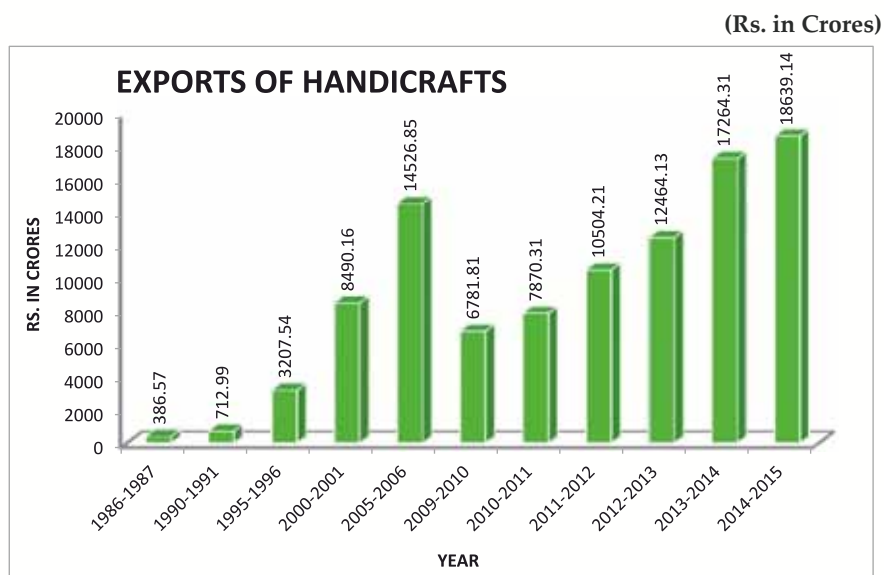
- Providing commercially useful information and assistance to members in developing and increasing exports.
- Offering professional advice and services to members in areas of technology upgradation, quality and design improvement, standards and specifications, product development, innovation etc.
- Organizing visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities.
- Participating in specialized International Trade Fairs of handicrafts & gifts.
- Organizing Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair at New Delhi.
- Interaction between exporting community and Govt. both at the Central and State level and represents in almost all the committees / panels of Central and State.
- To create an environment of awareness through Workshops on "Export Marketing, Procedures and Documentation", Packaging, Quality Compliances, Service Tax, FTP's, Design Development, Buyer Seller Meet, Open House etc. interaction with Central and State Govt. and various other similar programmes.
- The activities of the EPCH, notification of Govt. orders, information on Trade Fairs and other relevant information is disseminated by monthly journal CRAFTCIL.

11.5 Export of Handicrafts

The emergence of handicrafts sector, as one of the sources of foreign exchange earnings for the country, is evident from the data of exports of all India vis-à-vis handicrafts from India.

The Export of handicrafts (other than

hand knotted carpets was merely Rs.387.00 crores during the year of establishment of the Council i.e. 1986-87 increased to level of Rs.18,639.14 crores in the year 2014-15 showing an increase of 17.96% over 2013-14.



*From 2009-10 onwards, export data on 151 HS Codes.

Targets of exports for the year 2015-16 and forecast of achievement

The target of exports for the year 2015-16 is Rs.20368 crores (USD 3222 million). The exports till April-December,2015 is of the order of Rs.14782.15 crores in comparison to corresponding period of 2014-15 i.e. Rs.13460.23 crores showing increase of 9.82%.

It is expected that target of exports during 2015-16 April-March of Rs.20,368 crores (USD 3222 million) would be achieved as per the trend of exports travailing in 2015-16.

The major highlights of the activities carried out by Council :

1. Indian handicrafts & gifts fair (spring & autumn)
2. Product specific shows in India
3. Participation in fairs abroad
4. Revival of languishing crafts
5. Design & technical development workshops
6. India expo centre & mart
7. Aggressive international marketing project for the development and promotion of north eastern crafts
8. National centre for photo & picture framing technology at Saharanpur and jodhpur

9. Technology upgradation centre at Saharanpur
10. Establishment of international lace trade centre
11. Setting up of Moradabad resource centre
12. Handicrafts productivity Centre at Jaipur

Participation in Exhibitions Abroad

1. Participated in Hong Kong Houseware Fair from 20th – 23rd April,2015 alongwith 82 members at Hong Kong
2. Participated in Hong Kong Home Textiles Fair from 20th – 23rd April,2015 alongwith 35 members at Hong Kong
3. Participated in Hong Kong Gifts & Premium Fair from 27th – 30th April,2015 alongwith 55 members at Hong Kong
4. Participated in International Design Exhibition from 18-21 May,2015 alongwith 12 members at Dubai, UAE
5. Participated in China Brand Product Import-Export Show from 20th – 23rd May,2015 alongwith 19 members at Kunshan, China
6. Organised Buyer Seller Meet at Herning, Denmark during Formland-2015 held 13-16 August,2015 alongwith 22 members exporters
7. Organised Buyer Seller Meet at Stockholm, Sweden during Formex-2015 held 19-22 August,2015 alongwith 22 members exporters
8. Participation in Spoga+Gafa 2015- The Garden Trade Fair from 30TH August to 1ST September. 2015, Cologne, Germany alongwith 15 member exporter
9. Participation in Fashion Jewellery & Accessories show, Hong Kong from 16th – 19th September,2015. The Council participated alongwith 56 member exporters in the fair.
10. Organised Buyer Seller Meet at Capetown, South Africa on 12-13 August,2015 alongwith 15 members exporters
11. Organised Buyer Seller Meet at Johannesburg, South Africa during Decorex-2015 held 6 - 10 August,2015 alongwith 15 members exporters
12. A promotional booth was set-up during the show to disseminate the information on handicrafts products, its range & sourcing centres as well as about forthcoming IHGF Delhi Fair-2015 to the visitors of the fair in order to create awareness about Indian Handicrafts sector in the region.
13. Participation in Source Direct at Vegas, Las Vegas, USA from 2-5 August,2015 Las Vegas, USA.
14. Participation in Autumn Fair International, Birmingham, UK from 6th – 9th September,2015. The Council participated alongwith 15 member exporters in the fair.
15. Participation in 21ST ZHENGZHOU NATIONAL COMMODITY FAIR,

Zhengzhou, China 13 October, 2015. The Council participated alongwith 34 member exporters in the fair.

16. Participation in ASIAN GIFTS & PREMIUM SHOW, Hong Kong from 20th – 23rd October,2015. The Council participated alongwith 109 member exporters in the fair.
17. Organized Buyer Seller Meet from 30th November – 1st December, 2015 at Lima, Peru. BSM was participated by 15 member exporters.
18. Participation in Jeddah International Trade fair from 22-25 December,2015 at Jeddah along with 5 master craftpersons and 10 member exporters in the fair.
19. Participation in AF- L' Artigiano in Fiera, 5th to 13th December, 2015, Milan, Italy.
20. Participation in XXV Exportesania 2015, from 4-17 December,2015 at Bagota-Colombia along with 11 member exporters in the fair.

Domestic Shows

- Home Expo India Show from 16-18 April, 2015 consisting of Indian Houseware & Decorative Show (IHDS), Indian Furniture & Accessories Show (IFAS) and Indian Flooring & Furnishings Textiles Show (IFFTEX) at India Expo Mart, Greater Noida alongwith over 250 member exporters.
- Organised Indian Fashion Jewellery & Accessories show-2015 held 10-12

July,2015 at India Expo Mart, Greater Noida alongwith over 200 member exporters.

- Participated in India International Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 14th – 27th November,2015. The Council participated alongwith 16 member exporters in the fair.
 - Organised Buyer Seller Meet during India Industrial Fair, Jodhpur, Rajasthan from 2nd – 5th October,2015. The Council participated alongwith 40 artisans in the fair.
 - Organized 40th edition of IHGF Delhi Fair – Autumn-2015 from 14-18 October, 2015 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida. The fair was participated by 1892 participants and more than 7300 trade visitors from all parts of the world had visited the fair and business wroth Rs.2700 crores was generated.
 - Organised Participation of Artisans and entrepreneurs in IHGF Delhi Fair – Autumn-2015, Greater Noida, UP from 14th – 18th October,2015. Total 10 artisans and entrepreneurs participated in the fair.
- Workshop/Seminar/ Symposiums / Awareness Programmes
- Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts Organized 38 Workshop/ Seminar/ Symposiums / Awareness Programmes across the country.

(II) Carpet Export Promotion Council

Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) was established by Carpet exporters under Section 25 of the Companies Act 1956 in the year 1982 as a non-profit organization for promotion of exports of Hand Made Carpets and other Floor Coverings. The Council has created necessary infrastructure as well as marketing and information facilities, which are availed both by the Member Exporters and Overseas Importers.

The Handmade Carpet Industry

The Indian Handmade carpet Industry, is an age old and has made significant strides in the recent past. The Industry is highly labour intensive and provides employment to about 1.5 Million of workers directly and indirectly in the rural areas especially Women in their homes. There is still immense potential exists for growth of production and exports as the Industry is spread all over India in the States like Uttar Pradesh, J&K, Rajasthan, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, H.P., West Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh etc. The Handmade Carpet Industry provides extra and alternate occupation to the farmers and others at their homes. Indian artisans can make handmade carpet in any design and quality as per need of the buyer to cater the demand of every segment of the society whereas Turkey makes Turkish knots, Iran makes Iranian knots, Nepal makes Nepalese Carpets, China makes Chinese knots, Pakistan makes Pakistani knots mainly Chobey Carpets.

Indian Carpet Industry enjoys No. 1 status in the international market both in terms of value and volume and exporting 75-80% of total production.

Major Activities of Carpet Export Promotion Council

1. Providing commercially useful information and assistance to members in developing and increasing exports;
2. Offering professional advice and services to members in areas of technology up gradation, quality and design improvement, product development, innovation etc;
3. Organizing visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities;
4. Participation in specialize International Trade Fairs of Handmade Carpets and other Floor Coverings;
5. Organising India Carpet EXPOs in Varanasi and Delhi annually under Reverse Buyers Sellers Meets (RBSM);
6. Interaction between exporting community and Govt. both at the Central and State level and represents in almost all the committees / panels of Central and State;
7. To create an environment of awareness through Workshops / Seminars to Educate Entrepreneurs and Carpet Exporters on various matters and on "Export Marketing,

Procedures and Documentation”, Design Development, Buyer Seller Meet, etc. Interaction with Central and State Govt. and various other similar programmes;

8. Dissemination of information of CEPC activities, Govt. Orders / Notifications, Information on Trade Fairs and other relevant information through Council’s CARPET COUNCIL NEWS journal;
9. Organizing National Level participation in the world’s largest floor covering show - Domotex International Trade Fair at Hannover (Germany) as a nodal agency of Indian Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings;
10. Undertaking Market Study for exploring new markets as well as in existing markets for enhancing share of Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings;
11. Organizing Exhibition-cum-Sale in Domestic Markets for branding handmade carpets and exploring domestic market and sourcing wholesalers/retailers/ International Buying Houses in India;
12. Undertaking Skill Development Training Programmes at Bhadohi – Mirzapur – Varanasi for benefiting Hand Knotted and Hand Tufted Carpet making artisans of Bhadohi – Mirzapur – Varanasi Cluster under Comprehensive Handicrafts Carpet

Cluster Development (CHCDS) Scheme of Mega Cluster Scheme, including at Jayapur Village of Varanasi District.

Empowerment of women through “Skill Development Training Programmes” in “hand-made carpet weaving” in Jayapur, Varanasi district

In pursuance of the vision of “Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas” for making the development process inclusive and participative, 95 women from the helmets of Jayapur in above Carpet Producing Belts CEPC has provided practical trainings in CEPC run seven training centres, in weaving of Handmade Carpets in Hand-Knotted and Hand-Tufted segment.

“To make them self sufficient, this Council is also providing hand-made carpet weaving “Iron Looms” and construction of “Work Sheds” to 36 trained women trainees of Jayapur villages, in their houses, in Mega Cluster under CHCDS Scheme to make them self sufficient.”

Export of Handmade Carpets & other Floor Coverings

The Export of Hand Made Carpets and other Floor Coverings was Rs. 172.37 Crores during the year of establishment of the Council i.e. in 1982-83, rose to the figures of Rs.8441.95 Cores in year 2014-15, showing an increase of 18.73% over 2013-14.

Main Countries of Exports – India is exporting to more than 70 countries in the world, mainly to USA, Germany, Canada, U.K., Australia, South Africa, France, Italy, Brazil, China etc.

The following activities were undertaken by Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) during the year 2015-16 (Upto November, 2015):

1. Carpet Export Promotion Council Issued 2,07,550 Kaleen Labels from April 2015 to November 2015.
2. Organized participation in Hong Kong International Textiles & Furnishing Fair, 20-23 April, 2015 with 10 member-exporters.
3. Organized visit of a delegation from US Department of Labour (USDOL), Washington from 12-27 May, 2015 to Carpet producing Belt in Bhadohi & Mirzapur and arranged various meetings with Ministry of Textiles, Labour and visit of Carpet Weaving units in various craft concentration areas.
4. Organized participation in Middle East Covering in Dubai (UAE), 18-21 May, 2015 with 16 member-exporters.
5. Organized 2 days Seminar on Development and Promotion of Handmade Carpets of Jammu & Kashmir on 13th & 14th June, 2015 at Srinagar.
6. Organized participation in China (Qinghai) International Carpet Exhibition, 25-29 June, 2015 with 41 member-exporters.
7. Organized participation in HGH India, 2015 at Mumbai from 14-16 July, 2015 with 10 member exporter participants.
8. Organized participation in Australian Intl. Furniture Fair 16-19 July, 2015, at Melbourne (Australia) with 11 member-exporters.
9. Organized participation in Decorex, Jonesburg, South Africa 2015 6-10 August, 2015 with 10 member-exporter exhibitors;
10. Organized participation in Home Furnishing Expo, 7-9 August, 2015 at Shenzhen, China with 15 member-exporters.
11. Organized participation in Autumn Fair International, 6-9 September, 2015 in Birmingham, U.K., with 10 member-exporters.
12. Organized 30th India Carpet Expo from 11-14 October, 2015 at Varanasi where 303 member-exporters participated and displayed their merchandise. 360 overseas carpet buyers and 290 buying agents were visited the Expo.
13. Organized participation in India Trend Fair 27-29 October, 2015 in Tokyo (Japan);
14. Organized 2 days Seminar on



Development and Promotion of Handmade Carpets of Rajasthan on 28th and 29th October, 2015 at Jaipur;



15. Delegation to USA under the leadership of Dr. Sanjay Kumar Panda, IAS, Secretary (Textiles) on visit to New York City, USA 21st-23rd October 2015;



(III) National Centre for Design & Product Development (NCDPD)

The details of activities conducted by NCDPD

1. To empower the artisans from the marginalized Scheduled Caste category, NCDPD with the support of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India come up with the idea of an exclusive exhibition which showcased crafts of the artisans from this group from 20th to 28th June 2015 at Ishanya Mall, Pune, Maharashtra.

2. International craft exchange programme on embroidery, cane & bamboo & other natural fibre crafts and thematic exhibition of Indian handicrafts at India International Trade Fair (IITF), 2015 from 14–27 November, 2015 Pragati Maidan, New Delhi



3. Thematic display of Indian handicrafts & live demonstration by master craft persons during the visit of delegates of India-Africa forum summit at Crafts Museum, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 26th – 28th October, 2015
4. Integrated Design and Technical Development Project : NCDPD with the support of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), is conducting the 5 months Integrated Design & Technical development Project and 2 months Design & Technical Development workshops at various craft clusters across India. The designers from NCDPD provided new designs to the artisans and taught various modern techniques to improve their skills.



5. Design Mentorship Activation Program (DMAP): DMAP is one of the most important projects initiated by NCDPD for the trade & industry under the support of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). The designers are placed with the Handicraft exporters for product development as per the need and requirement of the exporters.
6. Soft Skill Training Programs For Artisans/Craft Persons and Entrepreneurs: NCDPD conducted 195 number of programmes and trained 2720 artisans all over the country.

(IV) Metal Handicrafts Service Centre At Moradabad

The Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad, was set up by Government of India and later registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 and functions under the administrative control of the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). The Centre is intended to be a National Level Institution for finishing and allied processes for art metal wares and is expected to provide

necessary up gradation of skills and techniques and sophisticated services to the exporters of art metal wares.

The main objectives of the Centre are :

1. To bring about quality improvement in production of art metal wares and to enhance their export worthiness
2. To offer training facilities for up gradation of skills of crafts persons and techniques engaged in the metal art wares industry.
3. To set up Common Facility Centre (CFC) this may help to exporters to improve the finishing of the handicrafts products.
4. To offer testing facilities as per international norms of quality aspects by its NABL accredited testing lab
5. To provide continuous R & D in the field of metal finishing & allied activities of metal handicrafts industry

(V) Indian Institute of Carpet Technology-Bhadohi

Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT) has been set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in 1998 as a registered Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860. IICT became functional in the year 2001 by launching B.Tech. (Carpet & Textile Technology) programme, a unique degree programme of its kind, with 20 intakes which has been raised subsequently to 60.

The details of activities performed by IICT

- B.Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology

- Total 252 students are studying in B.Tech programme.
- Out of 68 outgoing U.G. Students, 62 have been placed in Industry including handmade carpet industry and 6 have gone for higher studies.
- Total number of 1210 trainees have been successfully trained which covers areas like designing & Technical Development (190), Carpet weaving(400) & soft skills(180), Craft awareness (280), Information technology(160).
- 1730 designs have been developed and few designs have been utilized by Industry for commercial purpose.
- Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry through its various laboratories such as CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical and Chemical Labs & Carpet Lab to fulfill their needs to compete with the global market. IICT Laboratories are NABL Accredited hence test reports are acceptable internationally.



Secretary (Textiles) inaugurating IHGF Delhi Fair Spring 2016



CHAPTER - 12

SKILL DEVELOPMENT

12.1 Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

Introduction: India is poised to become a significant player in the global textile economy both as a consumer and as a producer of textiles. The Indian domestic textiles and apparel market is one of the fastest growing markets in the world. The most important growth driver is the robust economic growth that has been witnessed in the country. The textile industry as a part of manufacturing sector has been one of the important sectors to contribute towards and maintain GDP growth. A series of steps taken by the Government over a period of time has helped the industry to grow and

sustain in growth momentum. These include many schemes that directly or indirectly sponsored by Central Government.

As per the report of the Working Group on Textiles and Jute Industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), the requirement of Human Resources in the Textile Sector would be about 178 lakhs, out of which 110 lakhs human resources would be required in the mainstream Textile and Clothing Sector. As part of the Government's broad focus on Skill Development, Ministry is implementing Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), an employment linked programme for meeting the skill requirement of textiles industry.

The scheme aims at skill development of 15 lakhs youth in the 12th Plan Period with an outlay of Rs. 1900 crore in the organized Textiles industry such as Apparel & Garmenting, Technical Textiles, weaving (power-loom, composite mills) and spinning for making a non-worker to a worker to earn wage employment. Key outcome of the programme is the number of trainees who are successfully engaged in the related occupations after the training.

Objective of the Integrated Skill Development Scheme: Integrated Skill Development Scheme aims at:-

- (i) 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. Addressing this need is critical for enhancing the competitiveness of the industry in the globalised economy.
- (ii) To increase the employability of residents of the target areas through imparting of skills in the above segments.

Scope of the Scheme: ISDS proposes to impart training in demand driven courses ranging from preferably at entry level training, Training of Trainers, orientation towards modern technology, retaining and managerial skill. The scheme envisages implementation through three Components: Component I : Institutions /TRAs under

MoT, Component II :Private industry partners in PPP mode, Component III: State Government Agencies. Training target of five lakh persons has been earmarked for each of the Components.

Funding Pattern: Under the scheme, Government provides assistance to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the project within an overall ceiling of Rs.10,000/- per trainee, for each trainee who successfully completes training and receives certification. Balance 25% is envisaged to be met from Implementing Agency (IA) Contribution.

Physical and Financial Achievements for the Year 2015-16 (01.04.2015 to 31.12.2015)

Components	Physical Achievements (persons)	Financial Achievements (Rs. in Crore)
Component-I	18983	0.532
Component-II	91336	70.010
*Component-III	13494	3.230
Total	123813	73.78

System for monitoring & control of training programme: Concurrent evaluation and monitoring of the projects approved under each component of the Scheme is being done by the Ministry through Project Management Unit (PMU) appointed for overall conceptualization of the scheme. A web based centralised Management Information System (MIS) has been operationalized for monitoring of all aspects of the implementation of the approved projects by implementing agencies. Biometric attendance system has been made mandatory for the training programme which is linked with online MIS for real time tracking of the entire programme.

Institutional Mechanism under the Scheme:

Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) : Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) has become operational as National Level Apex bodies under the aegis of National Skill Development Corporation of apparel, textiles (including handloom & handicrafts). SSCs comprises experts from all stakeholders of the textile value chain, trade bodies central and state Government officials, academia and research to ensure representation of various sectors.

Resource Support Agency (RSA): Resource Support Agency (RSA) is an important institutional mechanism envisaged under ISDS to benchmark the training. The function of RSA comprises conducting assessment of skill gap, development and standardization of curriculum/syllabus and empanelling of assessment agencies. RSA has been operationalized in Textiles Committee.

Regional Resource Support Agency (RRSA): Approval has been accorded to set up of 12 RRSA to cater the requirements of the different sector and regions with the objective of monitoring the performance of implementing agencies, customization of cost content in local languages, and training of trainers.

Mid- course correction in the Scheme:

Third Party Assessment has been carried out for all the projects approved during pilot phase. Based on the recommendations of Third Party Assessment and experience in implementation of the scheme, following

mid-course correction have been done to ensure direct participation of the industry and also to make the scheme result oriented in terms of placement, demand driven and for meeting the changing needs in the textile industry:

- (I) Placement with a reasonable salary has been made a major yardstick of the scheme. All implementing agencies to place 70% trainees in wage employment with minimum wage prescribed for his /her skill category.
- (ii) Preference to be given for skill development in organized textiles industry such as Apparel & Garmenting, Technical Textiles, weaving and spinning for making a non-worker a worker.
- (iii) Trainees for ISDS may be selected from jobseekers amongst the rural youth, having educational qualification preferably below 10+ 2 standard. Information with employment exchanges may be leveraged for identification of trainees.
- (iv) The training program across the scheme has to follow MIS discipline without any exception. MIS data is the only source for training under ISDS. Payment to IAs shall be processed based on system generated reports.
- (v) A web enabled certification system is to be introduced, where IAs can download system-generated certificates as soon as assessment agencies input their data in MIS.

- (vi) IAs may encourage trainees to provide their Aadhaar numbers for enrolment. If Aadhaar card is not available with a trainee, IA should facilitate him/her for getting it before enrolment for training under ISDS.
- (vii) Specific heads of expenditure from GoI assistance has been defined and administrative expenditure has been restricted within 10% of GoI share in the project.

Digital India Initiative in ISDS: Under Digital India Initiative, MIS of ISDS has been equipped to download system generated certificate to successfully trained and assessed candidates under the scheme. Details of each e-certificate will be present for authentication of E-verification portal and integrated with a unique Q.R. code. This will help prospective employers to authenticate the trainee certificate using the QR code technology or online e-certificate verification portal.

12.2 National Institute Of Fashion Technology (NIFT)



National Institute of Fashion Technology is a leader in fashion education, integrating knowledge, academic freedom, critical independence and creative thinking. Its strong presence and growth for 28 years stands as a testimony to its fundamentals, where academic excellence lies at the core. The Institute has stood as a beacon of serious critical engagement, a key enabler in developing competent professionals.

National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), set up in 1986 under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles, Government of India, is a Statutory Institute Governed by the NIFT Act 2006. Bringing in a wide range of aesthetic & intellectual orientations, the early instructors included leading progressive scholars from Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA. The in-house faculty was drawn in from a distinguished

group of intellectuals who put forth a sense of dynamism creating a pathway to effective learning. Pupul Jaykar Hall at NIFT headquarters in New Delhi is a reminiscence of many educational thinkers and visionaries who have been instrumental to the institute's road map to success. Academic inclusiveness has been a catalyst in the expansion plans of the institute. Over this period, NIFT has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Across its 15 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of Fashion Technology provides a framework to ensure that prospective students from different parts of the country achieve their highest potential through the programmes offered. Since the early years of its inception, the Institute has provided a firm foundation in fashion education in the domains of Design, Management and Technology. Since then, NIFT has scaled high academic standards. The faculty of the institute has grown into a

community of leading practitioners, education enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, creative thinkers, researchers & analysts.

Through its journey, NIFT has strengthened its academic strategy. Invigorating thought leadership, research stimulus, industry focus, creative enterprise and peer learning have reinforced the institute's academic bedrock. Fostering a new generation of creative thinkers, the institute is empowered to award Degrees in undergraduate, post graduate and doctoral studies. Articulating the ideology of world-class learning practices, the institute has entered into strategic alliances with leading international institutes.

NIFT is committed to academic excellence in fashion education. The vision of the institute embraces challenges and provides the impetus in setting highest academic standards. NIFT continues to strive to be nothing but the best.

Converge 2015



Converge is an Inter-Campus cultural and sports meet of NIFT organized in the month of December every year, intended to provide well-rounded holistic development along with a chance of interaction amongst the students of various campuses of NIFT. Converge'15 is being hosted by Patna Campus from 16th to 18th December 2015. The event is a major step in inculcating the spirit of 'ONE' Alma Mater the student across

the campuses of NIFT, 50 students from each of the 15 NIFT campuses will participate with zeal and enthusiasm in the event. Various activities will be organized under the Cultural Club, Sports, Adventure & Photography (SAP) Club, Literary Club, Ethics, Social Service and Environment (ESSE) Club. The preliminary selections at every NIFT Campus ensure that the best of each Campus compete with one another in this event.

Convocation



Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that Academic year. In 2015, Individual campuses organized Convocation ceremonies in the month of May-June 2015. Also the Convocation was completed within the Academic year, thus maintaining continuity

and ensuring better participation of graduating batch.

A total numbers of 2114 graduates received degrees in 2015. The Campus wise and programme wise break-up are as mentioned in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Convocation 2015: Campus-wise and Programme-wise details of graduating students

Dept./Campus	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumabi	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shilong	Total
AD	27	33			30	30		31				31		26	21	229
FC	33					31		24			34	34				156
FD	24			34	40	30		30	36		31	30	32	29	20	336
KD	20			19		24			33	24	27	31				178
LD				22					23			33		24		102
TD	26	31	30	28	24	23		27	26	34	28	34				312
BFTech	27			25	25	25	26	34	23	25	21	26				257
M.Des										35	31	35				101
MFM	32	17	26	26	29	35	32		33	25	33	33	23		19	363
MFTech	28			15	17							21				82
Total	217	81	56	169	165	198	58	146	174	143	205	308	55	79	60	2114

The Doctorate of Philosophy (Ph.D) degrees were conferred on Prof. Varsha Gupta, Prof. Suhail Anwar, Prof. Shalini Sud and Ms. Suruchi Mittar in the Convocation 2015 of Delhi Campus.

Report On Consultancy Projects Undertaken By NIFT

NIFT undertake consultancy projects with various Government and Non-Government Organisations. Projects provide exposure to faculty and experiential learning to students. It benefits various stakeholders by upgrading technical skills and adds design value. Details of some major consultancy projects having value more than Rs.50 lakhs undertaken by NIFT recently, are given below:

1. Comprehensive, Design Intervention, Positioning & Branding of Bihar Khadi for Khadi Board, Govt. of Bihar.
2. Strengthen the KSK&VIB Brand through Integrated Product Mapping, Design Intervention, Product Diversification and Development, Training and Marketing Activities for Karnataka State Khadi & Village Industries Board, Govt. of Karnataka.
3. Setting up a Product Design Development & Innovation Centre under Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Scheme for Jodhpur Mega Cluster of DC(Handicrafts).

4. Integrated Skill Upgradation, Design Development and Product Diversification Training on Jute for National Jute Board.
5. 04 Certificate Training Programmes - CPTPDD, CPFPRM, CPID & CPFMSM and 03 Diploma Programmes – DPFJ, DPFSCM & DPAP&M for DoNER.
6. Apparel Accessory Development and Management Skill for Directorate of Commerce and Industries.
7. Bhagalpur Mega Cluster Project – Ministry of Textile, Govt of India.

NIFT Continuing Education Programme



A diverse array of Continuing Education programmes is being offered by NIFT to support the industry, as well as the aspiring and working professionals. NIFT offers a wide range of specialised programmes of different duration to help the aspiring professionals in getting trained for entry-level, the entry-level professionals to get advanced training, the mid-level professionals in getting upgradation, and at times also helping professionals to return to the workforce in the industry.

During the year 2014-2015, 43 Continuing Education courses were offered across 11 NIFT Campuses

During the year 2013-2014, 33 Continuing Education courses were offered across 10 NIFT Campuses, generating a total revenue of Rs.4,86,65,200/-. It has been proposed to offer 41 courses across 11 NIFT Campuses during 2014-2015, with a total anticipated revenue of Rs.5,70,35,475/-. Thus, there is an estimated increase of 15% in the revenue generation from continuing education programmes.

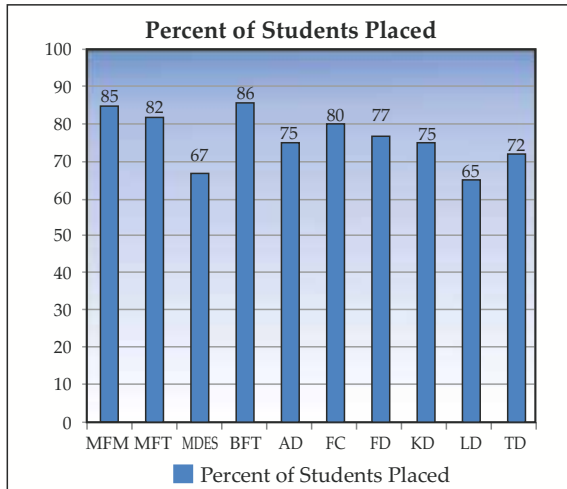
In addition to the Continuing Education programmes being offered, NIFT has started offering Diploma Programmes for the first time from the academic year 2014, which are aimed at making the centres financially viable for optimum utilization of infrastructure and other resources. The objective of Diploma programmes is to offer value added programmes to the local students from the state where new NIFT campuses are located and, to facilitate lateral entry to the existing degree programmes of NIFT. At present, Diploma Programmes are being offered at three NIFT Campuses.

Industry & Alumni Affairs- NIFT Campus Placements 2015

NIFT Campus Placements 2015 were held at 11 Campuses of NIFT viz. New Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Bhopal, Jodhpur, Kannur, Kangra from 20th April 2015 to 10th May 2015. A total of 421 companies registered for campus placements offering 1985 job vacancies across various programs / campuses.

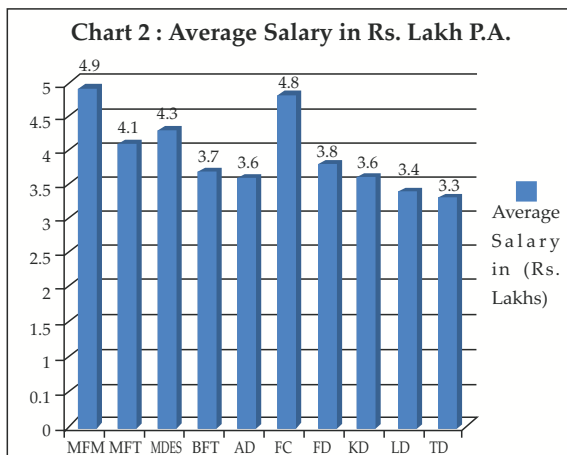
A total of 1573 students registered for placements during campus placements at these placement venues, of which 1310 students got placed i.e. 83 percent of the students who registered for the placements during placement period got placed during campus placements.

The course wise analysis of the placements 2015 is given in Chart 1:-



The Average annual salary during campus placements 2015 for the students from Master’s program is Rs.4.70 lakhs per annum whereas that of for the Bachelor’s Programme is 3.85 lakhs per annum.

The Average annual salary (Rs. Lakh) obtained by students from different programmes during campus placement in 2015 is shown in Chart 2:-



The recruiting companies were from diverse segments like Designers, Manufacturer exporters, Buying Agencies, Consultants, Retailers, Fashion Brands, E-Retailer, Home Furnishings, Technology Solution Providers along with international Brands. Some Prominent companies in alphabetical order being:

Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd. (Jayshree textiles), Amazon, And design India limited, Archana Kochchar, Arvind Life Style Brands, Avenue super mart ,Dmart , Bharatiya International, Blackberry, Carwale.com, CTA apparels, Exclusively.com, Future group, Future lifestyle (central), Impulse, Indian Terrain Fashion ltd., Jaipur rugs, K.P. Sanghvi international Ltd., Laguna clothing, Lifestyle international, Mandhana Industries, Modelama exports, Must garment, Orient craft, Raymond Ltd., Reliance brands Ltd., Sabyasachi, Snapdeal , Technopak, Triburg, Varun Behl etc.

The major recruitment was done by Retail companies followed by Brands. A total of 35% of the total graduates recruited were placed in Retail companies. This was followed by Fashion Brands (20%) , Designers / Design houses (18%), export houses / buying houses and agencies (15%).

This year campus recruitment showed an inclination of graduates towards startup companies. The presence of online retailers for the campus placement was also a key feature of NIFT campus placements.

Some unconventional sectors like Bollywood Production houses, Media and entertainment, Television Production

houses showed their interest for hiring NIFT graduates for the Profile of Styling, Design, Marketing and Event Management, Graphics/animation.

International And Domestic Linkages

International Linkages



The academic strategy of NIFT embraces internationalism. The core activities of the Institute have enhanced its international visibility and standing. NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 26 leading international Fashion Institutes & organizations that share the same academic direction. This integrates NIFT students with the global mainstream of fashion. The international collaborations allow the students to experience 'study abroad' options through exchange programmes. This initiative provides an excellent opportunity to NIFT students, selected for the exchange programme, to interact with students from various geographies, encouraging them to broaden their vision and understand different cultures. The students can undertake the 'study abroad' opportunity across NIFT campuses and all course disciplines. To provide an academic gradi-

ent, the Institute's international linkages allow the students to participate in international competitions / seminars / research and other events.

The strategic alliances encourage academic enhancement at faculty level as well. Faculty exchange and joint research initiatives ensure that the Institute's teaching methods and facilities are constantly updated & upgraded to be at par with the best Institutes in the world. To facilitate exchange of teaching pedagogy, concepts and professional ideas, the faculty at NIFT participates in academic exchange programmes, international fairs, seminars, exhibitions, conferences and trade shows thereby bringing substantial experience to the classroom and enriching the knowledge pool at NIFT. Some of the key Institutes with whom NIFT has an association are Queensland University of Technology, Australia; De Montfort University, UK; Swiss Textile College, Switzerland; Mod Art International, France; ENSAIT, France; NABA, Italy; School of Art & Design, The State University of New York College at Buffalo, USA; Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; ESMOD, Germany; Saxion University, Netherlands; Royal Academy of Arts, Netherlands; Bunka Fashion College, Japan; Donghua University, China; BGMEA University of Fashion and Technology (BUFT), Bangladesh; Ecole Duperre, France; University of Northampton, UK; Politecnico di Milano, Italy; Shenkar College of Engineering & Design & Art, Israel and many more.

There is a constant exchange of students from Partner Institutes. In 2015-16 while – 63 NIFT students undertook study abroad at Institutes like ENSAIT, France; Mod Art International, France; Queensland University of Technology, Australia; Swiss Textile College, Switzerland; University of Wolverhampton, UK, De Montfort University, UK; Royal Academy of Arts, Netherlands; Amsterdam Fashion Institute, Netherlands; Saxion University, Netherlands; ESMOD, Germany; NABA, Italy; BGMEA University of Fashion and Technology (BUFT), Dhaka, Bangladesh; 23 students from International Universities undertook exchange programme at NIFT.

NIFT students at all centres are encouraged to participate in international events and competitions. The students have participated and won laurels in several prestigious international competitions like Mittelmoda Premio, World of Wearable Art, New Zealand; Arts of Fashion Foundation USA; Triumph Inspirational awards, IAF Designer Awards in Medellin Colombia; Click! Japan Photo Contest Exhibition, Knitting For Juliet Italy; MAX Design Awards; E.A.T-Exporting Art Together. The institute also attracts international students who come and experience its academic and cultural richness. Through the exchange programmes, students from overseas institutes have developed valuable insight not just into Indian culture, arts & crafts but have also understood the Indian market and its dynamics. The students of Management & Technology have had invaluable exposure to

production techniques that cater to high fashion demands of the global marketplace.

Dual Degree Opportunity

NIFT - Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, USA strategic partnership allows select meritorious students from NIFT, a unique opportunity to obtain a Dual Degree from both NIFT and FIT. Students from NIFT undertake two years study at the home Institute intercepted by one year of study at FIT. Thereafter, the students resume their studies at NIFT to obtain the Dual Degree from both the institutes. 22 students have completed the dual degree program in the last 3 years and ten students from various disciplines are pursuing the Dual Degree opportunity in 2015-16 at FIT. NIFT and FIT are in process of renewing the MoU, which expires in August 2016 where more areas will be included for future academic collaborations.

International delegations who visited NIFT in 2015-2016:



- Visit of Queen of Bhutan Her Majesty, Gyalum Tshering Pem Wangchuck & Her Royal Highness Ashi Chimi Yangzom Wangchuck's, Bhutan, 1st May 2015, NIFT Delhi.
- Visit of Prof. Rajashekhar, Registrar (Admissions), FIT, New York, on 8th

June 2015, NIFT, Mumbai and 3rd July 2015, NIFT Delhi.

- Visit of ENDO Hajime, Member of The Board Chief Administrative Officer & Professor Kazuro Koumoto, Department of Fashion Technology from Bunka Japan on 8th September 2015, NIFT New Delhi
- Visit of Timothy Croft, International Advisor, College of Creative Art, Massey University, New Zealand on 28th August 2015, NIFT New Delhi
- Visit of Delegations from Technological Tajikistan University on 15th October 2015, NIFT New Delhi

Domestic Linkages

NIFT is committed to excellence in design education in India and for this has been associating with various key organizations/institutes to further this objective. NIFT has MoUs with the following organizations/Institutes:

National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad- The cooperation between the two Institutes embraces the areas of - Faculty Sharing for Teaching, as panellists for juries as well as guides for Ph.D. programmes, Sharing of infrastructure, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.

School of Fashion Technology (SOFT), Pune & Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) Kerala: Curriculum design, semester planning, academic scheduling, examination and evaluation systems, faculty recruitment, conduction of orientation program, faculty training/capacity building, establish-

ment of resource centre, assistance in machinery/equipment procurement are areas where NIFT expertise is sought through an MoU.



Footwear Design & Development Institute (FDDI)- NIFT signed a MoU with FDDI, Delhi in December 2013. The cooperation between the two institutes is defined in the areas of –Faculty sharing for Teaching, as panellists for juries as well as guides for Ph. D programmes, Infrastructure sharing, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.

Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIC)- NIFT has signed a MoU with CCIC, Delhi. The cooperation between the two institutes is as follows:

1. NIFT will work on new designs and product development techniques and supply to CCIC and NIFT along with CCIC will prepare sample products by using those designs.
2. CCIC in turn will place those samples in its showrooms/displaying in various exhibitions for booking order and based on it will place the version of the order in different Craft Clusters.

NIFT Ph.D. Programme

PhD & Research

PhD Programme: NIFT offers PhD in the areas of design, management and technol-

ogy as applied with broad reference to fashion & lifestyle, textiles and apparel sectors and craft clusters. The programme is designed for the purpose of carrying out creative and innovative research work leading to creation of a body of original knowledge for the use of academia and industry at large.

The admission process for the PhD programme normally starts during the month of April every year with the announcements of results and registration during the month of July. The qualifications eligibility for admission to the PhD programme is specified in the Guidelines for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

PhD Program was launched in 2009 with seven scholars and currently 30 scholars are pursuing PhD from NIFT. With regard to the time scale of the programme, the candidate is expected to complete the supervised studies within five years, extended to a maximum of seven years by specific approval of the Director General, NIFT. Total five scholars have been awarded PhD till date.

Cluster Development Activities

Crafts of India are diverse and rich in history and heritage. India is perhaps one of the few countries where craft is still practiced in the villages and continues to provide livelihood to millions. The handloom sector of India has been the most important sector of the Indian economy and is also the second largest employment provider in the country, next to agriculture. The handloom and handicrafts sector occupies a distinct and matchless place in the Indian economy, besides being

the largest generator of non-farm rural employment. This sector is largely cottage based and is carried out with skilled labour contributed by the entire family. It is dispersed, spread across thousands of villages and towns in the country. Along with the artistry of weavers and craftsmen, the Indian handloom and handicrafts industry demonstrates the richness and diversity of Indian culture. It is important to strengthen the sector by focusing on capacity building of the weavers involved in the crafts.



The Craft Cluster Initiative of the Institute is carefully designed with the intention to involve NIFT's professional capabilities in the areas of design, technology, marketing and management for developing the craft sector. Through this initiative, NIFT has been successful in creating a widespread awareness and sensitivity in merging crafts with fashion. A huge resource in form of faculty, students and alumni is available to support and boost the capabilities of the artisan in the clusters. Under the Cluster Development Initiative during the year 2015-16, 1396 NIFT students under faculty supervision, across NIFT campuses, conducted the survey and documentation of handloom and handicrafts in different regions of India from June till December 2015.

According to the present curriculum, the students of NIFT are sensitized to the clusters of handloom and handicrafts at the end of their second year as a part of Academic Cluster Intervention. Cluster Intervention is a 3 credit course which is mandatory for all the design and post graduate design and management students. The students visit various clusters for duration of two weeks and undertake craft documentation. Later in their eighth semester, the interested students take up cluster based design projects as a part of their graduation project where they design collections with the craftsmen. The study also gives insight into the size of the cluster, skill level of the artisans/producers, Production process, marketing and challenges faced by the craftspeople.



Some of the crafts documented by NIFT students include: Costumes, textiles and crafts of Chhatisgarh, Bippikala, Paithani Sarees at Maharashtra, Gota Patti & Printing at Jaipur, Metal Craft at Kinnaur, Thangka Painting at Spiti, Chanderi Handloom and Bhairogarh batik printing at Madhya Pradesh, Wood carving cluster in Pipariya at Hoshangabad, Mithila Painting at Madhubani and Sujani embroidery at Muzaffarpur. Some of the other workshop at Wayanad, Kannur, Kasargod, Mangalore,

Malappuram and Kozhikode Districts. Tangaliya, Dhabla, Leather Craft (Bags& Wallets) at Jawaja, Zardozi, appliqué, PattiakaKaam, &Chikankari at Aligarh & Lucknow, Printed Textiles (AjraKh, Direct Printing, Rogan), Tie-Dyed Textiles (Bandhani), Embroidered Textiles & Beads Embroidery at Kutch, Brocades, Wooden Toys, at Varanasi, Wood Craft, Wrought Iron Craft, Mother of pearl Craft, Leather Craft at Jodhpur, Mithila Painting at Madhubani and Sujani embroidery at Muzaffarpur, SheetalPati Craft at Coochbehar, Kantha Stitch at Birbhum, Wooden DolBurdwanl, Terracotta at Bankura, PataChitra West Midnapur, & Wooden Musk at South Dinajpur, Kohlapuri at Maharashtra, Silk Weaving Anekal, Gottikere & Dommasandra at Karnataka, Silk handloom Weaving at Bangalore, Rosewood Inlay work & Mysore at Mysore, Turned Wood Lacquer, Channapatna, Karnataka, Stone carving at Shivarapatna, Cherukupalli, Paturu, Srikalahasti&Venkatagiri, Narayanpet, Gadwal, Madhavaram&Mangalagiri, Narsapuram, Patch Work , Embroidery & Natural dye block printing, Bidri Craft, Himroo, Paithani, Crochet, Lambani, Embrodary, Patwal 7 Painting, Carpet Weaving, Warli, Embroidery, Pearl Work , Kosa Fabric, Pottery, Latur , Bhandara, Kudal & Sargalayaa Craft.

Handloom Day was celebrated at Chennai on 7th Aug 2015. The event was inaugurated by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and the event was marked by the book "Prayas". This book was a compilation of articles by

office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms)

A five day Training of Trainer program was held in Jaipur from 15th July 2015 -19th July 2015 for NIFT faculty handling the cluster initiative programme and other craft related projects in their campus. The objective of the training "Craft Practices & Traditions" to sensitize the faculty with the realities of the craft sectors, understand the process of need based feasibility study for the upliftment of crafts person. Skill of formulation of project plans and report writing was also deliberated upon during the training.

Faculty Orientation Training & Development, Faculty Development & Bridge Programme Activities

The competitive environment and the dynamics of rapidly evolving fashion business education demands academic and professional standards par excellence comparable with the best in the world. In order to stay ahead, the requisite competencies need to be constantly developed and upgraded through an institutionalized mechanism and process. Training constitutes a critical element of Human Resource Development which facilitates the personal /institutional growth and empowerment of academic personnel by providing inter and intra departmental network and linkages amongst NIFT's various Departments and campuses. It also instils a feeling of shared vision and goals within the NIFT family.

The main objectives of Training of Trainer (ToT) programmes, for the faculty, are to ensure that Campuses remain self-reliant before the beginning of any semester and to

minimize the dependency on external resources. TOTs are usually in Subject areas related to NIFT Curriculum. 17 programmes of duration ranging between 4 to 7 days were conducted. A total of 148 faculty were beneficiaries. Some of the niche areas covered were Design Development through Pattern Making, Advance Analytics for Academic and Industrial Research, Research Methodology in the context of Indian Crafts, Craft Practices and Traditions, Datatex NOW, Print Design etc. Special Workshops are conducted in inter-disciplinary areas for e.g., teaching pedagogy, delivery of course curriculum, teaching aids, case studies, understanding mainstream fashion industry etc. The duration of Special Workshops are less than 4 working days. A total of 39 faculty were beneficiaries. Some of the Niche areas covered were Effective Curriculum Deliverance, Qualitative Research Methods etc.



In order to enable NIFT faculty to update their working knowledge of the industry at micro level or have a holistic understanding of the industry and its inter-relationship, Faculty Industry Attachments are facilitated which exposes the faculty to the latest practices and enables the same to be disseminated in the class rooms. A total of 53 faculty

members undertook Industry Attachments during June – July 2015 in reputed organizations/ companies like Matrix Clothing Pvt Ltd, LYSAS, Coloursofcraft.com, Brass Tacks, Wearwell India, Sioen Apparel

(Jakarta) etc. A list of around 24 publications/ papers presented/ research articles by faculty have been compiled and widely circulated amongst the faculty of all the NIFT Campuses.



12.3 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles Management (SVPISTM)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles Management (SVPISTM) is focused for Textiles and Management education. The Institute aims to shape aspiring youngsters into new age professional managers, capable of leading the Indian Textile Industry to the pinnacle of world textile galaxy. The institute offers Post Graduate Degree in Management (PGDM) viz. (i) Textile Management (ii) Apparel Management and (iii) Retail Management. “In-principle”

approval has been granted to Collaborate with Central University Tamil Nadu (CUTN) for offering MBA in Textile Management, MBA in Apparel Management and BSc in Costume Design and Fashion.

The students are given personalized approach for upgradation and exposure to the Industry along with their regular classes. Textile Management Club and Students Activity Club are actively functioning and managed by the faculty and students coordinator. Guest Lectures, Language classes (Hindi, English and French) are conducted regularly.



CHAPTER - 13

PUBLIC SECTOR

13.1 The following Public Sector undertakings are actively involved in promotional and Development of Textile Sector:-

1. National Textile Corporation (NTC)
2. Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited
3. National Handloom Development Corporation Limited
4. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)
5. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi
6. British India Corporation Limited (BIC)
7. Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Ltd., Kolkata
8. National Jute Manufacturers Corporation Ltd. (NJMC), Kolkata

13.2. National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC)

1. National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC), a Central Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Textiles, was established in the year 1968. The Company was established primarily to manage the affairs of the sick textile undertakings taken over by the Govt. of India through three Nationalization Acts in the years 1974; 1986; and 1995. On account of obsolete technology; excess manpower; poor productivity etc., 8 of its 9 subsidiaries were referred to BIFR in the year 1992-93. The BIFR approved Revival Schemes for all the 9 subsidiaries – 8 of them in the year 2002-03 and 9th in the year 2005. The Company has been

- implementing the Revival Scheme since then. The original Sanctioned Scheme (SS-02) of 2002-03 was to be implemented at a total cost of Rs.3937 crores with a component of Rs.736 crores allocated towards modernization of 53 mills. This scheme was modified twice – first in the year 2006 (MS-06) at a revised total cost of Rs.5267 crores which included a component of Rs.530 crores for modernization of 22 mills and for the second time in the year 2008 (MS-08) at a revised total cost of Rs.9102 crores with component of Rs.1155 crores towards modernization of 22 mills with extended capacity including setting up of 4 new mills. This scheme was extended up to 31.03.2012 by BIFR.
2. With net worth turning to positive, NTC ceases to be a sick industrial company within the meaning of section 3(1)(0) of SICA vide BIFR order dated October 28, 2014. Net worth of the Company as on June 30, 2015 stands at Rs. 1219.80 crores.
 3. Textile Undertaking (Nationalization) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2014, has been passed by the Parliament on 17th December, 2014, thereby protecting the lease hold properties of 960.85 acres valuing Rs.5825 crores (Approximate) vested with NTC. It was necessitated as the various courts were not granting protection to NTC under various Rent Control Acts and not interpreting the provisions of Nationalization Acts in the right spirit. It helped the Ministry / NTC to retain the leasehold land which came to NTC after nationalization and also enable the Central Govt. / NTC to avoid the liability of hundreds of crores of rupees towards mesne profit.
 4. As on December 31, 2015, the mill wise breakup of the company are as follows:-
 - (i) 119 mills nationalized under the Acts and 1 new composite mill at Hassan,
 - (ii) 78 mills have been closed (including 2 mills namely Finlay and New Minerva relocated),
 - (iii) 18 mills have been modernized and 3 newly established,
 - (iv) 2 mills taken out of JV list have been partially modernized,
 - (v) 1 mill is slated to be set up as Technical Textile Unit in Rajasthan,
 - (vi) 2 mills transferred to Govt. of Puducherry,
 - (vii) 16 units slated for revival through JV route, 5 units have been revived and remaining 11 units where MOU for JV was signed were cancelled on review. Matter in case of these 11 mills is sub-judice before Court/Arbitral Tribunal.
 5. NTC has spent Rs. 2384.95 crores up to December 31, 2015 by way of compensation to 63451 employees who have opted for MVRS since April, 2002. It has also closed 193 unviable show-

rooms of the Retail Marketing Division.

6. NTC presently is focusing effectively on branding and retailing of its fabrics through Retail Marketing Division, increase its volume of institutional sales in the coming days and on Technical Textiles, an area where there is a tremendous scope for the com-
7. Sale of Yarn through E-Auction mode implemented from December 10, 2015.
8. During the last five and half years, NTC produced more than 2400 lacs kgs of yarn and around 760 lacs mtrs of fabric as per details below:-

Production	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	April-Dec.,15
Yarn (Lac Kg)	346.03	350.20	427.98	489.11	518.54	415.12
Fabric (Lac Mtrs)	89.91	120.25	127.29	147.78	171.70	143.30

9. NTC has so far generated Rs.6584.08 Crores by sale of assets through an Asset Sale Committee, constituted by BIFR/MOT.
10. In order to upgrade the technology in the operating mills, with the association of Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), formulated modernization, expansion and diversification plans, to make the company more competitive. First phase of the plan with capital investment of Rs. 1064 crores has already been approved by Board of NTC.
11. The Company has plans to transform itself into an integrated textile company with spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, besides diversifying into technical textiles.
12. The targets of major parameters for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16 as per MOU are as follows:-

Major parameters	2014-15	2015-16	Provisional Achievement 2015-16
Sales Turnover (operating Income) (Rs. in Cr)	1300	1400	1150
Generation of funds from Non-Performing Assets (Rs. in Cr)	400	0	0
Utilization (Spg) %	85	90	84
Production			
Yarn (Lac Kg)	541	565	550
Fabric (Lac Mtrs)	213	225	206

13. The rating given by DPE for the last 5 years to the Company is as follows:-

Year	Rating
2010-11	Fair
2011-12	Good
2012-13	Very Good
2013-14	Good
2014-15	Proposed Good (Under evaluation)

14. While the Company has been supported through budgetary allocation since its inception. However, no budgetary support has been availed since year 2009-2010, even for the wages.
15. Two Regional Office of NTC and 21 mills have obtained ISO certification. In addition 5 of its units have been awarded OEKOTEX certificate.
16. NTC commenced imparting training under ISDS in yarn manufacturing, winding, weaving and testing courses with effect from April 01, 2015 from 10 identified centers located at NTC mills all over India. Till date all the 10 centers have been created online on ministry's ISDS portal. So far 455 persons have been trained and 541 persons are enrolled and presently under training.
17. NTC has constructed 34 Toilets in 15 Govt. Schools nearby its 6 mills spread across the country under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyaan under the initiative of Hon'ble Prime Minister through Ministry of HRD.

18. In an endeavor to run the organization more efficiently in professional manner, about 127 professionals including campus recruitment through CA/CWA institute have been recruited besides uniform implementation of following HR policies across its all mills located throughout the country:-

- a) Recruitment Policy
- b) Promotion Policy
- c) Performance Management System
- d) Revised Medical Rules etc.

19. In order to achieve High Transparency in the high value transactions, National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC) has signed an MOU with Transparency International India (TII) on December 03, 2015 for implementation of the Integrity Pact.

20. Shri Kalyan Chand, IRS (Retd.) and Shri Ashok Kumar Tripathi, Retd, District and Session Judge have been appointed as Independent External Monitors (IEMS), as approved by CVC, to oversee the transactions covered under Integrity Pact.

21. MOU between Govt. of India, NTC and Govt. of Maharashtra signed on April 05, 2015 for construction of befitting memorial in the memory of Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar on approx. 12 acres of land of Indu No. 6, Mumbai in the presence of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. Subsequent to that foundation stone laying cere-

mony was held therein for construction of Memorial of Bharat Ratan Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar by Hon'ble Prime Minister on October 11, 2015.

13.3 Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited

The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. (the "Corporation") is a Government of India Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles. It was established in the year 1958, as "Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd" with the twin objective of (i) export promotion and (ii) trade development of handicraft and handloom products. In the Year 1962, it was renamed as "The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited". The Corporation is presently is a two star export house engaged in exports of handicraft and handloom products (including hand knotted woolen carpets and ready-made garments) besides undertaking export of gold and silver jewellery / articles. The Corporation was nominated in the year 1997-98 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market. The performance of the Corporation in 2014-15 in relation to major indicators is given below:-

Turnover	-Rs. 2738.19 Crores
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	-Rs. 3.40 Crores

The Corporation has made Operating Profit of Rs. 17.52 Crores against Rs. 3.84 Crores which works out an increase of 356.25 % over the previous year. The increase is mainly due to increase in margin in Bullion Business as per RBI's 80:20 Scheme. Further, Corporation ended the year with a Net Profit after tax of Rs. 3.40 crores as against Net Profit after tax Rs. 1.69 crores last year.

Capital

The Authorized and Paid up Capital of the Corporation remained unchanged at Rs. 20.00 Crores and Rs. 13.82 Crores respectively during the year 2014-2015. The entire Paid up Capital has been subscribed by the Hon'ble President of India.

Dividend

The Board has recommended a final dividend of Rs.0.35 Crores (i. e. 20% of Post Tax Profit), for the year 2014-15. Provision of Rs.0.07 Crores has been made for Corporate Dividend Tax on the final dividend proposed.

Working Results

The Total Turnover of the Corporation increased from Rs.2552.66 crores in 2013-14 to Rs.2738.19 crores during the year, an increase of Rs.185.53 crores (7.27 %). The increase is mainly due to:-

- Bullion Business is an opportunity driven business. During the year Bullion Imports increased by Rs.187.65 crores (7.50%) as it was directed by the Ministry of Textiles in June, 2013 to concentrate and boost up the Core Business of the Corporation.

Subsequently, the Government allowed us to do import of Gold in January, 2014.

- Decrease in Core Group Business by Rs.2.12 crores (4.19%) due to prolonged economic crisis in European Countries.

HHEC's initiatives to focus on Core Group is continued and so far we have added 21 new Buyers and 4 new buyers from new Countries and taken various distinctive initiatives in Domestic Market as well.

The Operating profits have increased to Rs.17.52 crores during the year as compared to Rs.3.84 crores in the previous year, an increase of Rs.13.68 crores (356.25 %) The increase is mainly due to increase in margin in RBI's 80:20 Scheme in Bullion Business.

Further, considering the current tax liability and other provisions, we have ended with the Net Profit after tax of Rs.3.40 crores as against Net Profit after tax Rs.1.69 crores last year.

Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability:

The Corporation endeavors to contribute suitably to the society both directly and indirectly through various means, viz. generating employment for the artisans and weavers who mainly belongs to Below Poverty Line, providing exposure to their ethnic arts and crafts at international level and providing free space to artisans and weavers in the events organized at Noida Complex for display and sale of their products. The Corporation has been always

emphasizing on empowerment of weaker section of artisans and weavers by promoting and providing a platform to market their products and sourcing procurement from the textiles and craft clusters through its procurement centers.

During the year 2014-15, the Corporation had successfully undertaken two distinctive projects through Sulabh Sanitation Mission Foundation with a total expenditure of Rs.10.64 lakhs:

- Creation of Sanitation Facility by constructing 3 units of Toilet Complex with an expenditure of Rs.7.34 lakhs in schools of backward districts of West Bengal and Bihar and
- Creation of Drinking Water facilities by installation of 5 Mark II Hand-pumps with an expenditure of Rs.3.30 lakhs in schools of backward districts of West Bengal and Bihar.

Beside above Rs.24.84 lakhs towards HHEC's share for supply of Woolen Blankets to the flood affected persons in Jammu & Kashmir as per the Directions of Government.

Further, during Current Financial Year 2015-16, the Corporation is going to continue to undertake the same projects of creation of Drinking Water Facility & Sanitation Facility in area where its weavers and artisans work.

The Annual report on CSR Activities as per The Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 is attached as Annexure-IV to the Directors' Report.

Conservation Of Energy & Technology Absorption

The information and details under section 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8(3) Co's (accounts) Rules, 2014 for the conservation of energy are stated as under:

Sl. No.	Particulars	
(I)	The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy	HHEC has taken a GREEN INITIATIVES and a Solar Power Plant of 50kva has been installed at Corporate Office Building in Noida which is generating an average 5000kva units per months for consumption at Corporate office and Factory in Noida building
(ii)	The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy	
(iii)	The capital investment on energy conservation equipments;	Rs.0.51 crores

The Activities undertaken by the Corporation do not fall under the purview of the disclosure under section 134(3) (m) of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 8(3) Co's (accounts) Rules, 2014 for the technology absorption.

Export Promotion And Trade Development

The Corporation has participated in various exhibitions in India and abroad to showcase the new samples developed from traditional crafts and textiles clusters as well as to upgrade knowledge on designs and fashions

abroad. During the year, the Corporation participated in a number of International Fairs viz., China Import & Export Fair 2014 (Gunjahau, China), Heimtextil-Frankfurt 2015 (Frankfurt, Germany). Participation in domestic fair includes IHGF (AUTUMN)-2014(Greater Noida), IHGF (SPRING) 2015(Greater Noida), Diwali Mela 2014 (Noida Complex), Tex Trends India 2015 (Pragati Maidan), India International Handwoven Fair March 2015 (Chennai), Exhibition at Handloom Complex (New Delhi), and Intl. Exhibition on silk and silk products (Chennai).

HHEC has planned to continue focusing on Core Group activities and undertake aggressive International and domestic Market Strategies to next level.

- **Opening new Retail outlets/Museum Shops:** During the year 2014-15 three new retails outlets have been opened at Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts, New Delhi, Buddha Simriti , Patna, Bihar, Handloom Marketing Complex, New Delhi. In addition to the above another shop at Sarnath Museum, Sarnath, Varanasi was opened on 13th July, 2015.

Further as per MOU signed with ASI for linking Textiles and handicrafts with tourism for retail outlet/ museum shop at Qutab Minar. It is also planned to open new retail outlets / Museum shops at Gaya Museum, Bihar as the agreements have already been signed for the same. Talks are in advance stage with ITDC and ASI to add more shops at tourist destinations of India in

Textile Tourism Project of Government of India.

- **Corporate institutional Sale:** The Corporation has been especially focusing on corporate institutional sales with special focus on big organizations like President House, Vice-President House, Prime Minister Office, Parliament House, Ministry of External Affairs, NTPC, SAIL, IRCTC, OIL India, BHEL etc. along with other Corporations in Private Sector. During the year, HHEC is planning to expand this segment with other private industry as well.
- **E-Marketing:** Keeping in view, the modern trend of shopping, the Corporation has signed the agreement with one of the leading online shopping websites in India Sanpdeal for selling handicrafts & handloom products through their website. This will not only increase the visibility of HHEC on e-commerce portal and also provide the platform for dying Arts / Crafts of Artisans & weavers.
- **Common Facility Centre:** With a view for upliftment of Handloom weavers of Varanasi, HHEC is managing two common Facility Centres in villages of Koodi & Karghana, Varanasi where yarn dyeing, raw material bank and allied facilities are available for the weavers
- **Design & Technical Workshops:** HHEC organized seven design and Technology workshops in Varanasi, Bareilly, Delhi, Moradabad, Bastar, Gorakhpur and Patna with an objective to develop new prototypes to suit and taste the preference of contemporary Market using the traditional skills of artisans and introduction of new techniques and technologies for enhance production.
- **Capacity Expansion:** To cater specific buyers' demands and to meet international standards and technology and in turn increasing buyers & demand for Ready-to- Wear, the Corporation has planned to further expand our Garment factory at Noida by adding new machine and it has also been planned to start utilizing HHEC's space at Okhla by setting up an infrastructure for factory for Ready-to-Wear.
- **SAARC Museum:** HHEC has signed agreement with Ministry of External Affairs for development of project, its maintenance and management. Accordingly, HHEC has signed agreement with DTTDC for development and Civil works of SAARC Museum. Civil work at SAARC Museum has been completed. Work allocation to DTTDC for interior work for SAARCMuseum is under process.
- With changing fashion, usages and concerns of buyers, HHEC has further strengthen the natural product series and added new diverse Range of "Eco-

friendly Furniture” which are made from recycled cotton chindi ropes, cotton strings etc. in combination with straw stems. Further, it is also planned to strengthen existing eco-friendly product line of furniture items with adding new fruit fibers/grass. Fusion of fiber with other natural fiber will be explored.

- As per the MOU signed with National Textiles Corporation for display and selling our products through NTC’s flagship stores “BRAND INDIA” under their scheme “BRAND INDIA” & “SETU” in this series HHEC started its operation on shop in shop module at NTC Charni road Mumbai outlet and NTC, KalaGhoda, Mumbai.
- HHEC Chennai Branch is set up at a plot area of approx. two acres with existing crèche building, office building. Now, HHEC has planned to modernize the Chennai Branch by utilizing the vacant land and constructing a new building in the 1st phase without demolishing the existing building for which government support will also be sought for financial assistance. Concept Designs from empanelled architects/firms have been received and its short listing and selection is in process.

Micro Small And Medium Enterprises

The Corporation was formulated with mission to develop, promote and aggressively market the products of Indian crafts and skills abroad thereby providing a marketing channel for craftsmen and

artisans and generate adequate returns to the stakeholder. But being a trading Company HHEC mostly procures its products as per requirements of our buyers mainly through artisans, weavers and societies. With respect to our major procurements HHEC observes the following:-

- **Procurement of Bullion:** As far as procurement for bullion business is concerned, being a nominated agency for import of Gold, the Corporation imports Gold from either a LBMA member or a Bank as per the approved scheme by the Board of Directors. Hence, these procurements cannot be covered under the Public Procurement Policy.
- **Procurement of Core Group Merchandise:** In case of Handicrafts, Handlooms, Ready-to-Wear and Carpets etc. samples of product are selected by the buyer and HHEC places orders to the buyers’ nominated suppliers as agreed and produced the samples.

However, during financial year 2014-15 our trading purchases (Core Group) are to the tune of Rs. 30.35 Crores against which the procurements from registered MSEs sourced to the extent of 32%.

Human Resource Development & Industrial Relations

- The Corporation gives due importance to impart training to its employees at all levels to develop them to realize their true potentials, improve in the areas of lesser

strengths and to work with a high sense of responsibility. Re-deployment and motivation are also given priority with a view to develop the inherent faculties and qualities of employees.

- During the year under Report, industrial relations were cordial and harmonious at all Branches/Units. No man-days were lost due to strike or lockout. All the employees worked with a new vigour and zeal.
- None of the employees of the Company received remuneration in excess of the limits prescribed in Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment & Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.
- The Corporation strictly follows the directives issued by Government of India with regard to reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes as also for handicapped persons. The roster for reservation of posts for SC/ST/OBC is duly maintained to ensure that there is no violation of the rules/instruction in this regard. No posts reserved for SC/ST/OBC got de-reserved for the period under report.
- As per Guidelines on Human Resource Management issued by Department of Public Enterprises, various activities were undertaken by the Corporation such as training programs on CAD/CAM Operation, Risk Management, Finance for Non-Finance Executives, Merchandizing, MS Office (Excel), First Aid Training,

Stores Management, Export-Import Procedures & Documentation, Workshop on E-Commerce, Factories Act 1948 & Rules Legal Issues etc.

- **Appointment of Persons With Disabilities (PWDs):** As on 31-3-2015, total number of persons in positions was 119, including Group 'A' and 'B', out of which three persons (one each belonging to Orthopedically Handicapped (OH), Visually Handicapped (VH) and Hearing Handicapped (HH) are in position against the posts reserved for persons with disabilities (PWDs) i.e. 2.52%. Earlier, reservation was made in Group 'C' and 'D' only and the shortfall was made up by appointment of one Hearing Handicapped (HH).
- **Cases Of Sexual Harassment-** HHEC has constituted an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) under the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 to enquire into the complaints of sexual harassment. No complaint was received either by the ICC or the Management during the year 2014-15.

13.4 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 Rs.2000 lakh and its Paid

up Capital is Rs.1900 lac. The main objectives of NHDC are:

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

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

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 & woollen yarn. The details of yarn supplied under YSS during the 3 years are as under:

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1262.09	1788.46
2014-15	1484.30	2160.77
2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015)	1068.49	1440.63

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 (Rs. in crore)
2012-13	27.62	20.90
2013-14	36.31	35.69
2014-15	36.90	49.48
2015-16 (upto Dec. 2015)	25.85	32.16

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), Bhubaneswara (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 (Rs.in crore)
2012-13	19	1834	84.25
2013-14	23	2168	101.00
2014-15	24	1742	88.99

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:

(Rs.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	EXCELLENT
2014-15	221696.30	2540.00	511.00	-

13.5 Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)

The CCI was set up in 1970 by the Government of India, as an only Public Sector Organization in the field of cotton marketing. Ever-since its inception, the Corporation has been operating in competition with private cotton traders and other institutional buyers, its market share varying from 5% to 8% except in some years under MSP operations when it has gone upto 31%.

With the changing cotton scenario, the role and functions of the Corporation were reviewed and revised from time

to time. As per the policy directives received from the Ministry in 1985, the CCI is the sole agency of the Government for undertaking Price Support Operations, whenever the prices of Kapas (seed cotton) touch the support price level. However, in the absence of price support operations, the Corporation undertakes commercial operations for supplying cotton to NTC Mills, Unit Mills of State Textile Corporations, Co-operative Spinning Mills and Private Mills, in addition to purchasing cotton for fulfilling export commitment. The role assigned to the Corporation, in brief, is as under:-

- To undertake price support operations whenever the market prices of kapas touch the support prices announced by the Government of India without any quantitative limit;
- To undertake commercial operations, only at CCI's own risk and;
- To purchase cotton to fulfill export commitments.

The above role of the CCI continued under the New Textile Policy of 2000. However, the last stated function no longer is relevant as export of cotton is now free and the Government is releasing no quotas. Nevertheless CCI purchases cotton even now to undertake export of cotton.

Financial Results

- During the year under review, your Corporation could achieve a turnover of Rs.5409.09 crores as against the previous year's turnover of Rs. 4916.93 crores.
- The highlights of the financial results during the financial year under review were as follows:

	2014-15	2013-14
Domestic Sales (in lakh bales)	4.20	23.32
Export sales (in lakh bales)	0.00	0.03
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	5409.09	4916.93
Profit/(Loss) after tax (in Rs. Crores)	22.59	59.84

- During the year under report, CCI's short term debt is rated CARE

A 1 + (S O) [C A R E A O n e Plus](Structured Obligation) i.e. the highest credit rating assigned in this category for short term bank borrowings of Rs. 4,000/- crores which signifies strong capacity for timely payment of short term debt obligation and carry lowest credit risk.

Dividend

CCI recommended a dividend of 20% of the Equity Share Capital of the company i.e. Rs.5 crores, during the Financial Year 2014-15.

13.6 Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium was established in Delhi in the year 1952 under the management of Indian Cooperative Union and was later on taken over by Central Cottage Industries Association in 1964 and was incorporated as Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIC) on February 4, 1976. CCIC is under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles.

The main objective of CCIC is to be a dealer, exporter, manufacturer and agent of quality Indian handicrafts and handlooms and to develop markets for these products in India and abroad. The Corporation has showrooms at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad.

Capital

The authorized capital of the Corporation is 1200 lakhs and the paid-up capital is 1085 lakhs.

Working Results

a) Turnover

The turnover of the Corporation for the year 2014-15 was `8284.09 lakh as against `8,185.64 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2013-14.

b) Exports

The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2014-15 were `334.49 lakh as compared to `264.37 lakh in the previous year.

c) Profitability

The Gross Profit during the year 2014-15 increased from `4130.75 lakh in the previous year to `4395.58 lakh. The overheads of the Corporation increased from `4100.67 lakh in the previous year to `4357.86 lakh in the current year. The current year ended with a pre-tax profit of `166.97 lakh as against corresponding profit of `36.63 lakh in the previous year.

Statistics

Summarized working results for the last three years are given in table below:

(₹ in lakhs)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Actuals (Prov) upto Dec.2015	MOU Target for 2015-16
Turnover	7776.33	8185.64	8284.09	6299.42	9600.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	51.64	36.63	166.97	NA	100.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	24.57	12.85	93.31	NA	68.00
Dividend	4.92	2.57	18.67	NA	13.60

Development of Designs/Exhibitions

During the year 2014-15, CCIC organized 58 in-house thematic exhibitions and exhibitions outside CCIC emporia wherein newly designed products were displayed by the Corporation to expand the patronage of Corporation.

With a view to develop exclusive new designs and new products for sales through showrooms, during the year, CCIC, with

Financial Assistance from office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), undertook technical Design Development Workshops in the areas of Metal craft, wood craft, hand block printing, Chamba Rumal, Cane craft, jewellery etc.

Further, new and exclusively designs in silver articles, brass and white metal ware, wood craft and pottery which are highly in demand as Diwali Gifts in new attractive

packaging were also launched in all show-rooms of CCIC.

With a view to upgrade the shopping experience of customers, CCIC undertook major improvements in the layout, visual display, lighting and interiors of the New Delhi showroom.

Setting up of two Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in Cholapur and Ramnagar in Varanasi

CCIC set up 2 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in Cholapur and Ramnagar in Varanasi for the benefit of weavers in January, 2015.

Till 31st December, 2015, CCIC has facilitated 1,965 weavers providing information and services on various schemes, awarded work to 183 weavers and placed orders worth Rs.202.86 lakh for various handloom products on weavers in Varanasi, for marketing through CCIC emporia.

In the above CFCs, two Common Service Centres (CSC) have also been set up through CSC e-governance Services India Ltd. for providing various services such as Recharge services, Passport Registration services, Banking services, Travelling & Ticketing, PAN card, Aadhar Card services etc.

On line Shopping :-

CCIC has its online shopping website i.e. www.thecottage.in for its valued customers. The website displays about 1000 Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping. The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card which is Verisign

certified. The products purchased can be shipped to any country all over the world. It has order tracking mechanism and links to various Govt. websites, Incredible India etc.

13.7 British India Corporation Limited (BIC)

Background

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

Modernization / Rehabilitation Of Bic Limited

Based on the financial position, the B.I.C. Limited was referred to BIFR in 1992 and was declared as a Sick Company. A Rehabilitation Scheme approved by BIFR at a total cost of Rs.211 crore in 2002. The Scheme could not be implemented in totality as permission was not granted by U.P. State Government for conversion of leasehold property into freehold property. Modified Rehabilitation Scheme for Rs.273 crore was approved by BIFR in 2008 which envisaged

Rs.273 crore budgetary support from Govt. of India and balance Rs.116 crore from sale of surplus land. A further revised scheme for Rs.338 crores was approved in 2011, based on recommendation of Bureau for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in the year 2010

A MDRS was prepared and put up before BIFR and was approved in its hearing dated 14.02.2008 at a total cost of Rs.273.28 crores with Govt. budgetary support of Rs.157.35 crore and rest from sale of surplus land. A revised scheme for Rs.338.04 crore was recommended by BRPSE in its meeting held on 28.07.2010/18.12.2010. The revised scheme was accorded in principle approval by Cabinet, GOI in its meeting held on 9.6.2011 subject to the condition that permission is first obtained for sale of surplus land from Government of UP.

The means of finance envisaged are as under:-

(Rs. In crore)

Grant from GOI VRS	17.10
Operating losses 9/10, 10/11 grant	66.99
Interest free loan against sale of land	128.66
Soft Intt. Loan from GOI for salary (2 years)	78.00
Intt. Free loan from GOI for conversion charge payment	47.35
The cost of the scheme	338.04

The implementation of the scheme is yet to commence as the required permission for sale of surplus land is yet to be obtained from Govt of UP. The issue is being taken up at

various level and in the latest development Chief Secretary, UP Government vide OM dated 25.11.2014 constituted a committee under the Chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner, Kanpur for expeditious disposal of the issue. The first meeting of the committee was held on 7.1.2015 wherein it was decided that the Government intends to run the unit of BIC at Kanpur may be as per the present Management or PPP Model. The main objective is to regain the industrial scenario of Kanpur and generate direct and indirect employment opportunities.

Both the BIFR and BRPSE Schemes emphasized on generating funds from sale of surplus land, with prior permission from Government of UP for conversion of leasehold to freehold land. Government of UP is examining the land conversion matter.

Subsidiaries of BIC Limited

Elgin Mills Company Limited, Kanpur

The Elgin Mills Company Limited was established in the year 1864 and it was registered in the year 1911 comprising of 2 Units, Elgin No.1 & Elgin No.2. By an ordinance called the British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of shares) Act, 1981 the GOI acquired all shares of BIC Limited and thus became a Government Company on 11th June 1981. The Elgin Mills Co. being subsidiary of Govt. Co. acquired the status of Govt. Company. The company was engaged in the production of cotton and blended fabrics for Civil Market and Defence, Paramilitary, Government and other institutions as Towels, Bed sheets, Suitings and Shirtings, Drill, Cellular etc.

Due to continuous losses suffered by the company, a reference under the provision of SICA was made to BIFR and was declared sick. The BIFR recommended winding-up of the company in 1994. AAIFR confirmed the said order in 1997 and accordingly Hon'ble High Court Allahabad passed winding up order in 1999 and appointed Official Liquidator. Government of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in June 2001. M/s. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. had taken loans from various financial institutions for working capital and modernization around 1980. These loans could not be repaid due to paucity of funds and M/s. Kotak Mahindra Bank assignee of M/s. ICICI filed a case in Hon'ble High Court in the year 2009 for recovery of their dues and orders for liquidation were passed Hon'ble AHC in 2011. The case is being contested in Hon'ble High Court to safeguard the properties of M/s. Elgin Mill Co. Ltd. The Company has settled the dues of the secured creditors except IFCI and Kotak Mahindra Bank. Most of the assets of the company are with the Official Liquidator appointed by Hon'ble High Court.

M/s Elgin Mills is presently contesting case filed by secured creditors for winding-up and has requested IFCI to renew their offer for acceptance of their dues under one-time settlement. As regards the dues of Kotak Mahindra Bank, as per spirit and terms of settlement, an agreed amount has been paid to them before Hon'ble Court. The company is contesting the matter for issue of no dues certificate by KMB before Hon'ble Court. In

the last hearing, the Hon'ble Court inter-alia cancelled the advertisement issued by Official Liquidator for sale of Elgin Mill freehold property to settle dues of secured creditors. The Official Liquidator has also been directed to approach the District Magistrate, Kanpur Nagar to get all the said property vacated and submit a report within a period of three months.

Cawnpore Textiles Limited, Kanpur

British India Corporation Ltd. is a Government of India Company under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. is a subsidiary company of BIC Ltd. and was incorporated in the year 1920. The company was engaged in the production of fabric and yarn for domestic civil market and Defence, Paramilitary, Government and other institutions.

Due to continuous losses and the net worth of the company getting eroded/negative, the company was referred to BIFR under the provisions of SICA and the company was declared as sick company in 1992. In 1999 High Court of Allahabad passed order for winding up and appointed an Official Liquidator. Govt. of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in 2001. The secured creditors filed a case in Hon'ble High Court and the mill and residential premises of Cawnpore Textiles Limited were taken over by the liquidator appointed by Allahabad High Court. Payments to all the secured creditors have been made as per the OTS and the company is seeking permission of Allahabad High Court to bring the company out of liquidation.

13.8 Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Ltd, Kolkata

JCI is a GoI enterprise set up in 1971. JCI is the official agency of the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) responsible for implementing the MSP policy for jute producers and serves as a stabilising agency in the raw jute market. JCI also undertakes commercial operations, procuring jute at prices above the MSP on commercial consideration to generate profits. JCI's price support operations involve procuring raw jute from small and marginal farmers at MSP without any quantitative limit as and when the prevailing market price of jute falls below the MSP. These operations help create a notional buffer in the market by siphoning off excess supply, in order to arrest inter-seasonal and intra-seasonal fluctuations in raw jute prices. JCI's Departmental Purchase Centres (DPCs), which are situated in rural areas, purchases raw jute directly from the farmers. JCI has around 171 DPC's of which 101 are in West Bengal, 26 in Assam, 20 in Bihar and the rest in the three other jute growing states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura.

The authorized and paid up capital of the Corporation is Rs.5 Crore & the net worth is Rs.96.84 Crore as on 31.03.2015. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

Mission/Vision

To act as the Price Support Agency of the Govt. of India and to undertake Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operation to provide remunerative price of raw jute to the jute growers and gradually increase its market share in the domestic trade.

Main Functions

1. To take up Price Support Operation on behalf of the Government as and when the raw jute prices touch the level of the Minimum Support Price fixed by the Government of India without any quantitative limit.
2. To undertake commercial operations for jute mills of NJMC on for other purpose as and when required.
3. To undertake distribution of certified jute seeds under subsidy scheme of NJB and gradually increase the quantity with an objectives to make available certified jut seeds to farmers.
4. To conduct other extension activities like, demonstration of new retting techniques and display of daily market rate by allocating centers under JTM MM III and NJB schemes for the benefit of the jute growers.
5. To carry out the role of the implementing Agency for Mini Mission III and also provide necessary support on activities of Mini Mission IV and other Mini Mission of the Jute Technology Mission.
6. To plan and implement schemes under Corporate Social Responsibility.

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars Quantitative (Bales/Lakh):	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Projected (As per MoU) 2015-16
Procurement of Raw Jute	1.56	3.63	1.90	0.57	1.88
Sales of Raw Jute	1.34	2.40	2.60	1.46	1.78
Closing Stock	0.47	1.75	1.07	0.17	0.07
Financial (Rs/Lakh)					
Sale of Raw Jute	5599.39	11135.58	12331.00	8027.07	9500.00
Sale-Jute Seed	546.42	132.65	227.13	895.44	500.00

13.9 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC), Kolkata

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. 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 made to 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 manufactures Sackings (Jute Bags) which are being supplied to food procuring agencies of the Governments against the PCOs time to time issued by office of the Jute Commissioner. More than 2000

contract workers are getting the employment where in their wages are time to time fixed, based on production and productivity, in consultation with representatives of all the unions and paid through contractor in transparent manner with PF, ESI and other benefits.

Sanction of Revival Scheme by BIFR

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

- i) NJMC shall run 3 mills (Kinnison & Khardah in W.B. and RBHM in Bihar) by itself and close 3 mills (National, Alexandra & Union in W.B.) at a total cost of Rs.1562.98 Cr. comprising of payment of VRS and arrear liability to all employees Rs.645.07 Cr. payment of liabilities and provisions for funds for implementation of Rs.702.21 Cr. and Modernizations and start-up expenses of Rs.215.70 Cr.
- ii) NJMC will get fresh interest free loan of Rs. 483.60 Cr. from GOI, to be refunded through sale of assets of 3 (three) mills of NJMC (National, Union & Alexandra) and surplus assets of Kinnison & Khardah and RBHM the three revival mills.
- iii) The installed capacity will be 305 MT/day after complete modernization at a cost of Rs 215.70 Cr.

- (iv) Net worth is expected to be positive in the 6th year i.e. 2015-16.
- v) Settlement of Officers' VRS under composite package.
- vi) Engagement of workforce under contract basis initially till the modernisation is complete.

Utilization of assets of the remaining three closed mills namely (Union, National and Alexandra mill) where land measuring 130 acres in all requires to be developed into feasible productive use such as a Textile Hub, Apparel Park ,etc. for which a Transaction Advisor has been appointed (M/s Price Water House Coopers Ltd.) and a road-map has been prepared. The matter is being pursued with Government of West Bengal for support on the sale of surplus assets including land and with Ministry of Labour for formal closure of the Mills. In interim period, options are being explored to operate the running mills with profitability and for identifying appropriate modules for monetizing the land assets.

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

PARTICULARS	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Production (MT)	9379	9916	6313
	Rs. in Cr	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr
Sales	49.73	58.12	37.70
Other Income	17.67	17.98	20.35
Total	67.40	76.10	58.05
Accretion of stock	1.51	1.22	2.50
Raw Material & Stores	29.27	36.24	24.28
Power & Fuel	4.71	5.24	3.75
Wages through contractor	20.41	24.40	15.72
Salaries & benefits	1.42	1.62	2.20
VRS Expenditure	0.00	-	-
Other Expenses	25.21	13.08	8.06
Interest	0.30	0.30	0.31
Depreciation	0.57	0.55	1.72
TOTAL	83.40	82.65	58.54
Net Profit/Loss (-)	(-)16.00	(-)6.55	0.48
Cash Profit/Loss (-)	(-) 15.43	(-)6.00	1.23

13.9.1 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.

BJEL submitted a revival proposal after revision as advised by the

Government, with a total Cost of Scheme of Rs.137.88 Crore to be financed mainly from sale of surplus land of the BJEL and interest free GOI loan .The entire GOI loan and holding company loan together with accrued interest at a normal rate has been proposed to be refunded from sale of surplus land of BJEL. The proposals also include modernization & renovation of its existing plant with capital expenditure including working capital of Rs.30.57 Crore. The above proposal was forwarded to BIFR. BIFR

accepted the revised DRS of BJEL with in principal approval from Ministry of Textiles to provide start up expense amounting to Rs.21.20 crore as bridge loan and directed to circulate to the stake holders on 3.11.2011.

The production activity of the company has been suspended from October, 2002 and the company has given VRS to all its workmen and staffs in the year 2003 and 2004. The Financial performance for the last three years is tabulated below:-

Physical	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Production	----	----	----
FINANCIAL RESULT	(Rs.in Lac)	(Rs.in Lac)	(Rs.in Lac)
Other Income	8.76	8.78	8.89
Total	8.76	8.78	8.89
Salary & Wages	-	-	-
VRS Expenditure	-	-	-
Administrative & other Overheads	75.02	80.61	139.93
Interest on GOI & NJMC loan	778.72	400.57	419.02
Depreciation	1.09	1.01	4.07
Total	854.83	482.19	563.02
Loss before tax	865.57	265.10	584.64



CHAPTER - 14

TEXTILE RESEARCH

14.1 Textile Research Associations

Recognising the vital role of Research & Development in the advancement of technology and processes in the textile and apparel sector, the ministry has been actively supporting Textile Research Associations which cover the entire gamut of the sector. There are eight TRAs engaged in the work of research and development:

1. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)
2. Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
3. South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
4. Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)

5. Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA)
6. Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)
7. Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)
8. Wool Research Association (WRA)

14.1.1 Research and Development Schemes

The ongoing R&D Scheme has recently been revised to broaden its scope and for making it more result oriented. The revised scheme of R&D has been designed with three major components as under:

Component-I: Research and Development projects to be undertaken by reputed research agencies including TRAs, research laboratories, universities, industry associa-

tions, etc engaged in research in the textiles and allied sector (Total Outlay- Rs. 50 Crore).

Objectives:

- Ensure market-driven research in collaboration with the industry through encouraging contract research projects.
- Development of new products and processes.
- The area of research and development will cover basic and applied research in all areas of textiles value chain and especially in the frontier areas such as technical textiles.
- This component also envisages scaling up/commercializing developed technologies to bring innovative products/processes to the market for opening up new business opportunities in emerging technology areas.
- Commercialization of technology to ensure that the R&D efforts are targeted towards technology development that is relevant and necessary for sector and industry growth.

Component-II : Promotion of R&D in jute sector; transfer of technologies and dissemination activities in jute sector (Total Outlay- Rs. 80 Crore).

Objectives: The objectives of this component in the scheme is to

- Promote R&D efforts for increasing the use of jute in more diversified applications, specifically where the jute will be used in bulk.
- Promoting use of jute for jute-geotextiles, jute-agrotextiles, technical

textiles, for making paper pulp, for developing jute composites for use in automobiles and other sectors, for developing jute particle boards, etc. will be the thrust of the R&D efforts during the XIIth Plan.

- Some of the technological and engineering developments (such as woolenisation, blends, fine yarn, aromatic fabrics, fire retardant and water proof fabrics, etc.) already achieved in other textiles applications will be duly re-engineered through further R&D efforts for adaptation in Jute.
- Transfer of technologies developed and industrial/field demonstration for technology adoption.

Component-III: Benchmarking studies, knowledge dissemination and promoting green initiatives through R&D (Total Outlay-Rs. 15 Crore).

Objective: The objectives of this component of the scheme is to

- To undertake research studies to create industry standards and benchmarks and identify and document steps to attain suitable benchmarks and ensure that industry is able to implement green initiatives.
- Dissemination and training programmes to sensitize individual units on the benchmarks so created; and
- Assist accreditation for units which achieve such benchmarks to help them to achieve competitiveness and

get better national international acceptability.

14.1.2 Eligible Agencies:

Reputed research agencies including TRAs, Universities, Industry Associations, government approved research center's such IITs/ government aided institutions/ recognized engineering colleges /institutions approved by DST/DSIR etc. would be eligible to submit Project Proposals.

14.1.3 Implementing Agency and Nodal Officer:

- (i) Office of the Textile Commissioner will be the implementing agency for Component I and III and Office of the Jute Commissioner will act as the Implementing Agency for Component II.
- (ii) Textiles Commissioner in the rank of Additional Secretary/Joint Secretary to Government of India will be the Nodal Officer directly in charge for all R&D activities and Jute Commissioner at the rank of Joint secretary to Government of India will be the Nodal Officer directly in charge for all jute and allied Jute R&D activities under Component-II. Project Proposals would be appraised by the PAMC which shall forward its recommendations to the PAC.

14.1.4 Eligible Fund Support:

- (I) In cases of projects involving applied research, the support will be maxi-

mum upto of 70% of the total project cost and the balance would have to arrange by the respective Project Executive Agency/Institution from the Industry or its own resources, which would have to be tied up and clearly indicated at the time of submission of Project Proposal. This would ensure that research is directed towards areas required by the Industry. If a part or whole of the contribution of the agency is in kind, that should be monetized and included in the project cost.

- (ii) For projects involving basic research, the PAMC can recommend up to 100% funding, on a case to case basis with strong justification.

The total allocation for the scheme period (2014-15 to 2018-19) is Rs. 149 crore.

14.2 Textiles Committee

The Textiles Committee, established by the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 has the primary objective of ensuring quality of textiles both for internal marketing and exports. Its functions include promotion of quality of textiles and textile exports, research in the technical and economic fields, establishing standards for textiles and textile machinery, setting up of laboratories, data collection etc. The Committee has its Head Quarters at Mumbai with 28 Regional Offices, 17 of them with laboratories, including 9 eco parameters testing laboratories.

14.2.1 Performance During 2015-16:

1.0 Laboratories of the Textiles Committee:

1.1 The Textiles Committee established laboratories at important textile centres in India to assist the compulsory pre-shipment quality inspection of textiles.

1.2 The laboratory was set up in the Textiles Committee at Mumbai in 1969. 17 more laboratories were set up at important textile centres in India during the period from 1973 to 2002. At present the laboratories are located at the Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cannanore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Guntur, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Karur, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Madurai (under PPP mode), Mumbai, New Delhi, Panipat and Tirupur. 14 Laboratories are accredited by NABL as per ISO/IEC/17025:2005 of which 10 of these laboratories at Bangalore, Cannanore, Chennai, Jaipur, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Karur, Mumbai, New Delhi and Tirupur have facilities for eco-testing.

1.3 The organizational structure of the Laboratory Wing comprises Director assisted by Joint Directors, Dy. Directors, Assistant Directors, Quality Assurance Officers, Junior Quality Assurance Officers and other administrative staff.

1.4 Testing activities : Laboratories are catering to the needs of the exporters,

manufacturers, traders and other agencies dealing in textiles by testing their samples for quality aspect and for improvement of quality of the textiles under the commercial testing scheme by levying scheduled test charges. Total revenue generation during 2015-16 by all laboratories is estimated to be Rs.1187.2 lakhs.

1.5 Other Activities:

1.5.1 Laboratories of the Textiles Committee are conducting various training programmes for the benefit of the textile industries and institutions. 3 training programmes were conducted on testing of Dyes, Chemical and Textiles by various laboratories of Textiles Committee during 2015-16 and 86 personnel were trained. Some of the institutions, which utilise Committee's training services are B.D. Somani Institute, NIFT, Rachana Sansad, Office of Senior Quality Assurance, Ministry of Industries, Assam and Rites Ltd., Hyderabad. The revenue earnings on this account is projected at Rs. 1.45 lakhs.

1.6 Accreditation

14 out of 17 laboratories of the Textiles Committee have been accredited by NABL. Reassessment audit of 3 laboratories at Jaipur, Ludhiana and New Delhi has been completed. The desktop audit of the laboratories at Cannanore, Chennai and Hyderabad, has been completed and are recom-

mended for continuation of their accreditation status.

1.6.1 Reassessment audit of Hyderabad, Kanpur, Karur, Cannanore, Chennai, Coimbatore & Mumbai has been successfully completed by NABL. On audit, NABL has recommended the continued accreditation status for laboratories at Hyderabad, Kanpur, Karur, Cannanore, Chennai, Coimbatore & Mumbai.

1.6.2 Consultancy on Laboratory Management System: The consultancy for accreditation of the laboratory as per ISO/IEC17025:2005 for M/s Laboratory, PSG Tech, COE Indutech, Coimbatore commenced in July, 2014 and is in the final stages of completion. Textiles Committee has also commenced providing consultancy for accreditation from laboratory, DKTE Center of Excellence for Non-Woven, Ichalkaranji.

1.7 Proficiency Testing Provider: A separate entity within the laboratory called PT provider cell has been constituted in April, 2007 to avoid the expenditure arising out of participation in round robin test conducted by international agencies for maintaining the accreditation status of its 14 laboratories. The Cell organises inter Laboratory Comparison programs for all the Textiles Committee laboratories and other laboratories in India and neighbouring countries are also

invited to participate. During 2015-16, the cell organised three Proficiency Testing schemes for chemical, Ecological and mechanical parameters of textiles for the performance evaluation of textile testing laboratories. 58 laboratories from India participated in the programme. The expected revenue generation on this account is Rs.5.95 lakhs.

1.8 New initiative for Ease of doing business:

1.8.1 Setting up of Laboratories at Cochin and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Mumbai: A proposal for setting up of a new textile testing laboratory at Cochin Port was approved by the Ministry of Textiles under 'Ease of Doing Business' to facilitate the speedy clearance. As a first installment of Rs. 97. 20 lakhs was sanctioned to textiles Committee vide letter dt. 30th September, 2015. Similarly a proposal for setting up of a textile testing laboratory at JNPT, Mumbai was recommended during the meeting held on 04.12.2015 of Custom Clearance facilitation Committee chaired by Secretary (Revenue). The proposal for setting up of a new textile testing laboratory at JNPT, Mumbai was approved by the Ministry of Textiles and as a first installment of Rs. 97. 24 lakhs was sanctioned to textiles Committee vide letter dt. 20th January, 2016. Advertisements for both the textile

testing laboratories were published on 29.01.2016 in the leading newspapers inviting bids for supply of equipment/instruments. Once the quotations are received, the same will be assessed and finalized at the earliest.

1.8.2 As per the recommendations of the Second Task Force on Transaction Cost in Export” constituted by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, for reducing the time and for the convenience of the customers the online payment has been started in the laboratory at Mumbai. This facility will be further extended to others laboratories. The facility for card payment has also been extended to major laboratories of the Textiles Committee.

1.8.3 For speedy clearance and to reduce the turnaround time in testing and processing of samples by way of receiving the information on the test parameters required testing of samples and to transmit the test results electronically, trial run has been carried out for Custom Software ICEGate with Sahar Air cargo complex, Mumbai laboratory of the Textiles Committee Mumbai. VPN connectivity has been successfully established between Textiles Committee and the ICEGate servers. The application has also been accessed and dummy sample data has been transferred between customs and Textiles Committee. Certain technical

difficulties are being faced in laboratory module of the ICEGate which are being looked after by DG System (single window). Once these technical difficulties are resolved the same connectivity will be established with the other laboratories of Textiles Committee.

1.8.4 MOU between the Textiles Committee and Japan Textiles Products Quality and Technology Center: Last year, the Government of India has decided to streamline the bilateral trade in textiles and apparels between India and Japan. During the Visit to Japan in July, 2015, the Indian delegation addressed various critical issues such as quality and compliance in a systematic and a sustainable manner. It was decided to extend helping hands to the Indian Textile trade and industry for better understanding of the quality culture in Japan particularly on Textiles and Apparels especially the design and fashion orientation of the industry being different than that of export of other destinations. In pursuit of improving quality of the Indian textile for conformity assessment for important market like Japan, the Government of India has decided to have overseas collaboration as the Japanese market is highly quality conscious. It is necessary that test requirement of the Japanese market need to be developed. Japan applies

various specific test methods for conformity assessment of textile and clothing for their market. In order to provide similar test services for export of textiles & clothing for Japanese market, the Government of India has decided to have collaborative assistance from QTEC. Therefore, it was decided to enter into MOU with Japan Textile Product Quality & Technology Centre (QTEC) by the Textiles Committee, with a view to establish and encourage both the quality compliance activities jointly and organize collaborative capacity building programs in the areas of mutual interest in textiles. The draft MOU prepared by the Textiles committee was sent to the Ministry of Textiles in November, 2015. The same was vetted out and finalized by the Legal and Treaties Division of the Ministry of External Affairs. Certain amendments suggested by Ministry of External Affairs were incorporated in the MOU. The same was sent to the QTEC, Japan for approval. The approval of the QTEC, Japan is awaited. Once it is approved by the QTEC, Japan the MOU will be signed by the respective parties.

14.2.2 The Export Promotion & Quality Assurance Division:

2.1 The Export Promotion & Quality Assurance Division carries out the following functions:

- I. Conducting technical studies in the textile industry, under Section 4(2)(a) of the Act
 - ii. Promotion of export of textiles, under Section 4(2)(b) of the Act.
 - iii. Establishing, adopting and recognizing standard specifications for textiles and packing materials, under Section 4(2)(c) of the Act.
 - iv. Specifying the type of quality control or inspection need to be applied to textiles under Section 4(2)(d) of the Act.
 - v. Providing training on the techniques of quality control to be applied to textiles under Section 4(2)(da) of the Act
 - vi. Providing for inspection and examination of textiles and packing materials used in the packing of textiles under Section 4(2)(e) of the Act.
 - vii. Advising on the matters relating to development of textile industry and providing for such other matters as may be prescribed by the Central Government under Section 4(2)(I) & 4(2)(j) of the Act, respectively.
 - viii. Classification of textiles under HTS and HS system.
- 2.2** This division is headed by a Director, assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Quality Assurance Officers besides administrative staff posted at Headquarters, Mumbai and other Regional Offices. The Officers are qualified Textile Technologists.

2.3 Apart from carrying out quality inspection in aid of export promotion, the Division also issues the following special certificates to the exporters as required under various bilateral agreements/schemes.

- a) **Certificate of Origin under Generalised System of Preferences (GSP):** Under the scheme of Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), the Committee issues GSP Certificate in Form-A for textiles and textile articles to the exporters. This certificate enables the importers to claim duty preferences at the importing end.
- b) **Certificate of Origin under Indo-Japan Comprehensive Economic Agreement (IJCEPA)**

Ministry of Commerce vide Gazette Notification No.59/2009-2014(RE-2013) dated 15.5.2014, has authorized Textiles Committee to issue Certificate of Origin under Indo-Japan Comprehensive Economic Agreement (IJCEPA) for textiles & made-ups for export to Japan.

- c) **Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential):** The Textiles Committee is also authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential) from July, 2005 to enable the exporters to establish the country of origin of the material exported.
- d) **Handloom Certificate:** Under the various bilateral agreements with

developed countries, the Committee is issuing Handloom & Cottage Industry Certificates after conducting limited inspection for ensuring handloom origin of eligible textile items to enable the importers to claim duty concessions.

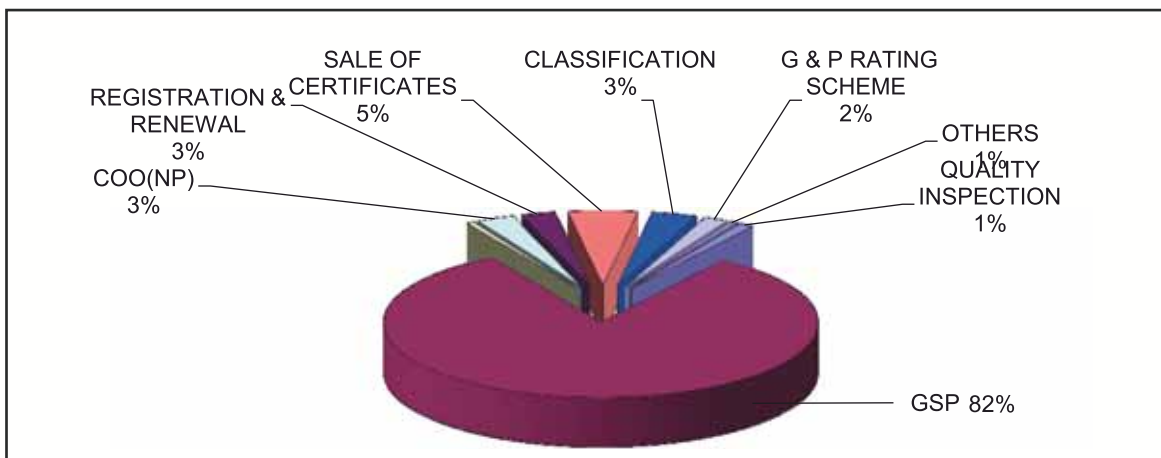
- e) **Tariff Rate Quota Certificate (TRQC):** Endorsement on TRQC is done for monitoring import quota for specific textiles items for the following countries:
 - i) For readymade garments from Sri Lanka under ISFTA
 - ii) For apparels from Bangladesh under SAFTA
 - iii) For acrylic yarn from Nepal under Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty.
- f) **Classification of Textiles:** Textiles Committee offers services to the textile Industry & Trade on classification of Textiles & Textile articles under Harmonised System (H.S.)/Harmonised Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA)/Combined Nomenclature (CN) Code. This service is mostly availed by the textile exporters, importers and Indian Customs Authorities.

2.4 The quantum of work carried out by this Division during 2015-2016 (upto November, 2015) and anticipated figures from December, 2015 to March, 2016 are indicated below :

S. No.	Particulars	2015-2016 (April to November, 2015)	Projected figures for December, 2015 to March, 2016
1.	Quality Inspection under ISO-17020 (No. of lots)	239	120
2.	No. of physical verification carried out under (IJCEPA)	199	100
3.	No. of GSP Certificates issued	271939	135970
4.	No. of Certificates of Origin (Non-Preferential) issued	63894	31947
5.	No. of IJCEPA Certificates issued	1513	760
6.	No. of lots examined under limited inspection for loom origin for issue of Handloom certificates	75	38
7.	No. of handloom and other special certificates issued	107	54
8.	No. of samples classified for HS code, description, etc.	3918	1960
9.	No. of new exporters registered	540	270
10.	No. of registrations renewed	2466	1240
11.	Sale of Blank GSP Forms	171296	85650
12.	Sale of Blank Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential)Forms	79329	39670
13.	Sale of CO(IJCEPA)	1831	915
14.	Sale of Blank Certificates under Bilateral Agreement	146	75
15.	Endorsement on TRQC for monitoring import quota of RMG under ISFTA	0	0
16.	Endorsement on TRQC for monitoring import quota of Acrylic yarn under Indo-Nepal Trade treaty (in Metric Ton)	3344	1680
17.	Endorsement on TRQC for apparel Articles from Bangladesh under SAFTA	0	0
18.	No. of Units registered for rating of Ginning & Pressing Factories	33	16
	Total revenue generated for activities at S.N. 1 to 18 above. (Rs.in Crores)	11.59	5.79

2.5 The service-wise revenue generated during the year from April, 2015 to November, 2015 by the Export Promotion and Quality Assurance Division is shown below:

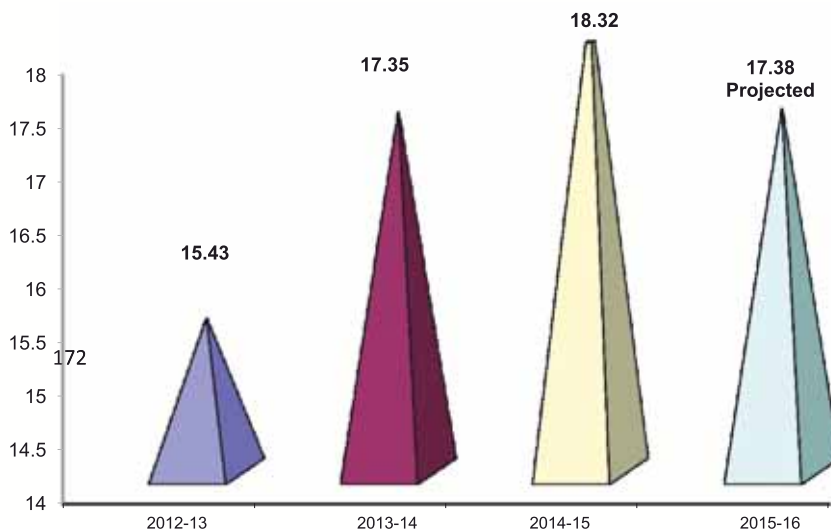
**Service Wise Revenue Generation
EP & QA Division (April to November, 2015)**



2.6 Endorsement of GSP Certificates contributes major portion of revenue generated by the EP&QA Division (82%), sale of various blank certificates contributes for 5% of the total revenue collection. While revenue collection from issuance of certificate of origin, (non preferential) for 3%, registration & renewal fee accounts for 3%, classification accounts for 3%, assessment of

Ginning & Pressing factories (2%), Quality inspection accounts for 1% and other services Viz. TRQC Endorsement under India-Nepal FTA generated 1% of total revenue during April 2015 to November 2015.

2.7 The Revenue generated by the EPQA Division from 2012-13 to 2015-2016 (projected) is given in the following chart:



2.8 The above chart shows the trend in the revenue collection of the EPQA Division, since 2012-2015. During the last three financial years, the trend in the revenue generation of the Division is -2.27% (2012-13), +12.44% (2013-14) & +5.59% (2014-15) respectively.

2.9 Developmental Activities:

Scheme on Assessment & Rating of Ginning & Pressing Factories:

The task of "Assessment & Rating of Ginning & Pressing Factories" was assigned to Textiles Committee by Ministry of Textiles vide letter dated 29.4.08. The assessment of the units was started from November 2009. 1028 units were registered for rating and assessment of 972 units has been completed.

Data on Assessment & Rating Status as on November, 2015

Applications enrolled	1028
No. of units assessed	972
No. of rated units	972
5 star rated units - 024	
4 star rated units - 110	
3 star rated units - 256	
2 star rated units - 406	
Single star rated units - 057	
Single star (For Limited period) - 075	
No. of provisionally rated units - 044	

14.2.3 TQM Services:

3.1 TQM Services: Textiles Committee reoriented its role from that of regulatory to developmental. In the process, it has emerged out as industry friendly organization. The developmental activities were initiated in rendering consultancy on ISO-9000 Quality Management Systems, ISO-14000 Environmental Management Systems, SA-8000 Social Accountability Management Systems, OHSAS 18000 Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series, Codes compliances, such as SEDEX, BSCI, CTPAT etc. to the aspiring textile units on chargeable basis.

3.2 During the year under report, a total of 05 units came forward to avail the consultancy services under ISO 9000 / ISO 14000 / SA 8000 / OHSAS 18000/ SEDEX, BSCI, CTPAT etc. The total number of units under consultancy has gone upto 677 units so far. The Textiles Committee is the only Government organization in the country to have rendered consultancy services to so many textile units. Another 04 units are expected for consultancy services under various standards in the current year.

3.3 The Textiles Committee has imparted training to 155 industry persons from April-2015 to November 2015 in subjects related to Quality management and quality assurance systems

such as Awareness programs, Statistical techniques and Internal audit. It is expected to impart training to 200 persons by March 2016.

3.4 Post Certification Activities: In order to demonstrate the continued relevance of Textiles Committee in the development of Small & Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs), the Committee has introduced the post certification activities. During the year under report as on 30/11/2015, 06 companies

have availed post certification support services from the Textiles Committee.

3.5 Handloom Mark: Textiles Committee has been appointed as Implementing Agency (IA) by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms). The Handloom Mark was launched on 28.06.2006. The performance report in the Handloom Mark Scheme as on April, 2015 to November, 2015 is given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the activities	Target	Achievements (April, 2015 to November, 2015)	Forecast of the achievements in the remaining three months upto March, 2016
1.	No. of Registration allotted	1500	955	545
2.	No. of label sold	1.25 Core	1.10 Core	15 lac

3.6 Popularization of the Mark through Domestic and International Publicity: The success of Handloom Mark scheme depends upon the action taken towards its popularization. This has been achieved not only through the sensitization seminars but also through other publicity measures. The publicity measures are broadly classifying into two categories such as ATL (Above the Line) activities and BTL (Below the Lines) activities. The ATL activities consist of publishing through Print and Electronic Media tools where as the BTL activities consist of field level activities

such as participating in Exhibitions, Fairs, Seminars, etc.

3.7 Publicity through ATL activity:

3.7.1 Advertisements through Magazines: The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has so far released advertisement on Handloom Mark in three magazines namely Apparel Times, Times Internation and HEPC for a total cost of Rs.02,30,000/-. As per their direction, the Committee has released the funds from the Handloom mark Account.

3.8 Publicity through BTL Activities:

3.8.1 Awareness/Dissemination meets: In order to bring general awareness among the stakeholders of the industry, the Committee has co-participated in programmes/ dissemination meets organized by other agencies such as Weavers Service Center, NHDC, etc. So far, the Textiles Committee has participated in 18 programmes. The awareness/dissemination meets were attended by 3175 participants.

14.2.4 Market Research Department:

4.1 The Market Research division has been mandated to undertake textile economic research for preparing Textiles & Clothing (T&C) Sector database. The division undertakes extensive research on issues relating to globalisation, international trade, WTO negotiations, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection, of the sector, database creation besides publishing domestic demand estimate study i.e. "Market for Textiles and Clothing" on a regular basis. Keeping the changes in global trade scenario in mind, the division has also taken up new initiatives in the arena of Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT), Competitiveness analysis, research on implication of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) on India's exports, WTO issues, Trade Facilitation, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)/

Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA), etc and Trade Related Capacity Building (TRCB).

4.2 Progress of Activities:

(I) Market for Textiles and Clothing Survey (MTC):

This is the major research project carried out by the M. R. Wing on a continual basis since 1969. The national level sample survey generates data on the domestic demand and monitors the trend in preference patterns of consumers. The report for 2015 will be published by January 2016.

(ii) Geographical Indication (GI) Registration of Unique Textile Products:

Textiles Committee is in the forefront for facilitating the IPR protection of unique textiles and handicrafts in the country through the GI Act, 1999. The Committee, so far, has facilitated GI registration of 25 traditional products in the country. Besides, the Textiles Committee has also been working for the registration of logo for 21 craft indications and facilitating the Part B registration of 1009 artisans and their associations as Authorised Users of these crafts. As a part of capacity building of the producers, the Committee has organized more than 105 workshops/conferences during the last few years.



In recognition to the contributions in the arena of GI in Textiles and clothing sector, the Textiles Committee was awarded the prestigious National IP Award for 2015 in GI by Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Hon'ble Minister of State for Commerce & Industry (Independent Charge) at a function held at New Delhi on 24th April, 2015 on the eve of World IP Day. Dr. P. Nayak, Secretary, Textiles Committee received the award. In addition, the MR wing has also been working for the Study and Documentation of unique textiles of 9 states.

(iii) Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT):

The MIT will act as reference point on various issues pertaining to the T & C Sector and will provide macro level information on Production, Domestic Demand, Export & Import, Price & its

Mechanism, Competitiveness & Competitors, Cost benchmarking, Government Policy Mechanism, Tax Structure, RTAs/PTAs, Infrastructure and other related issues to the industry stakeholders and policy makers. As a part of this, TC has published three important database series, i.e.,

- (i) Global Competitiveness Analysis of Cotton Textiles
- (ii) Global Competitiveness Analysis of Synthetic Fibre
- (iii) Global Competitiveness Analysis of Cellulosic Textiles
- (iv) Skill Gap Analysis in the Textiles and Clothing Sector of India under RSA:

In order to study the textiles and clothing industry requirements of skilled manpower for each job role and

the present availability in the labour market, a Skill gap analysis for each job role has to be taken up. The skill gap analysis will provide detailed information on present available workforce on each job role, industry requirements, and also project the future requirements of each job role etc. Accordingly, the demand and supply gap in the skilled workforce may be identified for bridging the gap by means of skill development. The gap analysis may also suggest developing measures to make a balance between supply and demand of job role, and projected growth of manpower requirement till 2024-25.

(v) Training infrastructure needs of Textiles and Clothing Sector in India:

An RFP for engaging a consultancy firm for organising a study for assessment of Training infrastructure needs of Textiles and Clothing Sector in India had been floated and on the basis of Consultancy Evaluation Committee (CEC) constituted for evaluation of technical and financial bids, the project was awarded to the lowest bidder and it is expected that the activity will be completed by the end of June, 2016.

(vi) India Handloom Brand:

Drawing inspiration from the Hon'ble Prime Minister's clarion call to the nation for "Make in India" brand development based on zero defect products and zero effect on environment, the Ministry of Textiles has put forward a programme to differentiate and brand the high value added, unique handloom products that caters to the niche market through India Handloom Brand (IHB) Scheme. This ensures the quality in terms of yarn, weaving design and other brand parameters to the best satisfaction of the customers.

Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji has launched India Handloom Brand Scheme on the occasion of Handloom Day on 7th August 2015. So far Textiles Committee has processed more than 350 applications and 63 products have been registered under the scheme.

14.2.5. Finance of the Committee:

The Committee generates internal revenue by way of user charges such as testing and certification charges, consultation fees, etc. The details of the revenue receipts realized and anticipated during the year 2015-16 are as follows.

Statement of Revenue Receipts Pertaining to Services towards Textile Industries.

Head of the Accounts	Year 2015-16 upto Nov., 2015 (8 Months)	Projected Figure from Dec, 2015 to Mar., 2016 (4 Months)
SERVICE CHARGES :		
Certification to Exporters (Registration, G.S.P. Service Charges, Certificate of Origin(NP), Other Certification Charges Handloom, Certification fees on Acrylic Yarn/Indo Nepal Treaty/Bangladesh/Sri Lanka, Rating fees ,Registration charges, Surveillance fees, Renewal Fees of Ginning & Pressing Factories, G.S.P. Service Charges (Japan), Ch. For Asst. & Certification of Candidate under ISDS Component-II, Registration Fee towards India Handloom Brand)	846.15	423.08
Quality Inspection (Quality Appraisal, Classification of Knitted Garment/RMG Authentication,	13.54	6.77
Quality Appraisal (Japan)) Laboratory Testing (Sample testing charges, Lab Consultancy fees)	871.57	217.89
Total Quality Management (ISO)	3.43	1.71

Head of the Accounts	Year 2015-16 upto Nov., 2015 (8 Months)	Projected Figure from Dec, 2015 to Mar., 2016 (4 Months)
Sale of Publications	0.24	0.12
Training fees.	2.16	1.08
Sale of Forms		
(G.S.P., Certification of Origin (NP), G.S.P. (Japan))	55.90	27.95
Others		
Income from own property	3.74	1.87
Handloom Mark Scheme	30.00	15.00
T.T.D.C Madurai (Textile Testing and Development Centre)	13.40	NIL
TOTAL	1840.13	695.47



CHAPTER - 15

TEXTILE IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

15.1 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)

North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 7th November, 2013 for the development of the textile sector in the North Eastern Region with a total outlay of Rs. 1038.10 crore during 12th Five Year Plan. Owing to lack of physical infrastructure and geographical isolation, the economies of the North Eastern States have largely remained agrarian. Keeping in mind the low levels of penetration of organized textile industry in the North East region, Ministry of Textiles has, therefore, conceived a project based implementation strategy which will be followed so as to provide

region-wise flexibility in design of projects and implementation.

15.1.1 Objectives of Scheme: The broad objective of the North East Textile Promotion Scheme is to develop and modernise the textile sector in the North East Region by providing the required Government support in terms of raw material, seed banks, machinery, common facility centres, skill development, design support etc. The specific objectives of the scheme include increase in the value of textile production, technology up-gradation, improvement in design capability, diversification of product lines and value addition, better access to domestic and export markets, clusterisation and improvement in labour productivity.

15.1.2 Scope of the Scheme: The Scheme will cover all textile sub-sectors, the traditional village and small scale enterprise sectors of Handloom, handcrafts, sericulture and jute and allied fibers as well as powerloom and the garmenting and made up sector. Infrastructure which form an integral part of the project or are critical to the successful implementation of the project may be permitted while infrastructure such as roads, power, water supply, construction of office buildings will not be funded under scheme/projects.

Likely Impact: The NERTPS scheme is thus expected to impact re-organization of the largely domestic based textile activities in the region on commercial lines and thereby give a big push to organized textile industry in the North-East Region.

Funding Pattern: The expenditure will ordinarily be shared between Government of India and the implementing agency in the ratio of 90:10, however the sharing pattern may be modified to provide for a higher level of Government assistance to the extent of 100% of the total cost of the project where central sector pattern of implementation is followed.

15.2 New Initiatives under NERTPS: Under the Scheme the Ministry has sanctioned projects under various textile sectors such as Sericulture Development projects, Handicraft and

handlooms etc. These projects will strengthen the traditional sectors of textile industry in North Eastern States. A landmark initiative was taken by the Government for setting up of Apparel & Garment manufacturing centres in all eight North Eastern Region States. The scheme was announced by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 1st December 2014.

These modern apparel and garment making centres are being set up with 100% central support. Each Apparel and Garment Making Centre consisting of 3 units of 100 machines and the facilities shall be made available to entrepreneurs having background in textiles/fashion for starting their start up unit in 'Plug and Play' mode. The project will be fully funded by the Ministry with an estimated expense of Rs. 18.18 crores for each state. The central assistance would be towards construction cost of physical infrastructure, purchase of machinery for the units and meeting the cost towards capacity building for next 3 years. While the State Government contribution is in the form of land admeasuring 1.5 acre. These centres can be used for conversion of local handloom products as fashion garments. Each centre is estimated to generate 1200 direct employment.

The construction of these centres are nearing completion and they are they are likely to be operationalized in the first quarter of 2016-17.

15.2.1 Sericulture

a) North Eastern Region- Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) Project for Sericulture for XII Plan

In order to boost the textile sector in the NE region, the Govt of India has approved a project-based strategy for the North East Region under an umbrella scheme by name "North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme". The expenditure under this scheme will be met from the 10 per cent budget outlay being earmarked for the North Eastern States.

The broad objective of the North East Textile Promotion Scheme is to develop and modernize the textile sector in the North East Region by providing the required Government support in terms of raw material, seed banks, machinery, common facility centres, skill development, design and marketing support etc. The details of the projects being implemented under NERTPS for sericulture Sector (Mulberry and Vanya) is given below:

b) Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)

Under North Eastern Region-Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Govt. of India has approved 11 Sericulture Project with a total cost of Rs. 483.35 crore (GoI share of Rs.385.17 crores) for implementation in NE States viz., Assam, BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura, including a

Silk Printing & Processing unit for Tripura for a period of 3 years from 2014-15 to 2016-17. While 10 projects are meant for implementation by States to consolidate the State efforts to strengthen the existing facilities including support for infrastructure creation at farmers/seed cocoon producers/reelers/weavers' level in identified areas, 1 (one) project is for creation of Seed Infrastructure for CSB to produce quality seed in NE to support States and stakeholders with a cost of Rs.37.71 crore (Mulberry, Eri and Muga sectors).

c) Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)

New projects on Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development for all NE States (except Manipur) with a total cost of Rs.236.78 crores (GoI share of Rs. 210.41 crores) have also been taken up for production of International quality bivoltine silk. The project envisages to cover 500 acres under mulberry plantation in 2 blocks at each cluster involving approx 1,100 women beneficiaries per State including weavers. Overall, it aims to cover 4,000 acres of mulberry plantation around 9000 women beneficiaries covering 8 clusters in NE States. Social Mobilization and Women Group Formation along with supporting interventions for plantation development and infrastructure creation are integral part of the project. These projects are presently under implementation in respective States.

15.2.2 Technical Textiles

Technical Textiles are high performance textiles that have huge potential for the North East and find application in areas such as agriculture, infrastructure development, slope erosion control and hills embankment, river bank erosion control, etc. Recognizing the relevance and potential of the North East Region, two new pilot schemes with special focus for promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles and Agrotextiles with an overall outlay of Rs. 482 crores over five years have been envisaged. The briefs of the schemes are as under:

(i) Scheme for usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region :

Ministry of Textiles, Government of India has launched a Scheme for Usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region in the 12th five year plan with an outlay of Rs. 55 crore. The scheme was approved during December 2012 and operationlised during June 2013. The aim is to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the Agriculture, horticulture & floricultural produce of the N-E states through awareness programmes, Development of Agrotextile products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern region and Creating demonstration set-up depicting the benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region. Further under the scheme Agrotextile-Kits is being provided to farmers containing the Agrotextile

material, instructions, right methods and practices when using Agrotextile products etc. With increasing acceptability of Agrotextiles, entrepreneurs are expected to set up Agrotextiles production units in the country and particularly in NE Region.

So far a total of 44 Demonstration centers have been approved with a total cost of Rs. 8.17 Crore out of which 23 Demo-centers have become operational. For remaining 21 demo-centers tendering process is underway. Further 531 Agrotextile kits have been approved for distribution in Manipur & Mizoram, out of which 176 Agrotextile Kits are under distribution.

(ii) Scheme for Promoting Usage of Geotechnical textiles in North Eastern Region:

The Scheme was launched on 24.03.2015 for the period from 2014-15 to 2018-19 (Five years) with an outlay of Rs. 427 crore. The objective of this Scheme is to promote and utilize Geo textiles in development of the infrastructure in the NE states by providing technological and financial support for meeting additional costs, if any, due to the usage of Geo textiles in existing/new projects in road, hill/ slope protection and water reservoirs. The Projects would be identified in consultation with the State-Governments & concerned Stakeholder Agencies. The scheme is at initial stage. The scheme has following two components:

Component –I: Geotechnical Textile Solution (Hard interventions) with a total outlay of Rs 374 Crore. This component will finance the incremental cost of pilot stretches of identified ongoing or new projects, due to application of geotechnical textile solutions, to be reimbursed to the State/Central Project Authorities for identified pilot projects. This component will cover the following three major infrastructure projects in the NER:

- Road Construction
- Hill Slope Protection
- Lining of water reservoirs

Component –II: (Soft Interventions) with a total outlay of Rs 43 Crore. This Component will support activities such as site inspection and techno economic viability studies, design solutions and DPR preparation, on-site monitoring and testing, specification formulation, training and capacity building, awareness campaigns, market development support, and evaluations studies, etc. to be carried out by agencies to be identified by the Central Government.

Under the Scheme, so far 1 Road projects of 2.2 km and 2 Water Reservoir projects of Govt. of Manipur have been approved and are at final stage of completion. In addition, nine road projects and nine water reservoirs projects with a total cost of Rs. 4.76 Crore have also been approved by Apex Monitoring Committee.

15.2.3 Handlooms

As per the handloom census 2009-10, the handloom sector provides employment to 43.31 lakh persons engaged on 23.77 lakh handlooms across the country, of which there are 21.60 lakh weavers and

15.50 lakh handlooms in North Eastern Region(NER). In contrast to the national trend, the North Eastern States recorded an increase in the number of weavers' households from 14.60 lakh weavers' households (in 1995) to 15.10 lakh weavers' households (Census 2009-10). a Majority of looms in the North Eastern States are engaged in domestic production and relatively less proportion are into mixed production i.e domestic as well as commercial production. This is primarily because handloom weaving is part of the culture across all social groups in NER. As per Census 2009-10, the dominance of female weavers in the total weavers' work force is highest in North Eastern States.

Three Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) at Guwahati, Agartala and Imphal are functioning for development of designs and dissemination of information to the weavers in the region. Further, 2 new WSCs in Nagaland & Mizoram are being set up. Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) set up at Guwahati caters to the requirements of the handloom sector for technically qualified manpower.

(i) NER Textile Promotion Scheme For Handloom Sector

The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs(CCEA) approved to implement the NER Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) with a total outlay of Rs.1038.10 crore for the 12th five year plan.

The NERTPS for handloom sector aims to develop and modernize the handloom sector in North Eastern

Region by providing the required Government support to achieve increase in employment and value of textile products by means of technology upgradation, improvement in design capability, diversification of product lines and value addition, improving access to domestic and export markets, clusterization and improvement in labour productivity. The scheme envisages a major role for the State Governments of NER in giving publicity to the scheme, organizing meetings of stakeholders, formulation of project proposal, monitoring progress, providing the requisite clearances, procurement of land and providing conducive labour environment. The scheme is expected to have more impact and better outcomes than a strategy based on implementing Pan India schemes of the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) with minor relaxations of guidelines, specifically for the NER. Implementation of the project based strategy as envisaged in the NERTPS would not only enhance utilisation of earmarked funds for the NER but also, substantially contribute to the handloom sector development.

Assistance under the proposed scheme will be provided under three broad categories (i) technological upgradation; (ii) cluster development projects including design development and (iii) marketing of handloom products for overall development of handloom sector in the entire NER. Besides, implementation of such projects will lead to creation of employment and income generation for a large number of people through the NER.

The Project Approval & Monitoring Committee (PAMC) approved the category-wise cost for development of handloom sector as, Cluster Development Project Rs.135.56 Cr., Technology upgradation Rs.47.63Cr. and Marketing of handloom products Rs.67.50 Cr.

(ii) Marketing Support

To provide marketing support, the Government of India provides financial assistance to organize marketing events of various categories. The details of marketing events i.e. National Handloom Expos, Special Handloom Expos, District Level Events sanctioned under the Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme during the last 3 years & current year & funds released are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

S.	Name of the State	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
No.	STATES	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Arunachal Pradesh	08	-	-	0.00			0	0
2	Assam	65	3.48	32	4.98	36	2.52	42	0.83
3	Meghalaya	01	0.05	-	0.19	01	0.05	0	0
4	Manipur	16	1.62	10	1.17	12	0.05	04	0
5	Mizoram	-	0.00	06	0.30	08	0.22	08	0.10
6	Nagaland	54	1.77	20	1.94	20	2.60	13	0.09
7	Tripura	23	0.54	16	1.01	18	0.96	09	0
8	Sikkim	10	0.57	09	0.72	07	0.48	09	0.17
	Total	177	8.03	93	10.31	102	6.88	85	1.19

(iii) Yarn Supply Scheme

The Yarn Supply Scheme has been implemented throughout the country including North Eastern Region (NER). This region is extended special dispensation by the Government, i.e. the rate of freight reim-

bursement has been kept higher when compared to other States keeping in view the special requirement of this region. The rate of reimbursement admissible under Yarn Supply Scheme for transportation in NER as well as other region is as under:

(% of value of yarn supplied)

Area	Freight		
	Other than silk/jute yarn	Silk Yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn
In plain areas	2.5%	1%	10%
Hills/Remote Areas	2.5%	1.25%	10%
North-East area	5%	1.50%	10%

- The supply of yarn in North Eastern Region under the Yarn Supply Scheme 2012-13 onwards is as under:-

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In crores)
2012-13	2.696	12.46
2013-14	2.966	11.75
2014-15	2.69	14.30
2015-16 (upto Jan. 2016)	1.90	11.22

(iv) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)

The Scheme aims to provide insurance cover to the handloom weavers in case of natural as well as accidental death and also in cases of total & partial disabilities. Target for enrolment of weavers for the year 2014-15 is 7,00,000, which includes 5,92,000 for General States and 1,08,000 for North Eastern States. The benefits are as mentioned below:

Details Benefits

Natural Death Rs. 60,000/-

Accidental Death Rs. 1,50,000/-

Total Disability Rs. 1,50,000/-

Partial Disability Rs. 75,000/-

The enrolment of weavers under this scheme during 2013-14 was 5.99 lakh, during 2014-15, it was 5.75 lakh and during 2015-16 (upto 30.11.2015), the enrolment of weavers is 2.02 lakh.

In addition to above, a scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is also available to students studying in standard/class IX to XII. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered. During 2013-14, scholarship of Rs.8.59 crore was paid covering 1.42 lakh beneficiaries, while during 2014-15 an amount of Rs.9.26 crore was paid as scholarship covering 1.37 beneficiaries and during 2015-16 (upto

30.11.15) a sum of Rs.3.98 crore is paid covering 0.59 lakh beneficiaries.

(v) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)

Health Insurance Scheme was implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. The HIS covered not only the weaver but his wife and two children also. The ancillary handlooms workers like those engaged in warping, winding, dyeing, printing, finishing, sizing, Jhala making, jacquard cutting etc. were also eligible to be covered under the scheme. The scheme covered all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and a substan-

tial provision has been kept for outdoor patients (OPD). The annual limit per family is Rs.15,000/- out of which OPD cover will be Rs.7500/-. Target for enrolment of weavers for the year 2013-14 was 17,49,452 which included 12,23,239 for general states and 5,26,213 for north eastern states. HIS has been discontinued w.e.f. 30.09.2014 and now the scheme is to be implemented on RSBY platform of Ministry of Labour & Employment. This will have facility of OP treatment, which as been added to the RSBY for handloom weavers by Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE).

State-wise number of weavers enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana and Health Insurance Scheme

Name of State	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana						Health Insurance Scheme				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (as on 31.10.15)	Policy year 2009-10	Policy year 2010-11	Policy year 2011-12	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Sept. 2014)
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0		855	1787	6000	6000	6000
Assam	34322	54811	58607	58323	54627	24753	352124	355322	387563	387563	387563
Manipur	1062	16235	9334	5015	5368	2174	29991	34587	51135	51135	51135
Meghalaya	2920	14000	0	15500	15837		35250	30000	30919	30919	30919
Mizoram	59	59	0	0	0		110	1129	1386	1386	1386
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0		32820	50000	39501	39501	39501
Sikkim	0	104	180	262	129	1558	55	400	342	342	342
Tripura	1548	0	1000	2000	1266	217	25250	21851	9367	9367	9367
TOTAL	39911	85209	69121	81100	77227	28702	476455	495076	526213	526213	526213

15.2.4 Handicraft

During the period 1.4.2015 to 31.12.2015 the Government of India implemented seven central sector schemes for holistic growth and development of handicrafts sector in the country. Brief highlights of the schemes are as under:

Details of Schemes

Following Seven Schemes are being implemented for development of handicrafts sector in NER, Brief highlights of the schemes are as under:

(i) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana

This scheme aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprises 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 sector through participation of craftsmen, leading to their empowerment.

Remaining amount is expected to be incurred upto 31st March 2016.

(ii) Design & Technology Up-gradation

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

1. Craft Awareness Program
2. Financial assistance for supply of tools, safety equipments, etc.
3. Design and Technology Development Workshop
4. Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
5. Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in handicrafts sector.

6. Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
7. Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.

(iii) Marketing Support Services

Marketing Support Services scheme focuses on enhancing the access of artisans and exporters to various markets and marketing channels along with creating awareness about handicrafts amongst consumers & public at large both in domestic and international market.

The scheme is structured amongst the following three components:

- Domestic Marketing
- International Marketing
- Publicity and Brand Promotion

(iv) Human Resource Development

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 imparting soft skill training

necessary for the artisans to enable them to undertake their own business successfully.

(v) Research and Development

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

(vi) Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare

In order to address the welfare needs of artisans this scheme has been envisaged. The scheme has the following components:

Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY).

- Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)
- Support to artisans in indigent circumstances
- Credit Guarantee Scheme.
- Interest Subvention Scheme.
- Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base

Physical and financial achievements upto 31st December 2015 is as under:

(Rs. In Lakh)

S. No	Component	Physical		2015-16 Financial		
		Target	Achievement	Financial Allocation	Amount Sanctioned	Expenditure
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Yojana	5.00 Lakh artisans	-		-	-
2.	Aam Admi Bima Yojana	2.00 Lakh artisans	83,690		-	-
3.	Support To Artisans In Indigent Circumstances	300 artisans	254		111.73	
4.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	-			-	-
5.	Interest Subvention Scheme	12000 artisans	Nil		-	-
6.	Issue of Identity Cards	2.00 Lakh	-		69.86	41.36
7.	Advertisement and Publicity	-	Advertisement and publicity	100.00	50.00	50.00

(vii) Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme

The scheme aims at the development of world class infrastructure in the

country to support handicraft production, and enhance the product quality and cost to enable it to compete in the world market.



CHAPTER - 16

CITIZENS'/CLIENTS' CHARTER (CCC)

16.1 Vision:

A modern, vibrant, integrated and world-class textiles sector including handlooms and handicrafts.

16.2 Mission:

Planned and harmonious growth so as to achieve a CAGR of 12% in Textiles & Apparel production; technological upgradation of all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk and wool; skills development of all textile workers, handloom weavers and handicrafts artisans with the target of imparting training to 15.00 lakh persons in 5 years; easy access to health care

facilities and insurance cover to all weavers and artisans ; export of all types of textiles and handicrafts so as to achieve average annual growth rate of 15 % and increase India's share of world exports of textiles & apparels.

16.3 Main Services / Transactions and Service Standards

The Ministry of Textiles provides policy support and implements programmes and schemes for the development and growth of Textiles Industry. We commit to the following services:

(I) Main Services/Transactions

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

SI No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
1	Appointment of officers within the purview of the Ministry of Textiles.	2.0	Shri S.P. Katnauria, Director	sp.katnauria@nic.in	011-23061142	i) Initiation of process by the Ministry ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	NA
2	(i) Constitution / re-constitution of Central Silk Board. (ii) Appointment of Chairman / Director (Finance) / officers within the purview of the Central Silk Board.	2.0	Sh. Neerav Kumar Mallick, Director	neeravkr@nic.in	011-23063728	i) Initiation of process by the Central Silk Board. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil
3	i) Constitution / Reconstitution of Board / Committees / Board of Directors of CCIC. (ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary/officers within the purview of CCIC .	4.0	Shri A.K. Sharma, Deputy Secretary	ak.sharma59@nic.in	011-23063736	i) Initiation of process by the CCIC. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil
4	i) Constitution / Reconstitution of Board / Committees / Board of Directors of SVPISTM. (ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary / officers within the purview of SVPISTM	4.0	Sh. S.R. Gaikwad, Director	sushil.rg@nic.in	23061003	i) Initiation of process by the SVPISTM. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil

SI No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
5	i) Constitution / Reconstitution of Board / Committees / Board of Directors of Textile Committee.	2.0	Sh. S. R. Gaikwad, Director	sushil.rg@nic.in	23061003	i) Initiation of process by the Textile Committee. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil
5a	(ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary / officers within the purview of Textile Committee.		Shri S.P. Katnauria, Director	sp.katnauria@nic.in	011-23061142	i) Initiation of process by the Textile Committee. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil
6.	(i) Constitution / Reconstitution of Board/ Committees / Board of Governors (BOG), NIFT/ Board of Directors of NIFT. (ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary/officers within the purview of NIFT.	2.0	Ms. Indrani Kaushal, Addl. Economic Advisor	indrani.k@nic.in	23063625	i) Initiation of process by the NIFT. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil
7	(I) Constitution/ Re-constitution of Board of Directors of Jute sector. (ii) Appointment of CMD in NJMC/ officers within the purview of JTM.	2.0	Sh. S. R. Gaikwad, Director	sushil.rg@nic.in	23061003	i) Initiation of process by the JTM. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil
8	Appointment of Chairman & Managing Director / Directors - (Technical) / (Marketing) / (Finance) / (HR) / CVO and other Directors within the purview of BIC.	1.0	Shri Ram Singh, Director	ram.singh94@nic.in	011-23063446	i) Initiation of process by the BIC. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

SI No	Services / Transactions	Weigh tage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
9	Appointment of Chairman & Managing Director / Directors - (Technical) / (Marketing) / (Finance) / (HR) / CVO and other Directors within the purview of NTC	1.0	Shri Ram Singh, Director	ram.singh94@nic.in	011-23063446	i) Initiation of process by ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in	Nil
10	Release of Grants-in aid to grantees	2.0	Smt Pushpa Subrahmanyam, Additional Secretary	pushpa.s@nic.in	011-23062326	Issue of Sanction Order after concurrence of IFD for release of funds.	Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil
11	Dilution Order under Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act)	10.0	Sh. S. R. Gaikwad, Director	sushil.rg@nic.in	23061003	(I) Obtaining Comments / inputs from the Jute Commissioner (ii) Examination of Proposal (iii) Issuing of Order.	Proposal from Department of Food & Public Distribution.	Nil
12	(i) Processing of applications in response to Advertisement. (ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	10.0	Ms. Jaya Dubey, Director	Jaya.dubey@nic.in	011-23061865	i) Processing of application in response to Advertisement ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals	Receipt of proposals from SPVs.	Nil
13	Maximum time taken for processing of application under Integrated Skill Development Schemes (ISDS) and Issue of Sanction of Approved Courses.	10.0	Ms. Jaya Dubey, Director	Jaya.dubey@nic.in	011-23061865	i) Maximum time taken for processing of application for skill Training Centres. ii) Issue of sanction of approved courses iii) Average time taken to conduct the awareness programme.	Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil

SI No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
14	Release of subsidy under TUFs to Banks.	10.0	Shri S.P. Katnauria, Director	sp.katnauria@nic.in	011-23061142	(i) Processing of claims received from O/o TXC. (ii) Issue of sanction to Banks (iii) Sending Bills to P&AO (iv) Transfer of funds through RTGS by PAO.	Receipt of the proposal, completed in all respects.	Nil
15	Forwarding of HS Codes to DGFT to be recognized as Technical Textile products.	10.0	Smt. Geeta Narayan, Joint Secretary	geeta.n@nic.in	011-23063310	(I) Consideration of proposal by HSN Sub-Committee under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary which approves and recognize the list of HS code and recommend the codes to DGFT for recognition for monitoring trade data purpose.	(I) Proposal from the stakeholders such as Textile Committee, COEs, Industry players etc.	Nil
16	Views on SFC/ EFC Notes / Cabinet Notes to the Concerned Ministries	10.0	Shri A.K. Sharma, Deputy Secretary	ak.sharma59@nic.in	011-23063736	Receipt of proposals from Admn. Division Scrutiny of proposals in Integrated Finance Wing and raising of deficiency queries if any.	As per the instructions issued by Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and Cabinet Secretariat from time to time	Nil
17	Payment of Bills by PAO	2.0	Neelam S. Kumar Chief Controller of Accounts	neelamskumar@hotmail.com	011-23061622	Scrutiny of bills issue of cheques / Demand Drafts	Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil
18	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO	2.0	Neelam S. Kumar Chief Controller of Accounts	neelamskumar@hotmail.com	011-23061622	Scrutiny of Service Book, Pension Calculation, Preparation and issue of PPO	Service Book, Vigilance clearance, Pension papers etc.	Nil

SI No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
19	Issue of Annual statement of GPF Account	2.0	Smt Pushpa Subrahmanyam, Additional Secretary	pushpa.s@nic.in	011-23062326	Schedule posting, Interest Calculation, preparation and issue of Annual Statements		Nil
20	Redressal of Grievances received in the Ministry	16.0	Shri A.K. Sharma, Deputy Secretary	ak.sharma59@nic.in	011-23063736	i) Time taken for acknowledgement of grievances ii) Time taken for acknowledgement of grievances received through centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring system (CPGRAMS) iii) Time taken to forward grievance to the concerned officer for necessary action iv) Time taken to reply to the applicant	Receipt of the grievance proposal fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil

(ii) Service Standards

SI No.	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicators	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
1	Appointment of officers within the purview of the Ministry of Textiles	2.0	i) Initiation of process by the Ministry	30	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	15	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
2	(i) Constitution / re-constitution of Central Silk Board.	2.0	I) Initiating process of reconstitution of various Board's / Committees 6 months before expiry of the existing Board / Committee.	180	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register

Sl No.	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicators	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
	(ii) Appointment of Chairman / Director (Finance) / officers within the purview of the Central Silk Board.		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	0.50	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days	0.50	Section Diary / Despatch Register
3.	(I) Reconstitution of Board's / Committees / Board of Governors (BOG) NIFT / Board of Directors of CCIC / Textile Committee / SVPISTM.	8.0	I) Initiating process of reconstitution of various Board's / Committees 6 months before expiry of the existing Board / Committee.	180	Days	4.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
	(ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary / officers within the purview of NIFT / CCIC / Textile Committee / SVPISTM		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days		2.0Section Diary / Despatch Register
4	(I) Constitution/ Re-constitution of Board of Directors of Jute sector.	2.0	I)process Initiating of reconstitution of various Board's / Committees 6 months before expiry of the existing Board / Committee.	180	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register

Sl No.	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicators	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
	(ii) Appointment of CMD in NJMC / officers within the purview of JTM.		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	0.50	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days		0.50Section Diary / Despatch Register
5.	Appointment of Chairman & Managing Director / Directors - (Technical) / (Marketing) / (Finance) / (HR) / CVO and other Directors within the purview of NTC / BIC.	2.0	i) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days		1.0Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days		1.0Section Diary / Despatch Register
6.	Release of Grants-in aid to grantees	2.0	Issue of Sanction Order after concurrence of IFD for release of funds	30	Days	2.0	
7.	Dilution Order under Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act)	10.0	Maximum time taken from the date of the receipt of the proposal complete in all respect.	15	Days	10.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
8.	(i) Processing of application in response to Advertisement.	10.0	i) Processing of application in response to Advertisement.	40	Days	5.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
	(ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)		ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals.	30	Days	5.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register

Sl No.	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicators	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
9	Maximum time taken for processing of application under Integrated Skill Development Schemes (ISDS) and Issue of Sanction of Approved Courses.	10.0	i) Maximum time taken for processing of application for skill Training Centres.	90	Days	6.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Issue of sanction of approved courses	30	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iii) Average time taken to conduct the awareness programme	30	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
10	Release of subsidy under TUFs to Banks.	10.0	Average time taken for release of subsidy	90	Days		10.0Section Diary / Despatch Register
11	Forwarding of HS Codes to DGFT to be recognized as Technical Textile products.	10.0	Average time taken for consideration of proposals Proposal from the stakeholders such as Textile Committee, COEs, Industry players etc.	30 15	Days Days	5.0 5.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register Section Diary / Despatch Register
12	Views on SFC/ EFC Notes / Cabinet Notes to the Concerned Ministries	10.0	Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal	15	Days	10.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
13	Payment of Bills by PAO	2.0	Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal complete in all respect	7	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
14	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO	2.0	Maximum time taken for dispatch after receipt of the proposals complete in all respect.	30	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
15	Issue of Annual statement of GPF Account	2.0	Last date of issue of the statement	31st August of the succeeding year.		2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
16	Redressal of Grievances received in the Ministry	16.0	i) Time taken for acknowledgement of grievances.	4	Days	4.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register

Sl No.	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicators	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
			ii) Time taken for acknowledgement of grievances received through centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring system (CPGRAMS)	2	Days	4.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iii) Time taken to forward grievance to the concerned officer for necessary action	7	Days	4.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iv) Time taken to reply to the applicant	60	Days	4.0	

Note: Wherever the service standards indicated is 7 days or less, only the working days will be counted.

Services to Citizens are provided by the Responsibility Centres (RCs) for the sub-sectors covering the entire Textile Industry through the Citizen’s Charters prepared by the RCs. For any deficiency/dispute, citizens may approach the RCs and when not satisfied, may approach the Ministry as per above service standards.

16.4 Grievance Redress Mechanism:

The M/o Textiles has developed a grievance redressal portal (CPGRAM) at its website <http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in> for receiving and redressing the grievances of public online. The system has been devised in such a manner as to involve less paper work on the part of the organizations handling grievances of the public.

As per the system, any citizen can visit the website of Ministry of Textiles and lodge his/her grievance under the link “Public Grievances”. The nodal officer

in the Ministry accesses grievances relating to his subjects by logging in his user account and takes action for redressal. In case the grievance relates to any of the organizations under the Ministry, the nodal officer transfers it to the concerned organization online. At present 18 organizations under the Ministry as mentioned hereunder have been included in the Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

Sl. No.	Name of the Office
1.	Development Commissioner (Handloom)
2.	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)
3.	Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai
4.	National Jute Board, Kolkata
5.	Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata

6.	Jute Corporation of India, Kolkata		Mumbai
7.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata	13.	National Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd., Lucknow
8.	British India Corporation, Kanpur	14.	Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur
9.	National Textiles Corporation, New Delhi	15.	Central Silk Board, Bangalore
10.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi	16.	National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi
11.	Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi	17.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textile & Management, Coimbatore
12.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.,	18.	Textile Committee, Mumbai

In the event of non-fulfillment of the commitment / non-redressal of grievances by the RCs, the users may send their complaint or meet personally at the following address for appropriate action:

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff	Address & Telephone Grievances Officers
1.	Ministry of Textiles	Shri A. Madhukumar Reddy, Joint Secretary (Public Grievances)	Room No. 270 , Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi - 110011 Tel: 011-23061450, e-mail- reddy.am@nic.in
2.	Development Commissioner (Handicraft)	Shri P.K. Thakur, Director (Handicrafts).	West block No. -7, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110066 Tel;- 011-26191569, 26106902, 26103562 Fax: 011-26163085 Email : dchejs@nic.in
3.	Development Commissioner (Handloom)	Shri Suresh Chandra, Chief Enforcement Officer	Office of DC (Handloom) Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi 110011 Tel: 011-23061976 (O) Fax: 011-23063866 Email: suresh.chandra57@nic.in

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff	Address & Telephone Grievances Officers
4.	Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai	Shri S. Balaraju, Additional Textile Commissioner	New C.G.O. Building, 48, New Marine Lines, Mumbai-400 020. e-mail : textilec@gmail.com Tel-22-22014554 FAX-22-22034134
5.	Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata	Mrs. Chandrani Gupta, IES Dy. Director (E&F)	C.G.O. Complex, 3rd MSO Building, 4th Floor, DF Block, Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 064 Tel: (033) 2337-6971 033-2337-6970, FAX: 033-2337-6972, 6973, 6974/75. e-mail: jcoffice@jutecomm.gov.in Website:www.jutecomm.gov.in
6.	National Jute Board, Kolkata	Shri N. Sengupta, Chief Finance Officer & Assistant Secretary	3A & 3B, Park Plaza, 71 Park Street, Kolkata-700 016 Tel:033-2226-3438 / 2217-2107 Fax:033-2217-2456 e-mail: jute@njbindia.in Website: www.jute.com www.njbindia.com
7.	Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), Kolkata	Shri Aninda Majumdar, Business Development Manager	15 N Nellie Sengupta Sarani Kolkata : 700087 Tel:033-22527027 / 7028 / 6770 Fax:033-2252 6771 / 6890 e-mail jutecorp@vsnl.net Website:www.jci.gov.in
8.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC), Kolkata	Shri Kushal Bhaduri Chairman-cum -Managing Director	Chartered Bank Building, 2nd Floor, 4, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata – 700001. Tel:033- 22306434 Fax:033-22305103 e-mail- njmc_corp@yahoo.co.in Website:www.njmc.gov.in

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff	Address & Telephone Grievances Officers
9.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management, Coimbatore	Dr. C. Rameshkumar, Director	1483, Avanashi Road, Peelamedu, Coimbatore - 641 004. Tel: 0422-2571675, 2592205 e-mail- director@svpitm.ac.in Web: www.svpistm.ac.in
10.	National Textiles Corporation Limited, New Delhi	Shri Mathew Philip, Joint Manager (HR)	National Textile Corporation Ltd., Scope Complex, Core-IV, 7, Lodi Road, New Delhi- 110003 Tel: 011-24360892 Mob.9654642685 e-mail- ntcqnd@de12.vsnl.net.in
11.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd, Mumbai	Shri B.K. Mishra, CMD	Kapas Bhavan, Plot No. 3 A, Sector 10, Post Box No. 60 CBD Belapur Navi Mumbai - 400 614 Tel: 022-2757 9217 Fax:022-2757 6030 e-mail-headoffice@cotcorp.com Website:www.cotcorp.gov.in
12.	Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur	Shri Giriraj Kumar Meena, Executive Director	C - 3, Near Shastri Circle, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur 342003 Rajasthan (INDIA) Tel : 0291-2433967 / 2616328 FAX. : 0091-291-2439017 email: woolindiajodhpur@dataone.in
13..	Central Silk Board, Bengaluru	Dr. Jayaprakash, Director (Tech) – Additional Charge	CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, Bangalore-560068, Karnataka Tel:080 – 26282699, 26282503 FAX:080-26681511 e-mail: ms.csb@nic.in Website:http://www.csb.gov.in
14.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi	Mr. Pramod Nagpal, Managing Director	Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Janpath New Delhi-110001 Tel: 011 23323825, 23730374 Fax : +91-11-23328354 e-mail-md@cottageemporium.in

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff	Address & Telephone Grievances Officers
15.	National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi	Ms Neenu Teckchandani, Registrar (Estt)	Room NO. 4, 2nd Floor Head Office NIFT Campus, Hauz Khas, Near Gulmohar Park, New Delhi -110016 Tel: 011-26542065, 011-26542100 Fax: 011-26542151, 26522212 Email: registrar.estt@nift.ac.in, registrar.estt@gmail.com
16.	British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur	Shri Nirmal Sinha, CMD (Addl. Charge of BIC)	11/6, Smt. Parvati Bagla Road, P.O Box No. 77, Kanpur-208001 Tel : 0512- 2530196 e-mail bicltdsps@yahoo.co.in
17.	National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow	Shri Sarvepalli Srinivas, Managing Director	10th &11th Floor, Vikas Deep 22, Station Road, Luck now-226001 Tel:0522-2635133, 0522-2635287 Fax:0522-2635282 e-mail-honhdc@nhdcltd.co.in
18.	Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.,	Dr. Arun Vir Singh, General Manager (Marketing)	Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, 1, Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi - 110 001 Tel : +(91)-(11)-23701086 Fax : +(91)-(11)-23701051 e-mail hhecnd@bol.net.in
19.	Textiles Committee, Mumbai	Shri Rakesh Garg, Secretary	P. Balu Road, Prabhadevi Chowk, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400 025, Tel:91-22-66527507, 66527506 Fax-+91-22-66527577 / 66527509 e-mail: secytc[at]gmail[dot]com

16.5 Stakeholders/Clients

Farmers, weavers, artisans, workers, entrepreneurs, textile exporters who are engaged in the production, processing, weaving, crafting, designing marketing, exporting of textiles (all

fibres) and apparel/clothing in the organized and unorganized sectors in urban and rural areas through the following:

1. The Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, New Delhi

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. The Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi | 8. Textile Committee, Mumbai |
| 3. Jute Commissioner's Office, Kolkata | 9. National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi |
| 4. Textile Commissioner's Office, Mumbai | 10. National Jute Board, Kolkata |
| 5. Central Silk Board, Bengaluru | 11. Powerloom Service Centres |
| 6. Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur | 12. Weavers' Service Centres |
| 7. Commissioner of Payments, New Delhi | 13. Export Promotion Council (for Textile Sector) |

16.6 Responsibility Centres:

Name	Address
1. Office of Jute Commissioner	CGO Complex, 3rd MSO Building, 4th Floor, DF Block, Salt Lake, City Kolkata-700064, Tel: 91 (33) 2337 6970 Fax: 033-23376972/6973/6974 e-mail: jcoffice@jutecomm.gov.in Website: www.jutecomm.gov.in
2. Office of Textiles Commissioner	New CGO Building, Nishtha Bhavan, Post Bag-11500, 48, New Marine Lines, Mumbai-400020, Tel: 91-22-22014446/22004510 Fax: 022-22004693, e-mail: txc-otxc@nic.in Website: www.txcindia.gov.in
3. Central Silk Board	CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, Bangalore-560068. Karnataka State. Tel: 080-26282699, 26282100 Fax: 080-26681511, 91 80 26681514 e-mail: ms.csb@nic.in Website: http://www.csb.gov.in
4. Central Wool Development Board	C - 3, Near Shastri Circle, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur 342003 Rajasthan (INDIA) Tel: 0291-2433967 / 2616328 FAX.: 0091-291-2439017 EMAIL: woolindiajodhpur[at]dataone[dot]in

Name	Address
5. Textiles Committee	P. Balu Road, Off, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi Chowk, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025, Tel: +91-22-66527507, 66527506 Fax: +91-22-66527577/66527509 e-mail: secy.tc[at]nic[dot]in secytc[at]gmail[dot]com
6. National Institute of Fashion Technology	NIFT Campus, Hauz Khas, Near Gulmohar Park, New Delhi - 110 016 Tel: +91-11-26542000 Fax: 91-11-26535890 e-mail: director.ho@nift.ac.in directoradm.nift@gmail.com Website: www.nift.ac.in
7. National Jute Board	3 A&B, Park Plaza, 71, Park Street, Kolkata-700016, Tel:033-2226-3438 / 2217-2107 Fax:033-2217-2456 e-mail: jute@njbindia.in Website:www.jute.com, www.njbindia.com

Each of these field organizations under the Ministry have their own Citizens' and Service Charters in which they commit to serve you and set down standards of performance by which you can assess the quality of the services and their dedication to perform them well.

16.7 Indicative expectations from service recipients:

Sl. No.	Expectations
1.	Submit application forms duly complete in all respects.
2.	State Governments should properly utilize the central financial assistance released to them for the projects and make efforts for timely completion of projects.
3.	Please show courtesy to Ministry's officers.
4.	Always keep proper records of your letters / communications with the Ministry.
5.	If you have an appointment with an officer in the Ministry/its subordinate/attached offices, please arrive 15 minutes prior to the appointment.
6.	If you want to cancel an appointment, please give a written notice via fax or email at least two days in advance.
7.	Send reports in the prescribed format as per prescribed timelines.
8.	To check the website regularly for updates on policies, programmes and procedures.
9.	Give suggestions/inputs on drafts placed on Ministry's website.
10.	Attend stake holder consultation meetings organized by the Ministry and its agencies.

Our Information and Facilitation Counter (IFC) is situated near Gate No. 18, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi. Suggestions from the users may be sent to Smt. Babni Lal, Economic Adviser, Ministry of Textiles, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi at babnilal@nic.in. Any feedback on the Clients' Charter may be sent to A.K. Palit, Assistant Director at ak.palit@nic.in.

More detailed information may be seen on our website (<http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in>)

16.8 Month and Year for next review of the charter:

1. The Citizen's Charter has been approved by the Minister of Textiles, New Delhi.
2. The annual review of the charter will be done by the Ministry of Textiles in April 2016.



CHAPTER - 17

WELFARE MEASURES

17.1 Implementation Of Scheduled Castes Sub-plan (SCSP) And Tribal Sub-plan (TSP) Under Restructured Central Sector Scheme During 2015-16.

17.1.1 Silk Sector

During 2015-16, a provision of Rs.7.00 crore and Rs.20.00 crore has been made under restructured Central Sector Scheme viz., Integrated Scheme for Development Silk Industry (ISDSI) towards implementation of SCSP and TSP respectively. It is proposed to implement SCSP in mulberry clusters, Institute Village Linked Programme (IVLP), Post Cocoon Technology (PCT) programmes by providing priority to SC beneficiaries. Under TSP, It is envisaged to support Tribal Tasar Rearers and Reelers in selected blocks of major tasar silk producing States to improve the productivity and quality

so as to increase the income of stake holders through R&D intervention. The programme is being implemented by the States in coordination with the local Research Extension Centres of Central Silk Board. All the beneficiaries of SCSP & TSP will get higher subsidy on line with special status states. During the current year 2015-16 (upto October, 2015), Rs.5.69 crore & Rs.0.88 crore has been released to States / Institutes towards implementation of SCSP & TSP schemes respectively under restructured Central Sector Scheme.

17.1.2 Wool Sector

There are no separate programmes/schemes for SCs/STs implemented by central Wool Development Board. However, most of beneficiaries under Boards' schemes belong to rural and far

flung hilly and desert areas in all major wool producing States involved poorer from Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe community. During 2015-16, the Board has been allocated Rs.0.30 crore. Out of which an amount of Rs.0.225 crore has been released for scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe till January, 2016.

17.1.3 Handloom

The handloom sector employees 43.31 lakh persons in weaving and allied activities with 23.77 lakh handlooms. This sector is weaver-specific/ occupational in nature, with the majority of weavers belonging to the poorest and the marginalized sections of the society. Of the total adult workforce, 10% of the weavers are scheduled castes, 18% are scheduled tribes, 45% are other backward classes and remaining are from other castes as per the report of handloom census of India (2009-10).

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

In the plan schemes, separate allocation of budget under schedule caste sub plan (SCSP) and tribal sub plan (TSP) are provided and during the year 2014-15, an amount of Rs.31.84 crore under

SCSP and Rs.25.37 crore under TSP has been incurred.

During the year 2015-16 an amount of Rs.46.00 crore under schedule caste sub plan (SCSP) and Rs.18.00 crore under tribal sub plan (TSP) has been provided. An amount of Rs.27.56 crore under SCSP and Rs.15.71 crore under TSP has been incurred upto 28.12.2015.

17.1.4 Handicrafts

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing seven generic schemes viz. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana; Design and Technology Up-gradation Scheme; Marketing Support and Services Schemes; Research & Development Schemes; Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; Human Resource Development Scheme & Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme. All these schemes play a vital role in the empowerment and upliftment of women artisans and artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Out of total workforce engaged in handicrafts sector, estimated 56.1% are women, and 28.30% belong to SC/ST category (Source: Census Survey, 2012-13). There are certain crafts, which are practiced predominantly by women like embroidery, mat weaving, etc. Special attention is being paid to ensure that a large number of women artisans get benefit of all the developmental schemes, such as training, marketing related programmes, National Awards, exhibitions, etc.



CHAPTER – 18

RAJBHASHA

18.1 Activities related to progressive use of official language

Hindi is the official language of the Union of India and the policy of the government aims at ensuring the increase in progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance with the official language policy of the government, implementation of the annual programme and compliance of various orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official language.

18.2 Compliance of the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963

All documents such as resolutions, general orders, rules etc. under section

3(3) of the Official Language Act, 1963 and all papers laid on the table of both the Houses of Parliament were issued bilingually i.e. in Hindi and English.

Rule-5 of the Official Language Rules, 1976 is being implemented in letter and spirit in the Ministry.

18.3 Monitoring and Inspection

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy, the quarterly progress reports received from various offices/ PSUs/Boards under administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, are reviewed regularly and they are monitored by inspections intermittently. Suitable instructions are issued on shortcomings noticed during these inspections and compliance thereof is being ensured.

18.4 Translation Work

Hindi Section of the Ministry has translated cabinet notes, all notifications, general orders, tenders, budget related documents, annual report, parliamentary assurances, papers related to standing committees and other parliamentary committees, various documents and press releases received from office of the Minister of State for Textiles (Independent Charge) on regular basis. Apart from this, translation of parliamentary questions was also executed.

18.5 Committees

Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee (OLIC) is constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary and In-charge of Official Language. Quarterly meetings of the committee are being organized regularly. Action is being taken for the compliance of decisions related to promotion of Hindi in official work.

Hindi Salahakar Samiti has been reconstituted in the Ministry. First meeting of the committee was organized on 10.06.2015 in Mumbai while the second meeting was held on 17.11.2015 in Mysuru (Karnataka). Actions on the decisions taken in Hindi Salahakar Samiti meetings are taken in the light of Official Language policy of the Union.



Members of the committee and Officials of the Ministry taking part in the meeting of Hindi Salahakar Samiti held on 17th November, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (I/c), Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar in Mysuru (Karnataka).

18.6 Hindi Fortnight

Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the Ministry during 15-29 September, 2015. To promote use of Hindi in the official work and to inspire officers/employees, Hindi Essay Writing, Hindi Noting and Drafting, Quiz, Debate, Hindi Typing competitions were organized. Apart of this, two new competitions "Hindi Ratna Award (Individual)", "Hindi Ratna Section (Cumulative)" were introduced from this year wherein employees and sections best performed in Hindi were rewarded. On the occasion of "Hindi Diwas" appeals of Union Home Minister, Minister of State for Textiles (I/c) and Secretary Textiles were circulated in the Ministry and among all attached/subordinate offices/PSUs to promote maximum use of Hindi in Official Work.



CHAPTER – 19

DIGITAL INTERVENTION IN TEXTILES

19.1 Ministry of Textiles has been in forefront in implementing the Government of India initiatives like Digital India, Make in India, Skill India, Startup India etc. The Digital India initiative is to integrate the Government Ministries/Departments and the people of India for effective governance. It aims to ensure the government services are made available to citizens and inviting their views to take right decision at right time w.r.t their needs and priorities. This will enable an interactive digital link between the government and citizens and increase their participation in governance.

To realize vision and mission of the present Government, the Ministry has

taken various initiatives to enhance its e-governance services. To begin with, the Ministry of Textiles has revamped its website through Content Management Framework (CMF), making it compatible with multiple mode of accessibility. The same is being taken up by various subordinate and attached offices of the Ministry. The implementation of G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-office suite, e-Samiksha, e-Procurement and development of MIS on handicrafts schemes funds released to NGO's, ISDS etc., has resulted into improved functioning leading to delivery of quality services. The ministry and its organizations are conducting video conferencing sessions with different states and

departments on regular basis. The nationwide NIC Video Conferencing had facilitated in launching the India Handloom Brand by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India; various Weaver Service Centres were simultaneously connected with the main venue site at Chennai in the inauguration.

The ICT infrastructure in sections has been upgraded with the latest Desktops and Software connected with NIC's Giga bit bandwidth LAN/WAN/ Wireless networks with IPv6 compatibility. The desktop video conference facility was established with senior officers of the ministry. Website of DC (Handlooms), DC (Handicrafts) and O/o Textiles Committee have been revamped/upgraded and hosted on the NIC's cloud service (MeghRaj). Training programs were organized during the year for the officers of the Ministry, attached offices on various applications at Ministry of Textiles, NICHQ, DeitY and National Data Centre Shastri Park Delhi

NIC Textile Informatics Division is providing technical and functional support related to the ministry and its subordinate/attached offices. These officials are responsible for development, implementation, maintenance and co-ordination in hosting of websites and ensure their 24x7 availability. Facilitating to access various on-line e-governance services on cloud, developing/deploying of

various applications, providing network support services and maintaining the ICT infrastructure.

19.2 Website Management

Ministry's site at <http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in> has been redeveloped through CMF, making it compatible with multiple mode of accessibility, more user friendly, accessible to visually impaired persons and having multi-lingual support. The Contents Management System (CMS) is in place to ensure the timely web updation for Websites by the concerned officials / divisions. The process has also been initiated for making it compliant with GIGW norms. The same issues have also been taken up for the websites of O/o DC(Handlooms) and O/o DC(Handicrafts).

19.3 ICT Infrastructure up gradations

Hardware/Software has been upgraded for better performance of the LAN/ WAN /PCs. Various cyber security measurements have been taken by deploying more firewalls, manageable network equipment as per the security guidelines issued time to time by GOI. System for Automatic patch management and virus detections have also been upgraded to ensure virus free zone over the LAN/WAN/services.

19.4 E-Governance

In order to strengthening the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features.

Modules like File Management system, Knowledge management and sharing, Employee Master Details, Leave Management were enabled for operation. Proper hands-on training on e-office has also been organised to the various level of officers in the ministry. Upgraded VIP reference system was implemented at the office of Minister of textiles.

Ministry is hooked up with new G2G services like COMDDO Payroll package, National Data sharing Policy (data.gov.in), e-Procurement portal, RFD, Public Grievances Monitoring System, Parliament questions / answers (e-Reply), Aadhaar enabled Biometric attendance System (AEBAS), ACC Vacancy Monitoring System (AVMS), SPARROW system, e-Visitors Monitoring System, Foreign Visits Management System, e-Political Clearance System, VIP Reference Monitoring System, Appellate Monitoring System, Court Cases Monitoring System etc.

19.4.1 New initiatives

1. A new portal for India Handloom Brand has been developed which will facilitate online registration and monitoring for applicants (Handloom product manufacturers) going for India Handloom Brand certification. This will entitle them to put IHB logo on their products.

The application design and development is over and submitted for Web

2. Security Audit and shall be hosted in NICCloud.
2. Development of System for In-Situ upgradation of plain Powerloom Scheme has been taken on priority for facilitating online registration for availing benefits by the weavers.
3. iTUFS application developed by O/o Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai has been ported on NIC cloud with SMS and email gateway facility.
4. Biometric Attendance System (BAS) has been extended to O/o DC (Handlooms) and O/o DC (Handicrafts), WSCs located at Delhi have been on boarded and twenty more offices across the country are being followed up for the same and expected to be online by March 2016.
5. Under Make in India Campaign, an interactive portal (<http://makeinindia.com>) has been launched for facilitating the investors and business community through which they may interact with Government on a regular basis. Directions/Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Protocol for handling 'Make in India' Queries are formulated. Queries related to Textiles from the investors have been answered.
6. Under the <http://MyGov.nic.in> platform on Indian Textiles, a discussion group have been initiated on how to increase the demand of

Indian silk products in the country as well as abroad and several comments were received from the MyGov members.

7. The key Vision areas of Digital India Programme such as "Infrastructure as a utility to every citizen", "Governance and Services on Demand" and "Digital Empowerment of Citizens" consisting of universal digital literacy, digital resources access and collaborative digital platform for participative governance, various re-engineering process are taken forward by the Ministry.

19.5 ICT implementation in Attached/ Sub-ordinate organizations

Attached and subordinate offices under the Ministry have also upgraded their ICT infrastructure as per requirement with structured and

wireless LAN. They were directed to ensure the IPv6 compatibility. These offices had enhanced their respective web sites with more user centric features, GIGW compliance. Various application forms required by the public or Trade community for submitting the proposal under different schemes are also provided on the site for downloading. Plenty of statistical / analytical reports on the Industrial database are also being published for the reference to the industry. In-house MIS applications were developed and operationalized. Respective regional offices / field level offices were also equipped with adequate ICT infrastructure. Mobile governance is being encouraged in field offices for better operational efficiency.



Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (IC) launching the first edition of e-Newsletter of the Ministry of Textiles, in New Delhi on 3rd March 2016



CHAPTER – 20

GENDER JUSTICE & GENDER BUDGETING

20.1 Cotton Corporation Of India Ltd.

The Cotton Corporation of India has total strength of 980 employees including 104 women employees as on 31-03-2015.

The Corporation has framed certain rules and operations such as Recruitment Rules, CDA Rules, Medical rules, TA/DA Rules, HBA rules, Staff Welfare rules, Vehicle Advance/ maintenance rules etc. for all regular employees of the Corporation including women employees.

In the Corporation, basically there are two streams in the staffing pattern i.e General and Accounts/ Finance. The entry point in the Corporation is at present generally at the level of Junior

Cotton Purchaser, Junior Assistant and Grade -1 employee. The recruitment/ promotion policy of the Corporation is governed by the Recruitment Rules, which are applicable to all employees including women employees.

The Corporation has different employees Welfare Schemes, which are open for all the regular employees to avail the benefits thereof irrespective of any gender differentiation.

A Committee to prevent “Sexual Harassment of Women in work place” has been constituted at Head Office based on the directives of Hon. Supreme Court in order to protect working women for Sexual harassment and to ensure gender

quality. The Complaints Committee under Tule 4 (4) of CCI's CDA Rules 1975 shall be deemed to be an inquiring Authority and its Report shall be deemed to be an inquiry.

Leave including maternity leave is allowed to women employees as per Central Government Rules.

20.2 Silk Sector

20.2.1 Women Upliftment

In India people are involved in sericulture and its allied industries mostly in the rural area for their livelihood. Women constitute the major portion of those employed in down-stream activities in sericulture. This is possible because sericulture activities starting from mulberry garden management, leaf harvesting and silkworm rearing is more effectively taken up by the women folk. Silk reeling and weaving activities also engage women. Thus, involvement of women in sericulture which would also be in consonance with the National Policy for the empowerment of women is in the right direction.

Concerted efforts have been initiated by the Central Silk Board to supplement the social and cultural requirements of the women associated with silk industry. Under the Centrally sponsored Catalytic Development Programme (CDP), the Central Silk Board had implemented a number of

programmes in collaboration with State Governments during X Plan. Financial and Technical assistance was provided for on-farm and post-farm activities like reeling, dyeing, twisting, printing, finishing etc., Benefits accrued inter-alia, to SC/ST and women workers. Under the Catalytic Development Programme, the following programmes have been implemented by CSB for the benefit of women workers:

- * Promotion of women friendly technology packages, developed by the research institutes of CSB.
- * Supply of improved reeling cum twisting devices and spinning wheels to the NGOs, women groups, individual women reelers / spinners at 50% subsidy (CSB & State)–
- * Training programmes were organized to impart training to women reelers / spinners on the operation of improved devices; and
- * Implementation of Cluster Development Projects by the integration of CDP schemes, wherein support is provided to Women Self Help Groups.

The man power expenditure details in respect of women and SC /ST employees under R&D / Training, Seed, Co-ord. and Marketing Development(HRD) components of Central Silk Board as on March 2015 are shown in Annexure-I & II, respectively.

Annexure - I

CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BANGALORE - 560 068
FORMAT FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION ON "GENDER BUDGETING"
AND ON SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SC's & ST's
(Rs. in Crores)

SL. No.	Details of the scheme	E.F.C. Approval for 2015-16		R.E. 2015-16 [Proposed by CSB]		B.E. 2016-17 [Proposed by CSB]	
		Total Salaries & Wages	SC/ST Share	Total Salaries & Wages	SC/ST Share	Total Salaries & Wages	SC/ST Share
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	CSB Manpower Details						
1	R&D/Transfer of Technology & Training/ IT Initiatives	164.72	56.70	148.20	51.11	162.48	55.91
2	SEED/ Co- Ordination & Mktng. Development [HRD].	131.29	45.21	121.88	42.07	138.10	47.37
	Total	296.01	101.91	270.08	93.18	300.58	103.28

Annexure - II

CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BANGALORE - 560 068
FORMAT FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION ON "GENDER BUDGETING"
AND ON SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN
(Rs. in Crores)

SL. No.	Details of the scheme	E.F.C. Approval for 2015-16		R.E. 2015-16 [Proposed by CSB]		B.E. 2016-17 [Proposed by CSB]	
		Total Salaries & Wages	Women Share	Total Salaries & Wages	Women Share	Total Salaries & Wages	Women Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	CSB Manpower Details						
1	R&D/Transfer of Technology & Training/ IT Initiatives	164.72	27.60	148.20	24.65	162.48	27.08
2	SEED/ Co- Ordination & Mktng. Development [HRD].	131.29	18.42	121.88	17.01	138.10	19.27
	Total	296.01	46.03	270.08	41.66	300.58	46.35

20.2.2 Public Grievance Redressal Machinery.

As per the instructions of the Ministry of Textiles, Senior Officers of the Central Silk Board holding independent charge need to be nominated as

Grievance Officers, in order to redress the grievances of the Staff of the Board and the Public as well. The list of Grievance Officers nominated in the CSB is enclosed at Annexure-III.

Annexure-III

**LIST OF OFFICERS WHO ARE HANDLING PUBLIC / STAFF
GRIEVANCES PERTAINING TO CENTRAL SILK BOARD**

Date:1.12.2015

Sl.No.	Name and Designation	Office
01	Dr. V. Sivaprasad, Director	Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Srirampura, Manandavadi Road, Mysore - 570 008. Dist: Mysore, State: Karnataka.
02	Dr. P. Jayaprakash, Director	National Silkworm Seed Organisation, Central Silk Board, CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, Bangalore - 560 068.
03	Dr. Alok Sahay, Director	Central Tasar Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Nagri, Ranchi - 835 303, Dist: Ranchi, State: Jharkhand.
04	Dr. Kanika Trivedy Director	Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, P.O.Berhampore, Berhampore - 742 101. Dist: Murshidabad, State: West Bengal.
05	Dr. S.P.Sharma, Director	Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Galander, National Highway - 1A, Pampore - 192 121, State: Jammu & Kashmir.
06	Shri. B. Choudhary Scientist-D	Central Muga Eri Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, P.O. Ladoigarh Charali, P.B.No.131, Jorhat - 785 700. Dist: Jorhat, State: Assam.
07	Dr. R. K. Mishra, Director	Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organisation, Central Silk Board, Satyam Commercial Complex, I Floor, Link Road, Bilaspur - 495 001, State: Chhattisgarh.
08	Dr. P.K.Mishra Director	Central Sericultural Germplasm Resources Centre, Central Silk Board, Thally Road, P.B.No.44, Hosur - 635 109. Dist:Dharmapuri. State: Tamil Nadu.
09	Dr. Subhas Naik V Director	Central Silk Technological Research Institute, Central Silk Board, CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, Bangalore - 560 068.
10	Dr. A.K. Awasthi Scientist-D	Seri-Bio-tech Research Laboratory, Central Silk Board, Kodathi, Bangalore - 560 035.
11	Dr. Amalendu Tikader, Scientist-D	Central Silk Board, CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, Bangalore - 560 068. 12Dr. B.K.Singh,
12	Dr. B.K.Singh, Scientist-D	Muga Silkworm Seed Organisation, Central silk Board, D.S.Mansions, II Floor, R.G.Baruah Road, P.O.Dispur, Guwahati - 781 005, Dist: Kamrup, State: Assam.

20.3 Handloom

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 XII plan, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been implementing three schemes which are – (i) National Handloom Development Programme (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme for development of handlooms & welfare of Handloom weavers IHDS, MEPS, DHDS have been merged into Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS). Further, RRR package & CHDS have also 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.

20.3.1 Public Grievance Redressal, DC (Handlooms)

The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is a non-participating attached office functioning under the Ministry of Textiles. A facilitation counter is in operation with collaboration of the Ministry of Textiles. Shri Suresh

Chandra, Chief Enforcement Officer has been designated as public grievance and redressal officer in respect of Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms.

20.4 Handicrafts

The schemes implemented by Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) are composite in nature and not specific to area, caste or gender. However, the artisans belonging to all communities including women artisans draw benefits from the schemes.

Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), during 2015-16 is implementing following seven generic schemes:

1. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana.
2. Marketing Support and Services.
3. Human & Resource Development.
4. Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
5. Design and Technology Up-gradation.
6. Research and Development.
7. Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme

20.4.1 Grievance Redressal Cell, DC (Handicrafts)

We are committed to act upon any complaints/suggestions/grievances in quickest possible time, not later than 30 days after receipt. The artisans/exporters/designers/users of our services may file their suggestions,

grievances, complaints, in any of the Regional offices or to the Headquarters office at New Delhi or it may be dropped in the complaints/suggestions boxes kept at the entrance of the each of the Regional offices or the Headquarters office at New Delhi on any working day.

Important Address

1. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)
West Block VII, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi-110 066.
Ph.26106902, 26103562
Fax : 26163085.

2. Director (Handicrafts)

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)
West Block VII, R.K. Puram,
New Delhi-110 066.
Ph.26191569, 26177781
Fax : 26163085.
Website :- <http://handicrafts.nic.in>

20.5 Central Cottage Industries Corporation (CCIC)

As regards CCIC, the working conditions of women employees are excellent. They are treated at par with their male counterparts as far as wages, working hours, other benefits etc. are concerned. They are holding important positions in different departments and in fact heading the departments like Buying, Publicity,

IDS, Display etc. There is no discrimination against them whatsoever. There is a proper mechanism for redressal of their general grievances and cases of sexual harassment, if any.

In order to safeguard the interests of female employees, if due to exigency of work, any female employee is required to work beyond 8.00 PM at CCIC's Head Office and Branches, it will be the responsibility of concerned Head of Department to drop such female employees through a reliable security guard or male employee of the Corporation in a cab.

20.5.1 Public Grievance Redressal Machinery in CCIC

CCIC has nominated Public/Staff Grievance Officers at H.O. and branches, as given below, for redressal of complaints of Public/Staff.

- 1) New Delhi-Shri V. Kalyanasundaram, General Manager
- 2) Mumbai -Mr Shoab Shaikh, Manager
- 3) Kolkata -Mrs. Rita Saha, Assistant Manager
- 4) Chennai -Shri M. Ananthraj, AGM
- 5) Bengaluru-Shri S. Inayath Shah, Manager

In addition to above, Public Information Officer/Asstt. Public Information Officers have been designated at H.O. and branches for providing information under RTI Act.



CHAPTER – 21

VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

- 21.1** The Vigilance Unit of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who is also Joint Secretary of the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission. The CVO is the nodal point in the vigilance set up of the department and is entrusted with the following:-
- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in government functions;
 - Taking suitable action to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of Personnel and Training on anti-corruption measures;
 - Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate inquiry/investigation thereon.
 - Inspections and follow up action on the same;
 - Furnishing of comments of the Ministry to the Central Vigilance Commission on the investigation reports of the Central Bureau of Investigation;
 - Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission or otherwise;
 - Obtaining first stage advice and second stage advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary; and
 - Obtaining the advice of Union Public Service Commission in regard to the nature and quantum of penalty to be imposed, wherever necessary.

There are also part time Vigilance Officers in the Attached and Sub-ordinate offices of the Ministry of Textiles. However, the overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Textiles.

Preventive Vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis primarily on identification of areas sensitive or prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training and the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard are followed. Action taken includes the following:-

- 1) The areas of sensitive nature are identified in the Ministry and Surveillance is kept thereon.
- 2) Security measures have been strengthened and appropriate institutional mechanisms have been put in place to avert malpractices..
- 3) The Agreed List and List of Public Servants of Doubtful Integrity are prepared.
- 4) Maintenance of Annual Property Returns and forwarding the copies to DOP & T/Cadre Controlling Authorities of concerned officers.

During this year 265 complaint cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation and individuals. CVC's advice has been sought in one case. Nine disciplinary cases are already on process. No fresh disciplinary cases are received. Vigilance clearance was given to

184 officials/officers working in and under the Ministry.

Vigilance Awareness Week-2015 was observed from 26th October to 30th October, 2015 by the Ministry of Textiles, attached and subordinate offices, CPSU's and Statutory Boards under the Ministry. Vigilance Awareness Week commenced with the pledge taking ceremony which was administered by the Ms. Anu Garg, Joint Secretary in the Ministry, to officials/officers of the Ministry. Apart from displaying banners/posters at prominent places of premises of the Ministry, Essay and Debate competitions were also organised on the occasion. There was an overwhelming response from officers/officials of the Ministry. Six officers participated in the officer category of the Essay Competition and won prizes ranging from first position to consolation. In the staff category of the Essay Competition, eleven officials took part and six of them won prizes. In the officer category of the Debate Competition, eight officers participated and prizes won by six officers. In the staff category for the Debate Competition eleven employees participated and prizes won by six. The celebration concluded with prize distribution ceremony under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Textiles) on 2nd November, 2015. Secretary (Textiles) emphasized the need of maintaining honesty, sincerity and devotion to duty by all the employees for eradicating corruption. All the events were completed successfully in a professional and time-bound manner. It was a team work of high order in which everybody participated with great enthusiasm.



CHAPTER – 22

PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

The number of persons with various disabilities in various posts in Group 'A','B','C' and 'D' against the 3% vacancies to be reserved for them under Section 33 of PWD ACT is given below:-

S.No	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
1.	Ministry of Textiles	34	0	79	2	57	0	--	--
2.	The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	47	--	78	1	68	1	21	1
3.	O/o The Textile Commissioner	62	--	242	03	325	02	--	--
4.	O/o the DC(Handloom) & its Organization	102	--	303	2	739	11	--	--
5.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	81	02	395	12	719	15	6640	55
6.	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	49	1	50	1	745	9	136	3
7.	Central Silk Board	811	10	1483	27	1563	27	--	--
8.	The Jute Corporation of India	--	1	--	1	--	7	--	--

S.No	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD	SS	No. of PWD
9.	O/o Jute Commissioner	11	--	16	--	37	--	15	--
10.	National Jute Board	5	--	13	--	27	--	--	--
11.	National Handloom Development Corporation Limited	102	--	303	2	739	11	--	--
12.	O/o The Development Commissioner(Handicrafts)	36	--	274	--	1116	17	404	06
13.	National Institute of Fashion Technology(NIFT)	736	1	292	--	684	3	--	--
14.	Textile Committee	80	--	156	2	198	3	82	--
15.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	40	--	74	04	481	02	156	03

SS- Sanctioned Strength

No. of PWD- Number of Persons with Disabilities employed



CHAPTER – 23

OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

Most recent and Important Audit Observations /Paras.

S.No.	Audit reference	Gist of Para
1	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.30	Parking of funds 5.6.30
2	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No. 4.7.3	4.7.3 Misclassification within Object heads under the same section of grant (entry no. 25 in table no. 4.13) for Powerloom Service Centres.
3	Para No. 2.1.54 Report No.2 of 2005 (Commercial)	The title deed in respect of properties at New Delhi and Chennai were not registered in the name of company, Handicraft and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India.
4	Para No.1.5.31(2) Report 11 of 2006	Overstatement of sales and purchase by the Handicraft and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India.
5	Chapter X Report No.10 of 2010-11 (Commercial), Para 10.8.1.1 to 10.8.3.1	Performance Audit of activities of selected PSUs-Jute Corporation of India.
6	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.31	6.31 (b) ,(c) and (d) Non-realisation of principal amount of grants and 5. interest from SPVs implementing the Scheme 'Integrated Textiles Parks'

S.No.	Audit reference	Gist of Para
7	Report No. 1 of 2015 of C&AG as Para No.3.16	3.16 Saving of Rs.100 crore or more under a sub head. (iii) 2852.08.202.35-Human Resource Development Scheme S.No. 137-Annexure-3.14)
8	Para No.1.1.5 Report No.9 of 2007 (Commercial)	Delay in finalization and submission of Account of various Mills, BJEL, Brushwara Ltd., JCT, NJMC, NTC, BIC, Elgin Mills.
9	Para No.4.2.2 Report No.9 of 2008 (Commercial)	Inactive PSU participants having pledged commitment to UN's Global Impact.
10	Para No.18.1, Report No.13 of 2014 (Commercial)	Non-availing option of negotiation resulted in sale of Land at Lower rates
11	Para No. 6.1 Report No. 21 of 2015 (Commercial)	loss due to deficiency in settlement



CHAPTER – 24

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

As per the National Training Policy 2012, the objective of training will be to develop a professional, impartial and efficient civil service that is responsive to the needs of the citizens. In doing so, care will be taken to emphasize the development of proper ethics, commitment to work and empathy for the vulnerable sections such as differently abled, senior citizens, SCs, STs etc. The competency framework will be used to ensure that civil servants have the requisite knowledge, skills and attitude to effectively perform the functions they are entrusted with. The success of training will lie in actual improvement in the performance of civil servants.

As prescribed in the National Training Policy, a Training Cell has been created

within the Establishment Section of the Ministry in view of shortage of staff. Director (Administration) has been appointed as the Training Manager.

The Ministry of Textiles has no training institute of its own. The officers and staff of the Ministry comprise mainly officers of All India Services, Other Group “A” Services, Indian Economic Service, Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, Central Secretariat Clerical Service and Central Secretariat Official Language Service, apart from a few staff belonging to the General Central Service i.e. Investigator, Staff Car Driver and Multi-Tasking Staff etc.

The requirement of training in respect of the officers and staff of the All India Services,

Other Group 'A' Services, Indian Economic Service, Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, Central Secretariat Clerical Service and Central Secretariat Official Language Service is met mainly by the respective cadre controlling authorities. The officers/staff of these services are deputed for training as and when they are nominated by their cadre controlling authorities. Besides, the officers/staff are also deputed for other training courses conducted by the Institute of Secretariat Training & Management

(ISTM) and other training institutes within the country and abroad.

The Ministry conducted in-house training for Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks during 2nd June -15th June, 2015 and for Under Secretaries and Section Officers during 23rd June- 29th June, 2015 covering topics such as File Management, Record Management, Noting and Drafting, Preventive Vigilance and RTI Handling. Besides, one week orientation programme was also organized for newly recruited direct recruit Assistants in July, 2015..



CHAPTER – 25

GOALS SET FOR PROCUREMENT FROM MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

25.1 In order to ensure effective implementation of Public Procurement Policy for Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 notified under MSME Act 2006, all concerned in the Ministry of Textiles, its subordinate and attached offices and CPSEs under the administrative control of Ministry were instructed that due care may be exercised for making provisions that at least 20% of the total annual procurement of goods and services shall be made from MSEs including providing a sub-target of 4% procurements from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

The information received from various CPSEs under Ministry of Textiles indicating procurement made in 2014-15 and goals fixed for procurement during 2015-16 is as under :

(i) National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC)

Yarn Supply Scheme is implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC). All types of yarn are provided to the handloom weavers' organizations at the price at which these are available at the mill gate.

NHDC is procuring the yarn in a

transparent manner at a competitive price from the spinning mills including micro & small enterprise category.

Besides, NHDC is also implementing 10% Yarn subsidy Scheme, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk

and woollen yarn with quantitative restrictions.

Annual Procurement by Medium and Small Entrepreneurs (MSEs) is as under:-

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year 2014-15	Target for FY 2015-16
		Value (In Lac Rs)	Value (In Lac Rs)
1.	Total Annual Procurement	227022.04	240000.00
2.	Total Value of Goods and Services procured from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs)	132100.57	139737.04
3.	Total Value of Good and MSEs (owned by Services procured from SC/ST entrepreneurs)	--	--
4.	% of procurement from MSE (including MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs) out of total procurement	58.19%	58.22%
5.	Total number of Vendor development programmes of MSEs	NA	NA
6.	Confirmation of uploading annual MSE procurement profile on your website by hyperlink of same	Yes	Yes

(ii) Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi

The target for sourcing of handicrafts and handlooms merchandise from MSME registered vendors for CCIC is 20% for the year 2015-16.

CCIC is sourcing handicraft and handloom products from primary producers registered with Office of DC(Handicrafts), (the Central Govt. department under Ministry of Textiles) who are deemed to be MSME registered source for procurement of handicraft and handloom products.

CCIC has achieved the above target. During the year 2015-16, CCIC will

make all efforts to exceed the prescribed target of 20% sourcing from MSME vendors.

(iii) Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited

The Corporation was formulated with mission to develop, promote and aggressively market the products of Indian crafts and skills abroad thereby providing a marketing channel for craftsmen and artisans and generate adequate returns to the stakeholder. But being a trading Company HHEC mostly procures its products as per requirements of our buyers mainly through artisans, weavers and

societies. With respect to our major procurements HHEC observes the following:-

- **Procurement of Bullion:** As far as procurement for bullion business is concerned, being a nominated agency for import of Gold, the Corporation imports Gold from either a LBMA member or a Bank as per the approved scheme by the Board of Directors. Hence, these procurements cannot be covered under the Public Procurement Policy.
- **Procurement of Core Group Merchandise:** In case of Handicrafts, Handlooms, Ready-to-Wear and Carpets etc. samples of product are selected by the buyer and HHEC places orders to the buyers' nominated suppliers as agreed and produced the samples.

However, during financial year 2014-15 our trading purchases (Core Group) are to the tune of Rs.30.35 Crores against which the procurements from registered MSEs sourced to the extent of 32%, thereby exceeding the required target of 20%.

(iv) National Textile Corporation Ltd.

NTC has been able to surpass the minimum 20% procurement target from MSEs and achieved 22.36% (including MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs) out of total procurement but not able to achieve the minimum 4% procurement from only MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs

out of total procurement for the year 2014-15. However, all out efforts are being made to achieve the targets in near future.

During the year 2014-15, out of total procurement of Rs.56.68 Cr., total value of goods and services procured from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs) was Rs.12.67 Cr. (22.36%). Total value of goods and services procured from only MSEs owned by SC/ST was Rs.0.56 Cr. (0.99%). The proposed total annual procurement for the year 2015-16 is targeted for Rs.71.06 Cr., out of which Rs.14.21 Cr. (20%) procurement is targeted from MSEs and Rs.2.84 Cr. (4%) from only MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

(v) British India Corporation

In view of the negligible production activities in BIC procurement from MSME is not possible. Therefore, may be treated as 'NIL'.

(vi) Jute Corporation of India Ltd.

The Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Textiles operates to procure raw jute under Minimum Support Price(MSP) directly from the farmers.

The major portion of JCI's procurement consists of raw jute, which is purchased directly from the jute farmers. Further, in order to comply with the goals for procurement from Micro Small and Medium Enterprises

(MSME), JCI's target procurement from MSME is Rs.15,00,000/- in the Financial Year 2015-16, out of which 4% i.e. Rs.60,000/- is to be procured from SC/ST Entrepreneurs.

(vii) Cotton Corporation of India

Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) procures Kapas (seed cotton)' inter alia products and also engages

Ginning & Pressing factories for processing. During Financial Year 2014-15 out of total Annual procurement of Rs.98868.81 lakhs, the total value of goods & services procured from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST Entrepreneurs) were Rs.19961.31 lakhs which is 20.19%.



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
www.ministryoftextiles.gov.in