



STITCH BY STITCH...
the traditional with the modern
ANNUAL REPORT 2016-17



MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

2016-17



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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CHAPTER - 1

OVERVIEW

1.1 The vast sweep of Indian Textiles extends from the hand-woven sector on one end to the capital intensive mill sector on the other. The segments include the decentralized powerlooms, hosiery and knitting sectors; the handloom and handicrafts segments; as also the wide range of fibres which include man-made fibre, cotton, silk, jute and wool. The Indian textile Industry has inherent linkage with agriculture and with the culture and traditions of the country making for its versatile spread of products appropriate for both domestic and the export

markets. The textile industry 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, the textile industry is one of the largest sources of employment generation in the country.

1.2 In keeping with goal of making India's development inclusive and participative, the Government's central focus has been on increasing textile manufacturing by building the best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure, upgradation of technology,



Hon'ble President awarding Shilp Guru and National Awards to Meritorious Craft persons on 9th December 2016

fostering innovation, enhancing skills and traditional strengths in the textile sector. Some of the **major initiatives and highlights of 2016-17** are listed below:

1.2.1 Reforms to Boost Employment Generation and Exports in the Garmenting and Made-ups Sectors:

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had given its approval to the reforms to boost employment generation and exports in the Garmenting and Made-ups Sector, in June 2016 and September 2016 respectively. A budget of Rs. 6000 crores was approved for the apparel package with the objective of creating upto one crore and 11 lakh jobs over the next three years in the garmenting and made-ups sector. The package includes -

- (i) Production incentives through enhanced Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) with an additional subsidy of 10% on the additional production and employment after a period of 3 years;
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) Scheme (for apparel) for garmenting and made-ups sector for providing additional 3.67% share of Employer's contribution in addition to 8.33% already covered under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for all new employees enrolling in EPFO for the first three years;
- (iii) Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) Scheme in apparel and made-ups sector for enhanced Duty Drawback on exports;



Hon'ble Prime Minister addressing stakeholders on the occasion of Inauguration of 1st phase of TFC&CM, Varanasi



Annual Conference of State Textile Ministers in New Delhi on 10th November, 2016

(iv) Duty drawback under All Industry rate in Garmenting Sector under the Special Advance Authorisation Scheme; and

(v) Simplification of labour laws:

- Increasing permissible overtime up to 100 hours per quarter in Made-ups manufacturing sector;
- Making employees' contribution to EPF optional for employees earning less than Rs 15,000 per month; and
- Fixed term employment for garmenting sector.

1.2.2 State Textile Ministers Conference :

The State Textile Ministers' Conference was organised under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Union Minister for Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani on 10th November 2016. More than 25 States, including ministers from 12 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.

1.2.3 Handicrafts: "Pehchan" Launch of Artisan's I.D. Card Registration Camps for issuance of I.D. Cards and giving Indian artisans a new identity:

The Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Government of India Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani on 7th of October, 2016 launched "Pehchan" – an initiative to register and provide ID cards to handicraft artisans for better access to benefits of the Ministry of Textiles at Sant Kabir Nagar, U.P. where Shri. Sharad Tripathi, MP, was the Guest of Honour. The Development of a Cluster for Metal Crafts at Sant Kabir Nagar was also announced to benefit

over 1000 artisans in the region. For encouraging the women & BPL metal craft artisans, tools & safety equipment will be distributed free of cost, under the initiative.

Under the “Linking Textiles with Tourism” programme major tourist places are being linked with Handicrafts clusters and Infrastructure support combined with soft interventions are being proposed in such clusters. Under this programme Raghurajpur, the heritage Craft Village in the district of Puri in Odisha has been taken up of over all development. The village is located on NH-203 on the Bhubneswar-Puri-Konark Tourist Circuit. Under this programme a project for setting up of craft village at Raghurajpur at a project cost of Rs.10.00 crores has been sanctioned and Rs.6.00 crores has been released to Odisha Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO). Under the Crafts Village Project renovation of the existing Society Building and renovation of open air auditorium have been completed.

1.2.4 Handloom Sector

- **Celebration of Second National Handloom Day:** The second National Handloom Day - 7th August, 2016 - was celebrated across the nation by the Ministry of Textiles. The Union Textiles Minister Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani inaugurated the main event in Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi. The Sant Kabir Awards 2015, the National Handloom Awards 2015, prizes for winners of India Handloom Brand Design Contest and ‘Design Sutra’ contest of NIFT were given away by the Union Minister, on the occasion.
- **5 Lakh handloom weavers to get MUDRA loans in three years:** This target was announced by Union Textiles Secretary, Smt. Rashmi Verma, at a national workshop on MUDRA scheme for handloom weavers and artisans, organized by Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles at New Delhi on June 29, 2016. Smt. Verma informed that the Government has formulated a new model under MUDRA scheme for providing credit to handloom sector. The new model combines elements of concessional credit such as margin money, interest subvention and credit guarantee cover. The Ministry of Textiles has requested every state and UT to prepare a three-year action plan to achieve the five lakh target.
- **Hathkargha Samvardan Sahayata (HSS):** On the occasion of 2nd National Handloom Day celebrated in Varanasi on 7th August 2016, Hon’ble Minister of Textiles announced “Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata” to meet the needs of the handloom

weavers for assistance for looms and accessories on larger scale with an objective to improve quality of fabric and productivity.

- **Bunkar Mitra -- Handloom Helpline Centre** : In order to enable poor weavers to overcome these problems, the Ministry of Textiles has launched a “Bunkar Mitra-Handloom Helpline Centre” on 4th January 2017 where professional queries of weavers will be answered by the experts in the field. This helpline will function from 10.00 a.m to 6 p.m. and initially it will be provided in 6 languages viz., Hindi, English and 4 other regional languages (Telugu, Tamil, Bengali & Assamese).

1.2.5 Amended -Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) : The Government has notified the “Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)” for technology up-gradation of the textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery. Segments which have got higher employment and export potential such as Garmenting and Technical Textiles are eligible for Capital subsidy at the rate of 15% subject to a cap of Rs. 30 crores. Segments such as Weaving for brand new Shuttle-Less Looms (including weaving preparatory and knitting), Processing, Jute, Silk and handlooms are eligible for subsidy at

the rate of 10% subject to a cap of Rs. 20 crore. Budget provision of Rs.17,822 crores has been approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22. The scheme will attract an investment of Rs. 1 lakh crores and generate employment of 30.51 lakhs. **The Ministry has also notified the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (PELSGU) under ATUFS** to incentivise production and employment generation in the garmenting sector vide Resolution dated 25.07.2016. The additional incentive of 10% will be provided to the garmenting units which would be availing the 15% Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) under ATUFS for the installation of benchmarked eligible machinery after a period of three years.

1.2.6 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme: NERTPS: A landmark initiative under NERTPS for construction of Apparel and Garment manufacturing Centres in all NE States was launched in 2014, with the announcement by the Prime Minister on 1st December 2014 in Nagaland. The objective of the scheme is to promote employment in the NE States and encourage entrepreneurship especially amongst women, in the area of garmenting which has a huge potential both within the country and

abroad. Accordingly, centres in all eight states have been completed and are in the process of commencing operations. The centres in Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur have already been inaugurated.

1.2.7 Integrated Skill Development

Scheme (ISDS): To mark the occasion of Good Governance Day, on 25th December, 2014, the ISDS has been scaled up during the 12th Plan with an allocation of Rs. 1,900 crores to train 15 lakh persons. ISDS seeks to address the critical gap of skilled manpower in textile industry through industry-oriented training programmes; it is implemented through three components by 86 Implementing Agencies. To meet the needs of the industry for a skilled workforce and thereby support its competitiveness, the scheme has so far imparted training to a total of 8.49 lakh people, out of which 7.50 lakh have been assessed and 5.79 lakh placed. The scheme has largely been aligned with the common norms of Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. In pursuance to the efforts in bringing more transparency into the system, as part of “Good Governance Day”, the information relating to the progress of ISDS along with State wise details of all live training programmes under the scheme was opened for public view

through Ministry’s website. The live information being sourced from MIS is displayed on the Ministry’s website in a userfriendly dashboard format giving State-wise, sector-wise, category-wise progress of training programmes under the scheme across the country.

1.2.8 Integrated Processing Development

Scheme (IPDS) : The Ministry of Textiles is implementing IPDS to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technologies such as marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). The Government of India provides financial assistance up to 50 % of project cost for Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), subject to a ceiling of Rs. 75.00 Crores. The Ministry has approved four projects in Rajasthan and two projects in Tamil Nadu, providing relief to about 2000 SME units.

1.2.9 Powerloom Sector:

The Union Textiles Minister chaired a meeting in New Delhi on 22nd August, 2016, to discuss the issues affecting the powerloom sector and to chart the way forward. The meeting was attended by two Ministers of State, namely, MoS, Textiles and MoS, Defence, apart from Secretary, Textiles and senior officers from the Ministries of Textiles, Power, New & Renewable Energy and NITI

Aayog. Several Members of Parliament representing major powerloom clusters also participated in the deliberations. Most importantly, the meeting was attended by stakeholders and representatives of powerloom associations from across the country. During the year, a major impetus has been given to upgradation of plain powerloom. More than 100,000 looms have been upgraded cumulatively, with a subsidy of Rs.105 crores from Government of India. This has led to a substantial improvement in quality, productivity and earnings. Moreover, 125 Group Worksheds have been sanctioned in the last two years. To ensure availability of raw material at a reasonable rate, 20 yarn banks were sanctioned in TN, Gujarat, UP & Maharashtra. The assistance to powerloom sector has been scaled up in 2016-17 to Rs. 115 crores, as compared to Rs. 12 crores three years ago.

1.2.10 Initiatives in Jute Sector: Government of India provides support to the sector by notifying norms for mandatory packaging of food grains and sugar in jute bags under the Jute Materials Packaging Act, 1987. These norms have been strengthened in order to safeguard the interests of jute workers and jute farmers. Further, Jute Corporation of India has been providing support to jute farmers through Minimum Support Price (MSP)

operations, whenever the raw jute price falls below the MSP. A major initiative during the year has been the commercial operations of JCI under which more than 1.5 lakhs bales of raw jute have been procured. These interventions are directly benefitting about 3.70 lakh jute workers and 40 lakh farm families across the country. Also, **JUTE-SMART, an e-Governance Initiative is a Smart Tool for Procurement of B-Twill Sacking, was launched by Hon'ble Union Minister of Textiles on Good Governance day, 2016.** (JUTE-SMART Jute B-Twill Bags' Supply Management & Requisition Tool) provides an integrated platform for use by all the stakeholders to allow easy access to information, more transparency and ease of doing business for the jute sector. JUTE-SMART is thus a web based application developed to facilitate end to end transactions relating to procurement of B-Twill sacking.

1.2.11 Protection of cotton farmers: For the cotton season 2016-17 (1st October, 2016 to 30th September 2017), Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Limited along with respective State Governments has made arrangements for meeting any eventuality of Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations in all the cotton growing States, to avoid distress sale by the cotton farmers. Based on the MSP

operations 2015-16, CCI has geared up its entire infrastructure for undertaking MSP purchases as and when required in more transparent manner. 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. All major cotton producing states have been requested to devise procedure to ensure that only bonafide cotton farmers sell their produce to Nodal Agencies.

1.2.12 Technical Textiles - Focus Incubation

Centres (FICs): 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 sanctioned to six CoEs namely ATIRA, DKTE, NITRA, PSG College of Tech, SASMIRA & SITRA for setting up of FICs.

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. An overview of the major segments is given below:-

1.3.1 Cotton

Cotton is one of the most important cash crops and accounts for around 25% of the total global fibre production. Cotton is also one of the most important commercial crops cultivated in India. In the raw material consumption basket of the Indian textile industry, the proportion of cotton is around 59%. 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. 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 staple and long staple cotton. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Ministry of Textiles, is one of the nominated agencies of Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event of prevailing seed cotton (kapas) price touching the MSP level.

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 being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. It is estimated 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.

1.3.3 Silk

India with the production of 28,523 MT of silk is the Second largest producer of silk in the World after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounts for 71.8% (20478 MT), Tasar 9.9 % (2819 MT), Eri 17.7% (5060 MT) and Muga 0.6% (166 MT) of the total raw silk production of 28,523 MT in 2015-16. The Raw silk production target set for 2016-17 is 32000 MT of which target for Mulberry raw silk is 22,660 MT and Vanya Silk is 9340 MT. The silk production has progressed during 2015-16 in spite of drought, un-seasonal rain, cyclone etc. The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 3870 MT to 4613 MT registering an increase of 19.2%.

Vanya silk production has increased from 7318 MT to 8045 MT showing an increase of 9.9%. Eri and Muga silks have recorded the highest ever production of 5060 MT and 166 MT respectively and has set a new momentum of growth.

1.3.4 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 hand woven fabric comes from India.

1.3.5 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. At present, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment genera-

tion 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 October 2016 has been Rs. 20,869.29 crores, and the plan allocation during 2016-17 is Rs. 219.00 crores.

1.3.6 Powerlooms

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 64.36 Lakh persons and contributes 60% of total cloth production in the Country. The readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement. There are approximately 25.74 Lakh Powerlooms as on 31st October, 2016. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.50 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. There has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last few years under the textile sector schemes.

1.3.7 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 man-made filament yarn.

1.3.8 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 42% of the Indian textile exports which include cotton garments and accessories, manmade fibre garments and other textile clothing.

1.3.9 Export Promotion

Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, second only to China. The share of textile and apparel in India's total exports stands at a significant

15%. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The overall export basket of India has increased from 13.6% in 2014-15 to 15% in 2015-16 for Textiles and Apparel products including Handicrafts. In 2015-16, the export of Ready Made Garments (RMG) increased to 42% of total textiles exports. Total textile and apparel exports during 2016-17 (April-Sept.) is valued at US\$ 18.7 billion with a share of 14% in India's total export of US\$ 132 billion during the same period.

1.4 Schemes for Promotion of Textiles

1.4.1 Handloom

1.4.1.1 Concessional Credit

Institutional Credit component under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS) was approved in December 2011 with provision of margin money assistance of Rs.4200/- per weaver, interest subsidy of 3% and credit guarantee through Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro & Small Enterprises (CGTMSE). Further, as per Budget 2013-14 announcements for loan to handloom sector at 6% rate of interest, the Institutional Credit Component under IHDS was merged with the RRR package and "Concessional Credit Component" was approved in September 2013. Under the scheme, the loans are provided at concessional interest rate of 6% for a period of three years.

Margin money assistance to a maximum of Rs.10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of three years is also provided. Earlier the loans were sanctioned in the form of Weavers Credit Card (WCC). Now, MUDRA platform has been adopted for providing concessional credit to handloom weavers and weaver entrepreneurs. During 2015-16, 51095 loans were sanctioned with Rs. 159.05 crore loan amount. During 2016-17 up to 30.11.2016, 16919 loans were sanctioned with Rs. 60.45 crore amount.

1.4.1.2 Block Level Cluster Approach

Cluster development programme is one of the components of NHDP. Guidelines of NHDP were amended in June 2015 to include Block level cluster approach which is more flexible to suit the requirements of the cluster with higher scale of funding by GoI, 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.

During the year 2016-17, 63 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned to the 9 States and an amount of Rs.27.56 crore has been released.

1.4.1.3 Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)

- In Varanasi mega handloom cluster, 45253 handloom parts and 4000 Battery Linked Inverter Lighting Units (BLILUs) distributed to the handloom weavers to improve the quality of the handloom products & productivity.
- 9 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) sanctioned in Varanasi and all are functional.
- Guidelines of CHCDS revised in August 2015 to include Block Level Cluster Approach.
- DPRs of 7 mega handloom clusters i.e. Varanasi, Virudhunagar, Godda & neighboring districts, Prakasam & Guntur Districts, Bhagalpur, Sivasagar & Trichy were revised with approval of Project Approval & Monitoring Committee (PAMC).
- 43 Block Level Clusters have been sanctioned in Sivasagar (Assam), Bhagalpur (Bihar) Godda & neighboring districts (Jharkhand), Virudhanagar (Tamil Nadu) and Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh).

1.4.1.4 Brand Building of Handlooms

The “India Handloom” Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of first handloom day on 07.08.2015 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 is 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.

- (i) **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.

- (ii) **Handloom Mark:** The Handloom mark was launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers regarding handloom products 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 the implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. As on July, 2016 8.20 crore (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

- (iii) **E-Marketing:-** An MoU was 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. Subsequently for providing more online marketing facility, during the year 2015 an open door policy was evolved to invite e-commerce entities to sell handloom products, accordingly. 20 agencies have been engaged by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles for online marketing of handloom products. So far handloom products of Rs. 4.66 crore have been sold through e-commerce.

1.4.2 Handicrafts

Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), during 2016-17 is implementing following schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under 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:

- A. **Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna with --** Dastkar Shashktikaran Yojna; Design & Technology Upgradation; Human Resource Development; Direct Benefit to Artisans; and Infrastructure and Technology Support.

- B. **Mega Clusters** with interventions including Marketing Support & Services and Research and Development.

1.4.3 Sericulture

The activities of CSB are Research and Development, Research Extension, training, 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. Central Silk Board (CSB) organizes 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. These mandated activities of Central Silk Board are being carried out by the 324 units of CSB located in different States through a Central Sector Scheme viz **“Integrated Scheme for the Development of Silk Industry”** with following four components:

- (i) Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology & IT initiatives,
- (ii) Seed Organizations / Coordination & Market Development
- (iii) Quality Certification Systems.
- (iv) Export / Brand Promotion and Technology up-gradation

All the above components are organically linked to one another aiming to increase the quality and productivity of raw silk so as to enhance the income of Stake Holders. These scheme components are aimed towards comprehensive and sustained development of silk industry.

1.4.4 Jute

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. 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:

1.4.5.1 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. Since inception, 10 CFC projects have been approved [Tamil Nadu:5; Karnataka:1; Telangana:1; Uttar Pradesh:2; Madhya Pradesh:1] & GOI assistance of Rs. 0.06 crore has been released . **(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. From April,2016 to 30.11.2016, 13 projects have been approved [Tamil Nadu:8; Maharashtra: 3; Uttar

Pradesh:2] & GOI assistance of Rs. 3.960 crore has been released. Since inception, 33 Yarn Bank projects have been approved [Gujarat:2; Tamil Nadu:19; Karnataka:2; Maharashtra:6; Uttar Pradesh:4] & GOI assistance of Rs. 12.34 crore has been released **(iii) Pilot Scheme of Tex-Venture Capital Fund** is a dedicated fund with a corpus of Rs.35 crore for investing primary in companies engaged in manufacturing & services, activities in the powerloom industry. GOI will provide Rs.24.50 crore & Rs.11.50 crore by SIDBI for Tex venture capital fund. Contribution Agreement between Govt. of India and SIDBI has been signed on 03.10.2014 and an amount of Rs.11.50 Cr allocated for the year 2014-15 has been released to SIDBI Venture Capital Ltd (SVCL) in Nov'14.

1.4.5.2 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 has covered more than one lakh looms so far.

1.4.6 Technology Upgradation Scheme as the flagship scheme of the Ministry

The Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was introduced in 1999 to catalyse capital investments

for technology up-gradation and modernization of the textiles industry by providing specified interest reimbursement and capital subsidy for investment in up-gradation 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 upto 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'. The Government has approved the "Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFs)" in place of Revised Restructured Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFs) for technology up-gradation of the textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery. Segments which have got

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 crores has been approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 to meet the committed liabilities of Rs. 12,671 crores and Rs. 5151 crores for new cases under ATUFs. It is expected that this will attract an investment of Rs. 1 lakh crore and generate employment of 30.51 lakhs.

1.4.7 Scheme for usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region (Fund Outlay - Rs. 55 Crores): Ministry of Textiles, has launched the 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 centres have been approved by Apex Monitoring Committee (AMC) out of which 40 Demonstration centres have become operational. Further, 1359 Agrotextile kits were approved for distribution in 8 NER states, out of which 489 Agrotextile Kits have been distributed.

1.4.8 Scheme for Promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles in North Eastern Region: The Scheme has been launched on 24.03.2015 for the period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) 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.

Projects would be identified in consultation with the State-Governments & concerned Stakeholder Agencies. The Scheme is having the following two Components:

- Component – I: Geotechnical Textile Solution (Hard interventions)
- Component – II : Soft Interventions 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.

1.4.9 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 of 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 (FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17) within the overall outlay of Rs 200 crore. Under the extension of TMTT, new components i.e. Focus Incubation Centre (FIC), Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States) have also been introduced.

1.4.10 Integrated Skill Development

Scheme (ISDS): Apart from TUFSS 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.

1.4.11 Integrated Processing Development

Scheme (IPDS): 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).

1.4.12 Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park

(SITP): The 'Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)' has been under

implementation since the 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 a 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 crores to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP to set up new /additional apparel units in the park.

1.4.13 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.

1.4.14 Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS):

The Textile Workers

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.

1.4.15 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 up-gradation, improvement in design capability and benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region.

1.4.16 National Textile Policy

The Draft National Textile Policy was formulated based on extensive consultations with the industry associations representing all segments of the sector, state governments and the recommendations of the Expert Committee. The New National Textile Policy is currently under formulation based on inter-ministerial consultations and wide-ranging stakeholders' consultations.

CHAPTER - 2

FUNCTIONS & ORGANISATIONAL SET-UP

2.1 Functions & Organisational Set-Up

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, a Trade 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 throughout 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 behavior 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, 2016, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B.Twill 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.

2.4.3 In addition, the following Statutory Bodies and Registered Societies are connected with Ministry's functions.

Statutory Bodies

(i) Textile Committee

The Textile Committee was set up under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963). The Textiles Committee, as an organisation, started functioning from 22nd August, 1964. By virtue of Section 3 of the Act, the Textiles Committee is a

statutory body with perpetual succession. The Textile Committee located in Mumbai is under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. The Textiles Committee's main objective is to ensure the quality of textiles and textile machinery both for internal consumption and export purposes.

(ii) National Jute Board, Kolkata

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; suggest norms of efficiency for jute industry with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining optimum production, improving quality and reducing costs; assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging; of raw jute; promote standardization of jute manufactures; promote the

development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry; 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; 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.

(iii) 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 organizes 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 sericultural statistics both at the National and Global level.

(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 Jayakar 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 the key thought in the expansion plans of the institute. NIFT, today, has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country.

2.4.4 Registered Societies

(i) Central Wool Development Board

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB), Jodhpur was constituted in 1987 with its headquarters at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to harmonize various diversified interests among different sectors of the wool industry. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1958. It works under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. The Board also functions as an Advisory Body and implementation agency to the Ministry of Textiles on matters relating to growth and development of the wool sector.

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

SardarVallabhbhai Patel International

School of Textiles & Management (SVPISTM), was set-up on 24th December, 2002, as an Institute for Textiles Management at Coimbatore, TamilNadu.

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 of Textiles as the Chairman/Chairperson.

(ii) 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 trade 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 24th October, 2016, CAB estimated Area under cotton cultivation at 105 lakh hectares, production at 351 lakh bales and exportable surplus at 50 lakh bales for the cotton season 2016-2017.

(iii) 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-2016 including production estimates of jute and mesta. The Board was reconstituted on 15-06-2016 for a period of two years.

2.4.6 Export Promotion Councils

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing all segments of the textiles & apparel sector, viz. readymade garments,

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cotton, silk, jute, wool, powerloom, handloom, handicrafts and carpets. These Councils work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries to promote the growth and export of their respective sectors in global markets. The Councils participate in textiles and apparel fairs and exhibitions and standalone shows in India and in overseas markets to enhance exports and access new markets. Details of Export Promotion Councils under the Ministry of Textiles are as follows:-

- 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
Public sector 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 Research 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 Research Association(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 Vallabhbhai 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 Technology Mission for bringing together the facilities for upgrading Technology and also to strengthen technical.

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. Ministry of Textiles has designed several interventions for the promotion of the Organised Mill Sector.

3.3 Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFs)

The Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (TUFs) was introduced in 1999 to catalyse capital investments

for technology up-gradation and modernization of the textiles industry by providing specified interest reimbursement and capital subsidy for investment in up-gradation 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 upto 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 RRTUFs 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. 12488 UIDs have been issued under RRTUFs with project cost of Rs. 53934.29 crores and subsidy value of Rs. 5224.89 crores. Under ATUFs, 1547 UIDs have been issued with project cost of Rs. 3780.22 crores and subsidy value of Rs. 309.62 crores till 22.11.2016.

Statement of budget allocation and expenditure:-

(Rs. in crore)

Years	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	2300.00	1946.02	1884.31
2015-16	1520.79	1434.78	1393.19
2016-17	1480.00	1830.00	1746.62

Overall achievements under TUFs:-

- I. **Investment-** An investment to the tune of Rs. 2,71,480 crores has been catalysed since its inception in 1999.
- II. **Subsidy-** An amount of Rs. 23604.23 crores has been released as Interest Reimbursement (IR) and Capital Subsidy (CS) since its inception in 1999.

III. **Employment-** The total employment generated so far is 47.65 lakhs.

IV. **Technology Up-gradation in Spinning-** Capacity in spinning has achieved a desirable level. This segment is one of the biggest beneficiaries under the scheme. The spinning and composite segments of the textiles sector have availed maximum benefits.

Year-wise progress of TUFs is indicated below:-

(Rs. in crore)

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

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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	2163	13154	8276	2151.58
2013-2014	585	6387	4328	1730.00
2014-2015	4005	17021	10769	1884.31
2015-2016	-	-	-	1393.19
2016-2017	7461	30097.88	18915.82	1746.62 (As on 24.11.2016)
Total	44310	298770.88	140998.82	23604.23

* The scheme was under suspension from 29.06.2010 to 28.04.2011

3.3.1 Amended -Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS) : The Government has approved the “Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS)” in place of Revised Restructured Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFS) for technology up-gradation of the textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible benchmarked machinery. Segments which have got 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 crores. 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 crores. Budget provision of Rs. 17,822 crores has been approved for seven years from 2015-16 to 2021-22 to meet the committed liabilities of Rs. 12,671 crores and Rs. 5151 crores for new cases under ATUFS. It is expected that this will attract an investment of Rs. 1 lakh crores and generate employment of 30.51 lakhs.

It is estimated that an investment to the tune of Rs. 2,71,480 crores has been catalysed and an amount of Rs. 23604.23 crores has been released as

Interest Reimbursement (IR) and Capital Subsidy (CS) since its inception in 1999. In the Financial Year 2016-17 an amount of Rs.1746.62 crores has been released under TUFs till 22.11.2016.

Ministry has also notified the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (PELSGU) under ATUFs to incentivise production and employment generation in the garmenting sector vide Resolution dated 25.07.2016. The additional incentive of 10% will be provided to the garmenting units which would be availing the 15% Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) under ATUFs for the installation of benchmarked eligible machinery after a period of three year. The cap on capital investment subsidy for the eligible machines in the garmenting units has therefore been enhanced from Rs. 30 crore which was the cap under ATUFs, to Rs. 50 crore. This additional subsidy of 10% will be on achievement of the projected production and employment generation, as stated by the unit in the Detailed Project Report (DPR).

3.4 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 crores. The objective of 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 (FY 2015-16 & FY 2016-17) within the overall outlay of Rs 200 crore. Under the extension of TMTT, new components i.e. Focus Incubation Centre (FIC), Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States) have also been introduced. The Scheme Details/achievements are given below:

3.4.1 Mini Mission I of TMTT (Fund Allocation-156 Crores)

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

Interventions

- a) Setting up of four Centers of Excellence (COEs) to provide infrastructure support at one place for the convenience of manufacturers of technical textiles.
 - In addition to four COEs already established in Agrotech (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

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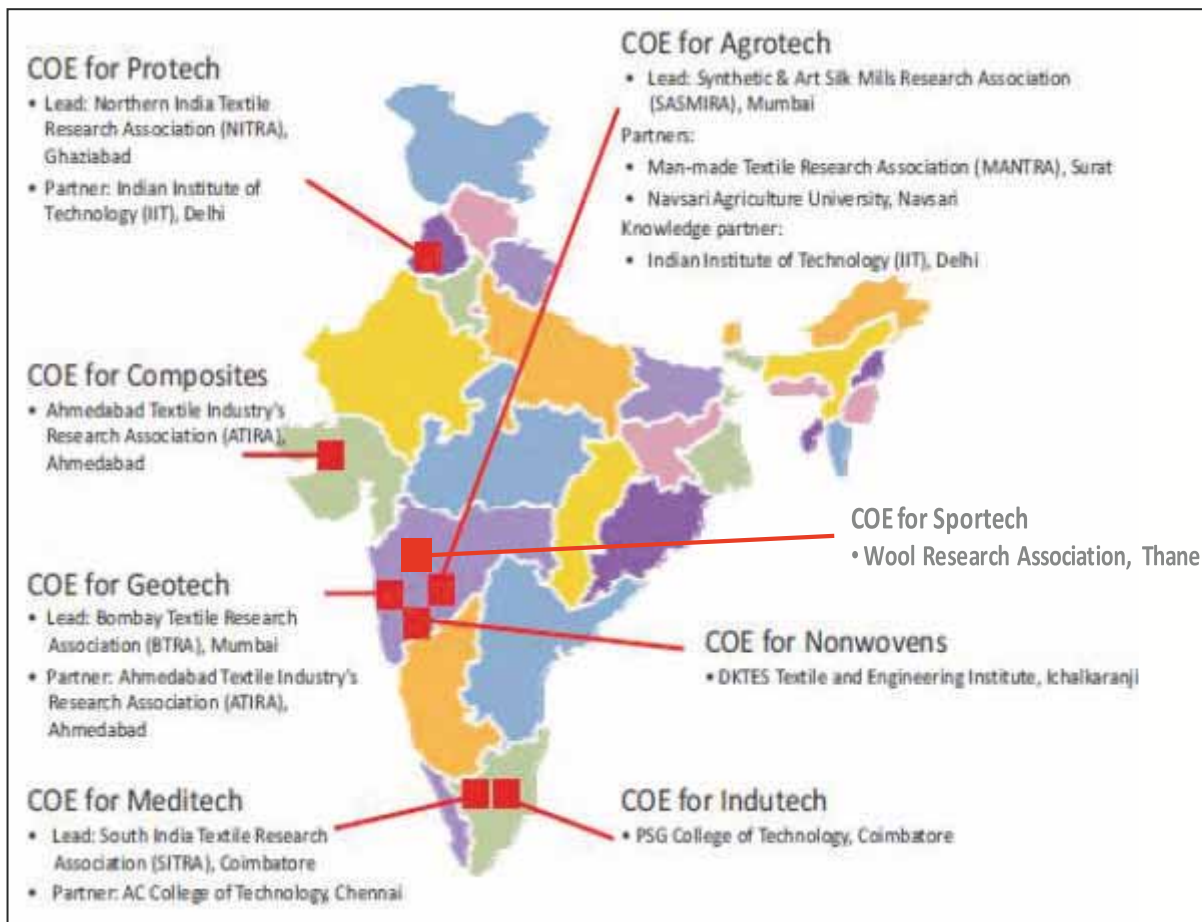
the manufacturers of technical textiles of respective segment. Rs. 25.00 crore has been allocated to

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	State
1.	Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai & Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad with BTRA as lead partner.	<i>Geotech</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>
2.	The 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>	<i>Maharashtra</i>
3.	Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad & Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi with NITRA as lead partner.	<i>Protech</i>	<i>Utter Pradesh</i>
4.	The South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore and AC College of Technology, Chennai with SITRA as lead partner.	<i>Meditech</i>	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>
5.	DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	<i>Non-Wovens</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>
6.	PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	<i>Indutech</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>
7.	Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad, Gujarat.	<i>Composites</i>	<i>Gujarat</i>
8.	Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane	<i>Sportech</i>	<i>Maharashtra</i>

- The essential facilities created in the center of excellence are as follows:
 - Facilities for testing and evaluation of products of identified segments of technical textiles with national / international accreditation and collaboration with foreign institutes / laboratories
 - Resource Centre with I.T. infrastructure
 - Facilities for indigenous development of prototypes
 - Facilities for training of core personnel and regular training of personnel from the technical textile industry
 - Knowledge sharing with stake holders
 - Incubation Centre
 - Setting up of standards at par with global level
- Upgradation of existing four Centres of Excellence

• **The spread of COEs:**



- 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 Crores is being earmarked for the existing COEs to upgrade them in line with new COEs.
- So far a total of Rs. 139 Crores has been released to these 8 CoEs and the major achievements made by these CoEs are given below:
- Cumulative revenue generation is Rs.2315 lakhs from initiation of COEs
- 530 prototype samples have been developed
- Trained 22147 persons for the industry
- 142 standards have been submitted to BIS.
- 360 technical consultancy assignments have been taken up
- 105 Numbers of DPRs Prepared to Set Up Technical Textile Units.
- 654 No. of training Programme/ Seminars/Conference organized

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

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

Interventions:

- **Support for business start-up**
 - Technical textiles is a new area and entrepreneurs especially SME sector find it difficult to start a project on technical textiles. The COE and other associations / institutes / independent reputed consultants have been empanelled by the MOT / Office of the Textile Commissioner who will prepare project reports and do the hand holding of the potential entrepreneurs till the completion of the projects. These consultants provide end to end service to the potential investors including product selection, technology definition and procurement, market assessment, commercialization and marketing assistance.
 - Six consultants have been empanelled for Business Start-up under Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT). So far, 27 units have registered to avail the benefits under this component and 6 projects have been approved under this component.
- **Providing fund support for organizing workshops**
 - Reputed National and International agencies including the Indian Diaspora settled abroad are being invited to conduct Seminars, Workshops and short term training programmes in

which knowhow about latest technology ,international practices, market details ,global scenario etc is being shared.

- A total of 75 workshops/seminars have been organized from the inception of this scheme. Programmes have received huge response from all stake holders
- **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, 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.
- **Market development Support for marketing support to bulk and institutional buyers etc.**
 - Under the intervention Buyers-sellers meet are being organized across the country wherein the indigenous manufacturers can showcase their products. Institutional buyers, Govt. officials, users are invited to share their requirements with buyers. B2B meetings are also arranged during the buyer seller meets.
- So far seventeen Buyer Seller meets had been organized under this component out of which five international Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under the brand name “TECHNOTEX INDIA 2011”, “TECHNOTEX 2013”, TECHNOTEX 2014, TECHNOTEX 2015 & "TECHNOTEX 2016" in which stakeholders from several countries have participated. TECHNOTEX INDIA 2011”, “TECHNOTEX 2013”, TECHNOTEX 2015 & "TECHNOTEX 2016" were inaugurated by the Hon'ble Textile Minister.
- **Market development Support for export sales**
 - There are many reputed technical textile fairs organized abroad. The participation in these fairs will improve the export potential of the indigenous manufacturers. Some of the technical textile units are also participating in the exhibition of application based fairs. The support includes participation in Technical Textile fairs/Application

based fairs by the Indian technical textile manufacturers to exhibit their products. Assistance would be permissible on travel expenses by air, in economy excursion class fair and charges of the built up furnished stall. This would, however, be to the extent of 50% with a financial cap recommended at Rs. 5.00 lakhs per visit.

- Till date 77 claims have been settled under Market Development Support for Export Sales.
- **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 units may come together for a Contract research proposal. The grant under the scheme will be upto 60 percent excluding cost of land and building subject to ceiling recommended as Rs. 20.00 lakhs per project. It is an initial ceiling and is relaxable by the empowered committee on merit.
 - Till date, 17 units have registered with this office for support under this component. 5 proposals were approved under this component and all the project have been completed.
- **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 sanctioned to six CoEs namely ATIRA, DKTE, NITRA, PSG College of Tech, SASMIRA & SITRA for setting up of FICs in the year 2015-16.
 - 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.
 - Setting up of Incubation Centre by the COEs may be completed on a time bound manner i.e. within six months. Basic infrastructure covering industrial shed with machineries may be provided to new start up entrepreneur on “plug and play” system for production of technical textiles on commercial scale, giving attention to requirements under the Government sponsored schemes of various Departments like M/o Agriculture, M/o RD, DONER, M/o RTH etc. The CoEs may do handholding of such new entrepreneurs and extend them necessary support and guidance.
- **Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States):**
 - With the overwhelming response of the Schemes for promoting usage of Geotextiles and Agrotextiles in NER, "Scheme for Promoting Usage of Agrotextiles in India (excluding North Eastern States)" has been introduced & funded under Mini-Mission-II of Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) for a period of two years (2015-16 & 2016-17) with a fund outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores.
- Under the Scheme, Textile Commissioner has approved setting up of 10 Demonstration Centers out of which two Demonstration Centres with a total cost of Rs. 23.50 lakhs have become operational in the Amravati District of Maharashtra. Further, 40 Agrotextile kits have been distributed to farmers in the Amravati District. 8 Demonstration Centres in the State of Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, West Bengal and Jammu & Kashmir are at various stage of completion.
- 3.5 Scheme for usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region (Fund Outlay - Rs. 55 Crores):**
- 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 centres have been approved by Apex

Monitoring Committee (AMC) out of which 40 Demonstration centres have become operational. Further, 1359 Agrotextile kits approved for distribution in 8 NE states, out of which 489 Agrotextile Kits has been distributed. The summary of the progress is summarized in the table below:-

Name of the State	Demo centers sanctioned (1)	Completed (2)	Work under progress (3)	Training target (4)	Training completed (5)	Agro-kits proposed /Target (6)	Agro-kits Distributed (7)
Manipur	4	4	--	200	386	256/ 172	172
Mizoram	7	6	1	200	275	275/216	136
Assam	4	4	--	200	386	200/131	131
Meghalaya	6	6	--	300	899	300/150	50
Arunachal Pradesh	6	5	1	250	374	300/150	--
Tripura	5	4	1	200	--	250/180	--
Sikkim	7	7	--	200	215	350/180	--
Nagaland	5	4	1	200	--	250/180	--
Total	44	40	4	1750	2535	2181/1359	489

3.6 Scheme for Promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles in North Eastern Region (fund outlay: Rs. 427 crores):

- The Scheme has been launched on 24.03.2015 for the period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19). 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 protec-

tion and water reservoirs. The Projects would be identified in consultation with the State-Governments & concerned Stakeholder Agencies.

- The Scheme is having following two Components –

Component – I: Geotechnical Textile Solution (Hard interventions)

Component – II : Soft Interventions such as site inspection and techno economic viability studies, design solutions and DPR preparation, on-site monitoring and testing, specification formulation, training and capac-

ity building, awareness campaigns, market development support, and evaluations studies, etc.

- The details and status of projects approved by AMC/EC are given below:-

S. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Rs. in INR)	Status
Manipur			
Road Projects			
(i)	Imphal Airport Road	14500000	Completed & Rs.1,16,13,228/- released to Govt. of Manipur
(ii)	Bishnupur-Nungba Road (7 stretches of Road of different length, 26 stretches for slope stabilization and 1 reinforced soil structure	168220000	The Projects are being executed and Rs. 6,73,02,000/- released to the NEC-II Division, PWD, Manipur as first 50% of the payment.
(iii)	Construction of Road Moirang Kumbi Road to Kumbi Kangjeibung under Bishnupur District.	1718750	
(iv)	Construction of Road from Nongangkhong (NH-39 Arongthong) to Keibung in Thoual District.	7053750	The Projects of 9 Road works of PMGSY under MSRRDA, Manipur are being executed and Rs. 1,19,89,724/- released to Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency (MSRRDA), Manipur as first 50% of the payment.
(v)	Construction of Road from Kumbi Road to Terakhongsangbi in Bishnupur District.	4228125	
(vi)	Construction of Road from Khudrakpam to Taorem in Imphal District.	5623311	
(vii)	Construction of Road from Ngairangbam to Tanaokhul under Imphol West District.	3732300	

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S. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Rs. in INR)	Status
(viii)	Construction of Road from NH – 39 to Loukhamayon in Thoubal District.	1658800	
(ix)	Construction of Road from T04 to Lamsang Khunou in Imphal west District.	2076250	
(x)	Construction of Road from Haorangsobel to Harangkeirel in Imphal West District.	2378750	
(xi)	Construction of Road from T07/0.7 to CEDT & Imphal East District.	2902900	
Sub-Total		214092936	
Water reservoirs			
(xii)	Sacred Heart School	1398500	Government of Manipur has been requested to expedite the tendering process to place orders for executing the project.
(xiii)	Shokvao Village	1455000	
(xiv)	Improvement of water reservoir at Langoi Khunphi Loukol, Chandel district, Manipur	1425000	The Projects of 9 water reservoir are being executed and Rs. 73,97,625/- released to the DCAD, Government of Manipur under DCAD, Manipur as first 50% of the payment
(xv)	Improvement of water reservoir at Kasa Lui, Ukhrul district, Manipur	2790600	
(xvi)	Improvement of water reservoir at Bungte, Senapati district, Manipur	2394000	
(xvii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Lenglong, Tamenglong district, Manipur	3044685	

S. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Rs. in INR)	Status
(xviii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Konpui, Churachandpur district, Manipur	1453500	
(xix)	Improvement of water reservoir at Langoi Khunphi Loukol, Chandel district, Manipur	1254000	
(xx)	Improvement of water reservoir at Kasa Lui, Ukhrul district, Manipur	1254000	
(xxi)	Improvement of water reservoir at Bungte, Senapati district, Manipur	1767000	
(xxii)	Improvement of water reservoir at Lenglong, Tamenglong district, Manipur	712500	
Sub-Total		18948785	
Slope stabilisation			Tendering process by State Govt. is being carried out.
(xxiii)	Slope stabilization with Jute Geotextiles at Kangla outer Moat, Khongjam	454500	
(xxiv)	Tourist Circuit Manipur-Imphal- Moirang-Khongjam-Moreh (Canal/ Water reservoirs)	14707500	
(xxv)	Slope stabilization with Jute Geotextiles at 400 KV substation at Thoubal, Khunao,	1236500	
Sub-Total		16398500	
Total - Manipur		249440221	

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S. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Rs. in INR)	Status
Tripura			
Road Projects			
(xxvi)	Road from Kholabari to Jharnatilla via talab bazaar under Mohanpur division	2139250	The Project is being executed and Rs. 8,76,125/- released to the PWD (NH), Government of Tripura as first 50% of the payment.
	Sub-Total	2139250	
Water reservoirs			
(xxvii)	water reservoir at Bhagatsingh hostel in Agartala	2819700	Tendering process by State Govt. is being carried out.
(xxviii)	water reservoir at Women College in Arartala	3770000	
	Sub-Total	6589700	
	Total -Tripura	8728950	
Arunachal Pradesh			
(xxix)	Construction of retaining wall at NIT, JOTE	9672000	Tendering process by State Govt. is being carried out.
	Total – Arunachal Pradesh	9672000	
Meghalaya			
(xxx)	Shillong- Nongstoin Road	49532000	The Project is being executed and Rs. 1,10,02,025/- released to the PWD, Government of Meghalaya as first 50% of the payment
(xxxi)	Improvement, Mettalling & Black Topping of Balat-Bagli Road leading towards the proposed Border Haat, Mawsynram Division Meghalaya (3.682 Km)	19050000	The project approved by EC on 19.12.2016.
	Total-Meghalaya	68582000	

S. No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost (Rs. in INR)	Status
Mizoram			
(xxxii)	Improvement & Upgradation of Chhumkhum to Chawngte (KM 0+000 to KM 41+530) Road under PWD, Mizoram	256500000	The project approved by EC on 19.12.2016.
(xxxiii)	Improvement & Upgradation of Serchip to Sialsuk (KM 0+000 to KM 15+000) & Serchip to Buarpui (KM 0+000 to KM 40+000) Road, PWD, Mizoram.	208820000	The project approved by EC on 19.12.2016.
(xxxiv)	Improvement & Upgradation of Champhai – Zokhawthar Road, PWD, Mizoram	194860000	The project approved by EC on 19.12.2016.
	Total – Mizoram	660180000	
	Total approved amount	996603171	

CHAPTER - 4

EXPORTS

4.1 The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, second only to China. The industry is of vital importance to the Indian economy. The share of textile and apparel in India's total exports stands at a significant 15%. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The industry holds importance from

the employment point of view as well. It employs 4.5 crore people directly and another 6 crore people in allied sectors, including a large number of women and rural population. The sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment. The export scenario of

Export	2015-16		2016-17 (April-Sept.)	
	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn
India Textile & Apparel	2,37,392	36,254	1,41,326	16,819
Handicrafts	22,320	3,410	16,342	1,943
Total T&C including Handicrafts	2,59,712	39,664	1,54,332	18,762
India's overall exports	17,14,424	262,004	8,83,706	132,033
% Textile Exports of overall exports	15%	15%	17%	14%

Data Source: DGCI&S

Textiles & Apparel is as under:

- Exports of Textiles and Apparel products including Handicrafts from India decreased to US\$ 40 billion during 2015-16 from US\$ 40.7 billion during 2014-15. However, its share in overall export basket of India increased from 13.6% in 2014-15 to 15% in 2015-16. In Rupee terms, the same was valued at Rs 2,58,041 crores
- and Rs 2,59,712 crores during 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively.
- During 2014-15, Readymade Garments (RMG) accounted for almost 40% of the total textiles exports; while in 2015-16, the export of RMG increased to 42% of total textiles exports.
- Total textile and apparel exports during 2016-17 (April-Sept.) is valued at US\$ 18.7 billion with a share of 14%

in India's total export of US\$ 132 billion during the same period.

- India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than hundred countries. However, the USA and the EU, account for nearly half of India's textiles and apparel exports. Other major export destinations include U.A.E., China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, Turkey, Pakistan, Brazil, Hong-Kong, Canada and Egypt.

4.1.1 Imports

- India is a major textile and apparel

exporting country and exports are far in excess of imports. Majority of import takes place for re-export or for special requirements.

- The import of textiles and apparel products in India marginally increased from US\$ 3.1 billion during April-Sept. 2015-16 to US\$ 3.4 billion during same time period of the current fiscal year.
- Import of textiles & apparel products in India marginally reduced from US\$ 6.1 billion during 2014-15 to US\$ 6 billion during 2015-16.

Import	2014-15		2015-16		2015-16 (April-Sept.)		2016-17 (April-Sept.)	
	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn	Rs Crore	US\$ Mn
Total Textile and Clothing import	28,761	6,073	47,301	6,036	23,407	3,115	29,483	3,414

Data Source: DGCI&S

4.2 Fairs/exhibitions/events held during April-Oct'16 under Market Access Initiative Scheme - Textiles EPCs participated / organized in at least 23 exhibition/fairs (worth Rs.21.85 crore MAI grants) in India and abroad viz. Japan, Hong Kong, Spain, China, Russia, Paris, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Dubai, during April-October, 2016 by showcasing textiles & apparel and handicrafts products for generating business through their buyers and for making Indian brand image at national and international level.

4.2.1 Assistance under MAI for textiles fairs/exhibitions/events in India and abroad - Under Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI), 34 proposals worth Rs. 36 crore approx for participation /organizations of national and international textiles fairs, exhibitions and events by the Textile Export Promotion Councils during 2016-17 have been cleared by the Empowered Committee on MAI in its meeting held on 2nd December, 2015. These events help in boosting exports, consolidating the existing markets and tapping

new markets for Indian textiles products.

4.3 Union Budget 2016-17 announcement to boost textiles exports

- The excise duty on branded readymade garments and made up articles of textiles with a retail sale price of Rs. 1,000 and above was changed from 'Nil without CENVAT credit or 6%/12.5% with CENVAT credit' to '2% without CENVAT credit

or 12.5% with CENVAT credit', respectively. The tariff value of readymade garments and made up articles of textiles was also changed from 30% of retail sale price to 60% of retail sale price.

- Basic Custom Duty was exempted on import of following fabrics of value equivalent to 1% of FOB value of exports in the preceding year for the manufacturing of textile for exports:

Fabrics in chapters 50,52,54,55 or any other chapter	Cotton and Elastane blended printed fabrics
	Cotton and metallic yarn dyed blended fabrics
	Cotton and Spandex and metallic blended fabrics
	Cotton and Elastane printed fabric
	Cotton and silk lining fabric
	100% linen Chambray woven/ dyed fabric
	100% ramie dyed/ blended printed yarn dyed fabric
	Nylon and spandex lining fabrics
	100% polyester velvet dyed fabric
	Cotton/ Nylon/ Embroidery crochet lace lining fabric

- Basic Custom Duty on following specialty fibres and yarns was reduced from 5% to 2.5%:**

HS Code	Product
5402 19 90	Nylon 66 filament
5402 52 00	Polyester yarn-Anti Static Filament
5503 11 00	Aramid Flame Retardant Fiber
5503 11 00	Para- aramid Fiber
5503 19 00	Nylon staple fibre
5503 19 00	Nylon Anti Static staple fibre
5503 30 00	Mod Acrylic fibre
5504 10 00	Flame retardant viscose rayon fibre

- The excise duty on polyester staple fibre and polyester filament yarn manufactured from plastic scrap or plastic waste including waste PET was changed from '2% without CENVAT credit or 6% with CENVAT credit' to '2% without CENVAT credit or 12.5% with CENVAT credit', respectively.
- The existing provisions of Section 80JJAA provide for a deduction of 30% of additional wages paid to new regular workmen in a factory for 3 years employed for at least 300 days in a previous year provided there is an increase of at least 10% in total number of workmen. In the Union Budget-2016-17, it was announced that from 1st April 2017:
 - Deduction will be provided for any employee whose total monthly emoluments are less than Rs. 25,000 (provided their entire contribution under Employees' Pension Scheme is not being paid by the Government).
 - Number of employment days to be reduced from 300 days to 240 days
 - Condition of 10% increase in number of employees every year to be abolished
 - In the first year of a new business, 30% all emoluments paid or payable to the employees employed during the previous year shall be allowed as deduction.

4.4 Special Package for Apparel Sector

Union Government on 22nd June 2016 approved a special package of Rs 6,000 crores for apparel sector to boost employment generation and export potential in the textile and apparel value chain. Salient features of the package are as under:

i. Labour Law Reforms

- Government to bear 3.67% of employer's Employee Provident Fund (EPF) contribution for new workmen in addition to existing reimbursement of 8.33% employer contribution under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY) for 3 years.
- EPF was made optional for employees earning less than Rs. 15,000 per month; thus, leaving more money in the hands of workers.
- Overtime cap was raised from 50 hours per quarter to 100 hours per quarter leading to increased earnings of workers.
- Considering the seasonal nature of the industry, fixed term employment was introduced for the garment sector. A fixed term workman will be considered at par with permanent workman in terms of working hours, wages, allowances and other statutory dues.

ii. Additional incentives under ATUFS

- The subsidy provided to garmenting units, under

Amended-TUFS, was increased from 15% to 25%, providing a boost to employment generation.

- The package breaks new ground in moving from input-based to outcome-based incentives; a unique feature of the scheme will be to disburse subsidy only after expected jobs have been created.

iii. Enhanced duty drawback coverage

- In a first-of-its-kind move, a new scheme was introduced to refund the state levies which were not refunded so far.
- Drawback at All Industries Rate is being given for domestic duty paid inputs even when fabrics are imported under Advance Authorization Scheme.

iv. Enhancing scope of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act

- Considering at the seasonal nature of the garment industry, the provision of 240 days under Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act has been relaxed to 150 days.

4.5 Export Promotion Councils

There are eleven Exports Promotion Councils (EPCs) representing all segments of the textiles & apparel sector, viz. readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, wool, powerloom, handloom, handicrafts and carpets. These Councils work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries to promote the

growth and export of their respective sectors in global markets. The Councils participate in textiles and apparel fairs and exhibitions and standalone shows in India and in overseas markets to enhance exports and access new markets. Details of Export Promotion Councils under the Ministry of Textiles are as follows:-

- 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)
- ix) 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 2016-17 (April-Oct), the EPCs participated in overseas exhibitions/fairs; organised Buyer-Seller-Meets (BSMs) abroad and sponsored trade delegations for consolidating 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 & exhibitions world-wide and Textiles

Mega Shows were jointly put up in Japan, Russia, Latin America etc. with the support of Government.

Publicity:

- Publishing Newsletter by respective EPCs.
- Providing latest information on various markets, policy developments, news relates to exports, Government Notifications, exports targets, overseas trade enquiries, fashion & technology developments.

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 fibres and filament yarn 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 Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra & Orissa and Southern zone comprising the States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka 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 leading consumer of cotton. The details of production and consumption of cotton during the last 5 years is given below:-

(in lakh bales of 170Kg Each)

Year	Production	Consumption
2011-12	367	375.28
2012-13	370	283.16
2013-14	398	299.55
2014-15	380	317.67
2015-16 (P)	338	312.00
2016-17*	351	313.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board

P-Provisional

*As estimated by Cotton Advisory Board on 24.10.16

5.2.2 Acreage/Productivity: India got 1st place in the world in cotton acreage with around 118.77 lakh hectares under cotton cultivation i.e. around 39% of the World area of 304 lakh hectares. Approximately 62% of India's Cotton is produced on rain-fed areas and 38% on irrigated lands. In terms of productivity, India ranks poorly compared to USA & China. During 2016-17, India's Productivity is estimated at

568.29 kg/ha. The productivity of cotton for the last 5 years is as follows:-

(in Kg/Hectare)

Year	Acreage	Yield
2011-12	121.78	512.32
2012-13	119.78	525.13
2013-14	119.60	565.72
2014-15	130.83	493.77
2015-16 (P)	118.77	483.79
2016-17*	105.00	568.29

Source: Cotton Advisory Board
P-Provisional

*As estimated by Cotton Advisory Board on 24.10.16

5.2.3 Import/Export: Presently, Cotton is a freely exportable commodity from India. India exports Cotton mainly to Bangladesh, China, Vietnam, Pakistan, Indonesia, Taiwan, Thailand etc. Even though China was the largest importer of Indian cotton fibre till 2013-14, it became the second largest importer of Indian Cotton fibre in 2014-15, with Bangladesh becoming the largest importer of Indian cotton. Although India is a major producer and exporter of cotton fibre, 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
2011-12	7.51	129.57
2012-13	14.59	101.43
2013-14	11.51	116.96
2014-15	14.39	57.72
2015-16 (P)	20.00	69.00
2016-17*	17.00	50.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board
P-Provisional

*As estimated by Cotton Advisory Board on 24.10.16

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	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17*
SUPPLY				
Opening stock	40.00	33.00	66.00	43.00
Crop size	398.00	386.00	338.00	351.00
Imports	11.51	14.39	20.00	17.00
Total Supply	449.51	433.39	424.00	411.00
DEMAND				
Mill consumption	268.03	278.06	272.00	275.00
SSI consumption	25.20	26.38	27.00	28.00
Non-textile consumption	6.32	5.00	11.00	10.00
Total consumption	299.55	317.18	312.00	313.00
Exports	116.96	57.72	69.00	50.00
Total Demand	416.51	367.16	381.00	363.00
Closing Stock	33.00	66.23	43.00	48.00

Source: Cotton Advisory Board (closing stock 2014-15 rounded to 66)

P-Provisional *As estimated by Cotton Advisory Board on 24.10.16

5.3 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 kapas 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 commencement of the Cotton Season (Oct. to Sept.), the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture based on the recommendations of its Advisory Board viz., Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) fixes the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staple groups of cotton i.e. medium long staple variety (staple length 24.5mm to 25.5mm and micronaire 4.3 to 5.1) and long staple cotton (staple length 29.5m to 30.5mm and micronaire value 3.5 to 4.3) with a view to give incentives to the Cotton farmers of the country.

For cotton season 2016-17, Ministry of Agriculture has fixed MSPs of FAQ grade at Rs.3860/- per quintal for

medium staple and Rs.4160/- per quintal for long staple cotton. The MSP fixed by Ministry of Agriculture for the last few years is given below:-

(Rs. per quintal)

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
2016-17	3860	4160

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) is fixed by the Textile Commissioner of India. The MSP for other varieties of cotton for Cotton Season 2016-17 (Oct.-Sept.) as fixed by the Textile Commissioner of India is given below:

Sr. No.	Classes of cotton and name of indicative varieties used by the trade	Fibre Quality Parameters		Minimum Support Price (MSP) 2016-17 in Rs/Qntls
		Basic Staple Length (2.5% span length) in mm	Miconnaire value	
Short Staple (20 mm & below)				
1	Assam Comilla	--	7.0-8.0	3360
2	Bengal Deshi	--	6.8-7.2	3360

Medium Staple (20.5 mm – 24.5 mm)				
3	Jayadhar	21.5-22.5	4.8-5.8	3610
4	V-797/ G.Cot.13/ G.Cot.21	21.5-23.5	4.2-6.0	3660
5	AK/Y-1(Mah&MP)/ MCU-7 (TN)/ SVPR-2(TN)/ PCO-2 (AP& Kar)/K-11(TN)	23.5-24.5	3.4-5.5	3710
Medium Long Staples(25.0mm-27.0mm)				
6	J-34 (Raj)	24.5-25.5	4.3-5.1	3860
7	LRA-5166/ KC-2 (TN)	26.0-26.5	3.4-4.9	3960
8	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	26.5-27.0	3.8-4.8	4010
Long Staple(27.5mm-32.0mm)				
9	F-414/ H-777/ J-34 Hybrid	27.5-28.5	4.0-4.8	4060
10	H-4/ H-6/ MECH/ RCH-2	27.5-28.5	3.5-4.7	4060
11	Sankar-6 /10	27.5-29.0	3.6-4.8	4110
12	Bunny/ Brahma	29.5-30.5	3.5-4.3	4160
Extra Long Staple(32.5 mm & above)				
13	MCU-5 / Surabhi	32.5-33.5	3.2-4.3	4360
14	DCH-32	34.0-36.0	3.0-3.5	4560
15	Suvin	37.0-39.0	3.2-3.6	5360

5.3.1 Cotton MSP operation during 2015-16

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.

During the cotton year 2015-16, special initiatives were taken for effecting smooth MSP operations for the benefit of farmers, which includes display of MSP rate and quality parameters in each and every market yards for farmers' knowledge; payment to farmers preferably through RTGS only; development of an online Grievance Redressal Mechanism inbuilt in CCI's website; continuous

monitoring of MSP procurement through Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System; creating a separate page on CCI website having all related details in connection with MSP procurement, etc.

During Cotton Season 2015-16 out of total arrivals of 338 lakh bales, CCI along with sub-agent Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Ltd. (MSCCGMFL) procured 8.95 lakh bales (CCI: 8.44 lakh bales + MSCCGMFL:0.51 lakh bales) of cotton valuing approx. Rs. 1913 crores under MSP operations across the country. The above entire stocks have already been sold to the registered buyers along with MSME units mills through e-auction till 20th October 2016.

5.3.2 Cotton MSP operation during 2016-17

As per Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) mandate, (CCEA note on Kharif Crop Policy) in order to safeguard the interest of cotton growers, MSP operations are done by CCI and National Agricultural Federation (NAFED) under Ministry of Agriculture. 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. 2016-17 for

the State of Maharashtra subject to certain terms and conditions.

All major cotton producing states has been requested to devise procedure so that the officials from State Agriculture Department, District Collectors and Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee (APMC) officials may ensure that only bonafide cotton farmers sell their produce to Nodal Agencies without any involvement of Commission Agents or middlemen or traders so as to ensure that the benefit of MSP is received by cotton farmers only and not by anyone else.

Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCIL) has been entrusted with procurement of cotton from farmers at Minimum Support Price (MSP). Based on the MSP operations 2015-16, CCI has geared up its entire infrastructure for undertaking MSP purchases as and when required in more transparent manner and has taken following initiatives:

- (i) Display of MSP rate and quality parameters in each and every market yards in local language for farmers' knowledge to avoid distress sale of cotton. Necessary information is also disseminated through advertisements in the newspapers.
- (ii) Adherence of use of moisture meter in case of rejection of kapas having excessive moisture over 12%.

- (iii) All payment to farmers through Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) only.
 - (iv) Developed an online Grievance Redressal Mechanism inbuilt in its website. Farmers may lodge their grievance and get redressal if any on instant basis.
 - (v) 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 Corporation's website.
 - (vi) Continuous monitoring of MSP procurement through Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) System.
 - (vii) Created a separate page on CCI website having all related details in connection with MSP procurement.
 - (viii) Ensured updation of MSP data on its website on day to day basis.
- As on 30.01.2017, 146.54 lakh bales of kapas have arrived during the current cotton season 2016-17 vis-à-vis 155.28 lakh bales during 2015-16 in the same period.

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 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 cheap 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 states of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya. The following table presents the supply demand position of raw jute including mesta for the period from 2011-12 to 2016-17 (Estimated):

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

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Estimated)
(A) SUPPLY						
i) Opening stock	22.50	31.00	29.00	24.00	14.00	6.00
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	102.50	93.00	90.00	72.00	65.00	90.00

iii) Import	9.00	9.00	1.00	1.00	6.00	6.00
Total :	134.00	133.00	120.00	97.00	85.00	102.00
(B) DISTRIBUTION						
iv) Mill consumption	92.00	94.00	86.00	70.00	70.00	80.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	10.00
vi) Export	1.00	Nil	Nil	NIL	NIL	NIL
Total:	103.00	104.00	96.00	82.00	79.00	90.00
(C) CLOSING STOCK	31.00	29.00	24.00	15.00	6.00	12.00

Source: Jute Advisory Board, Office of Jute Commissioner

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. The Government of India announces the Minimum Support Price for the average TD5 grade based on the recommendations of the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The Jute Commissioner, thereafter declares the MSP for the other grades of jute and mesta.

Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is the Price Support Agency of the Government 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 Government 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 conducts MSP operation as and when required. Raw jute is transacted in over 500 centres countywide. Presently, JCI is operating 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 60% of estimated world production. Bulk of the manufactured jute goods is predominantly used for packaging purposes in domestic market. The trend in production of jute goods for the last few years and current year is given below:

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

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	9.19
2012-13	12.18	2.10	1.63	15.91	1.83	10.17
2013-14	11.50	2.03	1.75	15.28	1.84	9.80
2014-15	9.02	2.11	1.54	12.67	1.16	7.74
2015-16	8.92	1.96	1.29	12.17	0.87	8.15

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 and mandatory use through a law. Average

domestic consumption out of total production has been around 90%. Trend in domestic consumption of jute goods for the 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	10.80	1.18	13.82
2012-13	1.67	11.20	1.14	13.99
2013-14	1.57	10.40	1.27	13.24
2014-15	1.72	8.70	1.11	11.53
2015-16	1.64	8.91	0.90	11.45

Export Performance

The export trends during the years 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	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	value
Hessian	75.5	978.81	66.2	903.28	50.1	861.03	29.7	769.58	30.1	827.32
Sacking	73	418.94	67.7	416.47	84.6	527	46.4	296.56	37.9	307.51
Yarn	54.7	282.01	43.8	221.16	25	143.58	23.6	138.73	16.9	118.56
C.B.C	0	0.40	0	0.17	0	0.26	0	0.17	-	0.40
Others	9.1	414.8	7.7	450.72	6	590.08	7	608.77	-	638.54
Total	211.8	2094.96	185.4	1991.80	165.7	2121.95	106.7	1813.81	5.3	1892.34

Source: National Jute Board

Import Of Raw Jute And Jute Goods

The imports trend 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	
Item	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Qty	Qty	Value
Raw Jute	183.21	452.11	160.09	384.1	64.1	180.61	47.55	142.5	87.61	364.04
Jute Product	117.93	519.63	141.87	655.5	97.72	445.11	130.68	561.48	158.11	933.36
Total	301.14	971.74	301.96	1039.6	161.82	625.72	178.24	703.98	245.67	1297.40

Source: National Jute Board

6.6 Incentives to Jute Sector

(a) Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory use in packing commodities) Act, 1987

Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987, commonly known as 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. Section 4 (1) of the JPM Act 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 for packing 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 and 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 bottle-neck in the supply-distribution chain of the commodities.

Ministry of Textiles vide Order under JPM Act, 1987 bearing S.O. No. 126 (E) dated 14.1.2016 valid upto 30.6.2016 stipulated as under:

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

* The said Order has since been extended upto 31st December 2016.

For the jute year 2016-17, the proposal of the Ministry of Textiles stipulating that a minimum of 90% of foodgrain and a minimum of 20% of sugar to be compulsorily packed in jute packaging materials for the Jute year 2016-17 is under process for consideration and approval by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA).

(b) National Jute Board

National Jute Board (NJB) has been constituted, as per the 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 mandate of the NJB Act, NJB formulates and implements a plethora of schemes. The progress of the various schemes during the years is given hereunder:

- (i) **Workers' Welfare Scheme (Sulabh Sauchalaya)** - 37 Toilet Blocks in 30 Jute Mills subsidized.
- (ii) **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.
- (iii) **Indexing of composite Jute Mills based on their performance in noise, dust, illumination and worker health performances. Study completed – dissemination to the mills made.**
- (iv) **Techno-economic feasibility studies of 15 R & D projects taken up under JTM - Studies completed.** Dissemination made before prospective and existing entrepreneurs.
- (v) **Common Facility Centre Scheme** for supporting Women Self Help Groups: 7 CFCs approved in first phase, 5 in WB, 1 each in Assam and Bihar. One CFC set up in Barpeta Assam.
- (vi) **Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise (Jute-ICARE)** : To support the small and marginal jute growers with modern agronomic practices, farm implements and certified seeds, to make the growers aware about the latest technologies and to grow good quality jute and realize higher price for their yield. Pilot in two districts in West Bengal and one District in Assam.

Further, the Government, through the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare, is also implementing jute development programme under the National Food Security Mission – Commercial Crops (NFSM-CC) for enhancing the domestic production and productivity with effect from 2014-15 in 9 States including West Bengal.

- (vii) **Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant & 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.
- (viii) **Export Market Development Assistance Scheme** – 141 applications of 40 registered exporters participating in 46 fairs abroad supported in 2014-15.
- (ix) **Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) scheme** – The scheme has been designed to make jute raw materials available to the small and tiny artisans / entrepreneurs locally at mill gate price, suiting to the present requirement and sustainability of the decentralized JDP sector in the country.
- (x) **Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS)** – It is a new scheme for improving capacity building of small and tiny JDP units through training and production support, raw material and marketing support to promote and propagate jute diversification across the country.
- (xi) **Special Scheme for promotion of Geo-Textiles** in the North Eastern States with outlay of Rs. 427 crores on 24.3.2015.
- (xii) **Retail Outlet of Jute Diversified Products and Bulk Supply Scheme** – Financial Assistance released to 27 outlets in 5 States - Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Maharashtra, UP & West Bengal.
- (xiii) **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.
- (xiv) **Continuous market support** provided to jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) for selling, marketing and promotion of their products in India and abroad. The fairs organized by NJB are a means of livelihood to many of 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, Indian Handicrafts and gift fair, Greater Noida etc.

CHAPTER - 7

SILK AND SERICULTURE

7.1. Introduction

India with the production of 28,523 MTs of silk is the second largest producer of silk in the World after China. Among the four varieties of silk produced, Mulberry accounts for 71.8% (20478 MT), Tasar 9.9 % (2819 MT), Eri 17.7% (5060 MT) and Muga 0.6% (166 MT) of the total raw silk production of 28,523 MT in 2015-16.

The raw silk production target set for 2016-17 is 32000 MTs of which target for Mulberry raw silk is 22,660 MTs and Vanya Silk is 9340 MTs.

7.2. Physical Progress

Physical Targets and achievements during 2012-13 to 2016-17 (upto Sept'16)

S. No.	Particulars	XI Plan Target (2007-12)	XI Plan Achvmt (2012-07)	Achievement				
				2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
I.	Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	1.81	2.3	1.86	2.03	2.19	2.09	2.19
II.	Raw Silk Production (MT)							
a	Mulberry							
	Bivoltine	1685	5260	1984	2559	3870	4613	2191
	Crossbreed	16587	17400	16731	16917	17520	15865	7292
	Sub Total	18272	22660	18715	19476	21390	20478	9483
b	Vanya							
	Tasar	1590	3285	1729	2619	2434	2819	141
	Eri	3072	5835	3116	4237	4726	5060	2880

	Muga	126	220	119	148	158	166	84
	Sub Total	4788	9340	4964	7004	7318	8045	3105
	Grand Total (a+b)	23060	32000	23679	26480	28708	28523	12588
III	Cumulative Employment (Lakh persons)	75.6	92.42	76.53	78.5	80.3	82.5	Continuing

Source: Compiled from the MIS reports received from State Sericulture Departments.

7.3 The silk production has increased during 2015-16 in spite of drought, un-seasonal rain, cyclone etc. Salient features of silk production during 2015-16 are given below:

- The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 3870 MTs to 4613 MTs registering an increase of 19.2%.
- Vanya silk production has increased from 7318 MTs to 8045 MTs showing an increase of 9.9%.
- Eri and Muga silks have recorded the highest ever production of 5060 MT and 166 MT respectively and has set a new momentum of growth.

7.4 Central Silk Board

Central Silk Board is a statutory body, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Government 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 and export of silk. CSB is essentially 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 organizes 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 sericul-

tural statistics both at the national and global level.

7.4.1 Activities of Central Silk Board

Integrated Scheme for the Development of Silk Industry: The activities of CSB are Research and Development, Research Extension, training, 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 Government of India 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 through a Central Sector Scheme viz “Integrated Scheme for the Development of Silk Industry” with the following four components:

- (I) **Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology & IT initiatives,**
- (II) **Seed Organizations / Coordination & Market Development**
- (III) **Quality Certification Systems.**
- (IV) **Export / Brand Promotion and Technology up-gradation**

All the above components are organically linked to one another aiming to

increase the quality and productivity of raw silk so as to enhance the income of stakeholders. These scheme components are aimed towards comprehensive and sustained development of silk industry. The component wise details are presented below:

(I) **Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology & IT Initiatives**

A. **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 sericulture research 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 development of region specific technology package and dissemination of research findings as per regional needs.

A network of 80 Research Extension Centres (RECs) and 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 a 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 previous 2 years (2014-15 and 15-16), 100 research projects have been taken up and 79 projects have been concluded. During the year 2016-17, 48 new projects have been taken up and 11 projects have been concluded so far.

(i) Development & popularization of new host plant varieties and new silkworm breeds

- A new mulberry variety PPR-1 with early sprouting, higher rooting and leaf yield has been developed for temperate regions of Jammu and Kashmir. Another mulberry variety C-2028 suitable for water logged regions is being popularized in West Bengal, Assam and other Eastern and North Eastern States. Based on the last three years data, it was found that out of the four mulberry varieties being tested under All India Coordinated Experimental Trial for mulberry, G4 in South, C2038 in Eastern and Northern regions and Tr23 in hilly areas are performing better than the respective controls. Similarly, *Ailanthus grandis* (Borpat) has been identified as the best perennial host plant for Eri silkworm rearing.

- During previous 10 years, 7 Mulberry varieties have been developed and released in the field.
- Because of R&D intervention, cocoon productivity increased from 706 kg/Ha/Year during 2005-06 to 750 kg during 2016-17.
- During 2016-17, 6 Silkworm hybrids have been taken up for popularisation.

(ii) Development of silkworm breeds:

- Under authorization trial the hybrid G11xG19 was tested with 5 lakh disease free layings (dfls) and an average cocoon yield of 68.00 kgs /100 dfls was obtained in southern states against the national average of 60 kgs/100 dfls. Another bivoltine hybrid B.con1xB.con4 was tested with 66,600 dfls; it gave an average cocoon yield of 49.88 kg/100 dfls in Eastern region. The Multivoltine x Bivoltine silkworm hybrid M6DPC x (SK6 x SK7) showed 45-50 kg yield/100 dfls in Eastern and North Eastern region.
- Two more new bivoltine mulberry silkworm hybrids viz., S8xCSR16 and SSBS5xSSBS6 and an improved cross breed viz., MV1xS8 were developed and tested in southern region and showed superiority over the controls in yield and survival ability. Likewise, a new Bivoltine silkworm hybrid Gen-3 x SK6 having cocoon yield potential of 50-55 kg yield/100 dfls was developed for Eastern and North-Eastern region.

- Under popularization of authorized silkworm hybrids CSR16xCSR17, FC3 x FC4, CSR50 x CSR51 and MH1x CSR2 in south zone, FC1xFC2, M.con1xB.con4, M.con4xB.con4, M.con1xM.con4 in East and North-East, and FC1xFC2 in North and North-West were popularized for commercial exploitation.
 - The newly developed Tasar Daba bivoltine silkworm 'BDR-10' and Eri silkworm C2 were popularized in the field. A new Tasar silkworm line "CTR-14" and two Muga silkworm breeds CMR-1 and CMR-2 were developed and are being tested in the field.
 - Due to R&D intervention cocoon production per 100 dfls increased from 48 kg in 2005-06 to 60 kg in 2016-17.
- (iii) Development of Post Cocoon Technology (2016-17):**
- Indigenous Automatic Silk Reeling Machine (ARM) has been developed to produce superior quality silk. Action has been taken for demonstration and commercialization of indigenous ARM.
 - 20 imported Automatic Reeling units have been established in different places to produce quality silk.
 - Development and popularization of 9 types of improved Reeling / Spinning machines to replace thigh reeling and primitive reeling/spinning devices.
 - Solar powered low cost spinning machine has been developed that can be operated in rural areas by harnessing solar power.
- (iv) Technologies/ products filed for patenting / offered for Commercialization**
- During 2016-17, obtained patent for Automatic Tasar cocoon sorting/separating machine and 4 more patent applications have been filed. Some important products developed during 2016-17 are:
- Botanical and Fungicide formulation for controlling root rot disease in mulberry PCR based early detection system for NPV.
 - LAMP, a simple technique for pebrine detection.
 - INM package developed for castor cultivation.

- A new tasar cocoon cooking recipe i.e., a combination of Borax and Sodium Bicarbonate developed for Daba, Raily and Modal cocoons was found to be techno-economically feasible with 67% silk recovery and 33% reelability.
- Vertical Reeling Machine developed for higher productivity.

B. Capacity Building and Training

The R&D institutions of CSB, spread across the country, are also strong training organizations with decent training infrastructure and quality resource persons. CSB offers a variety of capacity building and training courses/modules to the industry stakeholders as well as for their in-house human resources covering all activities on silk value chain and all the four sub-sectors of silk viz., Mulberry, Tasar, Eri and Muga.

During last two years (2014-15 and 15-16), 31775 persons have been trained against the target of 25,500.

The highlights of the achievements during the current financial year-2016-17 (up to Sept'16) are as follows:

- CSB runs a 15-month PG Diploma course on Mulberry and Vanya Sericulture. During the year 2016-17, a total of 31 candidates from different Seri-States have been enrolled for the PGDS course at CSRTI, Berhampore and CTRTI, Ranchi. At the same time, out of 37 enrolled candidates of 2015-

16 session, 36 candidates have successfully completed the PGDS course.

- A total of over **500 farmers/students** covering all the sub sectors of silk were taken for exposure visits to developed sericulture clusters in different states and R&D Centers for inspiring them and broadening their vision and knowledge levels.
- The construction of **Centre of Excellence** for Post cocoon technology, Bangalore, at a total cost of Rs.3.10 crores began during 2015-16 has been completed during November, 2016. It will be operational by January, 2017.
- During the period under report, CSB has organized **Trainers' Orientation Programmes** for ISDP/IBSDP project implementing team from Manipur state under **NERTPS programme**.

The target set for the current financial year is to cover a total of around 15000 persons including all the training programmes conducted by R&D institutes, Seed Organizations, Management Development Programmes for in-house participants by CSB headquarter and field units. So far, upto the end of September, 2016 (Quarter-II) during 2016-17 the total coverage has been **6236 persons**. It is expected that the envisaged target would be achieved by the end of March, 2017.

(C) Transfer of Technologies (ToT)

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects have been effectively transferred to the field through various extension communication programmes viz., Krishi Melas, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes, Field Days, Farmers' Meet, Audio Visual programmes, Technology demonstrations etc. During 2016-17, up to the end of September 2016, a total 535 ToT programmes have been organized and 46 technologies were transferred effectively to the user level under pre-cocoon sector. Further, in post cocoon sector, a total of 947 field programmes/technology demonstrations were conducted and 31 technologies were transferred to the field.

Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP) in XII Plan

(i) Bivoltine Cluster Promotion Programme

During the XII Plan, the foremost thrust would be to augment the production of import substitute silk in the country and to increase the production of Bivoltine Silk to 5260 MTs by the end of 2016-17 from the production level of 1685 MT (2012-13).

The production of Bivoltine gradable raw silk has recorded the highest production of 4613 MTs during 2015-16. Under Cluster promotion programme, 174 clusters have already been established so far which have

produced 2930 MTs of silk which has contributed 64% of the total raw silk production of 4613 MTs during the year.

Year wise bivoltine raw silk production (2013-14 to 2016-17 till Aug 2016) and the contribution of the clusters is indicated in the following table:

Year	Raw silk	
	Target (MT)	Achievement (MT)
2013-14	2480	2559
2014-15	3500	3780
2015-16	4500	4613
2016-17	5260	1715

(Till Aug'16)

During the current year (2016-17), out of total target of 5260 MT of raw silk set for the country, the production level stands at 1715 MTs (till Aug 2016) compared to the production of 1695 MT during the corresponding period of previous year(2015-16).

(ii) Institute Village Linked Programme

51 Clusters have been adopted by different Research Institutes under CSB, in different states under Institute Village Linked Programme (IVLP) covering about 5585 farmers for 100% technology transfer to villages directly from the research institutes.

(iii) Vanya Cluster Promotion Programme

CSB has established 22 vanya clusters in coordination with state governments through cluster approach in 9

states to promote Vanya silk. Necessary forward and backward linkages have been established under cluster.

(D) IT Initiatives

Significant IT initiatives by CSB are given below:

- **mKisan:** CSB has widened the outreach of its research findings to farmers through their mobile telephones using mKisan Web Portal.
- **SMS Mobile service:** Through mobile SMS service day-to-day market rates of Silk and Cocoons for the use by the farmers and other stakeholders of the industry.
- **Data Warehousing:** CSB has set up web portals for all the main Research Institutes, for efficient and effective dissemination of information.
- **SERI-5K database:** Seri5K data base has been designed and developed to maintain and manage 174 Bivoltine clusters throughout the country.
- **Video Conference:** CSB has full-fledged Video Conference facility at CSB Complex, Bangalore, CSR&TI, Mysore & Berhampore, CTR&TI, Ranchi, CMER&TI, Lahdoigarh and RO, New Delhi. Linking CSR&TI, Pampore, through Video Conference is in advanced stage of implementation.
- **CSB website:** Central Silk Board has a website “csb.gov.in” in bi-lingual English and Hindi. Maximum information is disseminated through this portal for the benefit of common citizens, who may need to know about the organisation as well as schemes and other details. Publicity of sericulture plan programmes, achievements and sharing of success stories, procurement details are featured in the website.
- **On-line applications:** Central Silk Board is accepting online applications for various posts, making it easy and effective for job aspirants to submit their applications.
- **AEBAS:** Aadhaar enabled bio-metric attendance system (AEBS) is implemented at Central Office, Bangalore and 68 other offices. The remaining offices are in the advanced stage of implementation.
- **MIS Database for Farmers and Reelers:** CSB has developed a management information system (MIS) to capture the data relating to farmers and reelers on all India basis. To begin with, data from Tamil Nadu and Tripura are being captured on trial basis and will be extended to all the states with required modification after trial run.
- **MIS for NERTPS (North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme):** MIS for Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project in North Eastern States under NERTPS has been developed & hosted on Central Silk Board website.

- **Grievances and VIP references:** Designed & developed, database for management of grievance and VIP references.
- **Digitisation of Pension Records:** Software designed and developed for digitisation of pension papers. All the pension records are digitized for security, safety and ease of management.
- **SILKS Portal:** Sericulture Information Linkages and Knowledge System (SILKS) portal has been developed in association with North Eastern Space Application Centre, Dept. of Space to identify potential areas for sericulture expansion. The first phase of the project with a total cost of Rs.321.95 lakhs covered 108 districts in 24 states and under second phase with an estimated cost of Rs. 210.00 lakhs, action has been initiated to cover 70 districts including 20 districts from NE Region.

(II) **Seed Organisation – Silkworm Seed Production and Supply**

Under National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO) located at Bangalore, 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 disease free layings (dflys) by adopting Quality Management System in seed production under ISO 9001:2008 certification in 19 SSPCs. Under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), one SSPC has been established at Jorhat, Assam to meet the commercial seed requirement of Mulberry in NE states.

Under Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO) located at Bilaspur, 21 Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Centers for Tropical Tasar (BSM&TCs) and a Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station (CTSSS) are functioning in the country. The main responsibility of these units is systematic organization of seed production and supply of Tropical Tasar seed in the country. In respect of Oak Tasar, two Regional Tasar Research Stations (RTRSs), one Oak Tasar grainage, three RECs and two REC-cum-BSM&TCs & three RTRS are functioning for Oak Tasar seed production and supply.

Under Muga Silkworm Seed Organization (MSSO) located at Guwahati, 8 seed production units have been established for production of basic seed and similarly one Muga Silkworm Seed Production Centre has been established for the production of commercial seed. Besides, under North East Region Textile Promotion

Scheme (NERTPS), three Muga P3 Basic Seed Stations and one SSPC are being established.

Under Eri Silkworm Seed Organization (ESSO) located at Guwahati, one Eri SSPC in Assam, four Eri SSPCs in non-traditional states and one Eri Basic Seed Farm

produce and supply basic and commercial seed to the states. In addition to this, under NERTPS one P2 Eri Basic Seed Farm has been established during 2015-16. Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units during 2013-14 to 2016-17 (upto Sept' 16):

(Dfls in lakh Nos.)

#	Type of Seed	Achvmt. during 2013-14	Achvmt. during 2014-15	2015-16		2016-17	
				Target	Achvt.	Target	Achvt.
1	Mulberry						
a	Basic Seed	15.49	15.24	12.92	14.61	12.77	5.64
b	Commercial Seed	338.57	370.16	375.00	410.50	390.00	170.42
2	Vanya Seed						
<i>a</i>	<i>Basic Seed</i>						
i	Tasar (Basic & Nucleus)	37.89	41.88	46.58	51.19	46.78	32.88
ii	Oak Tasar	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.44	0.65	0.17
iii	Muga	4.23	4.96	6.04	6.23	6.49	1.45
iv	Eri	1.09	0.96	0.55	0.92	0.65	0.40
<i>b</i>	<i>Commercial Seed</i>						
I	Muga	0.77	1.15	1.22	1.22	1.64	0.81
ii	Eri	2.52	4.73	3.97	4.83	4.85	1.27

Co-ordination and Market Development (HRD)

CSB administration includes Board Secretariat, Regional Offices, Certification Centres, and Raw Material Banks. The Board Secretariat of CSB monitors the implementation of various schemes and coordinates with the Ministry of Textiles and states

in implementation of various projects in the sericulture sector. Several National meetings, Board meetings & Review meetings and other high level meetings are carried out by the Board Secretariat.

The services of Regional Offices of CSB are used extensively for implementation of Central Sector Schemes (CSS)

and all other programmes related to development of silk industry. The Regional Offices coordinate with the state govt. for the overall development of silk industry.

The details of the postings in the CSB and Board / Standing Committee meetings held by CSB during 2016-17 are furnished below:

- Shri.K.M. Hanumantharayappa has assumed the charge as Chairman, CSB, Bengaluru on 08-08-2016.
- Two Standing Committee meetings and one Board Meeting of the Central Silk Board was held on 15-02-2016 and 09-09-2016 at Headquarters, Bengaluru and on 25-05-2016 at Srinagar (J & K) respectively.
- At present out of 39 Board Members of CSB, 30 Members are in position and the remaining 9 vacancies are being filled up.
- Dr. Rakesh Kumar Mishra has assumed the charge as the Director (Tech), CSB, Bengaluru on 17-10-2016.

Raw Material Bank

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

(III) 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. The network of 24 Cocoon Testing Centres have been established in different Cocoon Markets of different State Departments to facilitate cocoon testing. The network of 8 Certification Centres of Central Silk Board attached to the Regional Offices carry out 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) located at Bangalore. "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 promotion of 'Silk Mark' scheme during 2016-17 (up to Sept'16) is given below:

Particulars	Target 2015 -2016	Achievement 2015-2016	Target 2016-17	Achievement up to September, 2016
Total No. of Authorised Users enrolled	250	272	250	143
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	25	27	25	16.78
Awareness Programmes Exhibitions/ Fairs/ Workshops/ Road Shows (Nos.)	390	410	410	210
Cocoon testing Centres (CTC)	2	2	2	2 *
Raw Silk Testing Centres (RTC)	3	3	1	-

* Two (2) CTCs are being established in Tamil Nadu.

- **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 these events. During the events, massive awareness and publicity campaigns are carried out by the SMOI.

During the year 2016-17 (till September - 2016), five Expos have been organised at Guwahati, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Hyderabad and Guwahati (NE).

7.5 Financial Allocation for Plan 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. Consequent to closure of CDP, the existing Central Sector Schemes of CSB have been restructured and brought under a single Scheme "**Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry**" focusing interventions in critical areas such as Seed, Breed, Post Cocoon Technology & Capacity Building with a few components of CDP.

CCEA had approved a total outlay of Rs.1269.00 crores (Rs.380.00 crores for Central Sector Schemes including Brand promotion scheme and Rs. 889.00 crores for the Centrally

Sponsored Scheme “Catalytic Development Programme”) for the XII Five Year Plan. As against the total approved outlay of Rs.1269.00 crores, an amount of Rs.930.79 crores has been spent up to 2014-15 leaving a balance amount of Rs.338.21 crores. Keeping in view the discontinuation of CDP from 2015-16, the requirement of funds for the year 2015-16 towards implementation of Restructured Central Sector Scheme “ **Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry**” was restricted to the approved budget allocation of Rs.178.10 crores which has been utilized fully.

For the current year 2016-17, the government has approved Rs.160.50 crores which includes Rs.49.50 crores, Rs.2.00 crores and Rs.23.05 crores approved for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and North Eastern Region (NER) respectively..

The table below indicate the details of allocation approved by the government for XII Plan, expenditure incurred during the first three years from 2012-13 to 2014-15, allocation and expenditure made during 2015-16, BE approved, Expenditure (upto September,16) and RE proposed for the year 2016-17.

Central Sector Schemes for Sericulture	XII Plan Allocation	2012-13 Expdtr.	2013-14 Expdtr.	2014-15 Expdtr.	2015-16 Expdtr.	Allocation (BE) 2016-17	Expnd. (upto Nov-2016)
Research, Development, Training & I T Initiatives	203.71	30.25	37.97	44.50	178.10	160.50	116.27
Seed Organisation/ Coordination	119.08	11.58	26.64	30.56			
Coordination and Market Development	40.35	7.96	7.18	9.02			
Quality Certification System and Export/Brand promotion & Tech. up-gradation	16.85	3.05	7.66	0.50			
Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) (***)	889.00	205.16	295.76	213.00			
Grand Total	1269.00	258.00	375.21	297.58			

7.6 Mahila Kissan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) projects for Tasar development

CSB is implementing Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana (MKSP) in

coordination with MoRD at a total outlay of Rs. 7160.90 lakhs (shared by MoRD - Rs. 5366.15 lakhs and CSB - Rs. 1794.78 lakhs) since October 2013 for a period of three years for develop-

ment of Tasar silk industry in the States of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh in coordination with Professional Assistance for Development Action (PRADAN); in the state of Maharashtra in coordination with Bharatiya Agro Industries Foundation (BAIF), Pune; in Andhra Pradesh & Telangana in coordination with Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP) & Kovel and in Bihar in coordination with Bihar Rural Livelihoods Promotion Society (BRLPS) & PRADAN. The project envisages to create over 36,000 sustainable livelihoods for the marginalized households, especially women belonging to Scheduled Tribes in 23 districts selected in the above 8 states. The project envisages to raise 3500 hectares of block plantation of Tasar host plants, support regeneration of around 9500 hectares of natural

flora, produce 6.75 lakh dfls basic seed, 59.35 lakh commercial seed & 16 crore reeling cocoons besides nurturing 478 Community Resource Persons. Project is presently under implementation.

A total of 21555 farmers were mobilized into 733 informal producer groups under the project so far. Under the project 945 hectares of Tasar host plants were raised in private waste lands, 0.53 lakh dfls of nucleus seed were reared and production of 25 lakh basic seed cocoon achieved. 3.55 lakh basic dfls were produced and reared to produce 83 lakh seed cocoons. 163 private graineurs processed 55 lakh seed cocoons and produced 12.5 lakh commercial dfls and 8300 commercial rearers brushed 15.6 lakh dfls and produced 398 lakh reeling cocoons, apart from capacity building of stakeholder for multiple activities.

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 headquarters at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to harmonize various diversified interests among different sectors of the wool industry. The CWDB has been registered as Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1958. It works under the 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 the wool sector. CWDB also implements various schemes for the promotion of Wool Sector. Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi is the Chairman of the Board.

8.2. Plan Budget

Out of the total financial outlay of Rs.96 Crore in 12th Five Year Plan, the plan allocation for 2016-17 is Rs.29.00 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 is providing training to wool growers, weavers and resource persons along with associated promotional and marketing activities. The following schemes are being implemented 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; providing 'Feed Supplement' to eligible sheep (weak, pregnant/breedable ewes); 'Creation of Revolving Fund' for marketing of raw wool and to revitalize the State wool

marketing federations/corporations; and State Specific Projects to make it flexible to consider State Specific demands other than prescribed components.

During Annual Plan 2016-17, out of Rs. 7.99 crores, the Board utilized Rs. 3.79 crores till October, 2016 and proposed to benefit 46.00 lakh sheep of major wool producing States like J&K., H.P., U.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, A.P., Telangana, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, etc.

(ii) Angora Wool Development Scheme

The Board is implementing Angora Wool Development scheme in hilly areas of the 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 Farms (ii) Angora Rabbit Germ plasm-cum-Processing and Training Center during XII Plan.

During Annual Plan 2016-17, an amount of Rs.1.685 crores has been released for the promotion and development of Angora wool including livestock. The scheme has taken off in Manipur to support angora rabbit rearing activity among farmers along with creating employment opportunities in North East region.

(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 woollen 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 2016-17, the Board has provided Rs.3.645 crores for these activities. Till October, 2016, the Boards utilized Rs.0.92 crores and provided training to 60 persons at the Weaving & Designing Training Centre, Kullu; which periodically published the Raw Wool Price Bulletin and operated the Wool Testing.

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 Boards, Corporations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Registered Societies and 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 Plant & machinery for setting up the Common Facility Centres (CFC). Recurring Expenditure shall be borne by the agency/association out of its own resources. A provision of Rs. 0.68 Crores has been made in 2016-17 as next installment under ongoing Common Facility Centres for procuring sheep shearing machines in different wool producing States. The Board utilized Rs. 0.21 crores till October, 2016.

8.5. Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders

The CWDB implements 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 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. The normal period of insurance is 12 months and maximum period is three years. Now, Sheep Insurance Scheme is converged with core scheme of Department of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture and Sheep Breeder Insurance scheme with the Department of Financial Services.

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 its excellent fibre properties, it falls under specialty fibre category. 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 including Breeders orientation; Health camps; Feed supplement; constructing Pashmina goat pens; providing portable tents, gumboots, torch, goggles and improved Pashmina Combs to nomads; Setting up 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 2016-17, the Board is providing benefits to 800 pashmina wool growers (Nomads) families by covering 2 lakh Pashmina goats of Leh & Kargil districts through these above mentioned components with a total financial outlay of Rs. 15 crores. Out of it, the Board has released total Rs.1.80 crores to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil till October, 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). Subsequently, 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 Crores for promotion of Pashmina goat breeding in Ladakh region. The programme is implemented with the help of Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil.

Under this Programme (P-3) provision has been made to provide financial assistance under different components such as 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; Solarized Community Centers; 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. A major provision has been made for establishment of

latest technology Pashmina Dehairing Plant at Leh with a total financial allocation of Rs.19.35 crores including other machinery like scouring, drying, and boiling along with construction of building for installation of these machines at Leh.

On 17th June, 2016, five Solarised Community Centres and 100 Shelters for the benefit of the nomads for rearing of pashmina goats in very hard conditions have been inaugurated. During the last two years animal productivity (average pashmina yield) has gone up by 9.30%, mortality of livestock reduced, critical rural infrastructure created under the scheme in the remote and nomadic areas which are most situated on border areas, health care and body weight of animals improved, improved the socio economic status of the pashmina breeders, returns from pashmina wool has gone up.

Pashmina development schemes have ultimately resulted in increase profitability to the herder engaged in pashmina goat rearing and a result is extremely popular among the nomadic livestock rear of the Ladakh region. During the current financial year, grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs.1.42 crores have been released till October, 2016 to LAHDC, Leh under various components of the Pashmina Promotion Programme

8.7 Export Trends

The export of wool and wool blended products has shown a decline of 14.46% in Rupee terms during April'16 to Aug. 16 (2016-17) as compared with the same period of corresponding year 2015-16 as per the data released by the DGCI&S' Kolkata. The statement of export performance of woollen products during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (up-to Aug. 2016) is given below:

(Value in Millions)

PRODUCTS	2015-16	April'15 to August'15 (2015-16)	April'16 to Aug.,'16 (2016-17)
	INR	INR	INR
RMG Wool	17248.697	8573.951	6991.472
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups etc.	12849.20	5252.827	4834.218
Raw Wool	30.5	7.064	6.681
Total	30128.397	13833.842	11832.371
Increase			-14.46

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, woollen yarn, fabrics & made ups and readymade garments during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto August., 16) is given below:

Import of Raw Wool

2015-16 (April'15 – August, 15)		2016-17 (up to August, 16)	
QUANTITY IN TONS	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES	QUANTITY IN TONS	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES
40981.461	8554.278	35845.868	7979.453

Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabric & Madeups etc

2015-16 (April'15 – August, 15)	2016-17(upto August, 16)
VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES
1812.499	1105.762

Import of RMG Wool

2015-16 (April'15 – August, 15)	2016-17(upto August, 16)
VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES	VALUE IN MILLION RUPEES
356.489	303.494

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 64.36 Lakh persons and contributes 60% of total cloth production in the Country. 60% of the fabrics produced in the powerloom sector are 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 25.74 Lakh Powerlooms as on 31st October, 2016. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.50 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. Nonetheless,

there has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 7-8 years primarily due to interest subvention/capital subsidy through Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme.

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	3.39%
2015-16	25,22,477	3.05%
2016-17 (up to Oct,16)	25,74,522	---

Cloth production (in million sq.mtr):

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

(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	65,276	37,749	57.83%	2.79%	2.60%
2015-16	65,505	36,984	56.78%	0.35%	(-) 2.02%
2016-17 (Apr-Aug-P)	28,034	15,638	--	--	--

Modernisation & Strengthening of Powerloom Service Centres:

Out of 47 Powerloom Service Centres under the Textile Commissioner and other agencies, 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 TRAs, 4 PSCs under KSTIDC, Bangalore & one each PSC is run by State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh & Govt. of Manipur respectively.

9.3 Performance of Powerloom Service Centres:

The achievement for the period 01.04.2016 to 31.10.2016 is as under:-

No. of Trainees	: 6612
No. of Samples Tested	: 43802
No. of Design Developed	: 1678
No. of Consultancy / Trouble Shooting	: 1830
Total Revenue	: Rs.88.68 lakh

9.4 Schemes for the Development of Decentralized Powerloom Sector

9.4.1 Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers (GIS)

The GOI 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 of which GOI 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 GOI share of premium has gone upto Rs.290/- per worker.

Eligibility

- The Powerloom weavers who are between 18 to 59 years of age.
- The scheme will be universally applicable for powerloom workers/weavers irrespective of their status with reference to BPL/APL categories.
- The scheme is applicable to the families of powerloom workers engaged in the activity of weaving on powerlooms and in allied pre-weaving/preparatory activities like twisting, winding, warping and sizing. Self employed weaver families owning not more than 4 looms will also be eligible.
- Family for the purpose of the scheme shall be the beneficiary and his/her spouse and only one of them shall be eligible for coverage.
- The scheme is operational on yearly basis i.e. the premium paid will cover the applicant under this insurance scheme for one year. He can continue the insurance every year during 12th Plan period by paying premium up to the age of 59 years.

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

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

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

Under the Group Insurance Scheme, 72,681 powerloom workers have been insured for the period 01.04.2016 to 30.11.2016 & Rs.1.31 crore has been released as Govt. of India contribution as on 30.11.2016. During the said period 338 no. of claims have been settled with an amount of Rs.2.09 crore and 11319 students benefited with Rs. 1.27 crore of scholarship.

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, 194 projects have been approved and GOI subsidy of Rs.63.88 Crore has been released upto 30.11.2016.

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 and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL). During the period from April, 2016 to 30.11.2016, total 12 BSMs have been conducted and Govt. has released the fund of Rs.1.95 Crore.

In the 26th PAC meeting held on 18.08.2016, it was decided that 19 more BSMs with an estimated expenditure of Rs.2.00 crore to be conducted in the remaining period of FY: 2016 – 17, out of which 3 BSMs have already been conducted and the remaining will be conducted in the remaining period of the current financial year.

Total 46 no. of Seminars/Workshops have been conducted for which GOI released Rs.0.341 Crore during the period from April, 2016 to 30.11.2016.

In the 26th PAC meeting held on 18.08.2016, it was decided that 29 more Seminars/Workshops with an estimated expenditure of Rs.0.145 crore to be conducted in the remaining period of FY: 2016 – 17 out of which 8 Seminar/workshops have already been organized and remaining will be conducted in the remaining period of the current financial year.

(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 April, 2016 to 21.10.2016, total 311 workers visited the developed powerloom clusters for which the Govt. has released Rs.0.34 crore towards travelling and incidental expenditures.

In the 26th PAC meeting held on 18.08.2016, it was decided that additional exposure visit of 648 weavers to be conducted in the remaining period of FY: 2016 – 17 out of which exposure visit of 55 weavers have already been organized and the remaining will be

organized in the remaining period of the current financial year.

(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 projects in PPP mode for backward and forward integration as per the need of the cluster.
- GOI Share for CFC is Rs. 200 lakh per cluster.

Levels of assistance from the Government 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%.

From April,2016 to 30.11.2016, 9 CFC projects have been approved [Tamil Nadu:5;Karnataka:1;Uttar Pradesh:2; Madhya Pradesh:1] & GOI assistance of Rs. 0.03 crore has been released

Since inception, 10 CFC projects have been approved [Tamil Nadu:5; Karnataka:1; Telangana:1; Uttar

Pradesh:2; Madhya Pradesh:1] & GOI assistance of Rs. 0.06 crore has been released.

(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.

From April,2016 to 30.11.2016, 13 projects have been approved [Tamil Nadu:8; Maharashtra:3; Uttar Pradesh:2] & GOI assistance of Rs. 3.960 crore has been released

Since inception, 33 Yarn Bank projects have been approved [Gujarat:2; Tamil Nadu:19; Karnataka:2; Maharashtra:6; Uttar Pradesh:4] & GOI assistance of Rs. 12.34 crore has been released

(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.

GOI will provide Rs.24.50 crore & Rs.11.50 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

Contribution Agreement between Govt. of India and SIDBI has been signed on 03.10.2014 and an amount

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of Rs.11.50 Cr allocated for the year 2014-15 has been released to SIDBI Venture Capital Ltd (SVCL) in Nov'14.

Following 5 cases have been approved for an aggregate investment of Rs. 13.43 crore. The details are as under:-

Name of the Company	Net amount Committed (Rs. in cr)	Amount Invested by SVCL (Rs. in cr) *	Remarks
Malegoan Industrial Services Pvt. Ltd, Malegoan - Processing Unit	Rs. 2.93	Rs.0.34	Nil
Shree Sauparnika Exports, Umergaon - Garment unit	Rs.1.50	Rs.1.50	Nil
Avataar Textrend Pvt. Ltd, Karur, Tamilnadu - Home Textile Manufacturing	Rs.3.00	Rs. -	The case is proposed to be presented to IC again.
Airwill Home Collections Private Limited (AHCPL), Karur, Tamilnadu	Rs.3.00	Rs. -	Due Diligence Review of the company is in progress.
Savute Textiles Private Limited, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu	Rs.3.00	Rs. -	To be reviewed in the next IC.
Total	Rs.13.43	Rs.1.84	

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 Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of upgradation to a maximum subsidy of Rs. 40,000/-, 60,000/- and 72,000/- per loom for General, SC and ST category applicants respectively, as shown below:-

Category	Percentage of subsidy	Maximum subsidy Amount per loom (in Rupees)		
		Plain powerloom to semiautomatic	Semi automatic loom to Shuttless Rapier	Plain powerloom to Shuttless Rapier
General	50 %	15,000	25,000	40,000/-
SC	75 %	22,500	37,500	60,000/-
ST	90 %	27,000	45,000	72,000/-

- As of now, the scheme has been launched in 35 powerloom clusters viz. Nagari & Hindupur (AP), Bhagalpur & Gaya (Bihar), Surat, Ahmadabad & Dholka (Guj), Bengaluru & Belgavi (KA), Burhanpur (MP), Malegaon, Nagpur, Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi, Solapur & Vita (MH), Ludhiana (PB), Kishangarh (Raj), Somanur, Erode & Salem (TN), Sircilla (TG), Mau, Tanda & Varanasi (UP), Ranaghat & Nabadwip (WB), Karur (TN), Sholingur (TN), RajaPalayam (TN), Arupukottai (TN), Tiptur (KA), Banahatti (KA), Nalgonda (TG) and Palamner (AP).
- In addition to GOI subsidy of Rs.15,000/- per loom, the State Govt. of Maharashtra, Telangana & Karnataka are also providing financial assistance of Rs.10,000/- per Powerloom and State Govt. of Bihar is also providing Rs. 12,000 as additional subsidy in their respective clusters.
- During the period April, 2016 to 30.11.2016, 35228 looms have been upgraded for which GOI subsidy of

Rs.38.42 crore has been released as on 30.11.2016.

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 produc-

tion 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.

The present status of five Powerloom Mega Clusters under the scheme is given as under:

(i) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode (Tamilnadu):

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 were approved. 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 Solapur (Maharashtra)

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. Accordingly, the location has been changed with the approval of Deptt. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. M/s Grand Thornton India LLP Gugaon has been appointed as CMTA Agreement between CMTA and GOI has been signed. CMTA has to submit DPR.

(iii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Karanpura (Rajasthan)

Powerloom Mega cluster at Bhilwara was announced in Budget 2009-10. Due to non-availability of land in Bhilwara it was decided to relocate the

project at Karanpura in Bhilwara District. Government of Rajasthan has allotted 30 acres of land in Karanpura village for this project. CMTA has been asked to submit revised DPR, which is still awaited.

(iv) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra)

Powerloom Mega cluster at Ichalkaranji was announced in Budget 2012-13. The DPR of Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji has been approved and Rs. 4.11 crore has been released as 1st part of 1st instalment. CMTA/SPV has modified the project and accordingly submitted revised DPR, which has been approved by the PAMC. As per the revised DPR work is in progress.

(v) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat (Gujrat)

Powerloom Mega cluster at Surat was announced in Budget 2014-15. IL&FS has been selected as CMTA.

Agreement between CMTA and Government of India has been signed. CMTA has to submit the DPR.

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/ Chairperson.

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.

Handlooms form 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 3678 million sq. meter (April – September 2015) and details are given under Table 10.1

Table 10.1

Cloth Production by Handloom Sector (in million sq meters)

Year	Total cloth production*	Cloth production by handloom sector	Share of handloom in the total cloth production	Ratio of handloom to powerloom (in terms of cloth)
2008-09	42121	6677	15.9	1:5.04
2009-10	45819	6806	14.9	1:5.41
2010-11	47083	6949	14.6	1:5.59
2011-12	46600	6900	14.8	1:5.42
2012-13	61949	6952	11.22	1:5.47
2013-14	46425	7104	15.30	1:5.18
2014-15	47438	7203	15.18	1:5.24
2015-16	46334	7638	15.31	1:5.21

* 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 Central Sector 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 Central Sector Programme for development of handlooms, having following components:-

- A. Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector.
- B. Comprehensive Handloom Development scheme (CHDS)
- A. RRR package inter alia included 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. The coverage has been completed on 28.2.2014.

- B. 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 to 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 their net worth became 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 was 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 coverage of eligible beneficiaries under the package, has been closed on 28.2.2014. Under the package 39 Apex, 9642 PWCs, 54226 individual weavers and 6310 Self Help Groups were found eligible as per the eligibility norms and their claims have been approved at Rs.1089.90 core.

10.2.2 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 the handloom sector at 6% rate of interest. Accordingly, Government has approved the modified Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package alongwith concessional credit sub-component on 24th September 2013. Government also enhanced the margin money assistance from Rs.4200/- to Rs.10,000/-

During the year 2015-16, 51095 WCCs have been issued, sanctioning loan

worth Rs.159.05 crore and disbursed loan worth Rs.116.54 crore. Now, MUDRA platform has been adopted during the financial year 2016-17 for pending concessional credit to handloom weavers and weaver entrepreneurs and the scheme is being implemented as 'Weavers MUDRA's cheme. During 2016-17 (upto 30.11.2016), 16919 loans were sanctioned with a value of Rs. 60.45 crore.

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. Guidelines of NHDP were amended in June 2015 to include Block level cluster approach which is more flexible to suit the requirements of the cluster with higher scale of funding 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, appoint-

ment 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 2016-17 (upto 30.11.2016), 63 Block level clusters were sanctioned to the following States:-

S. No.	State	No. of clusters sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries covered
1.	Assam	18	1046.46	15642
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2	38.20	709
3.	Karnataka	1	34.22	626
4.	Manipur	6	364.64	11195
5.	Nagaland	5	95.50	780
6.	Odisha	4	231.95	2136
7.	Telangana	4	109.84	909
8.	Uttar Pradesh	20	768.26	6191
9.	West Bengal	3	67.41	2110
	Total	63	2756.48	40298

2. **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 borne 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, they invest in infrastructure so as to improve the production capacity and productivity.

A sum of Rs.40.72 crore was released during the financial year 2015-16.

During 2016-17, budget provision under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) is Rs.158.50 crore, of which Rs.62.65 crore is earmarked for consolidation of clusters, New Clusters, Group Approach Projects and Marketing Incentive components. A sum of Rs.34.97 crore has been sanctioned/ released to various State Governments/ UTs/ Implementing Agencies.

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 objective 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:-

- i. Organization of expos, events, and craft melas
- ii. Development of web portal for e-marketing

During the year 2015-16, 358 domestic marketing events were organised. During 2016-17, 228 domestic marketing events have been sanctioned for organization by implementing agencies.

10.3 Promotion of 'India Handloom' brand

The "India Handloom" Brand (IHB) was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on the occasion of the first Handloom Day on 07.08.2015 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 customers. The "India Handloom" brand is 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.

The following measures have been taken to promote the India Handloom Brand:-

- (i) A comprehensive awareness & brand building campaign has been launched.
- (ii) An open door policy for e-marketing has been evolved under which e-commerce companies are urged to focus on selling IHB products in particular and Handloom other than IHB in general.
- (iii) Partnership with 94 retail stores on Pan India basis has been entered into wherein the stores will reserve space in their stores for IHB products exclusively. These 94 stores are located in 42 cities and 22 stores have reported selling products of handloom.

10.4 Handloom Mark: The Handloom Mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers that the 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 the implementing agency for promotion of Handloom Mark. As on July 2016, 8.20 crore (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

Awards:- This office has been conferring Sant Kabir Award, National Award and National Merit Certificates to handloom weavers for excellency in the field of handloom sector. Brief about the awards is as follows-

(a) **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 consists of a cash prize of Rs. 3 lakh, one mounted gold coin, one tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

(b) **National Award**- National Award is conferred to handloom weavers in recognition of their outstanding craftsmanship contribution and



Hon'ble Minister of Textiles awarding Handloom Weavers on the occasion of 2nd National Handloom Day on 7th August 2016 at Varanasi

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 others to emulate them. An extraordinary skilled weaver who has contributed significantly in development of the handloom product.

Financial Assistance:- This award consists of a cash prize of Rs.1.50 lakh, one tamrapatra, one shawl and a certificate.

- (c) **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 consists of a cash prize of Rs. 0.75 Lakh and a certificate.

From the year 2015 onwards, two new awards has 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 Awards and 36 National Merit Certificates 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).

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 is given for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information etc.

10.5 Handloom Haat, Janpath, New Delhi: Ministry of Urban Development has allotted land measuring 1.779 acres at Janpath, New Delhi on 12/4/1999 to the Ministry of Textiles for construction of Handloom Marketing Complex, now popularly known as Handloom Haat, Janpath. The building was constructed with a total project cost of Rs.42.00 crore.

The main objective of the Haat is to provide infrastructure support to handloom agencies to augment their sales of Handloom products and to showcase the exquisite varieties of

Handloom products produced all over the country. The complex was inaugurated by the then Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles, Shri Santosh K Gangwar on 9th October 2014. Showrooms/Space have been allotted to the various National/State level handloom organizations who are actively participating in marketing activities of handloom products.

10.6 Setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Craft Museum:- Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum, Varanasi is an ambitious project of the Government of India aiming at helping weavers/artisans of Varanasi and nearby areas to promote sale of their products in domestic and international markets. The Centre will preserve and promote the rich

traditional crafts of the ancient city of Varanasi, will provide an enabling environment and platform for showcasing Brand India in handlooms and handicrafts, provide supply chain linkages to domestic and foreign buyers and develop tourism - both domestic and international.

The foundation stone of the project was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 7th November, 2014. The project is slated to be completed by August 2017 and its approx. cost is Rs.300 crores.

The centre will have the facilities of a large Convention Hall, Crafts Bazaar, Marts, facilitation offices for export business, a Crafts Museum, Food Court and fine dining restaurants and



Hon'ble Prime Minister addressing stakeholders on the occasion of Inauguration of 1st phase of TFC&CM, Varanasi

host of other facilities for promoting tourism and trade in handcrafted products.

The project is being constructed by National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd (NBCC).

10.6.1 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 15 international exhibitions. During 2015-16, various handloom agencies participated in 09 international exhibitions. The export of handloom items during 2015-16 was 2353.33 crore.

10.6.2 E-Marketing

An MoU was 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. Subsequently for providing more online marketing facility, during the year 2015 an open door

policy was evolved to invite e-commerce entities to sell handloom products, accordingly. 20 agencies have been engaged by Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles for online marketing of handloom products. So far handloom products of Rs. 4.66 crore have been sold through e-commerce.

10.7 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 vital 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. 35 WSCs are functioning under non-plan and 3 WSCs are working under Plan. During the year 2015-16, a sum of Rs. 3367.50 lakh was incurred against

budget provision of Rs.3782.05 lakh.

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 six central IIHTs located at Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh), Salem (Tamil Nadu), Jodhpur (Rajasthan), Guwahati (Assam) and Bargarh (Odisha). Every year, 315 students are offered admission in three years Diploma course in Handloom and Textile technology in all these six IIHTs. IIHT, Salem and IIHT, Varanasi also offer one and a half year Post Diploma course in Textile Processing. 4 IIHTs are working under Non-Plan and 2 IIHTs are working under Plan.

During 2015-16, an amount of Rs.1056.26 lakh was incurred under non-plan by the IIHTs functioning at Guwahati, Varanasi, Salem and Jodhpur against the budget provision of Rs.1155.95 lakh (non-plan). A sum of Rs.180.92 lakh was incurred by IIHT, Bargarh and Rs.108.21 lakh in IIHT Shantipur during 2015-16 against the budget provision of Rs.194.31 & Rs.116.97 lakh (Plan) respectively.

B-Tech in Handloom & Textile Technology (a degree course) was started in IIHT Salem from academic

year 2015-16.

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). Last Central Assistance of Rs.170.20 lakh was released towards setting up of IIHT Kannur (Kerala) during the financial year 2015-16.

c) 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 2015-16, 1,07,905 visitors visited NCTD's website from India, and 7500 from foreign countries. 1052 Nos. of Designs (Dress material = 241; Furnishing = 172, Shawl/Stoll=61, Saree=463, Shirting=115) are available on the website of NCTD.

10.8 Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

Since 2005-06, Government of India has been 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 handloom weavers in the country. During the 11th plan, both the schemes were amalgamated into one scheme; namely Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and is now implemented with two components as seen below:-

10.8.1 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 or partial disabilities. Target for enrolment of weavers for the year 2016-17 is 7,00,000, which includes 5,92,000 for General States and 1,08,000 for North Eastern States. The benefits are as follows:

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' in 2015-16 enrolment was 5.84 lakh and during 2016-17 (upto 31.8.2016), the enrolment of weavers is 0.70 lakh.

In addition to the 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. During 2015-16 a sum of Rs.8.80 crore was paid covering 1.39 lakh beneficiaries and during 2016-17 (upto 31.8.16) a sum of Rs.0.58 crore has been paid covering 0.96 lakh beneficiaries. The MGBBY is under migration/convergence with Pradhan Mantri

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 31.10.2015)	Policy Year 2009-10	Policy year 2010-11 (30.11.10 to 29.11.11)	Policy year 2011-12 (30.11.11 to 29.11.12)	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

Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY) & Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna (PMSBY).

10.8.2 Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) was implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. The HIS covered not only the weaver but his family (wife and two children) also. The ancillary handlooms workers such as 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 substantial provision has been kept for outdoor patients (OPD). The annual limit per family is Rs.15,000/- out of which OPD cover was of 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 in financial year 2014-15 and the scheme was to be implemented on RSBY platform of Ministry of Labour & Employment at enhanced benefit of Rs.37,500/- (Rs.30,000/- I.P. & Rs.7,500/- O.P.) for a family of five members. Meanwhile RSBY has been transferred to Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

On the request of the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has issued instructions on 29th March, 2016 for coverage of handloom weavers for 2016-17 in the

existing pattern of RSBY i.e. with Indoor Patient (I.P.) benefits of Rs.30,000/-.

As per Cabinet decision, HIS is being implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu (which is a non RSBY State) on the pattern of RSBY with total benefit of Rs.37,500/- (Rs.30,000/- I.P. & Rs.7,500/- O.P.) with Government of India support. During the period 1.10.2014 to 1.10.2015, a sum of Rs.1.94 crore for enrolment of 1,44,294 weavers and during the period 1.10.2015 to 1.10.2016, a sum of Rs.1.94 crore for enrolment of 1,44,294 weavers was released to State Government of Tamil Nadu.

10.8.3 Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

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. The rates for freight reimbursement, depot operating expenses and service charge of NHDC are as under:

(% of value of yarn supplied)

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

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

For cotton and Domestic silk yarn

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

For woollen Yarn

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

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

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

Yarn Supply under Yarn Supply Scheme from 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In lakh)
2014-15	1484.300	216077.51
2015-16	1725.00	235686.00
2016-17 (upto 20th Oct., 2016)	964.65	155087.18

Supplies under 10% Subsidy component of Yarn Supply scheme from 2014-15 is as under:

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In crores)
2014-15	286.34	102683.50
2015-16	257.077	92777.460
2016-17 (upto 20th Oct., 2016)	177.774	71128.86

Funds released under Yarn Supply scheme from 2014-15 onwards is as under:-

Year	Funds released (in crore)
2014-15	127.81
2015-16	321.96
2016-17(upto 20th Oct, 2016)	154.74

10.8.4 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.

2. The guidelines of CHCDS were amended in August 2015, include Block level cluster approach, on the lines of the NHDP. 43 Block Level Clusters sanctioned as on 30.11.2016.
3. During the year 2016-17 (as on 30.11.2016), an amount of Rs.28.44 crore sanctioned/released to various mega handloom clusters for implementation of various interventions.

10.8.5 Implementation of Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

The Handlooms (Reservation of

Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of handloom weavers and the rich cultural heritage of the country from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sectors. At present, 11 textile articles with some specifications 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 Oct.,2016) is at 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) Act, 1985. It is expected that the enforcement machinery will achieve the target of 3,74,468 powerlooms by March 2017. 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) Act, 1985”. Details of the central assistance released to the State Governments during the last five years are given in Table 1.2.

Table 1.1

Sl. No.	Physical Progress	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto Oct. 2016
1.	Targets of Powerloom Inspections	2,72,013	2,90,420	3,08,888	3,21,452	3,34,468
2.	No. of Powerlooms inspected	2,76,011	2,90,773	3,09,817	3,32,327	1,71,672
3.	No. of FIRs Lodged	97	113	88	140	27
4.	Convictions	39	37	66	120	11

Table 1.2

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 upto Oct. 2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	63.08	69.61	-	-	A total amount of Rs. 99.46 lakh is under process for release to the State Govt. of Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in the current financial year.
2.	West Bengal	19.78	15.57	14.83	3.79	
3.	Gujarat	27.99	30.92	38.42	10.12	
4.	Rajasthan	13.03	-	-	-	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	16.15	-	21.17	-	
6.	Haryana	-	16.89	-	-	
7.	Tamil Nadu	116.20	93.80	63.28	108.95	
8.	Uttar Pradesh	-	87.23	41.06	8.24	
9.	Kerala	14.29	14.06	14.38	7.78	
10.	Telngana	-	-	-	11.36	
	Total	270.52	328.08	193.14	150.24	

10.9 Handloom Organisations

10.9.1 Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (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, 2015-16, ACASH executed orders worth Rs.82.98 crores under Single Tender System. During 2016-17 (upto October 2016) ACASH executed orders worth Rs.56.79 crore.

One of the activities of ACASH is also to facilitate the direct marketing of handloom products by organising handloom exhibitions in various parts of the country.

During the financial year 2015-16 ACASH organised 27 exhibitions have been organised.

10.9.2 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 1400 (as on 30-11-2015) 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 at 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 product varieties where handspun yarn is increasingly being used.
- Besides this, other centres like Kekra, Varasani, Bhagalpur, Shantipur, Jaipur, Ahmedabad, Warrangal, Chirala, Poochampally and Sampalpur also contribute significantly to handloom exports. Chennai, Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata have large number of merchant exporters who source their products from these centres.

Objectives of HEPC:

The objectives of the Council are as follows:

1. Dissemination of trade information and intelligence to the member exporters.
2. Publicity for Indian handloom products abroad.
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. Liaisoning with the Government of India on all procedural and policy matters relevant for handloom export trade.
 9. Dealing with trade complaints pertaining to handloom exports.
 10. Liaisoning with import promotion and commercial agencies abroad for the benefit of handloom exporters.

Export Targets and Achievements:

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	2353.33	360

For the year 2016-17, Govt. of India fixed a target of US \$ 450 million for handloom exports.

Export Promotion Activities of HEPC During 2015-16, various handloom agencies participated in 08 international exhibitions through HEPC.

1. Encouraged by the success of the first three editions of India International Handwoven Fair (IIHF), HEPC is organizing the fourth edition of the fair at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai from 12th to 14th March, 2017. This fair is organized under the MAI Scheme of the 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.

2. In order to sensitize the handloom Industry about the intricacies involved in export trade

HEPC has been organizing awareness seminars across the country periodically.

During 2015-16, HEPC organized 13 seminars at Chandernagore, Gadag, Calicut, Karur, Panipat, Kannur, Chennai, Bhubaneswar, Varanasi and Srinagar (J&K).

During 2016-17, HEPC organized 15 seminars at Kancheepuram, Kullu, Barabanki, Jaipur, Vijayawada, Cochin, Karur, Panipat, Ananthapur, Karur, Guwahati, Bhubaneswar, Kolkata, Varanasi.

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 October 2016 has been Rs. 20,869.29 crores, and the plan allocation during 2016-17 is Rs. 219.00 crores.

11.2 National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]

Office of the Development Commissioner [Handicrafts] implements various schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under 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

- (i) Dastkar Shashktikaran Yojna.
- (ii) Design & Technology Upgradation
- (iii) Human Resource Development
- (iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans.
- (v) Infrastructure and Technology Support.

B. Mega Cluster

II. Marketing Support & Services.

III. Research and Development

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.

I. A. Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna**(i) Dastkar Shashktikaran Yojna.**

This scheme aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation. The thrust of the scheme is on a project based, need based integrated approach for sustainable development of handicrafts through participation of craftspersons, leading to their empowerment. The components of the scheme are as under:

1. Community empowerment for mobilization of artisans into self-help groups (SHGs) / Societies
2. Preparation of DPR/DSR
3. Project Management Cost including Wage compensation to Cluster Manager
4. Comprehensive Development Support

(ii) Design & Technology Upgradation

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) Design and Technology Development Workshop
- 2) Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
- 3) Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype

- 4) Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.

Certain changes like hike in the wage compensation, duration of the programme etc. have been made in this scheme so as to suit the present day requirements.

(iii) 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 the imparting soft skill consideration necessary for the artisans to enable them to undertake their own business successfully.

1. Training through Established Institutions.
2. Handicrafts Training Program
3. Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
4. Training the trainers
5. Design Mentorship and apprentice program

(iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans.

The scheme envisages welfare measures like Health and Life insurance, recognition, extending credit

facilities, supply of tools and equipment to the artisans etc. The major components are detailed below:

1. Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY)
2. Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (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
7. Financial Assistance for supply of tools, safety equipments, looms, furnace etc.
8. Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.

(v) Infrastructure and Technology Support.

To ensure availability required technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in nearest vicinity possible and improve the resource pool of skilled persons in the country this 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.

Scheme components

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
7. Design Banks
8. Craft based resource centre
9. Common Facility Centre
10. Raw Material Depot
11. Technology Upgradation Assistance to exporters/entrepreneurs
12. Testing Laboratories
13. Crafts Village
14. Integrated Handicrafts Park
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.

16. Looms for J.K. Artisans

B. Mega Cluster

Mega cluster approach is a drive to scale up the infrastructural and production chain at Handicrafts clusters which have remained unorganized and have not kept pace with the modernization and development that have been taken place so far. The prospects of this sector lie in infrastructural Upgradation, modernization of the machinery and product diversification. Innovative manufac-

turing as well as designing know-how, furthered by brand building of the native products hold the key to creating a niche market for the products manufactured by the clusters. The programme supports the Upgradation of infrastructural facilities coupled with market linkages and product diversification.

II. Marketing Support & Services.

In order to promote and Market Handicrafts financial assistance is provided to different eligible organizations to organize/participate in domestic and international Craft Exhibitions/seminars in metropolitan cities/state capitals / places of tourist or commercial interest/other places. This will provide direct marketing platform to the handicrafts artisans/SHGs from various parts of the country. Major components under this scheme are detailed below:

1. Gandhi Shilp Bazaar/Craft Bazaars
2. Exhibitions
3. Hiring of built up space in events organized by other organizations
4. National Handicrafts Fair
5. Craft Awareness Programme
6. Participation in international fairs and exhibition abroad
7. Folk Craft Festival of India/ Stand Alone Shows/ road shows
8. Market studies abroad
9. International craft exposure programme
10. Cultural Exchange Programme
11. Compliance, social and other welfare measures

12. Buyer seller meet in India
13. Buyers sellers meet abroad and reverse buyer seller meet in India
14. Marketing workshops
15. Workshops/ seminars/ symposiums/ programmes organized abroad
16. Rental for warehousing
17. Publicity via print and electronic media
18. Web Marketing

III. 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. Following activities will be undertaken during the 12th Plan.

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 sector/segment to face challenges.
4. Conducting Census of Handicraft artisans of the country.

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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.

I. Component/Sub Component wise Physical and financial achievement for the year (2016-17 April October 2016)

S.No	Existing components/sub components	Physical Achievement	Fund Allocation (Rs. in crores) (B.E. 2016-17)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)
1A.	Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)			
	(i) Dastkaar Shashktikaran Yojana			
	1. Community empowerment for mobilization of artisans into self-help groups (SHGs) /Societies.	69	5.00	1.14
	2. Preparation of DPR/ DSR	01		
	3. Project Management Cost including Wage compensation to Cluster Manager	-		
	4. Comprehensive Development Support	-		
	(ii) Design & Technology Up-gradation Scheme			
	1. Design and Technology Development Workshop	284	20.00	6.83
	2. Integrated Design & Technology Development Project	59		
	3. Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype	-		
	4. Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.	-		
	(iii) Human Resource Development Scheme		15.00	7.85
	1. Training through Established Institutions.	-		

S.No	Existing components/sub components	Physical Achievement	Fund Allocation (Rs. in crores) (B.E. 2016-17)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)
2.	Handicrafts Training Program	88		
3.	Training through Guru Shishya Parampara	15		
4.	Training the trainers	-		
5.	Design Mentorship and apprentice program			
(iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans				
1.	Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY)	-	20.00	3.24
2.	Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY))	69049		
3.	Support to artisans in indigent circumstances	277		
4.	Credit Guarantee Scheme	-		
5.	Interest Subvention Scheme	-		
6.	Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base	24,42,000		
7.	Financial Assistance for supply of tools, safety equipments, looms, furnace etc.	2000		
8.	Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.	-		
(v) Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme				
1.	Urban Haat	2	20.00	4.21
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	-	-	-

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S.No	Existing components/sub components	Physical Achievement	Fund Allocation (Rs. in crores) (B.E. 2016-17)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)
5.	Design and Craft Schools	-	-	-
6.	Handicrafts Museum	-	-	-
7.	Design Banks	-	-	-
8.	Craft based resource centre	-	-	-
9.	Common Facility Centre	-	-	-
10.	Raw Material Depot	-	-	-
11.	Technology Upgradation Assistance to exporters/entrepreneurs	-	-	-
12.	Testing Laboratories	-	-	-
13.	Crafts Village	-	-	-
14.	Integrated Handicrafts Park	-	-	-
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.	-	-	-
16.	Looms for J.K. Artisans	-	-	-
1B. Handicrafts Mega Cluster				
1.	Soft Interventions			
	i. Technical Training	13	65.00	18.73
	ii. Design & Product Development	26		
	iii. Soft Skill Training Awareness Workshop	2		
	iv. Craft Exchange Programme	4		
	v. Market Linkage	16		
	vi. Distribution of tool kits	-		
	vii. Distribution of looms	-		
2.	Hard Interventions			
	i. Common Facility Centres/ Community Production Centres	14		

S.No	Existing components/sub components	Physical Achievement	Fund Allocation (Rs. in crores) (B.E. 2016-17)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)
	ii. Raw Material Bank	-		
	iii. Trade Facilitation Centre	-		
	iv. Resource Centre	-		
2.	Marketing Support & Services scheme		56.00	25.00
	1. Domestic Marketing events			
	a. Marketing events in India			
	• Gandhi Shilp Bazaar/ Craft Bazars	18		
	• Exhibitions	61		
	• Hiring of built up space in events	15		
	b. Craft Awareness Programme	14		
	c. Demonstration Programme	-		
	2. Marketing events abroad			
	a. International fairs and exhibition abroad	18		
	b. Folk Craft Festival of India/ Stand Alone Shows/ road shows	2		
	c. Market studies abroad	-		
	d. International craft exposure programme	-		
	e. Cultural Exchange Programme	-		
	f. Compliance, social and other welfare measures	-		
	3. Buyer seller meet	-		
	a. Buyer seller meet in India	-		
	b. Buyers sellers meet abroad and reverse buyer seller meet in India	-		
	4. Marketing workshops	-		
	5. Workshops/ seminars/ symposiums/ programmes organized abroad	-		
	6. Rental for warehousing	-		
	7. Publicity and Brand Promotion	-		

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S.No	Existing components/sub components	Physical Achievement	Fund Allocation (Rs. in crores) (B.E. 2016-17)	Expenditure (Rs. In crores)
	a. Publicity and Brand Promotion.	1		
	b. Publicity via print and electronic media	-		
	c. Web Marketing	-		
3.	Research and Development Scheme		7.00	3.05
	1. Survey & Studies on different topics.	11		
	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 sector/segment to face challenges.			
	4. Conducting Census of Handicraft artisans of the country.			
	5. Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & necessary follow up on implementation.	04		
	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.	12		

Remaining amount of total allocation is expected to be incurred upto 31st March 2017.

Special projects under Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicraft Projects:

(Rs in Crores)

SI. No.	Name of the States	Implementing Agency	Crafts	Project Component	Total Project Cost	Fund Released	Present Status
1	Jharkhand (2015-16)	JHARCR AFTS	Wood crafts, Bamboo, Patitkar painting, Metal work, Stone carving.	Design Workshop, Integrated Design Development Project, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres for the benefits of 24,300 SC and ST artisans in the state.	30.00	15.00	Project under progress and Rs.9.41 lakhs incurred in the project upto 30.06.2016
2	Uttarakhand (2014-15)	UHHDC	Aipan, Murals, Uttarakhand painting, Wood carving, Rambaans Textiles	Design Workshop, Integrated Design, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres for the benefits 24,300 SC and ST artisans in the state.	30.00	15.00	Project under progress and Rs.5.25 crore incurred in the project so far.
3	Tamil Nadu (2015-16)	T.N.H.D.C. Ltd.	Bronze Icons, Tanjore Art plate, Traditional Brass Lamp, Brass ware, Papier Machie, Stone craft, Wood carving, Natural fibre, Terracotta, Immitation Jewellery	Design Workshop, Integrated Design, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres for the benefits 19450 artisans in the state.	20.38	10.19	Project under progress.
4	Kerala (2015-16)	H.D.C.O. Kerala	Bell Metal, Banana Fiber, Wood, Screw pine, Potter/Clay.	Design Workshop, Integrated Design Dev. project, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres for the benefit 18300 artisans in the state	25.15	9.09	Project under progress.
5	Madhya Pradesh (2015-16)	M.P.H.E. H.V.N Ltd.	Pithora Painting, Punja durries, Silver Jewellery, Chanderi Saree, Saree Weaving, Dhokra Crafts, Zari Zardozi, Jute Crafts, Wood Carving, Teracotta, Bagh Print, Wrought Iron, Bamboo and Jute Crafts.	Design Workshop, Integrated Design, Exhibitions, Marketing Activities (Buyer Seller Meet) and Common Facility Centres for in the benefit 23580 artisans in the state.	23.12	5.73	Project under implementation.

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(Rs in Crores)

SI. No.	Name of the States	Implementing Agency	Crafts	Project Component	Total Project Cost	Fund Released	Present Status
6	Andhra Pradesh (2016-17)	A.P.H.D. Corp.	Kondapally wooden painted toys, Wooden Lacquerware toys, Veena making, Leather puppets, Kalamkari printing and wood carving.	Design workshop, Technical Training, Entrepreneur Development programme, Supply of improved tools, Marketing Activities (Craft Bazar, Exhibition, Buyer Seller Meet, International Participation.) publicity, Emporium and Common Facility Centres for in the benefit 4330 artisans in the state.	10.06	5.03	Fund released in the in 2nd week of August 2016. Project implementation is initiated.
7	Varanasi (UP) (2016-17)	NCDPD	Zari & Zardozi, Artificial Jewellery/ Gulabi Meenakari, Wood Crafts/Wooden Lacquerware, Soap Stone/Stone Carving, Terracotta/ Pottery Crafts, Bead Work & other misc. crafts viz. Mural Painting, Hand Block Printing, Gold Smith, Metal Crafts etc.	Baseline Survey, Skill/Capacity Development Training Programme, Design Workshop, Integrated Design Project, Supply of tools, Marketing Activity and Creation of infrastructure (CFCs, Raw Material Bank, Craft Based Resource Centre) and Technology upgradation assistance to exporters for the benefit 21,780 artisans in the Varanasi.	31.00	1.00	1. PAMC in its meeting dated 04.08.2016 has decided that initially baseline survey and capacity building programme shall be taken up by IA in Varanasi at a cost of Rs.300.50 lakhs and after completion of baseline survey etc. IA shall submit DPR as per the requirement by December 2016. 2. Project implementation is initiated.
8	Bihar (2016-17)	Upendra Maharathi Shilpi Anusandhan Sansthan (UMSAS) Patna, Bihar	Potteryworks(terracotta), Sikki Arts, Madhubani Painting, Applique & Kasida work, Sujani Art, Bamboo Products, Tikuli Art Works, Stone Crafts, Wood Crafts, Manjusha Painting, Jute Crafts	Design and Technology Development Workshops, Integrated Design & Technology Development Project, Technical Training Programme, Supply of Toolkits, Market Promotion (Seminar-Cum Workshop, International Workshop, Buyer Seller Meet and Exhibitions) Common Facility Centres.	30.00	15.00*	Project is being implemented.

*Fund is being released

11.2.1 Export of Handicrafts

A target of Rs. 34,160 crores has been fixed for export of handicrafts including Handmade carpets during

the year i.e. 2016-17. The export during the year 2016-17 (upto October 2016) both in Handicrafts and handmade carpet & other floor coverings are Rs. 20,869.29 crores.

Export of Handicrafts

(Rs in Crores)

Item	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (April-Oct. 2016)
A. Carpet & other floor covering	5841.37	7110.42	8441.95	10180.64	5786.85
B. Other Handicrafts	17970.12	17265.31	18639.14	21257.33	15082.44
Grand Total (A+B)	23811.49	24375.73	27081.09	31437.97	20,869.29

11.2.2 Important Events

Conferred Handicrafts Awards to 10 Shilp Gurus and 20 National Awardees (including three Women artisans) by Hon'ble President of India on 9th December, 2016 at 6.00 P.M. for the year 2015 at Rashtrapati Bhawan Cultural Centre, New Delhi .



Group Photographs with Shilp Guru and National Awardees for the year 2015.

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- i. Hon'ble Minister of Textiles inaugurated Resource Centre at Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh) on 29.08.2016 under Moradabad Mega Cluster.
- ii. Hon'ble Minister of Textiles has approved some modifications in National Handicrafts Development Programme in the light of the practical difficulties being faced during the actual implementation of the various schemes for implementation within the budget allocation and for the remaining period of 12th Plan under Design & Technology Upgradation, Human resources Development, Direct Benefit to artisans and Research & Development Schemes on 31st August 2016 as proposed by Standing Finance Committee, benefitting artisans, awardees and master craftpersons.
- iii. HMOT has launched Nation-wide Artisans I Card camp named 'Pehchan/पहचान' from Sant Kabir Nagar on 7th October, 2016 to provide identity cards to handicrafts artisans. This has been initiated by all the 52 Marketing Centre of Handicraft spread over all around the country.
 - These I/cards will be Aadhar linked to avoid duplications of benefits.
 - Through Pehchan the Marketing Offices of Handicraft is also facilitating for the Aadhar number, Life Insurance & Jandhan Account to the Handicrafts Artisans
 - Total ID cards forms collected as on 28-10-2016 are 1,47,354.





- iv. Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Govt. of India Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani inaugurated Dastkar Chaupal in Varanasi on 16th October 2016, the first of its kind initiative launched by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to create massive awareness and sensitization for the development and promotion of handicrafts from Varanasi.



- v. Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, inaugurated distribution of artisan I.D. Cards camp (Western Region) coinciding with the thematic exhibition on handicraft products at Ahmedabad Haat, near Vastrapur lake, opp. Shri Arabindo Society, Vastrapur, Ahmedabad, Gujarat on 19th November 2016



- vi. Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, inaugurated distribution of artisan I.D. Cards camp (NER Region) coinciding with the thematic exhibition on handicraft products at Lamboikhong - Nanghong, Imphal- West Manipur on 27th November, 2016 at 11.30 A.M.



Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, inaugurated Exhibition of award winning creations of Shilp Guru and National Award artisan for the year 2015 at National Handicrafts & Handloom Museum, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi on 9th December, 2016 at 1.00 P.M.

11.2.3 Important Projects

Linking Textiles with Tourism

- I. Under the programme namely "Linking Textiles with Tourism" major tourist places are being linked with Handicrafts clusters and Infrastructure support combined with soft interventions are being proposed in such clusters. Under this programme Raghurajpur, the heritage

Craft Village in the district of Puri in Odisha has been taken up of over all development. The village is located on NH-203 on the Bhubneswar-Puri-Konark Tourist Circuit. Under this programme a project for setting up of craft village at Raghurajpur at a project cost of Rs.10.00 crores has been sanctioned and Rs.6.00 crores has been released to Odisha Industrial

Infrastructure Development Corporation (IDCO) during 2014-15 and 2015-16, for development of common facilities, such as craft demonstration-cum-sale area, food court for local cuisine, roads, improved housing etc. for the artisans. The Craft Village Project is under implementation.

The following works started so far:

- Renovation of the existing Society Building and renovation of open air auditorium completed.
- Craft Development Centre to hold National Level Seminar/ demonstration etc. and approach road with parking facilities work in progress.

2. **Activities of the Councils under the aegis of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)**

(I) **Export Promotion Council For Handicrafts:**

The month wise activities undertaken by the Council for the promotion, development and export growth for the year 2016-17 (April-October) is detailed below for the annual report of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.

1. **Participation in Exhibition abroad**

- A promotional booth was set-up during Lifestyle Vietnam-2016 from 18-21 April 2016 at Saigon Exhibition & Convention Centre, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam to disseminate the informa-

tion on handicrafts products, its range & sourcing centres as well as about forthcoming IHGF Delhi Fair-Autumn-2016 to the visitors of the fair in order to create awareness about Indian Handicrafts sector in the region.

- Participation in Hongkong Houseware Show from 20-23 April 2016 at Hongkong convention and exhibition Centre, Hongkong along with 83 members exporters.
- Organised Road Show during Hongkong Houseware Show from 20-23 April 2016 at Hongkong to disseminate the information on handicrafts products, its range & sourcing centres as well as about forthcoming IHGF Delhi Fair- Autumn-2016 to the visitors of the fair in order to create awareness about Indian Handicrafts sector in the region.
- Participation in Hongkong Textile Show from 20-23 April 2016 at Hongkong convention and exhibition centre , hongkong along with 38 members exporters.
- Organised Road Show during Chinese Commodities Fair (Canton)-2016 from 23-27 April 2016 at Guangzhou, China to disseminate the information on handicrafts products, its range & sourcing centres as well as about forthcoming IHGF Delhi Fair-Autumn-2016 to the visitors of the fair

- in order to create awareness about Indian Handicrafts sector in the region.
- Participation in HONGKONG GIFTS & PRIMIUM SHOW from 27-30 April 2016 at Hongkong convention and exhibition centre , hongkong along with 54 members exporters
- Organised Road Show during HONGKONG GIFTS & PRIMIUM SHOW from 27-30 April 2016 at Hongkong to disseminate the information on handicrafts products, its range & sourcing centres as well as about forthcoming IHGF Delhi Fair-Autumn-2016 to the visitors of the fair in order to create awareness about Indian Handicrafts sector in the region.
- Participation in Yiwu Imported Commodities Fair from 13- 16 May,2016 at Yiwu, China alongwith 26 members exporters.
- Participation in China Brand Product Import Expo from 19-21 May,2016 at Kunshan, China along with 24 member exporters and 4 master craftpersons.
- Participation in Index- Dubai show from 23-26 May, 2016 at Dubai along with 4 master Craftpersons
- Set up publicity booth in Dallas Temp Show 25th to 28th June 2016 at Dallas Market Centre, Dallas USA
- Participated in Global Indian Festival – Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia held 1-5 June, 2016. The Council participated alongwith 18 participants and 4 mastercraftspersons.
- Participated in Ambiente India 2016 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 22 - 24 June, 2016 alongwith 13 participants.
- Participated in GIFTEX WORLD 2016, Tokyo, Japan held 6-8 JULY 2016. The Council participated alongwith 11 participants.
- promotional booth was set-up Atlanta International Gift & Home Furnishing Market (Temp Show), Atlanta, USA held 14-18 July,2016
- promotional booth was set-up 27TH India Home Furnishing Fair, Osaka, Japan held 20-22 July, 2016
- promotional booth was set-up LAMKT (formerly California Gift Show), Los Angeles, California, USA held 22-25 JULY, 2016
- Participated in Source Direct @ ASD Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA held 31 July - 3 August, 2016 alongwith 10 participants.
- Promotional booth was set-up in Spoga+Gafa-2016 held from 4th – 6th September,2016 at Cologne, Germany
- Participated in Autumn Fair-2016 at Birmingham, UK held 4th – 7th September,2016 alongwith 10 participants and 5 artisans.

- Promotional booth was set-up in Maison Objet-2016 held from 2nd – 6th September, 2016 at Paris, France
 - Promotional booth was set-up in Homi Milano-2016 held from 16th – 19th September, 2016 at Milano, Italy
 - Participated in Asia's Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Show 13th – 16th September, 2016; Hong Kong along with 45 member exporters
 - Participated in Gifts Expo-2016 at Moscow, Russia held 20th – 23rd September, 2016 along with 30 participants and 5 artisans.
 - Participated in Asian Gifts & Premium Show 20th – 23rd October 2016; Hong Kong along with 94 member exporters.
 - Road Show during Asian Gifts & Premium Show from 20-23 October, 2016 at Hong Kong to disseminate the information on handicrafts products, its range & sourcing centres as well as about forthcoming IHGF Delhi Fair-Spring 2017 to the visitors of the fair in order to create awareness about Indian Handicrafts sector in the region.
 - Promotional booth was set-up in High Point show-2016 to be held from 22nd – 26th October, 2016 at High Point, USA
- 2. Domestic Shows**
- Home Expo India Show from 16-18 April, 2016 consisting of Indian Houseware & Decorative, Furniture & Accessories, Flooring & Furnishings Textiles products at India Expo Mart, Greater Noida along with over 350 exhibitors.
 - Organised Indian Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Show (IFJAS) from 21-23 July, 2016 at Greater Noida, UP around 200 participants participated in this show. The show was inaugurated by Shri Ajay Tamta, Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles.
 - Promotional booth was set-up in India Retail Forum, Mumbai during 21-23 September, 2016
 - Organised participation during India Industrial Fair, Jaipur, Rajasthan from 16-19 September, 2016 of 30 artisans from Jodhpur Mega Cluster. The participation was organized under retail fair participation of Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) for Jodhpur Mega Cluster of O/o the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India
 - Organized 42nd edition of IHGF Delhi Fair – Autumn-2016 from 14-18 October, 2016 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida.
 - Participated in 42nd IHGF Delhi Fair from 14-18 October, 2016 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida along

- with 10 artisans under Marketing Promotion scheme participation of CHCDS for Jodhpur Mega Cluster of O/o the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) , Ministry of Textiles , Govt. of India
- Organised Reverse Buyer Seller Meet during IHGF Delhi Fair- Autumn-2016 from 14-18 October, 2016 of 10 artisans from Narsapur, West Godavari Distt. On Lace & Crochet Crafts of Narsapur.
- 3. 75 Workshops/ Seminars/ Symposiums / Awareness Programmes/ Integrated Design Project/Soft Skill Programmes have been Conducted During April – October 2016**
- 4. Focused Promotion of Handicrafts from North Eastern Region:**
- 30 exhibitors i.e. artisans and entrepreneurs of North East Region were given participation in 'Indian International Mega Trade Fair' held at Kolkata from 17-27 December, 2016.
 - 32 exhibitors from North Eastern region were given participation in IHGF Delhi Fair – Spring, 2016 conducted from 20-23 February, 2016 at IEML, Greater Noida
 - Thematic display was made in Spring Fair, Birmingham at UK from 7-11 February, 2016 and also in Source Direct @ ASD, Las Vegas, USA from 28 February – 2 March, 2016. The samples of the product range being produced in NER of the entrepreneurs were taken for display in the thematic manner during the above two exhibitions.
 - 27 exhibitors i.e. artisans and entrepreneurs of North East Region were given participation in thematic manner in IHGF Delhi Fair – Autumn, 2016 conducted from 14-18 February, 2016 at IEML, Greater Noida. It was to provide them opportunity to explore the opportunity in export market of handicrafts.
 - 20 exhibitors i.e. artisans and entrepreneurs of North East Region were given participation in Home Expo-2016 conducted from 16-18 April, 2016 at IEML, Greater Noida. It was to provide them opportunity to explore the opportunity in export market of handicrafts.
 - 20 exhibitors i.e. artisans and entrepreneurs of North East Region were given participation in Indian fashion Jewelry And Accessories Show– 2016 conducted from 21-23 July, 2016 at IEML, Greater Noida. It was to provide them opportunity to explore the opportunity in export market of handicrafts.
 - Nine “Two Days Workshops” on handicrafts exports/marketing and export oriented design development organized in all NER states covering 590 artisans/entrepreneurs assisted by O/o Development Commissioner

(Handicrafts), Min of Textiles, Govt. of India in during 2016-17. This has given first hand exposure of export of handicrafts to the participants.

- EPCH supported by Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has set up Social Compliances Desks in 8 (eight) Marketing and Services Extension Centres of O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) in NER which is benefiting the primary producers locally.
- Integrated Design and Product Development Project in Dimapur, Nagaland 40 artisans has been trained for exported oriented design and products.

5. Other Activities

Inauguration of “**Handicrafts Resource Centre**” at Moradabad by Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Hon’ble Minister of Textiles, Govt. of India on 29th August, 2016

(II) Carpet Export Promotion Council

Activities of the Council for the Year 2016-17 (upto October, 2016)

Background.

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, Gujrat, Madhya Pradesh etc. The Handmade Carpet Industry provides extra and alternate occupation to the farmers and others at their homes. Indian artisans **can make hand-made 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 Ranked No. 1 status in the international market and exporting 70-75% of total production.

Carpet Export Promotion Council

Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) was set up by Government of India in 1982. At present Council is having around 2300 Registered Member-Exporters from all over India. The main objective of the Council is to support, protect, maintain, increase and promote the export of hand knotted carpets, woollen druggets and floor coverings by such methods as may be necessary or expedient.

Major Activities of Carpet Export Promotion Council -

- I. Organizing participation in overseas fairs/exhibitions abroad.

- II. 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.
- III. Organizing India Carpet Expo, B2B Fair, twice a year in New Delhi and Varanasi.
- IV. Organizing Seminars to Educate Entrepreneurs and Carpet Exporters on various matters.
- V. Undertaking Market Study for exploring new markets as well as in existing markets for enhancing share of Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings.
- VI. Organizing Exhibition-cum-Sale in Domestic Markets for branding handmade carpets and exploring domestic market and sourcing wholesalers/retailers/ International Buying Houses in India.

Apart from the above main objective, Council is also undertaking the following activities related to our exports:

- To implement Code of Conduct formulated by this Council for its registered exporters for not using Child Labour and eradication of alleged child labour in the carpet Industry;
- To Register all carpet & durry looms in India and surveillance of registered looms under the aegis of DC (Handicrafts) to control use of Child Labour;
- Running of Schools for providing Non-Formal Education to the children of carpet weavers in Carpet Weaving Belts out of Child Welfare Fund contributed by the Member-Exporters of the CEPC and also organizing Health Check-up Camps in Carpet Weaving areas
- To provide Medicare facilities to the weavers & their families out of Child Welfare Fund contributed by the Member-Exporters of the Council;
- Initiative on Skill Development and Marketing – The Carpet Export Promotion Council is concentrating strongly on Skill Development and has undertaken big marketing initiatives. Carpet E.P. Council run 120 carpet weaving training centres in Jayapura, Bhadohi & Mirzapur areas and imparted training to 1956 artisans in 163 batches especially women.

Important Events Organized

- Organized participation in Hong Kong International Textiles & Furnishing Fair, 20-23 April, 2016 with 10 member-exporters.
- Organized participation in Middle East Coverings in Dubai (UAE) from 23-26 May, 2016 with 11 member-exporters. CEPC's India Pavilion was

inaugurated by Mr. Rahul Srivastava, Consul, Consulate General of India, Dubai(UAE)

- Organized participation in 2015 China(Qinghai) International Carpet Exhibition in Xining, Qinghai Province, China with 47 Member-exporters.
- Organized participation in HGH India, 2016 at Mumbai from 1-3 July, 2016 with 10 Member-exporters. Secretary (Textiles) inaugurated the show. Textiles Commissioner also visited the show.
- Organized participation in Australian International Furniture Fair, Melbourne, Australia from 21st to 24th July,2016 with 11 Member-exporters. Ms. Manika Jain, Consulate General of India in Melbourne alongwith Ms. Isha Sharma, Trade Officer, O/o. the CGI, Melbourne visited CEPC's pavilion.
- Organized participation in Home Furnishing Expo in Shenzhen (China) with 15 Member-exporters.
- Organized India Carpet Expo from 3-6 October, 2016 at Varanasi with 309 participants. 372 Overseas Carpet Buyers were visited the Expo. The Expo was jointly inaugurated by Mr. Virender Singh, M.P.,Bhadohi & Prof. Yadunath Prasad Dubey. Vice-Chancellor, Sampurnanand Sanskrit University. The Expo was visited by

Shri Mahesh Sharma, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Tourism (Independent Charge) Secretary(Textiles), Secretary (Commerce), Secretary (Textiles) Mr. Zahid Beg, M.L.A. Bhadohi besides other dignitaries.



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

Details of Activities Conducted during F/Y 2016-17

1. **Thematic Exhibition cum Sale of Indian Handicraft Products at Select Citiwalk, Saket, New Delhi from 6th To 10th April 2016**
 - (I) With an objective to provide comprehensive market linkage to the artisans/craft persons and entrepreneurs,

- NCDPD with the support of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India organized a Thematic exhibition cum sale of Indian handicraft Products at Select Citywalk, Saket, New Delhi from 6th to 10th April 2015.
- (II) NCDPD set up 19 exclusive stalls for the Scheduled Caste category artisans/craft persons from across the country for exhibition and sale of their products. The major product categories were Leather, Bead work, Wood, Jewellery, Terracotta, Patachitra Paintings, hand embroidery and Natural Fibre.
- (III) The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri J.K.Dadoo, Addl. Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in the presence of Senior officers from the Ministry of Textiles, EPCH, CEPC, NCDPD and distinguished Managing Committee Members of NCDPD and Members from the Trade & industry.
- (IV) The Chief Guest appreciated the efforts of NCDPD for taking steps for inclusive development of artisans and craftsmen from all categories. The entrepreneurs and artisans got an opportunity to interact with the buyers for entering into long term business and commercial relations. This sourcing show have been focused and being organized with an objective to provide a platform of buying and selling in an exclusive and integrated manner.
2. **Thematic Exhibition cum sale of Indian Handicraft products at Craft Museum, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 18th to 22nd May 2016.**
- (I) NCDPD with the support of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India organized a Thematic exhibition cum sale of Indian handicraft Products at Craft Museum, Pragati Maidan, New Delhi from 18th to 20th May 2016.
- (II) 23 artisans/craft persons belongs to the SC category got an opportunity to perform the demonstration cum sale of their products during the event.
- (III) The exhibition was inaugurated by Smt. Rashmi Verma, Secretary-Textiles, Govt. of India on 18th May 2016. Senior officers from the Ministry of Textiles, also graced the occasion.
3. **Stakeholder Meet for Handicraft Artisans/ Craft Persons & Entrepreneurs at Agra (U.P)**
- (I) NCDPD in association with O/o. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) organized a Stakeholder meet at Agra on 23rd July 2016 at Hotel Amar, Fatehbad, Agra. The objective of the meet was to introduce the idea of mega cluster approach to the artisans/craftsmen and stakeholders of Agra and encourage them to participate in this mission. The other objec-

tive of the meet was to identify the flourished and flourishing handicrafts of Agra and also the issues and problems being faced by them so that adequate outline of plans could be made for further interventions and implementations.

- (II) During the Seminar various points were brought up through discussions and feedback forms, which could be considered for efficient implementation of handicraft projects in future. More than 50 artisans and entrepreneurs took part in the seminar.

4. Stakeholder Meet for Handicraft Artisans/Craft Persons & Entrepreneurs at Mathura

- (I) A stake holder meet was conducted by NCDPD in association with O/o. Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) at hotel Wingston, Mathura on 22nd July 2016 for artisans/craftsmen and stakeholders. The basic objective of the meet was to identify the existing crafts of Mathura cluster, understand the problems related to various crafts and craftsmen and invite suggestions from stakeholders. All these information will aid to draw on outline for making Mathura as a Mega cluster.
- (II) NCDPD introduced the benefits of mega cluster approach and its objectives through power point presentation and explanations, to encourage the artisans to be a part of mega cluster mission. Further various issues and

problems in production, drawbacks of handicraft market in Mathura was discussed, the artisans also gave suggestions for improving the prevailing conditions of the handicraft industry.

- (III) Through this discussion various problems with the situation of handicraft industry in Mathura was identified. These insights will be helpful in future planning and interventions of mega cluster mission in Mathura.

5. Thematic Display of Handloom Products by NCDPD during Handloom Day function at Varanasi on 7th August, 2016

- (I) NCDPD organized the exhibition & Product Display of Handloom products during the 2nd National Handloom Day function at Hotel Sita Kiran, Varanasi on 7th August 2016. The entrees of Sant Kabir Awards, National Handloom Awards along with National Handloom Development Corporation and NIFT design student's products were displayed with precision and aesthetics by the design team of NCDPD. There was thematic display to highlight and accentuate the products of innovation. The exhibition was highly appreciated by the Viewers.

6. Distribution of 50 Improved Tool Kits of Wooden Handicrafts to the Artisans of Hoshiarpur (Punjab) on 9th August 2016

- (I) Improved Toolkits on Wooden Handicrafts was distributed by Shri Kulwinder Singh, Assistant Director, O/o DC(H), Hoshiarpur to 150 artisans of Hoshiarpur (Punjab) on 9th August, 2016 at Hotel Shiraj Regency, Hoshiarpur (Punjab).
7. **Distribution of 100 Improved Motorized Potter Wheel to Terracotta / Pottery Artisans at Nizamabad, Distt. Azamgarh (UP)**
- (I) 100 Improved Motorized Potter Wheel distributed to the artisans/Craft persons of Terracotta craft by Shri B. S. Singh, Assistant Director, O/o DC(H), Varanasi, in a on 8th June, 2016 at Nizamabad. The event was also attended by Ms. Neelam Sonkar, Member of Parliament, Nizamabad, U.P. The Member of Parliament and other invitees appreciated the efforts taken by the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to provide the technological support to the artisans so as to improve the productivity of the craftsmen and their income. Faster production of the handicraft products means more livelihood to the artisan groups by way of selling these products to the national/international buyers
8. **One Day Seminar on Design & Product Innovation, Trends & Forecast for SC Category Artisans of Hoshiarpur On 12th August, 2016**
- (I) NCDPD under the support of O/o. DC(H) organized one day seminar on design, product innovation and Trends & colour forecast for the scheduled caste category artisans of Hoshiarpur (Punjab) on 12th August 2016.
- (II) In the seminar, the experts given awareness about the importance of design and its attributes and latest trends / innovations in designs and colours. They were also informed on how to select their market according to the need and requirement of the customers. Aprox. 125 artisans participated in the event.
- (III) The seminar was attended by approx. 125 artisans / craftpersons, budding entrepreneurs, NGOs, SHGs and other dignitaries of Hoshiarpur cluster. The information provided was very informative and appreciated by the dignitaries.
9. **BRICS Handicraft Artisans Exchange program organized jointly by Export Import Bank Of India (Exim Bank) and NCDPD at Indian Institute of Craft & Design (IICD), Jaipur from 6th to 15th September 2016**
- (I) To enhance cooperation with the BRICS nations, Exim Bank, in association with NCDPD organized the "BRICS Handicraft Artisans Exchange Programme" for handicraft artisans. The 10-day programme was held from 06th to 15th September 2016, at the

Indian Institute of Craft & Design (IICD) campus in Jaipur, Rajasthan. There was a total of 46 participants. 5 participants each from China, Russia & South Africa and 4 participants from Brazil attended the programme. 26 participants were from different parts of India.

The event was inaugurated by Sh. Gajendra Singh Khimsar-Hon'ble Minister of Industry, NRI, Govt. Enterprise, DMIC, Youth Affairs & Sports-Govt. of Rajasthan in the presence of Sh. Yaduvendra Mathur, CMD-EXIM Bank at Hotel Marriot, Jaipur on 7th Sept'16.

- (II) A team of two designers along with senior faculty from NCDPD along with 18 students from IICD took care of the day to day activities at the training programme. During the programme, participants developed designs & jointly produced home furnishing and fashion accessories products using a fusion of various hand-embroidery techniques from their respective countries.
- (III) The participants were taken through several presentations about design process and development of motifs & color pallets for making a complete range of collection of products in the home furnishing and fashion accessories category. The programme primarily focused on live demonstration of prototype product development

which further encouraged all the participants to mix and match different hand-embroidery techniques from their respective country.

10. Inauguration of Dastkar Chaupal & Launching of Guru Shishya Parampara for the Artisans of Varanasi at Sanskritik Sankul, Makbul Alam Road, Chokaghat, Varanasi on 16.10.2016 At 1:00 PM

- (i) Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Govt. of India Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani inaugurated Dastkar Chaupal in Varanasi, the first of its kind initiative launched by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to create massive awareness and sensitization for the development and promotion of handicrafts from Varanasi.
- (ii) On the basis of the feedback from the stake holders, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India approved an ambitious time & target bound "Integrated Project for Development and Promotion of Handicrafts of Varanasi". Major identified crafts based on the estimated number of artisans at each cluster are Zari/Zardozi, Terracotta, Wooden Handicrafts, Artificial Jewellery, Soap Stone etc. Institutional support is being provided under one umbrella with a measurable outcome and dovetailing various promotional schemes for impactful results targeting more than 21,000 direct beneficiaries in the project.

- (iii) Dastkar Chaupal will also create sensitization and also start Baseline Survey as well as the need assessment of the required skill sets, raw material and market access. 14 such Dastkar Chaupal has been organized at different clusters.
- (iv) Hon'ble Minister of Textiles also launched an ambitious and flagship project of Guru Shishya Parampara for empowering next generation artisans from 7 clusters of Varanasi during the function. Guru Shishya Parampara program will provide a dynamic platform for passing legacy and traditional knowledge from forefathers to grandchildren by way of preparing new Gen to adopt Handicraft as a profession.
- (v) Hon'ble Minister also appraised that this ambitious "Integrated Project for Development and Promotion of Handicrafts of Varanasi" will motivate younger generation and artisans for overall economic progress and sustainability in the Eastern part of U.P which was never taken on priority for the development.

(iv) Metal Handicrafts Service Centre At Moradabad

The export of art metal wares from the country has shown a phenomenal growth and has further potential for increase if adequate steps are taken to improve the product's quality with better finishing; packaging etc. the

traditional manner of finishing export articles leaves much to be desired and so does not meet the stringent requirements of the importing countries. To meet the requirements of trade in this regard, Government of India set up the Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad, later registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860

The Centre received support from the United Nations Development fund and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. 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 M.H.S.C. functions under the administrative control of the Office of the Development Commissioner (H) in the Ministry of Textiles and is managed by a Governing Council consisting of representative of the Government of India, the Government of Uttar Pradesh, trade and related associations.

OUR VARIOUS DIVISIONS

- ELECTROPLATING SHOP
- SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING
- LACQUERING
- POWDER COATING
- POLISHING

- **RESEARCH testing and calibration LABORATORY**
- **Design bank**
- **Sand/Shot Blasting**

Prior to establishment of M.H.S.C., the Art Metal Ware industry was using primitive age old techniques of production & surface finishing. The traditional manner of finishing export articles leaves much to be desired and so does not meet the stringent requirement of the importing countries. With a view to remove the above bottlenecks the Government of India has set up the Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad with support from United Nations Development Fund and Government of U.P. The project was finalized in the Year 1985 and the shares of the U.N.D.P., Government of India and Government of U.P. in the project cost were as under:-

U.N.D.P. ASSISTANCE: (U.S.\$4,50,000)

Towards imported Plant and Equipment consultancy charges to foreign experts and training of M.H.S.C. Staff abroad.

U.P. GOVERNMENT: - (Rs. 42.50 Lakh)

U.P. Government contributed Rs. 42.50 lakh towards land and building.

U.P. GOVERNMENT: - (Rs. 230.0 Lakh)

Towards indigenous component of Plant & Equipments, Furniture & Fixtures and Managerial Support etc.

The erection of the project Equipments began in Year 1987. The Lacquering Shop was commissioned and started trial production in June' 1989.

Subsequently other facilities like Testing, Powder Coating, Polishing, Phosphating and Training etc. were added. The Electroplating Plant however was commissioned in April' 1994, the delay being on the part of Plant supplier, who could not keep up the promises of completion schedule as a result his contract had to be terminated and M.H.S.C. with the help of N.I.D.C. completed the residual work to make the plant operational.

The creation of above facilities at M.H.S.C. has not only generated awareness amongst the Exporters, about the necessity of using such technologies for quality, production but the products made with the use of these technologies were widely accepted in the world market.

In the initial stages the affairs of the Centre were looked after by the office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) through U.P. State Brassware Corporation Limited a Uttar Pradesh Government Undertaking but in August' 91 an independent society was formed which functions under the administrative control of the office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles on a no profit no loss basis. The policy affairs of the society are managed by a Government Council with D.C. (H), as its chairman and day to day affairs of the society are looked after by Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

During this time the Centre was visited by Several Officials of U.P. Govt., Govt. of India,

Foreign Delegates, press representatives, Doordarshan and U.N.D.P. officials. Every one of them appreciated the efforts and performance of the Centre.

With the changing scenario of Technological advancements and increasing demand potential of Art Metal Ware, the need to further equip the Metal Handicrafts Service Centre in the required fields has been felt by the office of Development Commissioner (HANDICRAFTS), Ministry of Textiles based on the collective feedback from Manufacturers, Exporters, Foreign Buyers/Delegates, Visitors and U.N.D.P. Experts etc.

Metal Handicrafts Service Centre has been established with all advance technology & facilities like lacquering, electroplating (gold, silver, nickel, copper, brass, chrome etc.), antique finishes, powder coating and sand/shot blasting etc and testing facilities like lead & cadmium leaching, lead in surface coating, FDA Test & California prop. 65, Metal & Metal alloys analysis, multi layer metallic plating thickness test, analysis of electrolyte, corrosion resistance test, salt spray test, humidity test, testing of lacquer coating, testing of paint coating, testing of powder coating, testing of bursting strength of corrugates boxes, drop test of cartons, color shade matching, moisture content in wood, RoHS test, radiation test etc.

Objectives of the Centre

- To bring about quality improvement in production of art metal wares and to enhance their export worthiness.

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

Recent Achievements of the Centre

1. From the CFC we achieved revenue of Rs. 67,27,321.00 in the financial year 2016-17 till 31st Oct. 2016.
2. From the RTC laboratory we had revenue of Rs. 19,81,811.00 from 1st April 2016 to 31st Oct. 2016.

The data available in the centre shows from the above CFC & RTCL at least 750 exporters, manufactures, buyers/buying agents and artisans derived the benefits in different ways as testing or finishing.

3. Under 12th plan in main phase Ministry of Textiles approved a project of Integrated Skill Development training on 08 March 2016 to train 1,000 trainees in 17 trades of Metal Handicrafts. Eight course have been approved by Textile Committee in 1st

weeks of Oct. 2016 and 1st session of training in three trade namely Computer Aided Design, Quality Control and Electroplating started on 20th Oct. 2016. There is very good response on Skill Development Training and 2nd session with huge number of trainees at MHSC and other 7 tie-up institution will start in 1st week of Dec. 2016.

During the recent visit of Centre on 5th Nov. 2016 by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles Shri Ajay Tamta, It was appreciated that training program under ISDS of Ministry of Textiles is successfully progressing.



4. Centre has completed 07 number Design Workshop in Moradabad, Patna & Saran, Integrated Design Project at Patna, Moradabad, Pilkhua (Gaziabad), Agra, Uttam Nagar (Delhi), 05 Workshop/Seminar at Patna, Danapur, Rajgeer, Delhi & Gurgaon and one number Gandhi Shilp Bazar at Dehradun under the Handicrafts Scheme of Development

Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles.



CFC under Mega Cluster Scheme

The building structure of CFC Completed and it had been inaugurated by Ms. Kiran Dingra, IAS, then the Secretary (Textiles) on 16th May 2012 in presence Shri S.S. Gupta, then the Development Commissioner (H), New Delhi. All the equipments of the CFC

are reached and installation of electroplating plants, etching and cutting machines and process lab equipments are completed. Further fund is to be turn of Rs. 3.40 Crore is approved by PAMC on 16-17 May 2016 held under Chairmanship of Secretary Textiles for procurement of Chemical, Raw Material, Electricity, Water and ETP etc., but funds are not received as yet.

Testing Lab under Mega Cluster Scheme

The building of testing laboratory including electrification and finishing is completed well in advance as per the schedule. For the testing equipments order has been placed. The testing laboratory will have all the facilities for testing of wood, glass, resin other than metal. The testing laboratory will as per the international norms. Out of approved 48 testing equipments 15 are received and six testing equipment are installed, the process for installation of remaining equipments and procurement of new equipment has been started.

Visit of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and Director (Handicrafts), office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), New Delhi to MHSC, Moradabad

- (a) Dr. K. Gopal, IAS, Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) along with Shri P.K. Thakur, ISS, Director (Handicrafts), office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) visited MHSC, Moradabad on 27 April 2016

and reviewed the performance of the Centre.



- (b) Shri Ajay Tamta, Hon'ble Minister State for Textiles, Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India visited MHSC on 05 Nov. 2016 and reviewed the complete functioning of MHSC, Moradabad.



Financial Position of The Centre

The Centre works for the development of the trade. With the contributions of the Centre, Export of Moradabad has increased manifold but we have to keep continued Research & Development. Foreign Buyers, buying Agencies, Exporters and all visitors appreciate the efforts of the Centre being one of its kinds in India. The Centre is supposed to

work with “No Profit No Loss”. This means when export is at its peak the Centre is able to sustain its expenditure from its income. However many times the volume of exports gets reduced from this region as and when world economy is not so good. At this time the income of the centre gets reduced and it has to struggle to meet the minimum required electricity bill, salary of the staff, cost for security etc.

Till now 6th Pay commission report and 7th pay commission report is not implemented in the Centre as sufficient revenue is not available. It is overdue for the last many years. In fact highly well qualified staff is required to join in the Centre to run the new established C.F.C etc. To attract the new staff implementation of 6th pay package and 7th pay package is much essential.

As on today to meet the recurring expenditure of the Centre it is in need of at least Rs. 100 lakhs yearly grant or Rs. 15 crores as corpus fund till the Centre becomes self sustainable in similar way as provided to other Centre under office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi.

Restructuring of the Centre

In the last G.C Meeting it has been decided to implement a restructuring plan for the revival of the Centre. As on today the Centre is remaining at take off stage. In fact, considering the contribution of the Centre for boosting the exports from this region, it is wise to revitalize the Centre to support the small and medium class exporters of this region.

(V) Indian Institute of Carpet Technology-Bhadohi

Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, popularly known as 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 truly functional in the year 2001 by launching B.Tech. (Carpet & Textile Technology) programme, a unique degree programme of its kind, with 20 intake which has been raised subsequently to 60.

Quality Policy of IICT

- To provide qualitative education to our students this targets to meet the anticipated requirements of stake holders.
- To improve Quality Management System on continual basic through complying with the requirements of standards.
- To render timely and satisfactory services in all portfolios to the Industry and all other stake holders.

Performance of Institute's profile

1. Human Resource Development (HRD)

- B.Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology.
 - Total 252 students are studying in B.Tech programme.
- Passed out students are serving Carpet, Textiles and related Industry.

- Training through Projects.
 - More than 3500 Trainees have been successfully trained which covers areas like designing & Technical Development, Carpet weaving & soft skills, Craft awareness, Information Technology. A Great pool of trained designers are serving the industry besides free lancing by some trained person. Self employment besides engagement by contractors for other trained personal has taken place.
 - International Distance Learning Programme (IDL P)
 - Industry-driven special courses & IDLP Packages.
 - Industry can take benefit by enrolling their representative (s) on desired topic(s) by paying fee (@Rs. 6000/- per topic) through IDLP conducted by IICT in collaboration with Ag research Ltd, New Zealand.
 - 2. **Design Creation and Development (DCD)**

New designs have been developed and few designs have been utilized by Industry for commercial purpose.
 - 3. **Research and Development (R&D)**

Product Development: Product development activities have been done at Institutional level and or in collaboration which includes:

 - Sponsored Projects related to Soft Skill, Technical training, workshop etc.
 - 4. **Technical Support to the Industry (TSI)**
 - Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry through its various laboratories such as CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical & 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.
 - "KALEEN BANDHU"- The forum for Industry – IICT Interface remained active through interactive programmes.
- Result Frame Work document (RFD) compliance:** Institute achieved Score of 98 % for the activities Human Resource Development (HRD), Research & Development (R &D), Design Creation & Development (DCD), Technical Support & Service (TSI) and Infrastructure & Administration. This clearly indicates that IICT fulfils the targeted requirement of stake holders given by Govt.
- Salient achievement of the year**
- A report on Project “Feasibility Study on upgradation of IICT, Bhadohi to National Level Textile Institute” has been submitted to higher authorities.
 - Executive Committee (EC) meetings held dated 15.03.2016, 01.11.2015, 08.09.2015, 19.05.2015.

- Institute Day was celebrated on 01.11.2016.
- UP Awas Evum Vikas Parishad, Varanasi is undertaking the Construction & Development Works at Pipris Campus of IICT.
- Director IICT presented papers/ attended workshop (few mentioned as below):
 - Role of Technical Institution in promoting innovation by MSME / Handmade Carpet sector- Carpet –e-world.
 - Standardization and value addition in Technical Textiles at BIS, New Delhi on 20.07.2016.
 - Delivered special lecture on Career guidance programe at Ambition Institute of Technology, Varanasi on 18.08.2015.
 - Delivered lecture on FDP at UPTTI, Kanpur on 22.01.2016.
 - Delivered lecture on Home textiles at M/s. Messe Frankfurt Trade Fairs India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi on 26.06.2015.
- Shri H.S. Mohapatra of IICT participated and presented Research paper in International conference in RTCT 2016 at NIT, Jalandhar, India.
- Various workshops like- One Design project in Handmade carpet with traditional aspects of Indian Motifs; Indian Design in Dari Crafts; Indian tufted carpet Designs crafts; communication ability in craft context were successfully organized in the Institute.
- Hindi version of Book “Process Control in Manufacturing Home Textiles” written by Prof. K.K.Goswami has been found useful in Carpet and related Industry.
- Revolutionary research supported by CCRI Alleppey, Kerala of Coir Board, Kochi is continuing for Coir Silk.
- Stretch/sprout resistant pile named as “Terryleno” has been conceived and covered under IPR which is a proprietary Make in India move to provide a new / cost effective Carpet Terry Structure.
- Shri J.K. Dadoo, I.A.S. additional secretary and finance advisor, Department of Commerce & Textile, Govt. of India visited Institute and directions / advice are being followed by the Institute.
- Continuous and sustained efforts has been put by IICT Faculty/staffs during the year for the Resolution of the year 2016 under the leadership of Director, IICT, resolved on 31st December, 2015 as under :
 - To be committed for Clean-green IICT and rain water harvesting.
 - Teaching curriculum & Pedagogy to improve further for enhancement in Terminal competency in trainees of all kinds including U.G.

Students.

- Activity to gear up for better training and placement including international training and placement.
- Faculty development programme also to be enhanced to International level.
- All activity to focus stake holders (Industry mainly) need & requirement.

Institute has been constantly trying to fulfill long time pending demand of the sector for technical experts through its B.Tech. Technocrats. Industry has also come forward and placed these technocrats suitably in their organization.

(VI) Bamboo & Cane Development Institute, Agartala, Tripuradetails of Activities Conducted in F/Y 2016-17 (April To October'16)

Global Bamboo Summit at Indore
From 8th to 10th April 2016

Bamboo is of vital importance from ecological, commercial and socio-

economic points of view. Bamboo occupies an unparalleled position in plant kingdom in terms of its distribution, diversity and uses in the tropics and subtropics. With an objective to bring all the stakeholders at one place Global Bamboo Summit was organized at Indore from 8th to 10th April 2016.

A thematic display with 'Treasure of Indian Bamboo' was organized by BCDI and NCDPD. Products like furniture, utility items, table top products, Jewellery, Basketry, turning craft etc was displayed. Several Union and State Ministers visited and appreciated the display. Visitors were very excited with the diverse and finished product line.

Dr. A. Kant, In Charge, BCDI highlighted through a presentation on institutional support on promotion and role of BCDI in development of Bamboo handicraft sector in the technical session "Skill development in bamboo sector to create sustainable livelihood opportunities".





- Seminar on Dissemination of Bamboo Glue Board Technology**

With an objective to provide awareness on bamboo glue board technology in North Eastern states, BCDI in collaboration with IKEA organized a 2 days seminar on 21st and 22nd May 2016. The seminar was attended by various investors interested to know about the technology and ready to setup produc-

tion units in North East part of country. During the first day Presentation on Bamboo glue board was given by the expert from IKEA, Shanghai and Mr. Rajashekhar, Project Manager IKEA, India. During the second day a detailed demonstration and hands on experience were given to all the investor at the machine facility of BCDI.



- Setting up units on Bamboo Glue Board Technology for Arunachal Pradesh & Mizoram**

On the basis of the seminar conducted by IKEA & BCDI on Bamboo Glue Board Technology, Entrepreneurs of NER have shown interest in setting up units on Bamboo Glue Board technol-



ogy. These entrepreneurs have approached BCDI to provide the expertise and service for prototype development on paid basis. The beneficiaries are bring raw bamboo at BCDI to develop different prototypes as per the specification of IKEA in the month of May 2016. The prototypes

were submitted by the entrepreneurs to IKEA as a part of due diligence for becoming an IKEA supplier. The Samples developed for GOLOSO, Arunachal Pradesh have been approved by IKEA and they are going to setup the unit at Arunachal Pradesh.

- **Residential Training on Bamboo Furniture and Bamboo Utility Product for Tripura Jica Project**

BCDI organized a 45 days Skill development training programme under the support of Tripura JICA project for

Bamboo furniture and Utility products. The Training was conducted from 6th June 2016 to 20th July 2016 at BCDI. The operation of simple hand tools and power operated tools like Hack saw, Hand saw, chisel, sander machine, drill machine, grinder machine etc. were introduced to the trainees. They were also trained in bamboo treatment, finishing methods of products and practiced various designs of furniture items and developed it during the training period.



- **Technical Training on Bamboo Handicrafts for Participants from Hmcm, Bareilly**

The artisans of bamboo craft from Bareilly Mega Cluster have undergone technical training at BCDI from 24th July to 22nd August 2016. Total 30

artisans represented from Handicraft Mega Cluster Mission, Bareilly Mega Cluster took part in the program. Participants came to learn the skill for making bamboo handicraft Products like furniture and Baskets. 20 participants got exposure on Furniture and 10 participated in basketry training.



- **One month Industrial Training for B. Sc (Forestry) students from college of Horticulture & Forestry under Central Agricultural University, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh**

B. Sc final year forestry students from College of Horticulture & Forestry under Central Agricultural University, Pasighat, Arunachal Pradesh were undergone industrial hands on training on Bamboo at BCDI from 4th August to 2nd September 2016. The

program was focused on training and technology driven design and product oriented excellence to the students. Students got overall exposure on various aspects of bamboo which includes: • Bamboo species identification, • Methods of treatments, • Bamboo primary processing • Bamboo secondary processing and making of vertical glue board • Graveyard test • Product development like Laptop stand and Mobile amplifier.



- **One day technical session for Glue Application in collaboration with Ikea**
Application of glue in right manner and quality is very important for making of standard glue board. IKEA brought experts from Malaysia and

one day technical session on 20th August 2016 was conducted on how to make and apply glue on bamboo slats. Investors who have fulfilled the criteria of IKEA got an opportunity to participate in the programme.



- **Residential training on bamboo furniture, basketry & turning products for Bamboo Research and Training Centre, Govt. of Maharashtra**
45 days Skill development training programme was conducted at BCDI under the support of Bamboo Research and Training Centre, Chandrapur, Government of Maharashtra. The training was focused on Basketry, Turning and furniture skill. Total 12 participants from Maharashtra took



part in the training conducted from 6th June 2016 to 20th July 2016 at BCDI. The experts made them understand the usages of simple hand tools and power operated tools like Hack saw, Hand saw, chisel, sander machine, drill machine, grinder machine etc. They also trained in bamboo treatment, finishing methods of products and have practiced on various designs of furniture, turning and basketry items and developed it during the training period.



- **Colours of Independence campaign**
'Colours of Independence' campaign was organized by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India at 70 identified locations across the country from 9th to 15 August 2016 on the occasion of the 70th Independence Day, with an objective to infuse the passion of freedom and patriotism among the people of India especially the youth.
The campaigns at Agartala was organized by BCDI at City Centre, Agartala. A 12ft x 9ft flex has been created with a Khadi Canvas of 8ft x 7ft in the centre which has been put up in a prominent

place at the City Centre for general public to express their views. BCDI made efforts to encourage the Public to express their hopes and aspirations for future through colour or any other means on their own unique interpretation of National Independence.

Overwhelming response received from visitors during the 7 days event. Youngsters were motivated to take selfies and share it on social media with #AzaadiKeRang to create a youthful buzz along the country on the occasion of Independence Day. Total 14 canvas were filled with the colours of Independence.



- **One year PG diploma course on Bamboo Cultivation and Resource Utilization by BCDI & Tripura University**

BCDI in collaboration with Tripura University conducts one year Post Graduate Diploma on Bamboo Cultivation and Resource Utilization every year. The 5th Batch containing 6 students were enrolled in the course. Final second semester exam was conducted in last week of October 2016.

(VII) National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum

The National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum also known as Crafts Museum, located at Pragati

Maidan, New Delhi. It is a subordinate office of the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, Ministry of Textiles. Its main objectives are: to increase public awareness about India's ancient traditions of handicrafts and handlooms to provide an interactive forum for craftspersons, designers, exporters, scholars and the public, help craftspersons find a platform for marketing without middlemen and serve as a resource centre for Indian handicraft and handloom traditions. Collection, conservation and preservation of craft specimens and the revival, reproduction and development of art and craft are the activities of the Crafts Museum.

Museum Collection

The Museum has a collection of over 32,000 artifacts consisting of metal icons, lamp and incense burners, ritual accessories, items of everyday life, wood carvings, painted wood and paper mache, dolls, toys, puppets, masks, folk and tribal paintings and sculptures, terracotta, folk and tribal jewellery and an entire section of traditional Indian textiles. These collections are exhibited in the Folk and Tribal Arts Gallery, Temple Gallery, Courtly Craft Gallery and Textile Gallery and the rest are kept in the Museum Collection Store.

Crafts Demonstration Programme

The Museum attempts to support traditional handicrafts and handlooms through its regular Craft Demonstration Programme organized through out the year. The Museum invites every month about 50

Traditional artists, Craftspersons and performers from all over India to be in residence at the museum, providing them opportunities to demonstrate their skills. During the year 2016-17 approximately 201 craftsperson's and 37 performers have participated in the Museum upto October 2016. For remaining five months ie upto March, 2017 about 250 craftsperson's and performers are expected to participate in the programme.

Approximately total expenditure of Rs. 16,15,372/- has been incurred under this programme up to October 2016.

Research and Documentation

The Research and Documentation work consists of two activities i.e. field research and documentation of Crafts and Craftspersons.

The Research and Documentation of traditional Indian Handicrafts and Handlooms is an important activity of the Crafts Museum. Under this scheme, the Museum provides funds to scholars to undertake fieldwork to document the traditions of handicrafts and handlooms, including folk and tribal arts.

Village Complex

The Museum's Village Complex is a reminiscence of Rural India with typical village structures from various parts of the country, Set up in 1972 as the Rural India Complex. It comprises huts and dwellings, walls and courtyards, characteristic of various regions of the country, built in facsimile and decorated with traditional folk art forms of the areas. The Complex includes:

Kulu Hut (Himachal Pradesh); Mehar Hut

(Saurashtra, Gujarat); Gadba Hut (Odisha); Banni Hut (Gujarat); Madhubani Courtyard (Bihar); Adi Hut (Arunachal Pradesh); Nicobar Hut (Andaman & Nicobar Islands); Courtyard (Jammu & Kashmir); Rabha Hut (Assam); Naga Hut (North Nagaland); Toda Hut (Tamil Nadu); Gond Hut (Madhya Pradesh); Shrine of Devanarayan (Rajasthan); Bengal Courtyard (West Bengal).

Four open-air theatres have also been developed in the complex, namely:

- Kadambari Theatre
- Saranga Amphitheatre
- Angan Manch
- Pilkhan Manch

Library

The Museum has a specialized reference Library with more than 20,000 reference books and other periodicals on traditional Indian arts, crafts, textiles and major anthropological works on Indian tribes etc.

Research scholars and students from various institutions regularly visit the Museum. Around 1300 persons visited the Library in this period, 595 books and 32 magazines were issued for reference up to October, 2016.

Conservation and Preservation

The main functions of the Conservation and Preservation Section is preventive and curative care of different types of materials/objects. This work is carried out round the year.

The Museum has cleaned and chemically treated approximately 210 various type of objects, lining and darning of various textiles

and four big wall paintings were laminated with P.V.C. one Besides these activities insecticide spray, cleaning and chemical treatment fumigation, covering of open display objects, preventive conservation, were carried out in the Village Complex, Store, Galleries, Museum Courtyard and Library, up to October 2016.

During this period, the Crafts Museum organized various exhibitions, seminars/events.

Exhibition

Embassy of Mexico in Collaboration with Crafts Museum organized an Exhibition:- "Tradition Textiles of Chiapas" for One Month w.e.f 13/09/2016. the Exhibitions was inaugurated by Ms Melba Pria, Ambassador of Mexico.

Activities conducted during April 2016 to October 2016

1. Happy Hands Foundation organized two days event: The Story Tellers collective – an Exhibition of 10 "Patua Stories" created by children on 23-24 April, 2016.
2. "YES Institute" organized in collaboration with Crafts Museum session with Teachers to focus on using Cultural Resources as tools for the curriculum at the Crafts Museum on the occasion of International Museum's day on 18-05-2016.
3. Proposal collaborative Internship programme by ITIHAAS, "A Trust promoting Heritage" organized Summertime Internship programme from 31-05-2016 to 10-06-2016 at the Crafts Museum.

4. Rajkiya Sarvodaya Kanya Vidyalaya organized Job training Programme for Class XII Fashion/Textiles Designing students from 11-05-2016 to 30-06-2016 at the Crafts Museum.
5. Dastkari Haat Samiti, Haus Khas, New Delhi has conducted a 6 days' workshop from 08/08/2016 to 13/08/2016 with the crafts persons to impart the skill of photography. Use of whatsApp, Facebook and websites for promotion of their Arts and Crafts.
6. India International Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi in collaboration with Crafts Museum and Crafts Revival Trust have Organized annual festival of crafts from 22-26 October 2016.
7. "Weaver Studio Resource Centre" a Registered Trust working on Balucharis Textiles has taken photographs of the "Baluchari Saree Collection" of the Crafts Museum for their revival Project and Exhibition.

Visit by Delegations

1. 50 Members Maldivian youth delegation visited Crafts Museum as part of International Youth Exchange programme between India and Malives on 11/05/2016 through Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.
2. A Group of High Level Visitors from California, U.S.A visited Crafts Museum on 15/10/2016.

Financial progress

There is a financial outlay of Rs.17.50 Crores under the Non Plan budget out of which Rs. 4.39 Crores have been spent upto October 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 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)	Placement
	Trained	In-training		
Component-I	25563	10843	3.00	20670
Component-II	188515	47618	112.13	154436
*Component-III	54527	11354	19.57	48720
Total	268605	69815	134.7	223826

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.

Regional Resource Support Agency (RRSA): Approval has been accorded to set up of 12 RRSA to cater to the requirements of the different sector and regions with the

objective of monitoring the performance of implementing agencies, customization of the 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 certificates 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-certification verification portal. So far, 429383 e-certificates have been issued.

ISDS has imbibed the main objective of the Digital India Campaign by introducing a robust MIS in the skilling ecosystem. Some of the features of the MIS include online training management, assessment management, placement management and generation of automated certificates upon successful completion of the training program by

the candidates. Through this unique certificate, employers can check the authenticity of the training as well as assessment of the candidates.

Major achievement under ISDS during 2016-17:

- (i) **Compliance with National Framework adopted by the Government:** ISDS is largely complying with provisions of Common Norms notified by Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship. 50 courses (45 entry level courses in mainstream sector and 5 courses in handloom sector) adopted under ISDS have been aligned with National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF)
- (ii) **Physical progress:** As against the physical target of 2.2 lakh training during 2015-16, so far a total of about 2.7 lakh persons have been trained in 2016-17 and another 70000 persons are undergoing training. Going by the current trained, it is expected to achieve about 4 lakh training in 2016-17.
- (iii) **Highest participation of women:** Out of the total training provided to 2.7 lakh persons, more than 70% are women.
- (iv) **Increase in industry placement:** As against the mandatory target of 70% placement, during 2016-17 about 82% trainees have been provided wage employment.
- (v) **Launch of ISDS dashboard in MoT website:** In furtherance to the efforts in bringing more transparency in implementation of ISDS, as part of

“Good Governance Day”, Hon’ble Textile Minister on 25.12.2016 has launched hosting of a dashboard giving the information relating to the progress of ISDS along with State wise details of all live training programmes under the scheme in Ministry’s website. Public can access details of state-sector-district wise information of training along with names of trainees, undergoing training in all live centres. The provision will facilitate any prospective trainee to identify the live training centre close to his native so as to seek enrolment for training.

Roadmap ahead: A separate module will be facilitated in the MIS of ISDS for physical verification of training centres. The skilling initiative in textile sector will be continued in coming years in order to supplement the efforts of the industry in creating new employment especially in textile and clothing sector.

12.2 National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)

National Institute of Fashion Technology is a leader in fashion education with the ability to integrate knowledge, traditional arts, contemporary thought, and academic freedom, innovations in design & technology and creative thinking to continuously upgrade its curriculum to address the changing needs of the industry.

Its history of 28 years at the pinnacle of fashion education stands as a testimony to its focus on core values where

academic excellence has been nurtured. The institute has stood as a beacon of industry-academia engagement, a key enabler in developing competent professionals.

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 Jayakar 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 the key thought in the expansion plans of the institute. NIFT, today, has spread its wings across the length and breadth of the country. Through its 16 professionally managed campuses, National Institute of Fashion Technology provides an excellent environment to its students from different parts of the country achieve their highest potential through the programs 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 continued to set and achieve higher academic standards.

The faculty of the institute is drawn from a community of leading practitioners, education enthusiasts, entrepreneurs, creative thinkers, researchers & analysts.

Over the years 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. In pursuance of its objective of providing comprehensive world-class academic learning environment, 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 participating at NIFT Patna

students of various campuses of NIFT. Converge'15 was 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 participated with zeal and enthusiasm in the event. Various activities were 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 ensured that the best of each Campus compete with one another in this event.

Convocation 2016

Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that Academic year. In 2016, Individual campuses organized Convocation ceremonies during May-November 2016. Also the Convocation was completed within the Academic year, thus maintaining continuity and ensuring better participation of graduating batch.

A total numbers of 2076 graduates received degrees in 2016. The Campus wise and program wise break-up are as mentioned in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Convocation 2016: Campus-wise and Program-wise details of graduating students

Dept.	Bengaluru	Bhopal	Bhubaneswar	Chennai	Gandhinagar	Hyderabad	Jodhpur	Kangra	Kolkata	Kannur	Mumabi	New Delhi	Patna	Raebareli	Shilong	Total
AD	30	20	14	25	29	26		17				27		27	12	227
FC	32					33		29			36	36				166
FD	34		27	27	54	33		30	33		31	40	32	30	31	402
KD	31			28		26			29	13	31	33				191
LD				17					29			30		17		93
TD	30	30	27	21	26	29		29	28	22	23	34				299
BFT	26			24	31	33	27	30	29	12	26	29				267
MoD										23	26	32				81
MFM	37	18	11	23	32	31	15		20	12	35	35	12		6	287
MFT	21				17							25				63
Total	241	68	79	165	189	211	42	135	168	82	208	321	44	74	49	2076



Convocation ceremony



Students taking the NIFT pledge

In addition to the above, the Doctorate of Philosophy (PhD) degrees were conferred on Ms. Shinju Mahajan, Mr. Pavan Godiawala, Ms. Vidya Rakesh and Ms. Malini Divakala in the Convocation 2016 ceremony of Delhi Campus.

Consultancy Projects Undertaken by NIFT

NIFT undertakes 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 being undertaken by NIFT, are given below:

1. NIFT as Knowledge partner under 'Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/crafts for Development' (USTTAD) scheme for design intervention, product range development, packaging /exhibitions, fashion shows and publicity through media, tying up with e-marketing portals and brand building for Ministry of Minority Affairs, Govt. of India.
2. NIFT as Knowledge partner for setting up of an Incubation Centre in Apparel Manufacturing at Gwalior alongwith Industries Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh and Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (IIDC), Gwalior under scheme 'Pilot Phase to set up Incubation Centre in Apparel Manufacturing' of Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
3. Bhagalpur Mega Handloom Cluster Project under 'Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme' of Development Commissioner (Handlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
4. Development of E-content for Fashion Design and Technology subjects - Phase II for 17 subjects under 'National Mission on Education through Information Communication Technology' (NMEICT) scheme of Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India.
5. Comprehensive, Design Intervention, Positioning & Branding of Bihar Khadi for Khadi Board, Govt. of Bihar.

6. 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.
 7. Setting up a Product Design Development & Innovation Centre under Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Scheme for Jodhpur Mega Cluster of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
 8. Integrated Skill Upgradation, Design Development and Product Diversification Training on Jute for National Jute Board.
 9. 04 Certificate Training Programs - CPTPDD, CPFPRM, CPID & CPFMSM and 03 Diploma Programs – DPFJ, DPFSCM & DPAP&M for 'Development of North-eastern Region' (DoNER).
 10. Apparel Accessory Development and Management Skill for Directorate of Commerce and Industries.
1. NIFT has submitted a proposal for setting up a Design Innovation Centre (DIC) at NIFT, New Delhi under the National Initiative for Design Innovation Scheme to MHRD. The cost of the project is Rs 10 crore and the main objectives of DIC are as follows:
 - Promote knowledge sharing and collaboration amongst industry, academia, Government Institutions, research laboratories, etc
 - Provide facilitation to the industrial collaborators to encourage their new Product Development in the campus using in-house facilities
 - Impart design based education and practice systematic design through projects targeted at addressing the changing consumer needs
 - Enhance interdisciplinary design-focused innovation and creativity
 - Facilitate interdisciplinary design-focused education, research and entrepreneurial activities in order to create commercial opportunities and build partnerships between academics and industry

Besides the above list, NIFT has also undertaken consultancy projects for organisations like IRCTC, DDA, PWD, NDRF, Delhi Jal Board and capacity building through Skill Development Training for organisations like Raymond, Arvind, CBSE and DONER.

Details of forthcoming projects are as follows:

NIFT Delhi shall be the hub institute and the following NIFT campuses are proposed to be the spoke institutions:

- NIFT Chennai
 - NIFT Bhubaneswar
 - NIFT Gandhinagar
2. NIFT has also submitted a proposal for setting up Atal Incubation Centre (AIC) under Atal Innovation Mission of NITI Aayog and awaiting sanction/further directions from the organization.

Continuing Education Program

With the rapid pace of growth in the clothing sector continuing education of aspiring and working professional in the industry is a vital need. The continuing education program (CEP) at HO has been set up to meet the manpower training and knowledge upgradation needs of the industry.



Continuing Program students working in the Lab

The programs offered through the CEP have been fulfilling wide spectrum of continuing educational needs of professional and aspirants, and we justifiably take pride in the fact that it is one of the preferred continuing education centre for the apparel sector within the country.

The CEP Offered by NIFT continue to

promote the objectives of training and dissemination of knowledge related to the frontiers in design, technology and management of the apparel industry.

During the year 2015-16, 42 Continuing Education courses were offered across 11 NIFT Campuses generating a total revenue of Rs.9,75,77,700/- which is about 42% higher than that of 2014-15 revenue of Rs.5,68,77,220/-.

It has been proposed to offer 75 courses across 12 NIFT Campuses during 2016-2017, with a total anticipated revenue of Rs.13,98,50,000/-, with an estimated increase of 30% in the revenue generation from continuing education programs conducted during 2015-16.

In addition to the Continuing Education programs being offered, NIFT has started offering Diploma Programs since the academic year 2014, which are aimed at making the canters financially viable for optimum utilization of infrastructure and other resources.

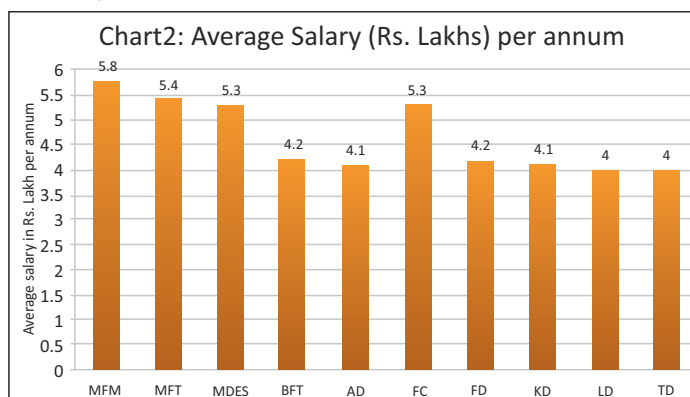
The objective of Diploma programs is to offer value added programs to the local students from the state where new NIFT campuses are located and, to facilitate lateral entry to the existing degree programs of NIFT. During the year 2015-16, 7 diploma programs were conducted at 2 NIFT campuses at total revenue of Rs4,32,14,000/-. At present, 13 Diploma Programs are proposed to be offered during 2016-17 in three NIFT Campuses.

Industry & Alumni Affairs - Campus Placements

NIFT Campus Placements 2016 were held at 07 Campuses of NIFT viz. New Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, from 22nd April 2016 to 4th May 2016. A total of 401 companies registered for campus placements offering 2011 job vacancies across various programs / campuses.

A total of 1709 students registered for placements during campus placements at these placement venues, of which 1470 students got placed i.e. 86 percent of the students who registered for the placements during placement period got placed during campus placements.

programs during campus placement in 2016 is shown in Chart 2:

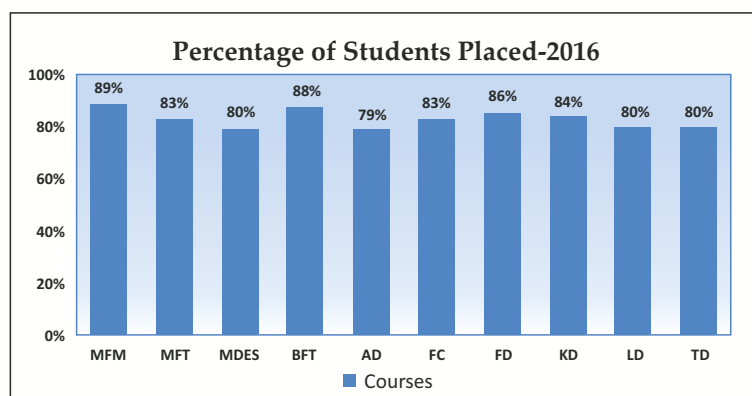


The recruiting companies were from diverse segments like Designers, Manufacturer, exporters, Buying Agencies, Consultants, Retailers, Fashion Brands, E-Retailers, Home Furnishings, and Technology Solution Providers along with international

Brands.

Some prominent companies in alphabetical order being:

- Aditya Birla Nuvo Ltd
- Amazon
- AND Design India Limited
- ArchanaKochhar
- Arvind Life Style Brands
- Avenue Super Mart
- Bata



The course wise analysis of the placements 2016 is given in Chart 1:

The Average annual salary during campus placements 2016 for the students from Master's program is Rs. 5.70 lakhs per annum whereas for the Bachelor's Program the average annual salary is Rs. 4.3 lakhs per annum.

The Average annual salary (Rs. Lakh) obtained by students from different

- Bharathiya International
- Blackberry
- CTA apparels
- Decathlon Sports India
- Future group / Future Lifestyle
- Indian Terrain Fashion ltd
- Max, Landmark group
- Myntra designs
- Raymonds
- Major Brands India Pvt. Ltd
- Trident India

The major recruitment was done by Retail companies followed by Brands. A total of 39% of the total graduates recruited were placed in Retail companies. This was followed by Fashion Brands (20%), Designers / Design houses (19%), export houses / buying houses (16%).

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 32 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 programs.

This initiative provides an excellent opportunity to NIFT students, selected for the exchange program, 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 gradient, 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 programs, 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; The State University of New York College at Buffalo, USA; Manchester Metropolitan University, UK; ESMOD, Germany; Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands; Royal Academy of Arts, Netherlands; Bunka Gaku University, 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 2016-17 while – 52 NIFT students undertook study abroad at Institutes like ENSAIT, France; Mod Art

International, France; Queensland University of Technology, Australia; Swiss Textile College, Switzerland; De Montfort University, UK; Royal Academy of Arts, Netherlands; Amsterdam Fashion Institute, Netherlands; Saxion University of Applied Sciences, Netherlands; ESMOD, Germany; NABA, Italy; BGMEA University of Fashion and Technology (BUFT), Dhaka, Bangladesh; Politecnico di Milano, Italy; Bunka Gakuken University, Japan; KEA - Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark; 15 students from International Universities undertook exchange program 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 MittelmodaPremio, 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.



Exchange students working in the Lab

The institute also attracts international students who come and experience its academic and cultural richness. Through the exchange programs, 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.

In addition O/o of International Linkages carries out review of all MoU's periodically to evaluate progress achieved. One such exercise was conducted in 2015 and placed before the members of Board of NIFT for approvals, based on which the list was updated on the website of NIFT. Considerable progress was made in taking forward the MOU with Bunka Gakuken University, Japan and for the first time students of NIFT will be shortlisted for undertaking a semester at Bunka, if they clear all conditions specified by Bunka. Activities with Copenhagen School of Design and Technology, Denmark were also initiated in the year 2015.

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. 32 students have completed the dual degree program in the last 4 years and thirteen students from various disciplines are pursuing the Dual Degree opportunity in 2016-17 at FIT.

International delegations who visited NIFT in 2016

- Visit of Mr Nicholas Huxley from Australia with 18 students, 4th April 2016, NIFT Delhi
- Visit of Faculty from Glasgow School of Art, 7th April 2016, NIFT Bengaluru
- Visit of Prof. AftabGharda, and his colleague Dr Barbara Tully, Associate Dean International, Faculty of Arts and Humanities at Coventry University, 29th April 2016 at NIFT Delhi and 17th May 2016 at NIFT Bengaluru
- Visit of Ms Sue Prescott is the Senior Lecturer and Major Coordinator-Fashion at Massey University, Wellington and Mr Tim Croft is the International Manager at College of Arts, Massey University, 10th May 2016, NIFT Delhi
- Visit of British Council delegates and faculty members from Southampton Solent University and De Montfort University, 26th May 2016, NIFT Bengaluru
- Visit of Mr.ClasesKarlsson, Artistic Director & Project Manager, Stockholms Culture Administration & Event Department/Stockholm Culture Festival & Mr.SanjooMalhotra, Chief Executive Director, India Unlimited, 1st June 2016, NIFT Delhi
- Visit of JasbirKaur, Director Postgraduate Programs in Fashion and Textiles and AbhishekDutt, BCA, PG Dip.(UK), MBA Country Coordinatior (India) of Birmingham City University, UK, 13th June 2016, NIFT Delhi
- Visit of Mr.JashimUddin Ahmed, Chairman(Additional Secretary) Bangladesh Handloom Board , Government of Bangladesh, Dr.Nazrul Anwar, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Textiles & Jute Government of Bangladesh, Mst. Tajkera Khatun, Director, IMED, Ministry of Planning, Bangladesh, Md. Abdul Matin, Deputy Chief, Ministry of Textiles & Jute, Government of Bangladesh, Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Private Secretary to The Honorable Minister, Ministry of Textiles & jute, Bangladesh, Mr.RathindraNathDatta, Private Secretary to The secretary, Ministry of Textiles & jute, Md. Ayub Ali, Chief (Planning & Implementation), Bangladesh Handloom Board, Mr. Saikat Chandra Halder, Public Relations Officers, Ministry of Textiles & Jute, Bangladesh, Mr. Shushanto Kumer Shil, Research Officer, Planning Commission, Bangladesh, Ms. Nasrin Sabiha Akter Banu, Private Assistant to The Honorable Minister,

Ministry of Textiles & Jute, Govt. of Bangladesh, 28th June 2016 NIFT Delhi

- Visit of Lavish Bangia, Associate Director, South Asia and Middle East, George Brown College, 27th July 2016, NIFT Delhi
- Visit of Angira Mitra, Marketing Manager, India, Woolmark Services India Private Limited, 16th August 2016, NIFT Delhi
- Visit of Franyelf Zelaya, Associate Director, International Admission-Latin America, SCAD University, 24th October 2016, NIFT Delhi

Travel of NIFT Delegation to International & Domestic Institutes

- Mr. S. S. Ray, Associate Professor, B. F. Tech, NIFT Kolkata attended Japan International Apparel Machinery & Textile Industry Trade Show 2016 at OSAKA Japan from 6th to 9th April 2016.
- Dr. Archana Gandhi, Associate Professor, DFT Delhi, Dr. Sandeep Mukherjee, Associate Professor, FD, NIFT Kolkata and Ms. Harleen Sahani, Asst. Professor & Ms. Priti Gandhavi Asst. Prof. MFM, NIFT Gandhinagar presented a paper in 90th Textile Institute World Conference, Poznam Poland from 25th to 28th April 2016
- Ms. Anupreet B. Dugal, Assistant Professor, NIFT Delhi FC, presented a paper in Fashion Conference X, Universidad De Navarra in Spain from 20th to 21st April 2016
- Mr. Dibyendu Bikash Datta, Associate Professor, NIFT Kolkata presented a paper in International Conference, RTCT 2016 at NIT Jalandhar, Punjab from 8th to 10th April 2016
- Ms. Girija Jha, Assistant Professor, DFT NIFT Delhi attended workshop on "Ergonomics and User Centered Design" in NID, Ahmedabad from 25th – 27th April 2016
- Prof. Dr. Vandana Bhandari, then Dean-A, was invited as the speaker at the symposium in World Ikat Textiles Exhibition & Symposium to be held at the Brunei Gallery, SOAS in London from 14th/ 15th May. 2016
- Mr. Christo Alphert Rayan, NIFT Bengaluru and Ms. Nayanika Thakur, NIFT Delhi accompanied 2 students to Namaste Stockholm Festival 2016 in Sweden for display from 19th to 23rd May 2016
- Australia- India Academic & Research Symposium, organised by Australia High Commission at Chanakyapuri, Delhi was attended by Prof. Dr. Prabir Jana, Head Research, NIFT, Prof. Dr. Shalini Sud, Head-International & Domestic Linkages, NIFT Ms. Jasmine S. Dixit, Assistant Professor & Nodal officer Australia which was held on 11th May 2016
- Mohan Kumar, Assistant Professor NIFT Bengaluru & Nodal officer STC,

- visited STC accompanying students for May-June 2016 summer program from 6th to 10th June 2016
- Prof. Dr. Prabir Jana, Head Research, NIFT, attended two days of the exhibition at HCMC, Vietnam from 13th to 19th June 2016
 - Dr. Deepak Panghal, Assistant Professor – DFT, NIFT Delhi attended the workshop on “3D Printing and Additive Manufacturing” in NIT, Warangal, Telangana from 20th – 24th June 2016.
 - Mr. Sanjay Shrivastava, Director, NIFT Patna, attended “4th World Education Leaders Forum” (IYF CAMP) Busan, Korea, 3rd to 6th July 2016
 - Ms. Rakhi Wahee Pratap, Associate Professor, TD, NIFT Hyderabad, participated in IFFTI Faculty Exchange Initiative at School of Fashion and Textiles, RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia from 3rd to 15th October 2016
 - Dr. D. Samuel Wesley, Associate Professor, Department of Fashion Technology (Apparel production) NIFT Chennai, participated in IFFTI Faculty Exchange Initiative at School of Fashion and Textiles, RMIT University, Brunswick, Melbourne, Australia for 2 weeks from 4th Jul 2016 to 15th Jul 2016.
 - Mr. Rajesh Kumar Jha, Assistant Professor - DFT, NIFT Kannur, attended the workshop on “3rd International conference on Management of Intellectual Property Rights and Strategy (MIPS) IIT Mumbai from 14th - 16th July 2016
 - Prof. Dr. Vandana Bhandari, then Dean-A attended 36th Executive Committee of IFFTI on 8th to 9th August, 2016 at Fashion Institute of Technology, New York.
 - Prof. Monika Gupta, FD, NIFT Delhi, attended International Trade Show and Fashion Week in Las Vegas, USA from 15th to 17th August 2016 and 18th to 19th August 2016
 - Mr. G. Chiranjeevi Reddy, Associate Professor & CP-F&LA, presented a paper in the 1st International Conference on Studies in Education at Barcelona-Spain from 14th – 16th October 2016
 - Mr. Nilesh Kumar Shidpura, Asst. Prof., TD, NIFT Gandhinagar, attended International Art Residency at ID 11 PJ Rutten, Netherlands from 1st - 31st October 2016
 - Prof. Dr. Sharmila J. Dua, Dean-A, NIFT Delhi, Prof (Dr.) Sudha Dhingra, CP-TD NIFT Delhi and Dr. M. Vasantha, Assoc. Prof. TD, NIFT Chennai, attended 15th Biennial Symposium, Savannah Georgia USA from 19th to 23rd October 2016 as panellist for paper presentation in a panel discussion.



STC students at NIFT Bengaluru

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. programs, 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, establishment 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 programs, Infrastructure sharing, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.



Visit of delegation from faculty of Arts and Humanities at Coventry University, UKSTC student's visit 2016

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.

Ph.D. & Research

Ph.D. Program: NIFT offers Ph.D. in the

areas of design, management and technology as applied with broad reference to textiles, fashion and lifestyle and apparel sectors of the industry. The program is designed for the purpose of carrying out research in textiles, fashion and the apparel sector to create a body of original knowledge for the use of academia and industry at large.

The admission process for the Ph.D. program 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 Ph.D. program is specified in the Guidelines for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

Ph.D. Program was launched in 2009 with 7 students and currently 31 students are pursuing Ph.D. from NIFT. With regard to the time scale of the program, 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. Seven Scholars have been awarded Ph.D. from 1st April, 2016 till date.

Faculty Orientation Training & Development, Faculty Development & Bridge Program 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) programs, 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. 23 programs of duration ranging between 4 to 7 days were conducted. A total of 141 faculty members were beneficiaries.

Some of the niche areas covered were Design thinking and design research, Pattern making and fit appraisal, Lectra Level I and II, Design teaching methods, Basics of fashion styling and journalism, E – commerce for fashion industry, Curriculum and pedagogy of new fashion paradigms, Digital portfolio development, Shibori techniques with natural dyeing etc.

Special Workshops are conducted in interdisciplinary 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 14 faculty members were

beneficiaries. Some of the Niche areas covered were Effective Curriculum Deliverance 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 interrelation ship, 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 43 faculty members undertook Industry Attachments during June – July 2016 in reputed organizations/ companies like Designer – Rajesh Pratap Singh, New Delhi, Welspun Global Brands Ltd, Mumbai, Karma Designs, Ahmedabad, The Little Bird Styling Co, New Delhi, Associated Indian Exports, New Delhi, Otto Clothing Pvt Ltd, Chennai, Baaya Design, Mumbai etc. A list of around 13 publications/ papers presented/ research articles by faculty have been compiled and widely circulated amongst the faculty of all the NIFT Campuses.

Craft Cluster Unit

As a leader of fashion education in India, NIFT realizes the importance of its social responsibilities and continues its endeavour to create grounded designers who are able to appreciate and promote the various crafts of India. Several academic activities help to sensitize the students towards the realities of the craft sector and provide insight into regional sensibilities. The cluster initiative at NIFT is designed to sensitize students to the realities of the craft sector and to provide opportunities for experience sharing at grass

root cluster level.

NIFT Craft Cluster Initiative

The genesis of the NIFT Craft Cluster Initiative was the Hon'ble Prime Minister's speech on the first National Handloom Day where he expressed that handloom and handicraft form an integral part of our rich culture and tradition. Associating the young fashion professionals with the traditional handloom and handicraft Industry as far as possible would enable them to understand and appreciate our century old civilization, which will in turn give the Unique Selling Proposition (USP) for exploiting the niche market.



Inauguration of Design Sutra 2016 by dignitaries at NIFT Mumbai

NIFT with active support from the Ministry of Textiles, Office of Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has developed and implemented a new Craft Cluster Initiative Program, which aims to provide the students with continuous exposure to the handloom, and handicraft clusters, thus providing an opportunity for creative innovation and experimentation. The endeavour aims to sensitize the future

designers towards the different craft sectors of India. It is envisaged that the craft exposure will help the students to become 'Young Change Agents' and utilize the skills of the handloom and handicraft sectors for developing niche contemporary products.

On the occasion of the 2nd National Handloom day held at Varanasi on 7th August 2016, NIFT signed a MoU with DC (Handlooms) and DC (Handicrafts) regarding the Craft Cluster Initiative, in the presence of the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Z. Irani. The NIFT craft cluster initiative Brochure giving details of the activity envisaged under the project was also released by the Minister of Textiles along with other dignitaries on stage. On this occasion, NIFT also put up an exhibition that showcased five design collections designed and developed by NIFT students, using handwoven fabrics of India in a contemporary fashion.



Hon'ble Minister of Textiles, Smt. Smriti Z. Irani; Minister of State for Textiles, Mr. Ajay Tamta; NIFT Chairman, Shri. Chetan Chauhan; DG-NIFT, Mr. Sudhir Tripathi and BoG Members of NIFT are seen with the Design Sutra 2016 Award Winners

Under this dynamic initiative, the students of NIFT will work closely with the artisans and weavers in clusters of India and will undertake activities like diagnostic study, design intervention and prototype development. The artisans and weavers will also be invited to NIFT campuses for exposure workshops and demonstration workshops where they will get an opportunity to understand the urban markets. A grant of Rupees Forty Nine Crores Eighty Nine Lakhs has been given to NIFT over a period of five years for the activity.

NIFT has an advantage of connecting with the handloom and handicrafts clusters and forge new partnerships, due to its presence in 15 states across the country. Under this initiative, various campuses of NIFT adopted craft clusters and undertook activities such as diagnostic study, craft documentation and product development. As a regular activity, the students of NIFT are sensitized to the clusters of handloom and handicrafts as a part of the curriculum. Over 2000 students visited various clusters for fieldwork for a period of 10 days and undertook craft documentation and product development. The students from different campuses covered a wide spectrum of crafts across India. Some of the crafts documented are Block Making, Block Printing, Blue Pottery, Leheriya in Jaipur, Bandhej, Handmade Paper, Dabu Printing, Silver Jewellery, Leheriya (Udaipur), Pichwai Painting, Dhurrie Weaving, Miniature Painting, Leather Craft, Phad Painting in Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur; Block Printing, Dhurrie weaving, Leather Work, Wood

Work, Bone Work in Jodhpur; Ajrakh Printing, Bandhani, Mashru, Rabari Embroidery, Soof, Kharek and Jat Embroidery, Mutwa, Aahir, Mochi and Moti Embroidery, Traditional Costumes, Bell Metal craft, Lacquer Work in Kutch, Gujarat; Wooden Toys, Meenakari, Zardozi, Stone Craft, Wooden Carving, Brocade Weaving in Varanasi; Hand Knitted Products, Shawl Weaving, Carpets, Metal Sheet Work, PullaChappal and Traditional Costumes in Kullu and Manali; Thangka Paintings and Shawls in Lahaul and Spiti; Dhurrie weaving, Banjara Embroidery, Coir and Bamboo in Latur and Sawantwadi; Himroo in Aurangabad; PuneriSaree in Pune, Warli painting in Dahanu; Handloom textiles of Sarangpur, Padana, Saunsar, Waraseoni and Mandsaur in Madhya Pradesh; Handlooms of Madhavaram, Dharmavaram, Hindupur, Mangalgiri and Chirala in Andhra Pradesh; Kalamkari in Srikalahasti; Narsapur Lace; Dhurries in Warangal; Brass Metal, Scroll Painting and Lac Bangles in Telangana; Terracotta, Cane and Bamboo in Ranchi and Patna, Handlooms of Baramba, Banki, Nuaptana and Abhimanpur in Cuttak; Seashell Craft, Wood Carving, Sholapith, Stone Carving and Pattachitra Toys in Puri, Konark and Raghurajpur; Mysore Silk in Mysore; Bamboo Craft in Wayanad; Screwpine Craft in Thalayolaparambu; KasargodSarees in Kasargod; Payannur Bell Metal Craft in Kannur; Kantha, Leather Batik and Embossing in Birbhum, West Bengal; Dokra Metal Craft in Burdwan, West Bengal and Handloom Weaving in Begampur, West Bengal.

Design Sutra 2016

The annual competition 'Design Sutra' is a platform to encourage the NIFT students to use traditional textiles and handicrafts in order to create products for contemporary customer. The competition aims at value addition to the existing craft techniques and products, evolving afresh visual language through design and conceptualizing commercially viable ideas. The final round of the inter-campus competition 'Design Sutra' was conducted in NIFT Mumbai on 30th August 2016. Eminent jury members like HemantTrivedi, AnavilaMisra, Sathya Saran, MehrCastellino, Dolly Thakore, Krishna Mehta, SalimArif and Pinakin Patel were invited to evaluate different categories of Handloom (Apparel and Home Furnishings), Handicrafts and Poster. The awards including cash prize worth Rs. 3 lakhs were conferred upon the students by the Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti. Z. Iraniat NIFT Mumbai.

Craft Cluster Projects

NIFT envisions more involvement in the craft sector through various projects, accomplished through a systematic and sustained effort by integrating it with the academic curriculum, and deploying the competencies and expertise of NIFT faculty and students in the process of promoting handlooms and handicrafts. To give a few examples, NIFT has also collaborated with the Ministry of Minority Affairs under the USTTAD Scheme, as knowledge partner with the objective of training and upgrading skills of craft persons belonging to the

minority communities thereby preserving traditional ancestral crafts being practiced by them. The project encompasses 25 Handlooms and Handicrafts, being practiced by minority communities of India. NIFT, Kolkata has also implemented different State and Central Government program like Kuchai Silk Project under Government of Jharkhand, SGSY Project and Product Design Workshops for National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD).

NIFT has successfully executed design related projects sponsored by the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. A Design Studio has been established at NIFT, Kolkata that is sponsored by DC (Handicrafts) for value addition and dissemination of knowledge about capacities, possibilities and application through an aesthetic display of classical and diversified handicraft products. NIFT, Jodhpur is developing an innovation centre for artisans under the project of Jodhpur Mega Cluster worth Rs.4.48 crores, sanctioned by DC (Handicrafts), Ministry of Textiles under market promotion Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS). NIFT Chennai, Bhubaneswar and Kolkata also conducted 3 day Regional Design Workshops in October 2016, sponsored by DC (Handlooms). The workshops were attended by textile designers working in the craft clusters as well as the designers of the Weavers' Service Centres.

NIFT also assisted DC (Handlooms) in identifying reputed fashion designers to

work in handloom clusters and design fashion garments using hand-woven fabrics. The designers will adopt the cluster and will be instrumental in promoting and enhancing the craft through design intervention and skill upgradation of the craftsmen. On the occasion of the 2nd National Handloom Day, NIFT had invited leading designers like Rajesh Pratap Singh, Samant Chauhan, Sunita Shankar, Sanjay Garg, Suket Dhir and Manish Tripathi, who will be committed to promote handlooms by adopting different craft clusters.

Contribution of NIFT Faculty in Craft Sector

Faculty members at various campuses of NIFT have presented research papers at different national and international conferences and published papers in reputed journals related to the craft sector. To name a few, paper titled 'Problems and Prospects of Sustainable Fashion: A case study of Kotpad Natural Dyes' was presented by Dr. B.B. Jena, Dr. Santosh Tarai and Ms. Harsha Rani at IFFTI Conference held in China; Ms. Sasmita Panda and Ms. Jyothirmai. S presented a paper titled 'Design Intervention Product Development and Technological Innovations for the Revival of Tripura Handlooms: An Experiment' at Institute of Engineers, Khairatabad, Hyderabad; papers titled 'The Determinants for Sustainability in a Low-Technology SME Textile Cluster in an Emerging Economy' and 'Cultural Archetype Brand from Indian Craftsmen for Socially Responsible Citizenship' authored by Ritu Malhotra have been published in

International Journal of Business Innovation and Research and Productivity Journal respectively. Paper titled 'Developing Artisans in Indian Handicraft Sector: An Inclusive Approach', authored by Dr.GoutamSaha has been accepted for publication in CBS Journal of Management Practices, Vol. 2, No. 2.

NIFT faculty has been instrumental in conducting symposiums and workshops related to the craft sector. A two-day Workshop of Craft Awareness Program for 100 students of St. Paul's Boarding & Day School was organised by NIFT, Kolkata. This workshop was sponsored by DC (Handicrafts) and was coordinated by Dr.Sandip Mukherjee and Mr.SumantraBakshi. The objective of the Craft Awareness Program was to disseminate awareness about different aspects of traditional handicrafts of Bengal through interactive and participative workshop for young citizens like school students so that they can appreciate and patronize these noble traditional efforts in future. In June 2016, Ms.SreenandaPalit and Dr.DibyenduBikashDatta from NIFT Kolkata jointly coordinated a two-day seminar called Kantha sponsored by DC (Handicrafts) to spread the awareness about the traditional embroidery, Kantha. These faculty also jointly coordinated a project on Jute hand bags where 23 trainees were trained by NIFT alumni at the campus. This project is ongoing and is sponsored by NJB. In NIFT, Mumbai, a design workshop for 15 craftpersons was conducted by Saurabh Kumar for a NGO ParamparikKarigar. In NIFT, Hyderabad, a one-day marketing

workshop was conducted at Nellore cluster by faculty and students, as part of the craft cluster program in October 2016.

Ms.BhartiMoitra from NIFT, Kolkata interned with the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) for improving the marketability of Terracotta Craft of Dakshindari Terracotta Cluster, 24 Parganas (North), Kolkata. Mr.SatyaPrakash from NIFT Hyderabad was invited for a jury for 'State Awards 2015' by the Andhra Pradesh Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited. The competition had received entries from 24 artisans from various crafts such as Kalamkaari, Leather Puppetry, Wood Carving, Brassware, Turn-wood lacquer ware, Stone Carving, Tribal Hand Painting, Paper Craft, Lace and Palm Leaf Craft.

12.3 Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School Of Textiles & Management: SardarVallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles Management (SVPISTM) provides Textiles and Management education. The Institute offers Post Graduate Degrees in Management (PGDM) viz. (i) Textile Management (ii) Apparel Management and (iii) Retail Management. A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the SVPISTM and Central University of Tamil Nadu (CUTN) on 06.05.2016 for offering MBA in Textile Management, MBA in Apparel Management and B.Sc in Costume Design and Fashion.

CHAPTER - 13

PUBLIC SECTOR

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

13.1 National Textile Corporation Ltd

National Textile Corporation Limited, (NTC) is a schedule "A" public sector company under the Ministry of Textiles, Government of India. It is engaged in production of yarn and fabric through its 23 mills, located all over India with 8.2 lac spindles and 408 looms. NTC produces around 550 lac kgs of yarn and 200 lac meters of fabric per annum. NTC also manufactures garments through its JV Companies. In addition National Textile Corporation has well established retail network throughout the country with its 92 retail stores. The current employee strength is around 7800.

NTC is on the threshold of up-grading

its technology in the operating mills and is looking forward to modernisation, expansion, product diversification etc. Venturing into Technical Textiles – the sunrise sector of the future, transformation of its retail marketing outlets and enhancement of its brand image are some important activities on the current agenda of the Corporation.

National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC) was established primarily to manage the affairs of the sick textile undertakings taken over by the Govt. of India in three Nationalization Acts in 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 for the 9th subsidiary 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 thereafter in 2008 (MS-08) at a revised

total cost of Rs.9102 crores with a 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.

M/S NTC Ltd ceased to be a sick industrial company, within the meaning of section 3(1)(0) of SICA because of its net worth turning positive, vide BIFR Order dated 28/10/2014. The present net worth of the Company is Rs. 1177.76 Cr. (approx.) as on 30.09.2016.

NTC has land bank with total land measuring around 3623.74 acres, out of which 960.85 acres is lease hold and remaining 2662.89 acres is freehold.

The historical details of mills are as follows:

- I. 119 mills nationalized under the three Nationalization Acts and 1 new mill set up at Hassan.
- II. 78 mills have been closed.
- III. Out of 78 mills, 2 mills closed and

relocated namely Finlay and New Minerva.

- IV. 23 mills have been partially modernized/newly set up (including 3 mills newly set up).
- V. 1 mill slated to be set up as Technical Textile unit in Udaipur, Rajasthan.
- VI. 2 mills transferred to Govt. of Puducherry.
- VII. 16 units slated for revival through JV route. 5 JV arrangements are operational 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.

NTC has set up 3 new Green Field Projects and partially modernized 20 other mills. With close monitoring and managerial interventions, NTC has been able to achieve better physical performance both in yarn and cloth segments. **The performance of NTC is improving and the achievements during present and few past years are presented below:**

Production

Product	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	April-Sept.,16
Yarn (Lakh Kg.)	427.98	489.11	518.54	562.02	295.65
Fabric (Lakh Mtrs)	127.29	147.78	171.70	190.34	111.91

Capacity Utilization

Parameters	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	April-Sept.,16
Capacity Utilization (%)	81.34	83.37	85.47	86.67	90.61

Productivity

Parameters	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	April-Sept.,16
Cotton Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	87.31	87.35	88.90	91.00	93.85
Blend Productivity (40's converted)	GMS	88.67	90.35	92.28	93.00	94.12

Turnover

Parameters	Unit	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	April-Sept.,16
Revenue from operations	Rs. Cr.	1025.88	1103.64	1213.89	1129.22	602.22

MOU rating given by DPE for the last 8 years

Year	Rating
2008-09	Fair
2009-10	Not Assessed
2010-11	Fair
2011-12	Good
2012-13	Very Good
2013-14	Good
2014-15	Good
2015-16	Good proposed

While the Company has been supported by budgetary allocation since its inception, NTC has not availed any budgetary support since the year 2009-10 and is managing its affairs from its own resources.

The Company has plans to transform itself into an integrated textile company with spinning, weaving, processing, garmenting, besides diversifying into technical textiles. In order to upgrade the technology in the operating mills, with the association of Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), NTC has formulated modernization, expansion and diversification plans, to become more competitive.

Some of the Current Significant Initiatives taken by NTC

1. Sale of Yarn through E-Auction

Sale of Yarn through E-Auction mode implemented from 10th December, 2015.

2. Transparency and Integrity

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 03.12.2015.

3. Launched New Website

NTC launched its new website on 1st April 2016 with all information on NTC available at a click away.

4. Contribution under Swachh Bharat

NTC has constructed 34 Toilets in 15 Govt. Schools in 6 mills of NTC spread across the country under Swachh Vidyalaya Abhiyaan under the initiative of Hon'ble Prime Minister through Ministry of HRD.

5. Contribution under Skill India

NTC has started 10 training centres in

its working mills to give in-plant training to people. 1088 people have completed training and 538 people are under training as on today. Out of 1088 trained people, NTC has given placement to 444 people in its working mills.

6. Strategy Meet

NTC conducted its first strategy meet during February 2016 followed by its concluding session during April 2016, wherein the Strengths, Weaknesses and Opportunities of NTC were studied.

7. HR Achievements

- i. Recruitment of professionals of about 127 persons including campus placement through CA/CWA initiative.
- ii. Implementation of different HR policies uniformly across the country, such as:-
 - a) Recruitment Policy
 - b) Promotion Policy
 - c) Performance Management System
 - d) Revised Medical Rules etc.

8. Digitization of assets

All details of land available with NTC i.e location, area etc. has been digitized in 2015.

Future Plans and Road Map

1. Shifting & Consolidation of mills from unviable locations to viable locations.
2. To make NTC a completely vertically integrated company i.e. from Spinning to Garmenting.

3. To produce value added products & transform retail marketing outlets.
4. To establish state of the art, modern competitive integrated mills by further modernization, relocation, consolidation and expansion.
5. To generate resources internally by monetizing the surplus assets of the company which are to be used only for textile activities within the purview of STUNA.
6. Turnaround the company through:
 - Rationalization of power cost by utilizing Govt. reforms.
 - Rationalization of wage cost by tapping labour reforms of Govt. of India and workload settlements.
 - Optimizing the raw material Cost through E-Governance of Govt. of India.
 - Realignment and value maximization of NTC products for ever-changing market needs.
7. Diversification into value added products including Technical Textiles.

13.2 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 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 1962, it was renamed as "The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited". The Corporation is presently 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 1997-98 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market. The performance of the Corporation in 2015-16 in relation to major indicators is given below:-

Turnover- Rs. 1970.37 Crores

Profit/(Loss) after Tax- Rs. (10.76) Crores

Capital

The Authorized and Paid up Capital of the Corporation remained unchanged at Rs. 20.00 Crores and Rs. 13.82 Crores respectively during 2015-2016. The entire Paid up Capital has been subscribed by the Hon'ble President of India.

Dividend

Considering the Operating losses and negative balance in General Reserve in year 2015-16, the Board of Directors has not recommended any dividend this year.

Working Results

The Total Turnover of the Corporation decreased from Rs 2738.19 crores in 2014-15 to Rs. 1970.37 crores during the year, an

decrease of Rs.767.82 crores (28.04 %). The decrease is mainly due to the following:-

- Bullion Business is an opportunity driven business. During the year Bullion Imports decreased by Rs.1063.79 crores (40%) due to slackening of demand, weak rupee and withdrawal of 20/80 Scheme of Government.
- Decrease in Core Group Business by Rs. 2.08 crores (4.30 %) due to volatility in world economy.

HHEC's initiatives to focus on Core Group are continued and so far we have added 15 new Buyers and taken various distinctive initiatives in the domestic market as well.

The Operating profits have been converted into operating losses amounting to Rs. 15.26 crores during the year as compared to operating Profits of Rs. 17.52 crores in the previous year due to following reasons:

- Decrease in opportunity driven bullion business as per Ministry directions,
- Reduction in margins on the bullion business due to withdrawal of 20:80 scheme.
- Downfall in core business due to imbalanced organizational structure
- Provisions of doubtful debts as prudent accounting policy

Further, the Corporation ended the year with a Net Loss after tax of Rs. 10.76 crores as against Net Profit after tax Rs. 3.40 crores last year. The major reason for such loss is mainly on account of provisions of Doubtful Debts following prudent accounting policies.

Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability:

The Corporation endeavors to contribute suitably to society both directly and indirectly through various means, viz. generating employment for artisans and weavers who mainly belong to Below Poverty Line segment; 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 2015-16, the Corporation had successfully undertaken two distinctive projects through Sulabh Sanitation Mission Foundation with a total expenditure of Rs. 10.50 lakhs:

- Creation of Sanitation Facility by constructing 3 units of Toilet Complex with an expenditure of Rs. 6.00 lakhs in schools of Bhadohi
- Creation of Drinking Water facilities by installation of 5 Mark II Hand-pumps with an expenditure of Rs. 2.53 lakhs in schools Bhadohi
- Contribution of 2.00 Lakhs to National Clean Ganga Fund

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	
(i)	The steps taken or i m p a c t o n conservation of energy	HHEC has undertaken GREEN INITIATIVES and is using energy generated by its Solar Power Plant of 50 Kva installed at Corporate Office Building in Noida which is generating an average 5000-6000 kw units per months for consumption at Corporate office and factory in Noida
(ii)	The steps taken by the company for utilizing alternate sources of energy	
(iii)	The capital investment on energy conservation equipments;	NIL

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 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. 26th India Home Furnishing Fair 2015, Japan; 36th India Garment Fair 2015,

Japan; Namaste Stockholm 2015, Sweden; Heimtextil Fair 2016, Germany and Ambiente Fair 2016, Germany. Domestic fair participations include IHGF (AUTUMN)-2015(Greater Noida); IHGF (SPRING)-2016(Greater Noida); Diwali Mela 2015 (Noida Complex); India International Handwoven Fair-2016, Chennai

HHEC has planned to continue focusing on Core Group activities and on undertaking aggressive international and domestic market strategies to the next level.

- **Opening new Retail outlets/Museum Shops:** During the year 2015-16 four new retail outlets have been opened at Sarnath Museum, Sarnath Varanasi; taken UP Handloom Shops and started operation at New Friends Colony, New Delhi, Noida-Sector 27 and Noida Sector-21. To link textiles and handicrafts with tourism, talks are at an advanced stage with ASI to open shops at Qutub Minar, Lal Quila at Delhi, Taj Mahal, Agra & Old Portuguese Church, Goa.
- **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, LIC, HAL, NTPC, SAIL, IRCTC, OIL India, BHEL etc. along with other Corporations in the private sector. During the year, HHEC is planning to expand this segment with private industry as well
- **E-Marketing:** Keeping in view, the modern trend of shopping, the Corporation has signed an agreement with one of the leading online shopping websites in India; Craftsvilla; for selling handicrafts & handloom products through their website. This will not only increase the visibility of HHEC on e-commerce portal but also provide a platform for dying arts / crafts of artisans & weavers.
- **Common Facility Centre:** With a view to uplift handloom weavers of Varanasi, HHEC is managing two common Facility Centres in the 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 cater to the preferences of the contemporary market using the traditional skills of artisans and introducing new techniques and technologies for enhancing production.
- **Capacity Expansion:** To cater its specific buyers' demands and to meet international standards and technology and to increase buyers demand for Ready-to-Wear, the Corporation has planned to further expand the garment factory at Noida by adding new machines and it has also planned to start utilizing HHEC's space at Okhla by setting up an infrastructure for a

factory for Ready-to- Wear.

- **SAARC Museum:** HHEC has signed an agreement with the Ministry of External Affairs for development of projects, its maintenance and management. Accordingly, HHEC has signed agreement with DTTDC for development and civil works of the SAARC Museum. Civil work at SAARC Museum has been completed. Work allocation to DTTDC for interior work for SAARC Museum is under process
- The 3rd India Africa Forum Summit that took place from 26th to 29th October 2015 was attended by 41 Head of States and Government Representatives of all 54 countries of Africa. One of the important events during the summit was the ice breaking dinner hosted by Hon'ble Prime Minister of India for which African leaders were requested to wear Silk Ikat Kurta and Raw Silk Jacket especially tailored for each one of them. The HHEC was entrusted the work to design and supply kurtas and jackets which has been successfully completed within a short span of time and received a letter of appreciation from the Ministry of External Affairs.
- HHEC has been awarded the Bronze medal for "Excellence in Design & Display" in the 26th India Home Furnishing Fair, Osaka held from 22.07.2015 to 24.07.2015 by India Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO).
- With changing fashion, usages and concerns of buyers, HHEC has further strengthened the natural product

series and added a 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 the existing eco-friendly product line of furniture items by adding new fruit fibers/grass. Fusion of fibers with other natural fiber will be explored.

- HHEC Chennai Branch, is setting up a plot area of approx two acres with existing crèche building, office building. Now, HHEC has planned to utilize the vacant land by constructing a new building in the 1st phase without demolishing the existing building for which government support/ tie ups are under process.

Public Procurement Policy

The Corporation was formulated with the 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 to generate adequate returns to the stakeholders. But being a trading company, HHEC mostly procures its products as per requirements of buyers mainly through artisans, weavers and societies. With respect to 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. 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.

However, procurements are encouraged from MSME to the maximum and during financial year 2015-16 trading purchases (Core Group) were to the tune of Rs. 28.32 Crores against which the procurements from registered MSEs sourced was to the extent of 34 %.

Human Resource Development & Industrial Relations

- The Corporation gives due importance to imparting training to its employees at all levels to equip them to realize their true potential by improving on the areas of lesser strengths and to inculcate and motivate employees with a high sense of responsibility. Re-deployment is 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 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 hand-capped 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 was 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 31-3-2016, total number of persons in position was 114, out of which six persons (1-OH in Group 'A', 2-VH in Group 'B', 1-HH and 1-OH in Group 'C' and 1-HH in Group 'D') are in position against the posts reserved for persons with

disabilities (PWDs). Earlier, reservation was made in group 'C' and 'D' only. With a view to implement the judgment of the Apex court, three posts have been filled which are reserved for PWDs under Special Recruitment Drive i.e. one post each of Assistant (Group 'C') reserved for Hearing Handicapped, Assistant Marketing Manager (Group 'B') reserved for Visually Handicapped and Deputy Marketing Manager (Group 'A') reserved for Orthopedically Handicapped.

- **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 2015-16.

13.3 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 lakh. The main objectives of NHDC are:

- To 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. The details of yarn supplied under YSS during the 5 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	1484.300	2160.77
2015-16	1725.00	2356.86
2016-17 (upto Oct. 2016)	964.65	1550.87

Under YSS, the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charge @ 2% is given to depot operating agencies. At present, 932 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 5 years are as under:

Year	Dyes and 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	37.46	44.84
2016-17(upto 20th Sep, 2016)	15.70	25.18

For ensuring timely supply to the users on cash basis under this scheme, NHDC has opened 10 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. Details on number of exhibitions, participating agencies and total sales generated at these exhibitions during

the last 4 years are as follows:

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	89.00
2015-16	23	1802	92.37

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 weavers about the latest dyeing techniques and also about the on-going schemes of Government of India for development of the handloom sector and to create awareness among 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 4 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	221696.49	2540.00	511.00	EXCELLENT
2015-16	240604.43	2407.92	731.00	EXCELLENT

13.4 Cotton Corporation Of India Ltd. (CCI)

The CCI was set up in 1970 by the Government of India, as the 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, with its market share varying from 5% to 8% except in certain years under MSP operations when it has gone up to 31%.

With the changing cotton scenario, the role and functions of the Corporation were reviewed and revised from time to time. As per policy directives received from the Ministry of Textiles 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 commitments. 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 was continued under the New Textile Policy of 2000. However, the last stated function is no longer relevant as export of cotton is now free and the Government is releasing no quotas. Nevertheless, even now CCI undertakes export of cotton looking to the trends in International and domestic market to fulfill its targets under the MoU with the Ministry.

Financial Results

- During Financial Year 2015-16, CCI achieved a turnover of Rs. 17066.97 crore as against the previous years' turnover of Rs. 5389.27 crore.
- The highlights of the financial results during the financial year 2014-15 & 2015-16 were as follows:

Particulars	Financial Year	
	2015-16	2014-15
Domestic Sales (in lakh bales)	85.67	4.20
Export sales (in lakh bales)	0.67	0.00
Turnover (in Rs. crores)	17066.97	5389.27
Profit/(Loss) after tax (in Rs. Crores)	11.69	22.59

- CCI's short term debt is rated CARE A 1 + (SO) [CARE A One Plus] (structured Obligation) i.e. the highest credit rating assigned in this category for short term bank borrowings of Rs. 4000/- crores which signifies strong capacity for timely payment of short term debt obligation and carry lowest credit risk.

Dividend

- CCI recommended a dividend of 30% of the Profit After Tax of the Company i.e. Rs. 3.51 crores, during the Financial Year 2015-16.

13.5 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 the 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.

Statistics

Summarized working results for the last three years are given in table below:

(₹ in lakhs)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Target for 2016-17
Turnover	7776.33	8185.64	8284.09	8592.44	9300.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	51.64	36.63	166.97	93.50	120.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	24.57	12.85	93.31	21.10	80.00
Dividend	4.92	2.57	18.67	8.68	24.00

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 2015-16 is `8592.44 lakh as against `8284.09 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2014-15.

b) Exports

The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2015-16 are `288.20 lakh as compared to `334.49 lakh in the previous year.

c) Profitability

The Gross income during the year 2015-16 increased from `395.58 lakh in the previous year to `451.13 lakh. The overheads of the Corporation increased from `4357.86 lakh in the previous year to `4452.27 lakh in the current year. The current year ended with a pre-tax profit of `93.50 lakh as against corresponding profit of `166.97 lakh in the previous year.

Development of Designs/ Exhibitions

During the year 2015-16, CCIC organized 70 in-house thematic exhibitions and exhibitions outside CCIC emporia wherein newly designed products were displayed by the Corporation to expand the patronage of the 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 exclusive 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 showrooms 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 Centers (CFCs) in Cholapur and Ramnagar in Varanasi

CCIC set up 2 Common Facility Centers (CFCs) in Cholapur and Ramnagar in Varanasi for the benefit of weavers in January, 2015.

Till 31st March, 2016 CCIC has facilitated

1990 weavers providing information and services on various schemes, awarded work to 221 weavers and placed orders worth Rs. 201.75 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.

Goals set for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises and Achievements :-

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.

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.

13.6 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 was 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 levels 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 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 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 GOI acquired all shares of BIC Limited and thus became a Government Company on 11th June 1981. The Elgin Mills Co. acquired the status of a Govt. Company. The company was engaged in the production of cotton and

blended fabrics for the civil market and for defence, paramilitary, Government and other institutions [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 it 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 a 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 2009 for recovery of their dues and orders for liquidation were passed by 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 a 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 the 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 the 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. Moreover, dues of IFCI over the Elgin Mill Company Ltd. has been settled by paying Rs.9.29 crore on 26.10.2016 to IFCI through one time settlement with them.

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 the 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.

13.7 Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Ltd, Kolkata

JCI is a Government of India 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 to 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. 107.73 Crore as on 31.03.2016. 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) operations to provide remunerative price of raw jute to the jute growers and gradually increase its market share in domestic trade.

Main Functions

1. To take up Price Support Operations on behalf of Government as and when 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 or 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 objective to make available certified jute 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 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 Missions 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):	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Projected (As per MoU) 2016-17
Procurement of Raw Jute	3.63	1.90	0.57	0.05	2.50
Sales of Raw Jute	2.40	2.60	1.46	0.20	2.22
Closing Stock	1.75	1.07	0.17	0.02	0.30
Financial (Rs/Lakh)					
Sale of Raw Jute	11135.58	12331.00	8027.07	1506.45	18240.00
Sale-Jute Seed	132.65	227.13	895.44	627.55	730.00

13.8 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 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 1992 due to 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 decisions 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 were given VRS as per the sanctioned scheme prior to this year. Full efforts were made to repair factory sheds, godowns, offices and repair and renovation plants & machinery and other infrastructure, to start production during the year by engaging contract labour. Regular

production has 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 Government against the PCOs issued [time to time] by office of the Jute Commissioner. More than 2000 contract workers are getting employment wherein their wages are fixed, from [time to time] based on production and productivity, in consultation with representatives of all the unions and are paid through contractors in a 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 provision 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 modernisation is complete.

Utilization of assets of the remaining three closed mills namely (Union, National and Alexandra mills) where land measuring 130 acres in all is required to be developed for 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 the 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 has been restarted after a gap of 8 years. The present level of employment is expected to rise with the increase in production and modernization as per the revival scheme.

PARTICULARS	2014-15	2015-16
	Rs. in Cr	Rs. in Cr.
Sales	37.70	43.00
Other Income	20.40	22.58
Total Income	58.10	65.58
Accretion of stock	2.50	(2.78)
Raw Material & Stores	22.62	26.24
Finance Costs	0.49	0.70
Salaries & benefits	2.20	2.04
VRS Expenditure	-	-
Other Expenses	29.06	30.27
Depreciation	1.72	1.02
TOTAL Expenses	58.59	57.49
Net Profit/Loss (-)	(0.48)	7.31

13.8.1 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

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Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) in 1999 due to continuous losses and negative net worth. Of late IDBI Bank Ltd. was appointed as the operating agency for preparation a 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 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 staff in the year 2003 and 2004. The financial performance for the years 2013-14 to 2015-16 is tabulated below:-

Physical	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Production	--	--	--
FINANCIAL RESULT	(Rs. In Lac)	(Rs. In Lac)	(Rs. In Lac)
Total Income (Sales & other income)	Sales-0 Other income-8.78	Sales-0 Other income-8.89	Sales-12.95 Other income-68.12
Total	8.78	8.89	81.07
Salary & Wages	-	-	-
VRS Expenditure	-	-	-
Administrative & other Overheads	80.61	139.93	119.67
Interest on GOI & NJMC loan	400.57	419.02	423.93
Depreciation	1.01	4.07	1.77
Total	482.19	563.02	545.36
Loss before tax	265.10	584.64	464.29

CHAPTER - 14

TEXTILE RESEARCH

Textile Research Association

14.1 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:

- (i) Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)
- (ii) Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
- (iii) South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
- (iv) Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)
- (v) Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA)
- (vi) Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)
- (vii) Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)
- (viii) Wool Research Association (WRA)

Project & Patent details of TRAs from 2014-15 to 2016-17

S. No.	Name of TRAs	No. of R&D Projects	No. of Patent filled/received
1	ATIRA	9	4
2	BTRA	10	3
3	SITRA	9	3
4	MANTRA	2	1
5	SASMIRA	11	7
6	IJIRA	8	4
7	NITRA	7	-
8	WRA	6	-

14.1.1 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 associations, etc engaged in research in the textiles and allied sector

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 the 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-geo-textiles, 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 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.

Objective: The objectives of this component of the scheme are:

- 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 and international acceptability.

14.1.2 Eligible Agencies:

Reputed research agencies including TRAs, Universities, Industry Associations, government approved research centres 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 in 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 maximum upto 70% of the total project cost and the balance would have to be arranged 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.

14.1.5 Further, Ministry is also supporting the Uchcharat Avishkar Yojana and IMPRINT Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

IMPRINT- Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT), a flagship national initiative of the Government launched by the President, Prime Minister and Human Resource Minister on November 5, 2014 aims at addressing and providing solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges faced by the nation by translating knowledge into viable technology (product or processes) in selected technology domains to enable, empower and embolden the nation for inclusive growth and self-reliance. Ten technology domains have been identified under IMPRINT that could substantially impact the quality, safety and security of life both in urban and rural areas, namely: (1) health care, (2) energy, (3) sustainable habitat, (4) nano technology hardware, (5) water resources and river systems (6) advanced materials, (7) Information and communication technology, (8) manufacturing, (9) security and defence and (10) environmental Science and climate change. Ministry of Textile falls in domain of Water Resources (treatment of industrial pollution duly disaggregated industry-wise) and our coordinating Institute is IIT Kanpur

UAY- The Uchcharat Avishkar Yojana (UAY) has been launched by Department of Higher Education, M/o HRD in order to promote innovation of a high order that directly impact the needs of the Industry/Industries and thereby improves the competitive edge of Indian manufacturing. Under this

scheme, the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have partnered with Industry for research projects and would result in innovative solutions for their problems. It has been proposed that 25% of the cost of the research projects is contributed by the Industry, 25% by the participating Department/Ministry and 50% by M/o HRD. M/o Textiles as a participating Ministry, which will support the scheme by providing funds to the approved project proposals under the R&D Scheme.

14.1.6 The total allocation for the R&D scheme of Ministry of Textiles for the period 2014-15 to 2018-19 is Rs. 149 crore.

14.2 Textile 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 10 eco parameters testing laboratories.

14.2.1 Performance During 2016 – 17

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 first 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 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 laboratories are at Bangalore, Cannanore, Chennai, Jaipur, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Karur, Mumbai, New Delhi and Tirupur with 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 2016-17 by all laboratories is estimated to be Rs.1,007.21 lakhs.

1.5 Other Activities:

1.5.1 Training on Textiles Testing:

Laboratories of the Textiles Committee are conducting various training programmes for the benefit of the textile industries and institutions. 4 training programmes were conducted on testing of Dyes, Chemical and Textiles by various laboratories of Textiles Committee during 2016-17 and 69 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.

1.5.2 Accreditation: 14 out of 17 laboratories of the Textiles Committee have been accredited by NABL. Reassessment audit of 5 laboratories at Guntur, Jaipur, Karur, New Delhi and Tirupur has been completed. The desktop audit of the laboratories at Cannanore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Ludhiana has been completed and are recommended for continuation of their accreditation status. Application for re-assessment of Mumbai Laboratory has been submitted to NABL. The Regional Laboratory, Kannur is on the process of submitting the application to NABL.

1.5.3 Consultancy on Laboratory Management System: The consultancy for accreditation of the laboratory as per ISO/IEC17025:2005 for M/s PSG Tech, COE Indutech, Coimbatore commenced during July 2014. The laboratory has successfully completed

the NABL audit. Textiles Committee has also commenced providing consultancy for accreditation from laboratory, DKTE Center of Excellence for Non-Woven, Ichalkaranji. Preliminary visit to this laboratory has been made by Textiles Committee officials.

1.5.4 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 and overseas countries participated in the programme. An amount of Rs.4.48 lakh has been collected during the year 2015-16 towards the participation fee towards conducting this programme.

1.5.5 India Handloom Brand :

As a part of promoting a premium brand for the handloom sector by ensuring quality in handloom products and also promoting the production of high-end products for

increased earning of the weavers', Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the "India Handloom" Brand scheme on 7th August 2015. The "India Handloom" brand regulates a high quality, socially and environmentally compliant product for catering to the needs of high-end consumers looking for niche handmade products. The Textiles Committee laboratories are testing the quality of handloom products. Once the products pass all the quality parameters, the certificate is issued by the Textiles Committee. Under India Handloom Brand 1421 samples have been tested.

1.6 New initiative for Ease of doing business:

1.6.1 Setting up Textiles Committee Laboratories at Cochin and JNPT ports:

Under 'Ease of Doing Business' to facilitate the speedy clearance of the import consignments of the local importers of Cochin and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT), Navi Mumbai, two new laboratories are in the process of being established. The setting up of both of these laboratories is already in progress.

1.6.2 Online payment facility

As per the recommendations of the Second Task Force on Transaction Cost in Exports constituted by the Department of Commerce, Government of India, for reducing the time and for the convenience of customers, online payment has been started in the Laboratories of Textiles

Committee. The facility for card payment has also been extended in major laboratories of the Textiles Committee.

1.6.3 Single window clearance

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 for testing and to transmit the test results electronically, the connectivity to the Custom Software i.e. ICE Gate with major Laboratories of Textiles Committee has been done. This application has now been put to use and transfer of data has commenced between customs and major laboratories of Textiles Committee. Efforts are being taken to establish connectivity to the remaining laboratories of Textiles Committee.

2.0 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.
- ii) Promotion of export of textiles.
- iii) Establishing, adopting and recognizing standard specifications for textiles and packing materials.
- iv) Specifying the type of quality control or inspection required to be applied to textiles.
- v) Providing training on the techniques of quality control to be applied to textiles.

- vi) Providing for inspection and examination of textiles and packing materials used in the packing of textiles.
- 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.
- 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 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 Twelve Trade Agreements for textiles & made-ups**

Textiles committee has been issuing Certificate of Origin under GSP Scheme since 1971 and Certificate of Origin under Indo-Japan Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IJCEPA) since June-2014. Directorate General of Foreign Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry vide Public Notice No. 67/2015-2020 dated 30.03.2016, has authorized Textiles Committee to issue Certificate of Origin under eleven more trade Agreements for Textiles & Made-ups. Textiles Committee has started issuing Certificate of Origin (CoO) for all eleven FTA/PTA/CECA/CEPA for textiles and made-ups.

- 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.

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

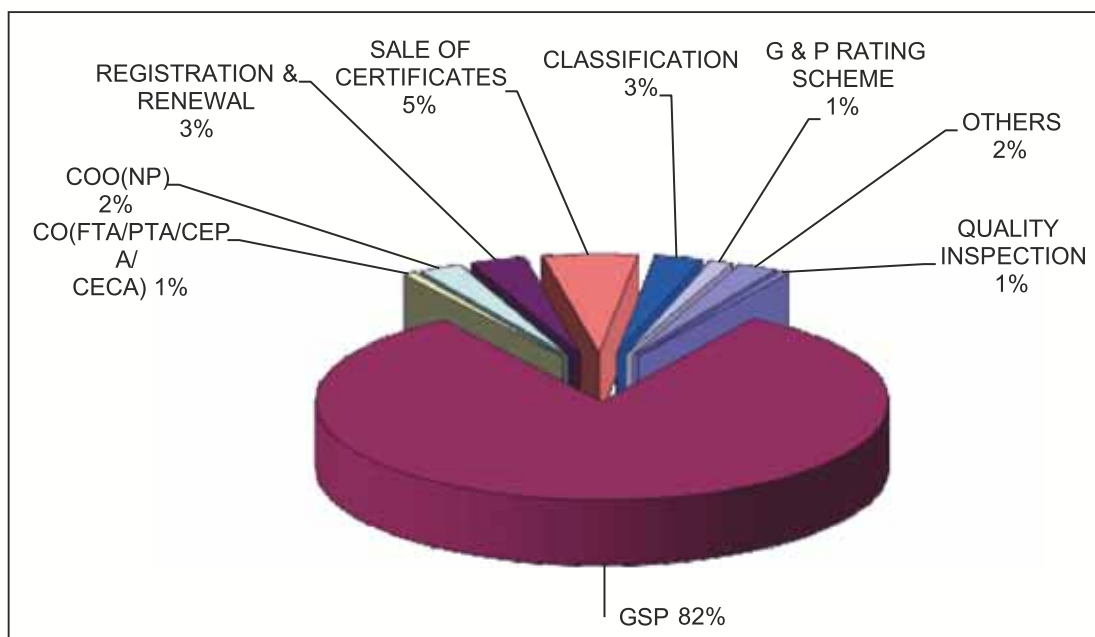
- e) **Tariff Rate Quota Certificate (TRQC):** Endorsement on TRQC is done for monitoring import quota for specific textiles items for the following countries:
- i) For ready made garments from Sri Lanka under ISFTA
 - ii) For apparels from Bangladesh under SAFTA
 - iii) For acrylic yarn from Nepal under 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 2016-2017 (upto October 2016) is indicated below :

S. No.	Particulars	2016-2017 (April to October, 2016)
1.	Quality Inspection under ISO-17020(No. of lots)	172
2.	No. of physical verification carried out under FTA/PTA/CECA/CEPA	290
3.	No. of GSP Certificates issued	263993
4.	No. of Certificates of Origin (Non-Preferential) issued	58493
5.	No. of FTA/PTA/CECA/CEPA Certificates issued	2039
6.	No. of lots examined under limited inspection for loom origin for issue of Handloom certificates	70
7.	No. of handloom and other special certificates issued	86
8.	No. of samples classified for HS code, description etc.	3194
9.	No. of new exporters registered	477
10.	No. of registrations renewed	2325
11.	Sale of Blank GSP Forms	186592
12.	Sale of Blank Certificate of Origin(Non-Preferential)Forms	72074
13.	Sale of CoO (FTA/PTA/CECA/CEPA)	2571
14.	Sale of Blank Certificates under Bilateral Agreement	209
15.	Endorsement on TRQC for monitoring import quota of RMG under ISFTA	298
16.	Endorsement on TRQC for monitoring import quota of Acrylic yarn under Indo-Nepal Trade treaty (in Metric Ton)	3322
17.	Endorsement on TRQC for apparel Articles from Bangladesh under SAFTA	0
18.	No. of Units registered for rating of Ginning & Pressing Factories	27
19.	Total revenue generated for activities at Sl. No. 1 to 18 above. (Rs. in Crores)	12.04

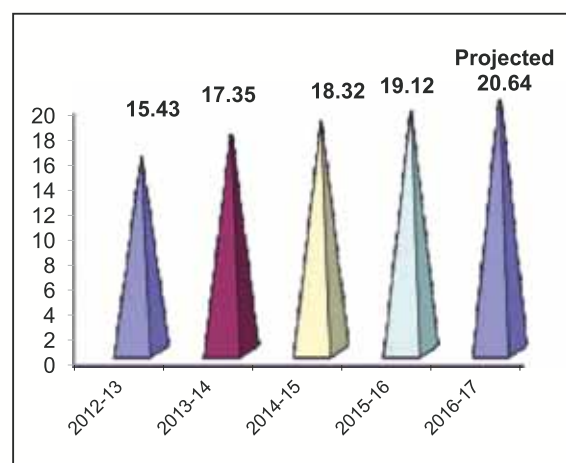
2.5 The service-wise revenue generated during the year April 2016 to October 2016 by the Export Promotion and Quality Assurance Division is shown below:

**Service Wise Revenue Generation
EP & QA Division (April to October 2016)**



2.6 Endorsement of GSP Certificates contributes major portion of revenue generated by the EP&QA Division (82%). Sale of various blank certificates contributes to 5% of the total revenue collection, while revenue collection from issuance of Certificate of Origin, (non preferential) accounts for 2%, FTA/PTA/CEPA/CEA for 1%, registration & renewal fee accounts for 3%, classification accounts for 3%, assessment of ginning & pressing factories(1%) , quality inspection accounts for 1% . Other services viz. TRQC Endorsement , CCI Study generated 2% of total revenue during April 2016 to October 2016.

2.7 The Revenue generated by the EPQA Division from 2012-13 to 2016-2017 (projected) is given in the following chart:



The above chart shows the trend in the revenue collection of the EPQA Division, since 2012-13 to 2016-17. During the last three financial years, the trend in the revenue generation of the Division is +5.59% (2014-15), +4.36% (2015-16) & +7.9% (2016-17) respectively

2.8 Developmental Activities:

A. 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 29.4.2008. The assessment of the units was started from November 2009. 1064 units were registered for rating, out of which assessment of 1017 units has been completed.

Data on Assessment & Rating Status as on October 16

Applications enrolled	1064
No. of units assessed	1017
No. of rated units	1017
5 star rated units	- 027
4 star rated units	- 123
3 star rated units	- 281
2 star rated units	- 408
Single star rated units	- 055
Single star (For Limited period)	- 079
No. of provisionally rated units	- 044

B. Study for Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), Mumbai:

Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), Mumbai, had requested Textiles Committee to conduct a study to find out suitable measures to reduce cost of ginning & pressing expenses while engaging G&P factories by CCI for Ginning & Pressing of their Kapas during MSP operations. The study was conducted at three branch offices of CCI viz. Bhatinda, Ahmedabad and Warangal at the cost of Rs.22,56,000/- + applicable taxes.

The work related to the above study was started from 25.01.2016. Six assessment teams were deputed to 100 G&P units in the allotted centers to carry out field work related to the study. The study has now been completed in all respects and the final report has been submitted to CCI on 10th June 2016.

C. Rating Scheme for Handmade Carpet Industry:

Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) requested Textiles Committee, to submit a proposal for developing a Scheme for Standardization of Handmade Carpet Industry. After completing a preliminary visit to 25 units at Badhoi-Mirzapur area a proposal for the formulation of “Rating Scheme for Handmade Carpet Industry” with the following scope and objective has been submitted:

- To assess the work practices

followed in the handmade carpet industry, and to identify the applicable social & environmental requirements.

- Formulation of a 'Rating Scheme for Handmade Carpet Industry' based on the work practices followed, level of compliance to social & environmental requirements and fixation of criteria for placing carpet units under five categories of rating
- Training of first batch of officials from O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) on the implementation of the rating scheme.

The work on formulation of the scheme is under progress.

3.0 TQM Services:

3.1 TQM Services: Textiles Committee reoriented its role from that of regulatory to developmental. In the process, it has emerged as an 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 aspiring textile units on chargeable basis.

3.2 During the year **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 686**. The Textiles Committee is the only organization in the country to have rendered consultancy services to so many textile units.

3.3 The Textiles Committee has imparted training to 69 industry persons from 1st April-2016 to 31st October, 2016 in subjects related to quality management and quality assurance systems such as awareness programs, statistical techniques and internal audit.

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 31.10.2016, 13 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 31st October 2016 is given below:

Sr. No.	Name of the activities	Target	Achievements (1st April 2016 31st October 2016)
1.	No. of Registration allotted	1000	1421
2.	No. of labels sold	1 Core	8489545

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 sensitization seminars but also through other publicity measures. The publicity measures are broadly classify 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 whereas the BTL activities consist of field level activities such as participating in Exhibitions, Fairs, Seminars, etc.

3.7 Publicity through BTL Activities:

3.7.1 Domestic and International exhibitions: As a part of the BTL activities, Textiles Committee participates in National and International Exhibitions & Trade Fairs for publicity of Handloom Mark. During the year, the Textiles Committee has participated in 2 Domestic Exhibitions.

3.7.2 Awareness programs in Colleges: With a view to imparting awareness on Indian Handlooms and Handloom Mark among the younger generation, Textiles Committee has planned to

conduct awareness programmes in colleges, especially women colleges all over the country.

3.7.3 Cluster Level Seminar and Camps. :

These programmes are conducted in order to create awareness about Handloom Mark Scheme amongst users such as Individual Weavers, Master Weavers, Primary Cooperative Societies, Apex Societies, Retailers/Traders, Manufacturer Exporters, etc.

3.7.4 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. The Textiles Committee has participated in 4 programmes. The awareness/dissemination meets were attended by 240 participants.

4.0 Market Research Wing:

4.1 The Market Research Wing has been mandated to undertake Textile Economic Research (TER) for preparing database and undertaking sectoral analysis including international trade in Textiles & Clothing (T&C) Sector. The Wing 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 studies i.e. "Market for Textiles and Clothing" on a regular basis. Keeping the changes in global trade scenario in mind, the Wing 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, Trade Facilitation, Free Trade Agreements (FTAs)/Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs)/ Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreements (CEPA), etc.

4.2 **Market for Textiles and Clothing Survey (MTC):**

This is the major research project carried out by the Market Research Wing on a continuous basis since 1969. The national level sample survey generates data on domestic demand and monitors the trend in preference pattern of consumers. A report, "National Household Survey Market for Textiles and Clothing (MTC) 2015" has been prepared.

4.3 **IPR protection through Geographical Indication (GI) Act:**

Textiles Committee is in the forefront of facilitating IPR protection of unique textiles and handcrafted products in the country through registration under the Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999. The Committee, so far, has facilitated the GI registration of 46

unique products in the country of which 16 unique products are registered during the last financial year including 13 Logo registrations. It has also facilitated the registration of 1009 artisans/ manufacturers and their associations as Authorised Users in Part-B of the Act. As part of capacity building of the producers, the Committee has organized more than 105 workshops/conferences during the last few years. Besides, a Manual on Procedure for GI Registration has been prepared in Hindi and disseminated to the stakeholders in the industry.

Besides, the Wing has taken up a study to document the traditional hand-woven textiles in eight states to document the indigenous traditional knowledge in the country and make it available to the stakeholders for the benefit of weavers/ artisans and also for initiating IPR protection of these products.

4.4 **Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT):**

The MIT acts as a reference point on various issues pertaining to the T & C Sector and provides 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.

- Committee representative participated in the Joint Working Group (JWG) meeting as a Member of Indian Delegation held at Brussels during 13th – 14th April 2016 and made 5 presentations on issues relating to Non-Tariff Measures (NTMs), Labelling, REACH Regulation of EU, New EU-GSP Scheme and Textile Economic Research (TER).
- Report on Azo Dyes & Competitiveness of Global Cellulosic Fibres has been prepared.
- Database on Trend and Performance of Technical Textiles and Specialty Fibres has been prepared.
- Competitiveness Analyses of Global Trade of Apparels has commenced.
- Study to ascertain the impact of BREXIT on Indian T & C Sector has commenced.

4.5 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 is being taken up by Textiles Committee. The skill gap analysis is expected to 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 roles, and projected growth of manpower requirement till 2024-25. The study is expected to be completed by December 2016.

4.6 India Handloom Brand: Drawing inspiration from 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 cater to niche markets through the India Handloom Brand (IHB) Scheme. This ensures quality in terms of yarn, weaving designs and other brand parameters to the best satisfaction of customers. Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji launched the India Handloom Brand Scheme on the occasion of the first Handloom Day on 7th August 2015. So far, Textiles Committee has processed 1458 applications and granted registration to 626 applicants under the scheme. A dedicated website has also been developed and hosted along with payment-gate-way under the scheme for on-line registra-

tion and to provide the status of the application etc.

5.0 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 during the year 2016-17 are as follows.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Head of the Accounts	Year 2016-17 upto Oct., 2016
A	SERVICE CHARGES :	
1	<i>Certification to Exporters</i> (Registration, G.S.P. Service Charges, Certificate of Origin(NP), Other Certification Charges Handloom, Certification fees on Acrylic Yarn/Indo Nepal Treaty/Bangladesh/Srilanka, Rating fees , Registration charges, Surveillance fees, Renewal Fees of Ginning & Pressing Factories, G.S.P. Service Charges(Japan),CO Services charges (Japan),Certificate of Origin(NP) with Retrospectively (Japan), G.S.P. Service Charges with Retrospectively, CCI-conducting study on cost of G&P Expenses, Registration Fee towards India Handloom Brand)	845.78
2	<i>Quality Inspection</i> (Quality Appraisal, Classification of Knitted Garment/RMG Authentication, Quality Appraisal (Japan))	13.03
3	<i>Laboratory Testing</i> (Sample testing charges, Lab Consultancy fees)	591.87
4	Total Quality Management (ISO)	4.95
5	<i>Sale of Publications</i>	0.06
6	<i>Training fees.</i>	0.68
7	<i>Sale of Forms</i> (G.S.P., Certification of Origin (NP), G.S.P. (Japan))	106.34
8	<i>Others</i>	
a.	<i>Income from own property</i>	2.62
b.	<i>Handloom Mark Scheme</i>	19.68
c.	<i>T.T.D.C Madurai (Textile Testing and Development Centre)</i>	13.81
	Total	1598.82

CHAPTER - 15

TEXTILE IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

15.1 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)

Introduction: 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 conceived a project based implementation strategy which will be followed to provide region-wise flexibility in design 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 fibres 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, Handicrafts, 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 centers are being set up with 100% central support. Each Apparel and Garment Making Center 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 Apparel and Garment making Centres at Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur have already been inaugurated and other centres at Assam & Meghalaya are ready for commissioning and will be inaugurated shortly. Project Implementation Agencies (PIAs) have been appointed for all states and selection of Operating agencies for Production and Skilling Units is also near completion. The dates of inauguration of various centres is given below:

S.No.	State	Date of Inauguration
1.	Tripura	5th April'2016
2.	Nagaland	8th April'2016
3.	Mizoram	4th June'2016
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	13th September'2016
5.	Manipur	27th November'2016

15.2.1 Sericulture

North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS):

In order to boost the textile sector in the NE region, a project-based strategy for the North East Region under an umbrella scheme by name “**North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)**” has been approved. The broad objective of NERTPS is to develop and modernize the textile sector in the North East Region by providing the required Govt. support in terms of raw material, seed banks, machinery, common facility centres, skill development, design and marketing support etc. Under NERTPS various sericulture projects have been approved under two broad categories viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) and Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP). These projects aim at holistic development of sericulture in all its spheres from plantation development to production of fabrics with value addition at every stage of production chain.

The projects are expected to contribute additional 2,285 MT raw silk during the project period and 1,100 MT silk per annum thereafter involving 33,550 families, providing employment to 1,67,000 persons.

A. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)

Under ISDP 16 Sericulture Projects have been approved with a total cost of Rs.584.00 crore (GoI share of Rs.481.18

crores) for implementation in 8 NE States viz., Assam, BTC, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura for implementation from 2014-15 to 2018-19. This includes setting up of Silk Printing, Processing unit for Tripura, Soil to Silk for BTC and PCT for Nagaland. While 15 projects are meant for implementation by States to consolidate the States’ efforts to strengthen the existing facilities including support for infrastructure creation at farmers/seed cocoon producers/reelers/weavers’ level in identified areas, one project is meant for creation of Seed Infrastructure for CSB to produce and supply quality seed to NE States.

Upto November 2016, 3,000 ha of plantations have been developed against the project target of 4,100 ha under Mulberry, Eri and Muga sectors. Ministry has released Rs.179.68 crore for the above project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.127.01 crore (71%) including the release of funds for 2016-17.

B. Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project [IBSDP]

Eight 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 approved for implementation from 2015-16 to 2017-18. **The project aims at production of International quality bivoltine silk to reduce import of BV silk in the coming years.** The project envisages to cover 200 ha. 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 8,750 women beneficiaries covering 8 clusters in NE States. Social Mobilization and Women Self Help Group (SHGs) formation along with supporting interventions for plantation development and infrastructure creation are integral part of the projects.

These projects are presently under implementation in respective States.

Upto November 2016, 1,000 ha of mulberry plantations have been developed against the project target of 1,600 ha. Ministry has released Rs.110.06 crore for the above project, against which the expenditure reported is Rs.46.42 crore (42%) till Nov,2016. The details of ISDP and IBSDP projects status are given in the **Annexure**.

Statement showing the details of ISDP and IBSDP projects under NERTPS: Annexure

I. Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)

#	State	Total Cost (Rs. Cr.)	GoI share (Rs. Cr.)	GoI Release till date (Cr.)	Benef. to be covered (Nos)	Output during Project (MT)
1	Assam	66.67	47.42	16.11	3,265	196
2	BTC	34.92	24.68	15.62	1,576	171
3	BTC(IEDPB)	11.41	10.61	2.29	500	60
4	BTC(Soil to Silk)	51.61	49.37	0.00	300	245
5	Arunachal Pradesh	18.42	18.42	12.28	1,362	79
6	Manipur (Valley)	149.76	126.60	38.08	2,896	450
7	Manipur (Hill)	30.39	24.67	7.75	1,514	68
8	Meghalaya	30.16	21.91	13.87	1,466	162
9	Mizoram	32.49	24.49	15.51	1,811	117
10	Mizoram(IMS DP)	13.52	12.83	1.90	600	15.86
11	Nagaland	31.47	22.66	14.35	1,898	166
12	Nagaland (IESDP)	13.66	12.83	0.00	1000	72
13	Nagaland (PCT)	8.57	8.48	0.00	400	Post cocoon & post yarn activities.
14	Tripura	47.95	33.20	21.02	3,510	275
15	Tripura (Printing)	3.41	3.41	2.88	--	1.50 lakh mts./yr
16	Mulberry & Vanya Seed Infrastructure under CSB	39.60	39.60	18.00	--	30 lakh Mulberry & 21.50 lakhs Muga / Eri dfls / yr
	Total (A)	584.00	481.18	179.68	24,798	2,076

II. Intensive Bovoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)

#	State	Total Cost (Rs. Cr.)	GoI share (Rs. Cr.)	GoI Release till date (Cr.)	Benef. to be covered (Nos)	Output during Project (MT)
1	Assam	29.55	26.28	14.26	1,100	29
2	BTC	30.06	26.75	15.35	1,200	26
3	Ar. Pradesh	29.47	26.20	14.23	1,100	20
4	Meghalaya	29.01	25.77	14.90	1,000	27
5	Mizoram	30.15	26.88	15.70	1,100	26
6	Nagaland	29.43	26.16	15.13	1,100	27
7	Sikkim	29.68	26.43	5.50	1,050	27
8	Tripura	29.43	25.95	14.99	1,100	27
	Total (B)	236.78	210.41	110.06	8,750	209

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 (Fund Outlay -Rs. 55 Crore):

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.

(ii) Scheme for Promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles in North Eastern Region (fund outlay: Rs. 427 crores):

The Scheme has been launched on 24.03.2015 for the period of five years (2014-15 to 2018-19). 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 having following two Components–

- **Component – I:** Geotechnical Textile Solution (Hard interventions)
- **Component – II :** Soft Interventions 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.

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) as an umbrella scheme of Ministry of Textiles with a total outlay of Rs.1038.10 crore for the 12th five year plan.

The NERTPS for handloom sector in addition to other existing schemes 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.

Assistance under the proposed scheme is 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.

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.47.63 Cr. and Marketing of handloom products Rs.67.50 Cr.

(ii) Marketing Events Sanctioned and Fund Released Under NERTPS

Marketing Support

To provide marketing support, the Government of India provides financial assistance to organize marketing events i.e. National Handloom Expos under the Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme. During the last 3 years & current year the funds released are given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No	Name of the State	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Assam	0.03	0.58	0.11	2.12	0.08	3.20
3	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Manipur	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.19	0.00	0.54
5	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Nagaland	0.01	0.19	0.02	0.52	0.02	0.73
7	Tripura	0.01	0.19	0.03	0.75	0.03	0.58
8	Sikkim	0.01	0.18	0.03	0.91	0.03	0.95
	Total	0.07	1.33	0.22	4.49	0.16	6.00

(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 reimbursement 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	1430.10
2015-16	2.70	1584.90
2016-17 (upto 20th October, 2016)	0.963	1124.97

15.2.4 Handicraft

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

Details of schemes

(i) Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)

This scheme aims to promote Indian handicrafts by developing artisans’

clusters into professionally managed and self-reliant community enterprise on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation. The thrust of the scheme is on a project based, need based integrated approach for sustainable development of handicrafts through participation of craftsmen, leading to their empowerment.

(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) Design and Technology Development Workshop
- 2) Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
- 3) Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
- 4) Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.

(iii) 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 the imparting soft skill consideration necessary for the artisans to enable them to undertake their own business successfully.

- 1) Training through Established Institutions.
- 2) Handicrafts Training Program
- 3) Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
- 4) Training the trainers
- 5) Design Mentorship and apprentice program

(iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans

The scheme envisages welfare measures like Health and Life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of tools and equipment to the artisans etc. The major components are detailed below:

- 1) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY)
- 2) Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (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
- 7) Financial Assistance for supply of tools, safety equipments, looms, furnace etc.
- 8) Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.

(v) Infrastructure and Technology Development

To ensure availability required technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, and marketing & promotion facilities in nearest vicinity possible and improve the resource pool of skilled persons in the country this 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.

(vi) Marketing Support & Services

In order to promote and Market Handicrafts financial assistance is provided to different eligible organizations to organize/participate in domestic and international Craft Exhibitions/seminars in metropolitan cities/state capitals / places of tourist or commercial interest/other places. This will provide direct marketing platform to the handicrafts artisans/SHGs from various parts of the country.

(vii) 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. Following activities will be undertaken during the 12th Plan.

CHAPTER - 16

Citizens'/Clients' Charter (CCC)

16.1 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.

16.2 Mission:

Planned and harmonious growth 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:

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

(I) Main Services / Transactions

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 Keshav Kumar Director	keshav.kr.76@nic.in	011-23061537	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.S.R. Gaikwad Director	sushil.rg@nic.in	011-23061003	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/Re constitutionof Board / Committees / Board of Directors of CCIC. (ii)Appointment of Director General/ CVO/Managing the Central Silk Board. 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 / CVOManaging 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

Sl No	Services / Transactions	Weightage(%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
5	i) Reconstitution Board / Committees / Board of Directors of Textiles Committee	2.0	Sh. S. P. Katnauria Director	Sp.katnauria@nic.in	23061142	i) Initiation of process by the Textiles 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 Textiles 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	Sh. Neerav Kumar Mallick Director	neeravkr@nic.in	23063728	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 Jutesector. (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 S.P. Katnauria, Director	sp.katnauria@nic.in	011-23061142	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	Weightage(%)	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 Neerav Kumar Mallick, Director	neeravkr@nic.in	011-23063728	i) Initiation of process by the NTC. 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 Addition 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	Shri S.P Katnauria, Director Ms. Jaya Dubey, Director	spkatnauria@nic.in	011-23061142	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	Sh.Keshav Kumar, Director	keshav.kr.76@nic.in	011-23061537	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

Sl 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/ Beneficiaries	10.0	Ms. Jaya Dubey Director	jaya.dubey@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 Textiles products.	10.0	Shri A.K Sharma, Deputy Secretary	ak.sharma59@nic.in	23063736	(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 Textiles Committee, COEs, Industry players etc.	Nil
16	Views on SFC/EFC Notes / Cabinet Notes to the Concerned Ministries	10.0	Shri Keshav Kumar Director	keshav.kr.76@nic.in	011-23061537	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

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

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.Jayashree Sivakumar,US	Jaya.shiva@nic.in	23062256	Schedule posting, Interest Calculation, preparation and issue of Annual Statements	-	Nil
20	Redressal of Grievances received in the Ministry	16.0	Shri Keshav Kumar Director	keshav.kr76@nic.in	23061537	i) Time taken for acknowledgment of grievances received through centralized Public Grievance Refdress and Monitoring system (CPGRAMS) ii) Time taken to forward grievance to the concerned Officer for necessary action iii) 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 indicator	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
1	Appointment of officers within the preview 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
	(ii) Appointment of Chairman / Director (Finance) / officers within the purview of the Central Silk Board.		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	0.5	-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	0.5	-Section Diary / Despatch Register

SI No	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicator	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
3	(i) Reconstitution of Board's / Committees / Board of Governors (BOG) NIFT / Board of Directors of CCIC /Textile Committee / SVPIST.	2.0	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 / SVPIST		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	60	Days	2.0	-Section Diary / Despatch Register
4	(i) Constitution/ Re-constitution of Board of Directors of Jute sector.	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
	(ii) Appointment of CMD in NJMC / officers within the purview of JTM.		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	0.5	-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	0.5	-Section 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	1.0	-Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days	1.0	-Section 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. (ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	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.	30	Days	5.0	-Section Diary / Despatch Register

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Sl No	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicator	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 TUFSS to Banks/beneficiaries.	10.0	Average time taken for Release of subsidy	90	Days	10.0	Section 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	30	Days	5.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			Proposal from the stakeholders such as Textile Committee, COEs, Industry players etc.	15	Days	5.0	-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 Accounts	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
	Redressal of Grievances received in the Ministry		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 standard 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 Redressal 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/her 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 (Handlooms)
2.	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)
3.	Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai
4.	Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata
5.	National Jute Board, Kolkata
6.	Jute Corporation of India, Kolkata
7.	National Jute Manufacturers Corporation, Kolkata
8.	British India Corporation, Kanpur
9.	National Textiles Corporation, New Delhi
10.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi
11.	Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi
12.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Mumbai
13.	National Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd., Lucknow
14.	Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur
15.	Central Silk Board, Bengaluru.
16.	National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi
17.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textile & Management, Coimbatore
18.	Textiles Committee, Mumbai

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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 addresses for appropriate action:

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff	Address & Telephone Grievances Officers
1.	Ministry of Textiles	Dr. Subrata Gupta Joint Secretary (Public Grievances)	Room No. 232 , Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi -110011 Tel: 011-23063192, e-mail: subrata.gupta@ias.nic.in
2.	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	Shri Subhashish Banerjee, Addl. Development Commissioner (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 (Handlooms)	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
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: extile@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 Sushant Pal, Chief Operating Officer	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

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff	Address & Telephone Grievances Officers
7.	Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), Kolkata	Shri Anindya 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 T.K Chakraborty, Executive (HR)	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
9.	Sardar Vallabhbbhai Patel International School of Textile & Management, Coimbatore	Dr. C. Ramesh Kumar, 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 Ram Gopal, Senior Manager	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 M.K. Chockalingam, Director	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	Shri. Giriraj Meena, Executive Director	C – 3, Near Shastri Circle, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur 342003 Rajasthan Board, Jodhpur (INDIA) Tel: 0291-2433967 / 2616328 FAX.: 0091-291-2439017 E MAIL:woolindiajodhpur [at]dataone[dot]in

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Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff	Address & Telephone Grievances Officers
13..	Central Silk Board, Bengaluru	Shri R.K Mishra, Director (Technical)	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	Ms. Sudha Bedi, Grievance Officer	Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Janpath New Delhi-110001 Tel: 011 23323825, 23730374 Fax : +91-11-23328354 e-mail-md@cottageemporium.in
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 S.K.Udpadhaya, Manager	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 S.S Dhakarwal, DGM	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.,	Shri Ujjal Dutta, Chief Finance Manager	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 Ajit B. Chavan, 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
3. Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata
4. Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai
5. Central Silk Board, Bengaluru
6. Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur
7. Commissioner of Payments, New Delhi
8. Textiles Committee, Mumbai
9. National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi
10. National Jute Board, Kolkata
11. Powerloom Service Centres
12. Weavers' Service Centres
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
2. Office of Textile 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

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Name	Address
4. Central Wool Development Board	C – 3, Near Shastri Circle, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur Rajasthan(INDIA) 342003 Tel: 0291-2433967 / 2616328 FAX.:0091-291-2439017 E MAIL: woolindiajodhpur[at]dataone[dot]in
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 directoradmn.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 Citizens and set down standards of performance by which they 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.

Sl. No.	Expectations
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
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.	Check the website regularly for updates on policies, programmes and procedures.
9.	Give suggestions/inputs on draft proposals placed on Ministry's website, wherever sought for.
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. Any feedback / suggestions from the users may be sent to Smt. Jayashree Sivakumar, Under Secretary Ministry of Textiles, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi at jaya.shiva@nic.in. Suggestions on the Citizens'/ Clients' Charter may also be sent to her.

More detailed information may be

seen on Ministry's website (<http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in>)

16.8 Month and Year for next review of the charter:

1. The Citizens' 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 2017.

CHAPTER - 17

WELFARE MEASURES

17.1 Implementation of Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) under Restructured Central Sector Scheme during 2016-17

17.1.1 Silk Sector

An amount of Rs.7.12 crores has been released to States / implementing agencies towards implementation of components under SCSP during the current year 2016-17. The projects are being implemented in the states of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh. The major activities proposed to be covered are (i) Support for development of Kisan Nursery, Mulberry Plantation, Fencing of Mulberry garden (ii) Construction of Vermi-compost shed, Rearing houses, (iii) Supply of Rearing appliances, Quality disinfecting materials, Solar lamps and (iv) Setting up of Hot air driers at Chawkie Rearing Centre (CRC).

An amount of Rs.1.60 crores has been released to States / implementing agencies towards implementation of components under TSP during the current year 2016-17. These projects are being implemented in the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Maharashtra. The major activities proposed to be covered are (i) Assistance to Tasar rearers, Private

Graineures, Reelers/spinners collectives, Crop insurance and (ii) Assistance to mulberry sericulture farmers.

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 which involves workers from Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe community also.

17.1.3 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. 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 2015-16, an amount of Rs.16.38 crore under SCSP and Rs.27.44 crore under TSP has been incurred.

During the year 2016-17 an amount of Rs.40.00 crore under schedule caste sub plan (SCSP) and Rs. 38.20 crore under tribal sub plan (TSP) has been provided. An amount of Rs.26.35 crore under SCSP and Rs. 29.99 crore under TSP has been incurred upto 21.11.2016.

17.1.4 Handicrafts

Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), during 2016-17 is implementing following schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under 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

- (i) Dastkar Shashktikaran Yojna.
- (ii) Design & Technology Upgradation
- (iii) Human Resource Development
- (iv) Direct Benefit to Artisans.
- (v) Infrastructure and Technology Support

B. Mega Cluster

II. Marketing Support & Services

III. Research and Development

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.

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 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 are being implemented in letter and spirit in the Ministry.

18.3 Monitoring and Inspection

To ensure compliance of the Official Language Policy, monitoring is being done through regular review of quarterly progress reports received from various offices/PSUs/Boards under administrative control of the

Ministry of Textiles and inspections intermittently. Suitable instructions are issued on short comings noticed during these inspections and compliance thereof is being ensured.

18.4 Translation Work

Hindi Section of the Ministry is Responsible for translating cabinet notes, all notifications, general orders, tenders, budget related documents, annual report, parliamentary assurances, papers related to standing committees and other parliamentary committees, documents received from office of the Minister of Textiles as well as Minister of State for Textiles and press releases on regular basis. Apart from this, translations of parliamentary questions are also being done.

18.5 Hindi Fortnight and Prize Distribution Ceremony

Hindi Fortnight was celebrated in the ministry during 14-28 September, 2016. To promote use of Hindi in official work and to inspire officers/employees, Hindi Noting and Drafting, Quiz, Debate, Hindi Typing and Hindi Dictation competitions were organized. Apart of this, a new competition "Anubhav Lekhan" has been started for Deputy Secretary and above level officers from this year. On the occasion of Hindi Divas, appeals of Home



Hon'ble Minister for Textiles, Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and Hon'ble MOS Textiles Sh. Ajay Tamta presenting prizes to winners in Hindi Pakhwara Prize Distribution Ceremony.

Minister, Minister of Textiles and Secretary Textiles were circulated among all attached/subordinate offices and Textile PSUs to promote maximum use of Hindi in Official Work.

In continuation of this, all winners were awarded with cash prizes and certificates by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani and Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles in Hindi Pakhwara Prize Distribution Ceremony organized on 2nd November, 2016.

18.6 Committees

Official Language Implemented Committee (OLIC) is constituted in the Ministry under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary and In-charge of

Official Language affairs. 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 is constituted in the Ministry. 22st meeting of the committee was organized on 29.06.2016 in Mussoorie while 23rd meeting was held on 27.12.2016 in Kolkata. Actions on the decisions taken in Hindi Salahakar Samiti meetings are taken in the light of Official Language Policy of Union.



Non-Official Members of the committee in meeting of Hindi Salahakar Samiti held on 27th December, 2016 under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles, Shri Ajay Tamta in Kolkata.

CHAPTER - 19

DIGITAL INTERVENTION IN TEXTILES

19.1 The Digital India initiative is a campaign launched by the Government of India to ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically by improving online infrastructure and by increasing internet connectivity, making the country digitally empowered in the field of technology. It will help Government Ministries/ Departments to extend effective e-governance. The present government aims to ensure that government services are instantly made available to citizens and seeking their views to take right decision at right time with respect to their needs and priorities. Ministry of Textiles has been in the forefront in implementing the Government of India initiatives like Digital India, Make in India, Skill India, Startup India, Swacch Bharat, Cashless Transactions (DigiCash) etc.

To realize the 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 handlooms & 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 conference sessions with different states and departments on regular basis. 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. Websites of DC (Handlooms), DC (Handicrafts), Jute Commissioner and O/o Textiles Committee have been upgraded. Training programs were organized during the year for the officers of the Ministry, attached

offices on various applications at Ministry of Textiles, NICHQ, DeitY, 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.

19.3 ICT Infrastructure up gradations

Hardware/Software has been upgraded for better performance of the LAN/

WAN /PCs. Various cyber security measures 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 has also been upgraded to ensure virus free zone over the LAN/WAN/ services.

19.4 e-Governance

In order to strengthen the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features. Modules like File Management System (e-File), Knowledge Management and sharing, Employee Master Details, Leave Management (e-Leave) were enabled for operation. Proper hands-on training on e-office has also been organised for various level of officers in the ministry and e-Office has been implemented in the Ministry and in the Office of DC(Handlooms). All the concerned officers have Digital Signature Certificates and are using them while creating and moving files and receipts digitally. Upgraded VIP reference system was implemented at the office of Minister of Textiles and at the office of MOS.

Ministry of Textiles has G2G services like COMDDO Payroll package, National Data Sharing Policy (data.gov.in), e-Procurement portal, Public Grievances Monitoring

System, Parliament questions / answers (e-Reply), Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS), New version of 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 has been hosted in NIC Cloud.
2. Bunkar Mitra is a dedicated multi-lingual call centre facility launched by Hon'ble Minister for Textiles for attending to queries and resolving problems faced by Handloom Weavers all over the country.
3. New redesigned website of O/o DC(Handicrafts)<http://handicrafts.gov.in>, <http://handicrafts.nic.in> has been launched.
4. An online application for issuing photo identity card to handicrafts artisans has been developed.
5. e-Procurement and Bhavishya (Pension Sanction and Payment Tracking System) have been implemented in O/o DC(Handicrafts).
6. 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.
7. iTUFS application developed by O/o Textiles Commissioner, Mumbai has been ported on NIC cloud with SMS and email gateway facility.
8. Hon'ble HMoT launched Jute-SMART, an internet portal developed by the Office of the Jute Commissioner which is used for the procurement of jute sacking by different State Procurement Agencies. Almost Rs. 5500 crore worth of sacking would be ordered through this portal which provides end to end automation of the processes of requisition, ordering, inspection and quality assurance, billing and payment.
9. ISDS application of the Ministry has been deployed on NIC cloud with e-mail alert facility.
10. 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.

11. 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 investors are being answered.
12. Under the <http://MyGov.nic.in> platform on Indian Textiles, a discussion group has 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.
13. 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

processes 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 have enhanced their respective web sites with more user centric features, GIGW compliance. Various application forms required by the public or Trade community for submitting proposals under different schemes are also provided on the site for downloading. Plenty of statistical/ analytical reports on 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.

CHAPTER - 20

GENDER JUSTICE & GENDER BUDGETING

20.1 Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.

The Cotton Corporation of India has total strength of 925 employees including 105 women employees as on 31-03-2016.

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 Management Trainee Officer (Mktg./HRD/Vig.), Management Trainee, Officer (Fin./I.A.), 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 Rule 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

Sericulture suits both marginal and small scale land holders due to its low investment, high assured returns, short gestation period, rich opportunities for enhancement of income and generation of employment to the family round the year. Sericulture also provides scope for the direct involvement of women (more than 55% of people employed are women) in the process of production and decision making for improving economic conditions, enabling women to gain greater recognition and status in the family and society.

During XII Plan (up to 2014-15), CSB has implemented a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz., Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) under

which women beneficiaries were largely benefited. Most of the sericulture activities especially under Vanya sector, are being practiced in the backward areas by SC / STs / Minority groups mostly by women. Women coverage envisaged under CDP ranged from 30%–70% depending on the nature of the programme / component. However, on an average, 30% of total Budget was earmarked to cover Women beneficiaries.

However, the women coverage in various activities across entire silk value chain is around 55%. The R & D Institutes of CSB focus on drudgery reduction in all the activities relating to silk production chain to promote further participation of women in sericulture.

The manpower expenditure details in

respect of women and SC / ST employees in CSB under the scheme – Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry for the years 2016-17 & 2017-18 are shown in Annexure-I & II, respectively.

20.2.1 Public Grievance Redressal Machinery.

Senior Officers of the Central Silk Board, holding independent charge, have been nominated as Grievance Officers, in order to redress the grievances of the Staff of the Board and the Public as well. During 2015-16, 683 grievances were received and 654 were disposed. During the current year 95 grievances have been received so far and 94 have been disposed. The list of Grievance Officers nominated in the CSB is enclosed at Annexure-III.

Central Silk Board, Bangalore - 560 068

Annexure - I

Format for Furnishing Information on "Gender Budgeting" and on Scheme for Development of SC's & ST's

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SL. No.	Details of the scheme	B.E. 2016 - 17 [Approved by MoT]		R.E. 2016 - 17 [Proposed By CSB]		B.E. 2017 - 18 [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
I	CSB Manpower Details						
1	Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry	266.11	90.43	312.61	102.31	338.01	108.00

Central Silk Board, Bangalore - 560 068

Annexure - II

Format for Furnishing Information on "Gender Budgeting" and on Scheme for Development of Women

(Rs. in Lakhs)

SL. No.	Details of the scheme	B.E. 2016 - 17 [Approved by MoT]		R.E. 2016 - 17 [Proposed By CSB]		B.E. 2017 - 18 [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
I	CSB Manpower Details						
1	Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry	266.11	42.18	312.61	46.81	338.01	52.24

**CENTRAL SILK BOARD
BANGALORE – 560 068.**

Annexure - III

**List of Officers who are Handling Public / Staff Grievances Pertaining to
Central Silk Board.**

Date: 19-10-2016

Sl.No.	Name and Designation	Office
01	Dr. V. Sivaprasad, Director	Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Sriramapura, 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. A.K.Sinha 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. Anil Dhar, Scientist-D (Addl. Charge)	Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Galander, National Highway - 1A, Pampore - 192 121, State: Jammu & Kashmir.
06	Dr. B.K.Singh, Director	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. Kalidas Mandal, Director	Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organisation, Central Silk Board, Satyam Commercial Complex, I Floor, Link Road, Bilaspur - 495 001, State: Chhattisgarh.
08	Dr. Alok Sahay, 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. R.K.Mishra, Director	Central Silk Board, CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, Bangalore - 560 068.
11	Dr. R.K.Mishra, Director (Addl. Charge)	Seri-Bio-tech Research Laboratory, Central Silk Board, Kodathi, Bangalore – 560 035.
12	Shri. B Choudhary 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 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.

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.

20.4 Handicrafts

Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), during 2016-17 is implementing following schemes for promotion and development of handicrafts sector under one umbrella scheme namely "National Handicraft Development Programme [NHDP]" to emphasize on an integrated approach for development of

handicraft clusters in a holistic manner.

The NHDP has following components:

- I. A. **Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojna**
 - (i) **Dastkar Shashktikaran Yojna.**
 - (ii) **Design & Technology Upgradation**
 - (iii) **Human Resource Development**
 - (iv) **Direct Benefit to Artisans.**
 - (v) **Infrastructure and Technology Support**

B. Mega Cluster

II. Marketing Support & Services

III. Research and Development

20.4.1 Grievance Redressal Cell

Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is 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 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 is the responsibility of concerned Head of Department to drop such female employees through a reliable security guard or male employee of the Corporation through a taxi service.

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 in 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 and is entrusted with the following works:-

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in government functions
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate inquiry/ investigation thereon whenever necessary
- Inspections and follow up action
- Furnishing factual report/ investigation report alongwith comments as required by Central Vigilance Commission
- Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission or otherwise
- Obtaining 1st and 2nd stage advices of Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary
- Initiating Disciplinary proceeding wherever necessary
- Seeking statutory advice of Union Public Service Commission on the quantum of penalty to be imposed on the accused officer
- Issuance of Vigilance clearance in respect of all officers/ officials in Ministry of Textiles and process for obtaining vigilance clearance from CVC in the case of Board level officers of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) functioning under the Ministry
- Maintenance of Annual Property Returns of all officers/officials in/under, Ministry of Textiles and forwarding to respective Controlling Authority/Cadres as required by DOP&T
- Works related to Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013
- Preparation of Agreed list and Doubtful integrity and Undesirable Contact Men
- Works related to appointment/extension of CVOs/part time CVOs in the organizations under the Ministry
- Maintenance of record for Immovable and Movable, valuable

properties and its acknowledgement to the concerned

- Conducting of Vigilance Awareness Week every year and furnishing report to CVC

There are part time Vigilance Officers in the Attached and Sub-ordinate offices of the Ministry of Textiles. Following organizations functioning under the Ministry have sanctioned post of Chief Vigilance Officers (CVO):

1. National Textiles Corporation Limited (NTCLtd.)
2. Cotton Corporation of India Limited (CCILtd.)
3. Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCILtd.)
4. National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)
5. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited & Handicraft and Handloom Export Corporation of India Limited (CCIC & HHECLtd.)

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.

During this financial year (as on date i.e 30.01.2017), 109 complaint cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, CVC Portal, Central Bureau of Investigation and individuals. Action on the complaints have been initiated in-time by forwarding the same to respective Administrative Divisions and CVOs for taking appropriate action. Investigation reports/Action taken reports have been called on certain complaints for furnishing reports to CVC. First stage advice of CVC has been sought in three cases. Six cases are in process for seeking first stage advices of CVC.

Statutory advice of UPSC have been sought in two disciplinary cases during the year. Seven other cases are at different stages and under process by the concerned organizations functioning under the Ministry.

Vigilance clearance have been issued to 115 officials/officers working in/under the Ministry. Seven cases of Board level officers in PSUs have been processed for seeking vigilance clearance from CVC.

Two CVOs are appointed in NIFT and NTC Ltd.

Vigilance Awareness Week-2016 was observed in the Ministry from 31.10.2016 to 05.11.2016. Vigilance Awareness week- 2016 commenced with the pledge taking ceremony which was administered by the Secretary (Textiles) at 11.00 A.M. on 31.10.2016 to the officials/officers in the Ministry. Essay writing/debate competition were conducted during the week for officers and staff in the Ministry on the subject "Public participation in promoting integrity and eradicating corruption" and "For eradicating corruption - Public participation or Government initiative, which is more important?" respectively. A talk on vigilance sensitization was organized for officers/staff in the Ministry on 02.11.2016. Shri P.M.Pillai, Director (retd.), CVC delivered an informative talk on the vigilance sensitization. A large number of employees participated in the talk and interacted with the speaker on the subject. A

slogan writing competition was also conducted on the theme "Public participation in promoting integrity and eradicating corruption." Colour posters of three best selected slogans were made and displayed within the Ministry. Twenty nine officers/staffs were awarded with prizes in various categories during the Valedictory Function held on 04.11.2016. There was an overwhelming response for all the events. Accordingly, a report has been submitted to CVC.

As per CVC circular No.10/09/16-(II) dated 23.9.2016, Integrity Pledges was put on the Ministry's website/intranet for wider participation of all stakeholders. Following vigilance related matters have been uploaded on the website of the Ministry:

1. Name of the CVO, MOT and list of CVOs/VOs (Part-time) functioning under the Ministry.
2. Whistle Blower Policy Guidelines (GOI Resolution of PIDPIR)

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	36	0	79	2	55	0	36	0
2.	The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	47	1	78	2	68	2	21	1
3.	O/o The Textile Commissioner	62	0	242	4	325	2	0	0
4.	O/o the DC(Handloom) & its Organization	102	0	279	0	738	17	1119	17
5.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	259	1	284	3	584	4	6476	47
6.	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	73	2	91	1	1188	13	155	4
7.	Central Silk Board	811	10	1461	27	1575	29	10	0
8.	The Jute Corporation of India	38	1	100	3	199	5	65	3
9.	O/o Jute Commissioner	11	0	16	0	52	0	--	--
10.	National Jute Board	8	0	15	0	33	0	--	--
11.	National Handloom Development Corporation Limited	71	0	79	3	62	0	25	2
12.	O/o The Development Commissioner(Handicrafts)	33	0	356	0	2302	2	--	--
13.	National Institute of Fashion Technology(NIFT)	831	0	305	0	764	0	--	--
14.	Textile Committee	80	0	156	2	198	3	82	0
15.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	69	0	45	4	481	2	156	3

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	Subject	Status
1	Para No.6.1, Report No. 21 of 2015 (Commercial)	Loss due to deficiency in settlement	Office of C&AG has informed that till the final outcome of CBI investigation and further action taken by the Management/ Ministry thereon, the para stands.
2	Para No.18.1, Report No.13 of 2014 (Commercial)	Non-availing option of negotiation resulted in sale of Land at Lower rates	Pending with C&AG for vetting
3	Para 17.1 Report No.11 of 2016	Undue benefit to a private party Apparel Export Promotion Council	Pending with C&AG for vetting

The summary of Audit observations made available by Office of C&AG in respect of Report No. 11 of 2016 – Union Government (Civil) Compliance Audit Observations Laid in Parliament on 2nd August 2016 is given below:-

Ministry of Textile

Apparel Export Promotion Council

Undue benefit to a private party

Tendering process adopted by Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) for leasing of furnished office accommodation was flawed. Though, M/S Teesta Urja Limited (TUL) did not participate in the

tendering process, their bid was considered one week after opening of the bids. A number of post contractual benefit were extended to M/s TUL, which were highly unfavorable to AEPC resulting in undue financial benefits to M/s TUL and loss of revenue of 17.42 crore to AEPC

(Paragraph No.17.1)

CHAPTER - 24

TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

24.1 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.

The requirement of training in respect of the officers and staff of the All India Services, other Group "A", Indian Services, Indian Economic Service, Central Secretariat Service, Central Secretariat Stenographers Service, Central Secretariat Clerical Service, Central Secretariat Official Language Service is being met 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.

During the year officers/staff of the Ministry were imparted training regarding e-office with the help of NIC. They were also provided hands on training regarding use of UPI APP to facilitate them making cashless transactions.

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 2015-16 and goals fixed for procurement during 2016-17 is as under.

(i) National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC)

During FY 2015-16, NHDC Ltd. has procured yarn worth of Rs. 2454 crore, out of this total yarn

procured from MSEs (Medium and Small Enterprises) is Rs. 1126 crore. The yarn procured from MSEs comes to 46% of total annual procurement during FY 2015-16. The procurement from MSEs includes Cotton, Silk, Wool, Jute, Blended Yarn for supplying to Handloom weavers.

(ii) Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi

CCIC is sourcing handicraft and handloom products from primary producers registered with the Office of DC (Handicrafts), a Central Govt. department under the Ministry of Textiles who are deemed to be MSME registered source for procurement of handicraft and handloom products.

CCIC has achieved the target for procurement from MSME vendors for the year 2015-16. CCIC will make all efforts to exceed the prescribed target of

sourcing from MSME vendors, for 2016-17 as well.

(iii) Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited

The Corporation was set up with the 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 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 scheme approved 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 products are selected by the buyer and HHEC places orders to the buyers' nominated suppliers as agreed.

However, HHEC encourages procurement from MSME to the maximum and during financial year 2015-16 its trading purchases (Core Group) are to the tune of Rs. 28.32 Crores against which the procurements from registered MSEs was to the extent of 34%.

(iv) National Textile Corporation Ltd.

National Textile Corporation (NTC) has been able to surpass the minimum 20% procurement target from MSEs and achieved 36.86% (including MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs) out of total procurement and also achieved the minimum 4% procurement from only MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs out of total for the period April – September, 16.

During the period April – September, 16, out of total procurement of Rs. 26.52 crores, total value of goods and services procured from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs) was Rs. 9.78 (36.86%). Total value of goods and services procured from only MSEs owned by SC / ST was Rs. 1.17 crores (4.4%). The proposed annual

procurement for the year 2016–17 is targeted for Rs. 60.95 crores, out of which Rs. 20.55 crores (33.72%) procurement is targeted from MSEs and Rs. 3.14 crores (5.15%) from only MSEs owned by SC / ST entrepreneurs.

(v) Jute Corporation of India Ltd.

During the F.Y. 2015-16, The Jute Corporation of India Limited procured goods and services from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs) valued at Rs.10,30,337/-.

(vi) British India Corporation

In view of the negligible production activities in British India

Corporation (BIC) procurement from MSME is not possible. Therefore, may be treated as 'NIL'.

(vii) Cotton Corporation of India

CCI procures kapas (seed cotton), intermediate products and also engages Ginning & Pressing factories for processing. During financial year 2015-16, out of a total Annual Procurement of Rs.7137 lakhs, the total value of goods & services procured from MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST Entrepreneurs) were Rs.1442 lakhs which is 20.20 %.



सत्यमेव जयते

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi
www.ministryoftextiles.gov.in