



	<b>CONTENTS</b>	Page No.
	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	
<b>CHAPTER I</b>	INTRODUCTION, VISION, MISSION, OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE MINISTRY	1-8
<b>CHAPTER II</b>	STATEMENT OF OUTLAYS AND OUTCOMES/TARGETS 2012-13	9-41
<b>CHAPTER III</b>	REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES	42-48
<b>CHAPTER IV</b>	REVIEW OF PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE	49-95
<b>CHAPTER V</b>	FINANCIAL REVIEW	96-106
<b>CHAPTER VI</b>	PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES	107-121
	FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET	122

## **PREFACE**

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

In addition to an Executive Summary, the Outcome Budget 2013-14 contains six chapters relating to the Demands for Ministry of Textiles under Grant No. 93. The chapters discuss the statement of outlays and outcomes; reform measures; policy initiatives and programmes initiated; review of past performance; financial review for three years and a review of the performance of statutory and autonomous bodies.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Ministry of Textiles came into independent existence in 1989 after its separation from the Ministry of Commerce. Textile Industry occupies a unique position in our economy and psyche. The fate of rural economy and the fortune of major fibre crops and crafts viz cotton, wool, silk, Handicrafts and Handlooms, which provides employment to millions of farmers and craft persons in rural and semi-urban areas, depends on the textile industry. Textile sector provides employment next only to agriculture.

The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning, development of export promotion and trade regulation in respect of the textile sector. This includes all natural and manmade cellulosic fibers that go into the making of textiles, clothing and handicrafts.

The developmental activities of the Ministry are oriented towards making adequate quantities of raw material available to all sectors of the textile industry and augmenting the production of fabrics at reasonable prices both from the organized and decentralized sectors of the industry. Towards this objective, the Ministry lays down guidelines for planned and harmonious growth of various sectors of the industry. Special emphasis is given to the development of handlooms in view of its large employment potential. The Ministry monitors the techno-economic status of the industry and provides the requisite policy framework for its modernization and rehabilitation. The Ministry coordinates the activities of Textiles Research Associations and lends financial support to them for undertaking research and development.

The Indian textiles industry contributes substantially to India's exports earnings. The export basket contains a wide range of items viz. cotton yarn and fabrics, man-made yarn and fabrics, wool and silk fabrics, made-ups and variety of garments. India's textile products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than a hundred countries. However, the United States of America and the European Union, account for about two-thirds of India's textiles exports. The other major export destinations are United Arab of Emirates, Bangladesh, China PRP Turkey, etc.

India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. It is also one of the largest contributing sectors of India's exports worldwide. In the post-quota period, India has emerged as a major sourcing destination for new buyers. As a measure of growing interest in the Indian textile and clothing sector a number of buyers have opened their sourcing/ liaison office in India. Commercially, the buoyant retailers across the world are looking at the option of increasing their sourcing from the Indian markets. Indian manufacturers are also pro-actively working towards enhancing their capacities to cater to this increased demand. India's Textiles & Clothing (T&C) export registered robust growth of 25% in 2005-06, recording a growth of US\$ 3.5 billion over 2004-05 in value terms thereby reaching a level of US\$ 17.52 billion and the growth continued in 2006-07 with T&C exports of US\$19.15 billion recording an increase of 9.28% and reached USD 22.15 billion in 2007-08 denoting an increase of 15.7% but declined by over 5% in 2008-09. Exports of Textiles & Clothing grew from USD 21.22 billion in 2008-09 to USD 22.41 billion in 2009-10 and have touched USD 26.83 billion in 2010-11. The report of the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission on boosting India's manufacturing exports during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2012-17), envisages India's exports of Textiles and Clothing at USD 64.41 billion by the end of March, 2017. The textiles industry accounts for 14% of industrial production, which is 4%

of GDP; employs 45 million people and accounts for nearly 11% share of the country's total exports basket.

The Outcome Budget 2013-14 is designed to provide an indicator of the relationship between estimated outlay and expected outcomes as an integral part of the Budget and thus acts as a tool for management and as an instrument of evaluation of performance. The Outcome Budget presents the budget of the Ministry in terms of functions, programmes and activities, correlating the physical and financial aspects of the individual items comprising the Budget.

The Outcome Budget document covers all the developmental activities of the Ministry. It is intended to highlight the programmes and activities undertaken by the Ministry, targets and achievements for 2011-12 & 2012-13 (upto December 2012) and target set for 2013-14, wherever possible. Scheme of chapters in the document is as follows-

**CHAPTER I:** A brief introductory note on the functions of the Ministry/Department, organizational setup, programmes/schemes implemented by the Ministry, its mandate, goals and policy framework.

**CHAPTER II:** This chapter contains a tabular format which comprises of the financial outlays, projected physical outputs and projected/budgeted outcomes.

**CHAPTER III:** Detail reform measures and policy initiatives and how they relate to the intermediate outputs and final outcomes in areas such as public private partnerships, alternate delivery mechanisms, social and gender empowerment processes, greater decentralization, transparency, etc.

**CHAPTER IV:** Contains physical performance explaining the scope and objectives of individual programmes/schemes, giving their physical targets and achievements.

**CHAPTER V:** Financial Review indicates overall trends in expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Estimates/Revised Estimates, position of outstanding utilization certificates.

**CHAPTER-VI:** Review of performance of Statutory and Autonomous Bodies under the administrative control of this Ministry.

### **Monitoring Mechanism**

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

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

**1.1** The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning & development, export promotion, trade regulation and to promote and to preserve the age old culture heritage of the textile industry.

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

The objective is to maintain the incipient export growth momentum, increasing production and productivity in cotton and cotton yarn, enhancing value addition in garment and apparel sector, promoting rich heritage of handloom and handicrafts, institutional strengthening in Jute Sector and enhance acreages under mulberry production and safeguarding employment opportunities.

**1.3 The strategic thrust of the Ministry of Textiles' Programmes is on:**

- a) Technological Upgradation;
- b) Enhancement of productivity;
- c) Quality Consciousness;
- d) Strengthening of raw- material base;
- e) Product diversification;
- f) Increase in exports and innovative marketing strategies;
- g) Financing arrangement;
- h) Maximizing employment opportunity;
- i) Welfare of weavers and artisans.
- j) Integrated human resource development.
- k) Research & Development.

**1.4 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

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

## **A) OBJECTIVES**

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

## **B) STRATEGIES**

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

- a) Continuation of modernization and technological upgradation of different segments of textiles industry through a re-structured technological Upgradation Fund Scheme.
- b) Creation of textiles specific infrastructure through the Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP).
- c) Introduction of a new Integrated Processing Development Scheme’ for setting up Common Effluent treatment Plants with Marine Outfall (CETPMO).
- d) Integrated Apparel Development Scheme – Setting up of Integrated Apparel Clusters’.
- e) Integrated Skill Development Scheme (HRD)
- f) Common Compliance Code (CCC).
- g) Revival Reforms and Restructuring package for Handlooms.
- h) Mega Cluster for Handloom, Handicrafts and Powerloom.
- i) Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks.
- j) Scheme for Usage of GEO Textiles in North Eastern Region
- k) Scheme for Promoting Agro Textiles in North East
- l) NER Textile Promotion Scheme
- m) Technical Textile
- n) In addition the Ministry shall implement various schemes for the development of Jute Industry, Sericulture & Silk, Wool and Woolens, Powerloom, Handlooms and Handicrafts.

## **2. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE**

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

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

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

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

## **3. ATTACHED AND SUBORDINATE OFFICES:**

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

### **3.2 ATTACHED OFFICES**

#### **a) OFFICE OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER FOR HANDLOOMS**

This office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. It implements various schemes for the promotion and development of the handloom sector and for welfare of handloom weavers. Its subordinate offices are – Weavers' Service Centres, Indian Institute of Handloom Technology and National Handicrafts and Handloom Museum (NHHM).



## **(b) OFFICE OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER FOR HANDICRAFTS**

The office is headed by the Development Commissioner for Handicrafts. The office supports the State Governments with the developmental schemes for the handicraft sector. It has six regional offices at Mumbai, Kolkata, Lucknow, Chennai, Guwahati and New Delhi.

## **(c) OFFICE OF CHIEF CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS**

The accounts segment of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Controller of Accounts who is inter-alia, responsible for accounting, payment, budget, internal audit and cash management. CCA is assisted by Controller of Accounts and Deputy Controller of Accounts.

### **3.3 SUBORDINATE OFFICES**

#### **a) OFFICE OF THE TEXTILE COMMISSIONER**

The office of the Textile Commissioner has its headquarters at Mumbai with eight regional offices throughout the country. The office is headed by the Textile Commissioner. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. This office is entrusted with the responsibility of implementation of various regulatory orders. Through a network of regional offices, the Textile Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the Government about the general economic health of the textile industry. The developmental activities of the Office of the Textile Commissioner centre around planning the growth and overall development of the textile sector. Fourteen Powerloom Service Centres are functioning under the administrative control of the Textile Commissioner. The Textile Commissioner also supervises the work of thirty Powerloom Service Centres run by TRAs and State Government agencies. This office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes like the Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme for the textile and Jute Industry, the Textiles Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) and the Technology Mission on Cotton etc.

#### **(b) OFFICE OF THE JUTE COMMISSIONER**

This office is headed by the Jute Commissioner. Located at Kolkata, this office is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing the policies of the Government in jute sector. Just as the Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical adviser to the Ministry on textile industry, the Jute Commissioner gives technical advice to the Ministry on all matters relating to the jute industry including the jute machinery industry.

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

#### **(a) Central Public Sector Enterprises**

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

#### **(b) STATUTORY BODIES**

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

#### **(c) AUTONOMOUS BODIES**

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

#### **(d) EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS**

- i) Handloom Export Promotion Council, Chennai
- ii) Apparel Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
- iii) Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- iv) The Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- v) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Mumbai
- vi) Wool and Woollens Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
- vii) Carpet Export Promotion Council, New Delhi
- viii) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts , New Delhi
- ix) Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council
- x) Wool Industry Export Promotion Organisation.
- xi*) Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

## **(e) TEXTILE RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS**

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

## **(f) ADVISORY BODIES**

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

## **4. MAJOR SCHEMES**

The major schemes being implemented by this Ministry are Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, Integrated Wool Development and Development Program, Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme, Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana, Design & Technical Development, Marketing Support & Services Scheme, Sericulture, Powerloom, Mega-clusters, Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme, Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, Scheme for integrated textiles park, MSP-cotton, Technology Mission of Cotton, Jute & Jute Textile, Jute Technology Mission.

## **5. VISION/MISSION/POLICIES FRAMEWORK**

### **5.1 VISION**

- To promote planned and harmonious growth of textiles by making available adequate fibres to all sectors.
- To promote technological up-gradation for all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk and wool.
- To promote skills of all textiles workers, handloom weavers and handicrafts artisans, creation of new employment opportunities and development of new designs to make these sectors economically sustainable.

- To ensure proper working environment and easy access to health care facilities and insurance cover to weavers and artisans to achieve better quality of life.
- To promote exports of all types of textiles and handicrafts and increase India's share of world exports in these sectors.

## **5.2 MISSION**

- To have a sustainable growth and development of textile sector in the country.
- To ensure integrated development and promotion of jute sector.
- To develop sericulture & silk sector.
- To promote growth and development of technical textiles in India.
- To develop wool and woolen textiles.
- To develop and modernize the decentralized powerloom sector.
- To develop handicraft and handloom sector.
- To improve the functioning of PSUs.

## **5.3 POLICY FRAMEWORK**

- Promote and facilitate the growth of the textile industry.
- Enable the Indian textile industry to compete with confidence for an increasing share of the global textile market.
- Ensure a harmonious balance between different segments and sectors of the industry, and different regions.

## **6. HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TEXTILE SECTOR**

- i) Exports of textiles and clothing products from India have increased steadily over the last few years, particularly after 2004 when textiles exports quota stood discontinued.
- ii) India's Textiles & Clothing (T&C) exports registered a robust growth of 25% in 2005-06, recording a growth of US\$ 3.5 billion over 2004-05 in value terms thereby reaching a level of US\$ 17.52 billion and the growth continued in 2006-07 with T&C exports of US\$19.15 billion recording an increase of 9.28% over the previous year and reached USD 22.15 billion in 2007-08 denoting an increase of 15.7% but declined by over 5% in 2008-09. Exports of Textiles & Clothing grew from USD 21.22 billion in 2008-09 to USD 22.41 billion in 2009-10 and has touched USD 27.47 billion in 2010-11. In the financial year 2011-12(P), exports of textiles and clothing, has grown by 20.05% over the financial year 2010-11 to touch USD 33.31 billion. Textiles exports in the period April-December 2012 are witnessing a (-) 7.66 percent growth in dollar terms although there is 6.88 percent growth in rupee terms.

- iii) During the year 2012-13(Apr-Dec), Readymade Garments account for almost 39% of the total textiles exports. Apparel and cotton textiles products together contribute nearly 72% of the total textiles exports.
- iv) India's textiles products, including handlooms and handicrafts, are exported to more than a hundred countries. However, the USA and the EU, account for about two-thirds of India's textiles exports. The other major export destinations are China, U.A.E., Sri Lanka, Saudi Arabia, Republic of Korea, Bangladesh, Turkey, Pakistan, Brazil, Hong-Kong, Canada and Egypt etc.
- v) As per the latest available export data, the salient features of the overall textile exports for the period 2012-13(P) are as follows:
- The total textile exports during 2012-13 (Apr-Dec) (P) were valued at Rs 119855.65 crore as against Rs 112145.10 crore during the corresponding period of financial year 2011-12, registering an increase of 6.88 percent in rupee terms.
  - In US dollar terms, the same was valued at US\$21996.04 million as against US\$23819.72 million during the corresponding period of previous financial year registering a decrease of 7.66 percent in US\$ terms.

**Chapter II**  
**Statement of Outlays and Outcomes/Targets (2013-14)**

(Rs. In crore)

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
1	<b>Secretariat Economic Services</b>	- To assist the different divisions for the smooth functioning of the Ministry as a whole.	21.00	-	-	This expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other non-productive expenditure	The desired assistance would be delivered.	One year	Administrative Expenditure

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
2	<b>Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme</b> (Erstwhile Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme and Diversified Handloom Development Scheme have been merged in this new scheme.)	i. Focus on formation of weavers group as a visible entity. ii. To develop the handloom Weavers Groups to become self-sustainable. iii. Inclusive approach to cover weavers both within and outside the Co-operative fold, iv. Skill up-gradation of handloom weavers/ workers to produce diversified products with improved quality to the meet the market requirements, v. provide suitable workplace to weavers to enable them to produce quality products with improved productivity, vi. holistic and flexible intervention to provide need based inputs specific to each cluster,		117.00	-	6.00 LAKH WEAVERS	6.00 LAKH WEAVERS	.	Scheme is yet to be approved.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
		vii. Market orientation by associating entrepreneurs and professionals for marketing, design and Managing the production, and viii. facilitate process of credit from financial institutions / banks.							
3.	<b>Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme</b>  <i>Component</i> <i>i. Health Insurance Scheme</i>  <i>ii. Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana</i>	To provide medical insurance to Handloom Weavers  To provide Life Insurance cover to the Handloom Weavers		95.00		HIS- 17,97,513 Weavers (Pol.Yr.11-12)  MGBBY- 6,00,000 Weavers	HIS- 17,97,513 Weavers (Pol.Yr.11-12)  MGBBY- 6,00,000 Weavers	The scheme for continuation in 12th Plan is under process.	



S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
4.	<b>Revival, Reforms &amp; Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector</b>	The scheme includes reforms of the financial, legal and institutional framework for the handloom weaver, cooperative societies, one time waiver of overdue loans and interest of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individuals weavers as on 31.03.2010. Provision of fresh cheap credit to handloom cooperative societies and weavers covered by waiver by providing interest subsidy of 3% for a period of three years for each fresh loan with credit guarantee.		175.00		The initiative would benefit 15,000 cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers.	The initiative would benefit 15,000 cooperative societies and about 3 lakh handloom weavers.	One Year except componenet interest subvention	
5..	<b>Yarn Supply Scheme (Mill Gate Price Scheme)</b>	To provide all types of yarn to handloom weavers through NHDC.	-	100.00	-	934 lakh kgs of yarn to be supplied	934 lakh kgs of yarn to be supplied	Financial year 2013-14	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
6	<b>Weavers' Service Centres</b>		35.00			This expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other non-productive expenditure	The desired assistance would be delivered.	One year	Administrative Expenditure
7	<b>O/o DC (Handloom) field offices</b>		32.99			This expenditure relates to establishment, office expenses, travel expenses and other non-productive expenditure	The desired assistance would be delivered.	One year	Administrative Expenditure

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
8	<b>Scheme for grant of special rebate @ 10% on the on sale of accumulated Handloom Stock</b>		0.01			Scheme has been discontinued but pending bills are to be settled.	Scheme has been discontinued but pending bills are to be settled.	One year	Token provision has been kept so that the pending claims could be settled after obtaining requisite funds.
	<b>Handicraft Industry</b>								
9.	<b>Training and Extension</b>	These are administrative expenditure which are to be met by this office for closed departmental centres. Accordingly only non plan outlay is proposed.	40.00	-	-	-	-	-	Through this head administrative expenses are met which relates to closed departmental training centres.
10	<b>Design and Technical Up-garadation</b>	The scheme aims at up-gradation of artisans skill through development of new design and supply of prototypes of improved/modern equipments to the craft persons, revival of rare crafts to preserve the traditional Heritage.	50.00	28.00	Nil	Design Workshops - 200 Design Projects- 25 National Awardee-15 Shilp guru-10	6000 + 1250 = 7250 direct artisans to be benefitted 3000+1500= 4500 designs will be developed.	One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
11	<b>Baba Saheb Ambedkar HastshipVikasYojana</b>	The scheme aims at promoting Indian handicrafts by developing artisans' clusters into professionally managed and self reliant community enterprises on the principles of effective member participation and mutual cooperation.	-	4.00	-	100 Clusters	37500 new artisans to be covered under cluster development programme.	One years	
12	<b>Marketing Support and Services</b>	To develop, expand and sustain Marketing of Handicrafts with the objective of augmenting the employment and income of Craftspersons& to provide assistance to Council and Handicrafts. Dev. Corpn. For enhancement of Market share of Handicrafts in global markets, conducting Market research, workshops and seminar in India and abroad.		45.00	Nil	Domestic : 200 Marketing events,  International- 50 events	1) Domestic marketing sale of Rs. 90 cr. would be achieved	One year	Non Plan Provision is for Administrative Expenses.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
13.	<b>Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme</b>	The objective of the scheme is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicraft Artisans between the age group of 18-60 years. To facilitate credit flow.	5.50	39.00	Nil	BimaYojana - 1.5 Lakhs RGSSBY – 8.10 Lakhs		One year	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses.
14	<b>Research Development &amp;</b>	To conduct studies for feedback on economic and social and aesthetic and promotional aspect of Handicrafts.		10.00	-	1. Research studies as per needs & requirement 2. Completion of Census of handicraft artisans .	1.Availability of documentation of different issues related to the sector. 2. Availability of reliable data of Handicrafts artisans in terms of number, production etc.	One Year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
15.	<b>Human Resource Development</b>	To provide training in special fields to staff working in O/o Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and NGOs in Admn., It, finance management and implementation of the projects.	-	26.00	-	<b>250 Prog.</b> Like Training Programme through Institutions- 2  Programmes under Guru ShishyaPramp ara – 100 Seminar/Workshop-10 Handicraft Training  Programme-100  Capacity Building-35  Design mentorship & Apprenticeship-3	Coverage of around 5000 need based artisans directly	One year	
16	<b>Integrated package for J&amp;K</b>		-	1.00					

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
17	<b>Infrastructure &amp; Technology Development Scheme for Handicrafts</b>	Construction of building		38.00	Nil		Creation of building infrastructure for development of handicrafts sector.		Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses.
	<b>Wool Industries</b>		2.00	20.00					Total Non-Plan Outlay for 2013-14 in respect of S. No. 17 and 18 is Rs. 2.97 Crore.
18.	<b>i)Integrated Wool Improvement &amp; Development Programe</b>	To improve quantity and quality of indigenou wool produced from sheep, Pashmina goats and Angora rabbits.	2.97	18.50					

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
	<b>ii) Quality Processing of Wool Scheme (setting up Common Facility Centres (CFCs))</b>	To provide wool processing facilities like scouring, carbo-nizing, carding, dying, spinning, knitting and to modernize existing machineries/plants.		0.50		One Common Facility Centre for wool processing facilities.			
	<b>iii) Social Security Scheme</b> <b>(a) Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme</b> <b>(b) Sheep Insurance Scheme</b>	To provide enhance insurance coverage to sheep breeders and their sheep flocks with minimum premium cost and other facilities like scholarship for study and health insurance.		1.00		15,000 Shepherds  1 lakh sheeps			



S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	7	8	
19	<b>Central Silk Board</b>  i) <b>Research &amp; Development, Training Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives</b>  ii) <b>Seed Organisation</b>  iii) <b>Co-ordination &amp; Marketing Development (HRD)</b>  iv) <b>Quality Certification System</b>  v) <b>Export Promotion, Brand Promotion &amp; Infrastructure Upgradation by ISEPC &amp; SMOI</b>  v) <b>Catalytic Development Programme</b>	The Central Silk Board is assisted for the development of silk industry. The Board works in three broad areas of R&D, Seed Management, and Development of Sericulture & Silk Industry to support, supplement & facilitate the efforts of the State Government. It also extends support to states in the form of joint projects. The objective of the scheme is to improve production and increase products of Silk.	<b>244.80</b>	<b>(Total 352.00)</b>  34.00  11.00  7.00  7.00  2.00  291.00	-	31 Research Projects (21 Mulberry & 10 Non Mulberry) to train 15000 persons  For the year 2013-14, a provision of Rs.325.00 crores has been proposed under BE for implementation of Catalytic Development Programme.  Promotion of quality silk worm seed.	Production & supply quality silk worm seed will ultimately result in high productivity.  It is targeted to produce 25,480 MTs of silk by end of 2013-14.	1.04.2013 to 31.03.2014	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses
			<b>20</b>						

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
	<b>Powerloom Industries</b>								
20	<p><b>(i) Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD), Grant- in-Aid to PSCs of TRAs / State Govt. agencies. It includes two new components in A.P. (existing)</b></p> <p><b>ii) Technical Service Centre for Powerloom</b></p>	To provide financial assistance for awareness programme –seminars/ workshops, cluster publicity, setting of new PSCs, modernization/ upgradation of the PSCs, buyer seller meet, exposure visits, Grant- in-Aid to the PSCs of TRAs/State Govt. agencies, cluster development activities etc.	3.11	12.00		Cluster Development,, Grant-in-Aid to the PSCs, Awareness programme, Cluster publicity, Buyer seller meet- Exposure visit of weavers etc.	Cluster development – 20, Grant-in-Aid to 30 PSCs, Awareness programme - 40, Cluster publicity-40, Buyer seller meet-12, Exposure visit-1000 weavers etc	As mentioned in col. 6	The scheme is proposed to continue during 12 <sup>th</sup> plan period.
	<b>(iii) Group Insurance Scheme (existing)</b>	To provide financial assistance for premium for powerloom weavers /workers to be covered under the scheme.		4.00		To cover powerloom weavers/workers under the scheme	To cover powerloom weavers/workers- 1.18 lakh	As mentioned in col.6	The scheme is proposed to continue during 12 <sup>th</sup> plan period

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
	<p><b>(iv) Group Workshed Scheme</b></p> <p><b>(existing&amp;to be continued during current year 2012-13).</b></p>	Subsidy to be paid by GOI for construction of Group Workshed for Powerloom unit		11.00		Upto Oct. 2012 total 60 projects have been approved under the scheme with Govt. subsidy of Rs.24.17 crore. Other 5 – 8 projects are in process. Out of the approved projects 22 projects have been completed and 38 projects are under construction at various stage.	It is estimated that out of the approved projects, the construction of 20 projects will be completed during year 2013-14.	As mentioned in col. 6	The funds of Rs.15 crore has been proposed as committed liabilities on projects approved/ to be approved upto 31.3.2013.
	<b>v) Partial Mechanisation of Handlooms</b>			6.00					

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	7	8	
	<b>vi) Pilot Initiative regarding Venture Capital Fund</b>	A dedicated fund with a corpus of ₹ 100 crore for investing primarily in companies engaged in manufacturing and services activities in the textile industry and allied products / services, including marketing of handicrafts and handloom products		13.00		A balanced and diversified portfolio shall be developed with an appropriate mix of investments in start-ups, expansions, export oriented companies and new technology companies. All investments made by the fund will be in MSE companies as defined under MSMED Act of 2006, as amended from time to time.		The Commitment Period is proposed at 5 years from Initial Closing.	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
	<b>(vii) Scheme for In-Situ upgradation of plain powerloom*</b>	Subsidy to be paid on attachments / kits for upgrading the existing plain powerloom		32.00		To upgrade existing plain powerloom to improve the quality of fabrics	To upgrade 24,000 existing plain powerloom	As mentioned in col.6	It is new scheme proposed for 12 <sup>th</sup> plan period.
	<b>(viii) Health Insurance Scheme*</b>	To provide financial assistance for premium for powerloom weavers /workers to be covered under the scheme.		5.00		To cover powerloom weavers/workers under the scheme	To cover powerloom weavers/workers- 90,000.	As mentioned in col.6	It is new scheme proposed for 12 <sup>th</sup> plan period.
	<b>Consumer Industry</b>								
21	<b>Assistance to Textile Committee</b>	Its functions are promotion of exports, research in technical and economic fields, consultancy, establishing standards for textiles and textile machinery, setting up of laboratories, and data collection etc..	16.00	-	-	Textiles Committee provides support services to Textiles industry, being administrative expenses, no targets prescribed.	Textiles Committee provides support services to Textiles Industry, being administrative expenses, no targets prescribed.		Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	7	8	
22	<b>Payment to National Jute Board against collection of cess on Jute</b>	Defined under Section 5 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008 (No.12 of 2009)	15.27	-	-	Training & Development, New Scheme to incentivise social & environmental compliances - Export promotion scheme, intergrated Farmer support scheme	As per approved Annual Action Plan of National Jute Board	Whole Year 2013-14	Non provision of requisite budget.
23	<b>Textile Commissioner</b>	The Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. This office is entrusted with the responsibility of implementing various regulatory orders.	25.00	-	-	Administrative expenses on account of pay & allowances, office expenses and travel expenses.	Assistance to Ministry of Textiles on technical issues.	Not applicable	Non Plan provision is for Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
24	<b>National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)</b>  i) NIFT Rae Bareli Centre  ii) Implementation of OBC Quota Reservation  iii) NER-- NIFT Shilong Centre  iv) Additional Block Grant ( Due to implementation of 6 <sup>th</sup> CPC)	NIFT offers various full time degree/diploma and part-time certificate programme to develop professionals for Fashion Industry.	6.00	<b>(Total 74.00 crores)</b>  30.00  29.00  15.00	-	i) Construction of Permanent Centre and providing other Academic Infrastructure Facility at Rae Bareli. ii) For upgradation of Infrastructure facilities at 7 NIFT Centres. iii) For construction of permanent campus of IFT Shilong iv) To meet additional burden due to implementation of 6 <sup>th</sup> CPC.	i) Construction of Permanent Centre and providing other Academic Infrastructure Facility at Rae Bareli. ii) For upgradation of Infrastructure facilities at 7 NIFT Centres. iii) For construction of permanent campus of IFT Shilong iv) To meet additional burden due to implementation of 6 <sup>th</sup> CPC.	Till 31.03.2014	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
25	<b>Research and Development including TRAs</b>  <b>i) Textiles Sector</b>	To encourage research in the textile sector		51.00 (Jute Sector + Textile Sector)	-	To give an impetus to the research in the textile sector.	Carry out research on various aspects of textile technology with a view to reduce the cost and improve the quality and durability of fabric, reducing pollution conserving energy and utilization waste, adopting new technology and improving the technology in the Decentralized sector.	Ministry's Sponsored projects	The implementation being through textile research association there is hardly any risk factor involved in this scheme.



S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
	<b>ii) Jute Sector</b>	To encourage research in Jute Sector				To develop new markets for bulk use of Eco –friendly jute & Jute products.	To focus on new products – Jute Composite Board and particle board for the Automobile Industry and Infrastructure sector. Research and Incentives will also improve the environmental profile of Jute Manufacturing. Modernization of Jute Mills & JDP Sector and Establishment of ICT		The scheme will have 10 components

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
26	<b>Textile Labour Rehabilitation Scheme</b>	The scheme was launched with the objective of providing interim relief to textile workers rendered unemployed due to permanent closure of any particular portion of, or the entire textile unit.	5.00	-	-	To provide interim relief to nearly 3000 textile workers	3000 workers will be benefited		Payment through bank accounts. No risk factor involved.
27	<b>Studies</b>	Studies relating to steps and strategies for increasing exports	-	1.98	-				

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
28	<b>Technology Up-Fund Scheme (TUFS)</b>	To induce industry investment of Rs. 30,000 crore in processing composite upgradation, spinning, powerloom, garmenting units etc.		2400.00		The scheme is in operation w.e.f. 1.4.1999. As on 31.01.2013, 32103 applications with project cost Rs. 246528crore have been sanctioned. It received an overwhelming response and has become the flagship scheme of the Ministry of Textiles.	The scheme is expected to induce investment of Rs. 30,000 in the textile sector	Subsidised bank loan	The implementation being through nationalized banks, there is hardly any risk factor involved in this scheme. The 100% recovery of bank loans is being reported.
29.	<b>Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India under Price Support</b>	To support farmers to get support price announced by Government of India	200.00	-	-	60 lakh bales	-	Cotton Season 2012-13	-
30.	<b>Assistance to AEPC</b>	Provision is for implementation of projects and expenses of quota administering authorities for residual work.	1.00	-	-				Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
31	<b>Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks.</b>	To facilitate development of world-class infrastructure for setting up of textile units.	-	300.00	-	(i) 40 on-going projects to be completed by March 2014  (ii) Implementation of newly sanctioned 21 parks and sanction of 6-7 additional textiles parks	36 textiles park sanctioned so far will facilitate additional investment of Rs. 19300Crores, employmentsgeneration is 6.5 lakh persons.  (ii) Employment of 3.89 lakh persons and investments of Rs 8312crores in 21 new parks.	(i)Completion of 40 textile park projects by March 2014  (ii) Sanction of new projects by March 2014	Proposal for sanction of additional projects is under consideration

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	7	8	
32	<b>Other Programmes of Textiles</b>	Assistance to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Textiles Management, Brand Promotion, Foreign Investment Promotion Scheme, Textipolis, Fashion Hub, Common Compliance Code, Textile Engineering.		0.01					
33	<b>Human Resource Development (Integrated Skill Development Scheme)</b>	Objective to train persons in Textile and related sectors for skill development.		250.00		Trainees.	3.70 lakh trainees		
34	<b>Integrated Processing Development Scheme/ SPP</b>	Facilitating the Textiles processing industry in becoming globally competitive using environment friendly processing standards and technology.		50.00		Creating new processing parks and upgrading existing processing clusters/centres.	Creating new processing parks and upgrading existing processing clusters/centres.		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
35	<b>NER Textiles Promotion Scheme</b>	To develop and modernize textile sector in North East Region by providing government support in terms of raw material, seed banks, machinery, common facility centres, skill development, design support etc.		115.00		Successful implementation in NER with a view at permitting them greater flexibility in deciding the contours and norms for their textiles projects suited to their special requirements in order to achieve the objectives of the textile sector schemes.	Successful implementation in NER with a view at permitting them greater flexibility in deciding the contours and norms for their textiles projects suited to their special requirements in order to achieve the objectives of the textile sector schemes.		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	7	8	
36	Technology Mission On Technical Textiles (TMTT):	<p><b>Mini- Mission I:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Setting up of 4 COEs in the field of Non woven, Composites, Indutech &amp; Sportech</li> <li>Upgradation of existing 4 COEs covered under SGDTT</li> </ul> <p><b>Mini- Mission II:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business start up projects</li> <li>Workshops to sensitise stakeholders</li> <li>Market development support through buyer seller meetings</li> <li>Units to be assisted under Market development support for export sales</li> </ul> <p>Fund support for contract research projects</p>		43.00		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business start up projects</li> <li>Workshops to sensitise stakeholders</li> <li>Market development support through buyer seller meetings</li> <li>Units to be assisted under Market development support for export sales</li> </ul> <p>Fund support for contract research projects</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business start up projects</li> <li>Workshops to sensitise stakeholders</li> <li>Market development support through buyer seller meetings</li> <li>Units to be assisted under Market development support for export sales</li> </ul> <p>Fund support for contract research projects</p>	One Year	

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	7	8	
37	Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region	The aim of the scheme is to promote and utilize Geotextiles 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 Geotextiles in existing/ new projects in road, hill/ slope protection, water reservoirs and river bank erosion control.		114.00		Increased consumption of Geotextile products in the NE region	-Expansion of the sustainable market of geotextiles in hill/ soil protection, river bank erosion control, water reservoir solutions and road construction in NE Region of India. -Awareness on use of quality certified Geotextile products in the NE region -Study on the performance of various types of geo-textiles through field trials complemented by laboratory tests, and simulation modeling, development of specifications and design methodologies for field application in the areas of soil erosion control (river bank protection and hill slope	It is proposed that in the project period (5 years), roads in the NE may be constructed with Geotextiles. The funding under this scheme will be undertaken for 2 major components:  a)Application of geotextiles solutions including onsite installation  b)Sensitization activities, market studies, on-site testing, training and capacity building, etc	
					35				



S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
							management), water reservoir and road construction - Cost-benefit analysis, development of capacities amongst the State Governments (& other agencies), and dissemination of project results to the end users and the stakeholders		

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
38	Scheme for usage of agro textiles in North Eastern Region	The aim is to utilize Agrotextiles in improving the horticulture and floricultural produce of the NE states. With increasing acceptability of Agrotextiles, entrepreneurship in the area of agrotextiles production in the country will get an impetus. The growth of usage of Agrotextile products in the country will thus benefit both agriculturists as well as textile entrepreneurs in the country.		18.00		Increased consumption of Agrotextile products in the country and boosting Agrotextiles production and investment synergies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved yield of horticulture and floriculture produce from the North-East region</li> <li>Awareness creation</li> <li>Demonstration centers</li> <li>Study on the performance of various types of agrotextiles</li> </ul> Cost-benefit analysis	The proposed scheme's project targets will be with respect to following two components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creating awareness, setting –up of Demonstration Centre and developing capacities</li> <li>Provide/disperse Agrotextile-Kit in the NER states</li> </ol>	
39	Jute Commissioner	For Office and Administrative expenses etc of Jute Commissioner Office	5.00	-	-				Administrative Expenses

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3	5	6	7	8			
40	<b>Subsidy to Jute Corporation of India for Market Support Operation</b>	To support JCI to conduct MSP operations	55.00	-	-	Operationalisation of 171 JCI purchase centres for MSP operation of raw jute.	Procurement of raw jute as and when the price comes at MSP	Whole Year 2013-14	Non provision of requisite budget.
41	<b>Jute Technology Mission</b>	To modernize the jute sector, focus on adoption of more resource efficient and energy efficient technology, upgrade skills and technology to give a fillip to the jute diversified products to enhance their quality and competitiveness.	-	0.01	-				
42	<b>Other Programme of Jute</b>	To support Research Organisations in Jute	1.29	-	-			Whole Year 2013-14	Non Plan provision is for contribution to International Jute Study Group, Dhaka.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
43	<b>Loans to Public Sector Undertakings</b>  i) NJMC  ii) BIC	To execute modernization/revival plan of NJMC	0.01	-	-	i) Production as per BIFR projection  ii) Implementation of Revival package as per BIFR.	-	Whole Year 2013-14	i) Labour problem, Labour Strike

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3			5	6	7	8	
44	<b>Development of Mega Clusters</b> i) <b>Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme</b> ii) <b>Comprehensive Handicraft Development Scheme</b> iii) <b>Comprehensive Powerloom Development Scheme</b>	<p>To assist the entrepreneurs/ artisans to set up world-class units with modern infrastructure., To enhance the competitiveness of the clusters in terms of increased market share and ensuring increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products.</p> <p>To ensure effective integration of scattered artisan/ weaver bases.</p> <p>To meet the discerning and changing market demands both at domestic and at the international level and raise living standards of the weavers.</p>		(Total 77.00) 30.00 30.00 17.00		Common Facility Centres, Textile Labs, CAD Centres, Communication Network, Design/Raw Material Banks, Technology upgradation, Product Diversification, Raw Material Linkages, Credit, Market Development, Forward and Backward Linkages, Human Resource and Skill Development, Social Security, Physical Infrastructure,	11 Mega Clusters in Handloom, Powerlooms and Handicrafts	The Mega Clusters will be developed in a time frame of 5 years.	Rs.70 crore is the fund earmarked under the scheme for each mega cluster. The funds are released based on well defined guidelines and on achieving specified milestones/ targets by the SPVs after bringing their proportionate share of contribution.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme/ Programme.	Objective/Outcome	Outlay 2013-14 (Rs. in Crore)			Quantifiable/ Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcome	Processes/ Timelines	Remarks/Risk Factors
			4						
			4 (i)	4 (ii)	4 (iii)				
			Non-Plan	Plan	Complementary Extra Budgetary Resources				
1	2	3				5	6	7	8
45	<b>Common Compliance Code</b>	The proposal will ensure compliance of Legal Requirements, Child Labour, Forced, Harassment or Abuse, Non-Discrimination, Health and Safety, Environment Requirements, Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining House of Work, Wages & Benefits and Sub-contracting		4.00		Target of 200 factories would be completed during the current FY.	So far, 200 factories would be covered under the current FY.	3000 units would be covered under 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan.	Commenced only in December, 11 Mobilization targets upto Dec 2012. There may be slight delay in completion of the targeted factories. However, manageable.

\* These schemes are under formulation & will be finalized with the approval of Ministry of Textiles.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **REFORM MEASURES AND POLICY INITIATIVES**

The Ministry of Textiles took several new initiatives during 2012-13 to achieve faster and inclusive growth and participatory development. Major policy initiatives taken by the Ministry in recent years are as under:

#### **3.1 SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS**

40 Textile parks have been sanctioned till date in nine states, with total project cost of about Rs 4141 crore with Government contribution of Rs 1425 crore. When fully functional the Parks would have an investment of Rs 19,500 crore and provide employment to more than 8 lakh persons. Taking into account the success of the Scheme, the Government has approved sanction of new Parks during the 11th Plan with a financial liability of Rs 200 crore and given permission to carry forward liability of these new Parks into the 12th Plan up to Rs 200 crore. With a view to refreshing investor memory about the contours of the Scheme and inviting investment, a series of “Road Shows” were organised at Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad and Mumbai. During these shows several Expression of Interest were received.

#### **3.2 INTEGRATED SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT)**

In the line with the Policy Announcement of the Government, in the Current Five Year Plan, the Government has launched the Integrated Skill Development Scheme for the Textiles & Apparel Sector, including Jute & Handicrafts, with an objective of capacity building of Institutions providing skill development & training in Textiles Sector. Under this Scheme, the Government has envisaged skill development of 2.56 lakh persons with an overall cost of Rs 271.94 crore. Under the Scheme, the Ministry has approved 8 capacity building projects in respect of ATDC, NITRA, ATIRA, BITRA etc. under component-I of the Scheme. Under component-II, Ministry has engaged consultant for designing the modalities and matters under which, the private/ seal initiatives would be harnessed.

#### **3.3 OTHER INITIATIVES**

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

and enhancing collaboration with the manufacturing units in the State.

**MAJOR POLICY INITIATIVES TO BE TAKEN BY THE MINISTRY DURING 2013-14 ARE AS UNDER:**

**3.4 HANDLOOMS**

**I) SETTING UP OF WEAVERS SERVICE CENTERS (WSCs)**

As per budget announcement 2012-13, three new WSCs are to be set up in the States of Jharkhand, Mizoram and Nagaland under Central Sector. The SFC has approved setting up of three new WSCs on 14.12.2012.

**II) INSTITUTIONAL CREDIT/ HANDLOOM WEAVER CREDIT CARD SCHEME**

For fresh loans, Government has also introduced 'Institutional Credit for Handloom Sector', which is being operationalized under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme. The intervention includes (i) Issuance of Weaver Credit Cards (ii) Interest Subvention @ 3% for 3 years on fresh loans sanctioned, (iii) margin money assistance @ Rs.4200 per individual weaver and (iv) Credit Guarantee for 3 years. There was no scheme for loans to weavers before 24.11.2011. In order to make the weavers aware of the scheme and also to collect applications from the weavers for issue of Weaver Credit Cards (WCC), 674 camps were organized across the country involving the State Governments, lead banks, Weavers' Service Centres. The scheme was also popularized using All India Radio. Three jingles were broadcasted w.e.f. 16.8.2012 to 15.09.12 all over India in 9 regional languages (Tamil, Telgu, Oriya, Assamese, Kannada, Malayalam, Bengali, Manipuri, Dogri) and in Hindi in 3 slots (8 am, 2 pm and 8 PM). 24,250 Weavers Credit Cards have been issued by the banks, with a sanction and disbursal loans of Rs.6551 lakh and Rs.3178 lakh respectively till 7.1.2013.

**III) 10% SUBSIDY ON HANK YARN**

In order to provide cheap yarn to the handloom weavers, 10% subsidy on Hank Yarn Scheme has been approved. Against the target of issuance of pass books for covering 6.14 lakh handlooms, 2.61 lakh handlooms have been covered till 16.11.12.

**IV) DEVELOPMENT OF 610 HANDLOOM CLUSTERS.**

The Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS) has been launched



with a view to develop holistically and comprehensively the weavers' clusters throughout the country. Under this scheme, 610 Handloom clusters have been taken up during XIth Plan (upto March, 2012) and financial assistance of Rs 213.53 crore has been released to various Implementing agencies through the State Government for various components like skill upgradation, setting up of CFC/Dye House, marketing, formation of consortium etc.

#### **V) HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME**

The Health Insurance Scheme provides health care facilities to the handloom weavers and their families. 17.55 lakh as an average per year have been covered/enrolled during the XIth Plan under this scheme which extends benefit to more than 351 lakh persons including spouse and two children of the weaver covered.

#### **VI) YARN SUPPLY UNDER THE MILL GATE PRICE SCHEME**

788 yarn depots, covering all the handloom clusters, have been set up by the NHDC to ensure steady and timely supply of requisite yarn at Mill Gate Price to the handloom weavers.

#### **VII) SANT KABIR AWARD**

This award is conferred from 2009 to outstanding handloom weavers who have been made valuable contribution in keeping alive the handloom heritage. Each award consists of one mounted gold coin, one shawl and a citation. In addition, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.00 lakh is also given to each of the Sent Kabir Awardee to innovate and create 10 new products of high level of excellence, of high aesthetic value and of high quality. 10 handloom weavers for the year 2009 and 8 handloom weavers for the year 2010 have been conferred for Sant Kabir Award by the President of India in a function held on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

#### **VIII) BRAND BUILDING THROUGH HANDLOOM MARK:**

**Handloom Mark:** The Handloom Mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyer that handloom product being purchased is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. The Textiles Committee is implementing agency for promotion of Handloom Mark. As on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2013, 3.13 crore (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold to 10,118 stakeholders. 813 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

## **IX) HANDLOOM WEEK:**

To promote, popularize and create awareness about the handloom products Handloom Week is celebrated every year from 21<sup>st</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> December. During the Handloom Week, number of promotional and awareness programmes, publicity through newspapers, magazines, outdoor publicity, through electronic media is undertaken.

## **X) MARKETING EVENTS:**

The marketing events of various levels i.e. from district level, State level to National level is organized by the State Governments to provide opportunity to handloom weaver and their agencies. During the year 2011-12, 740 marketing events were sanctioned. During the current year as on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2013, 425 marketing events and 5 craft melas have been approved for dissemination of technological developments. for organizing them by various State Governments/State Handloom organizations. 22 Appropriate Technology Exhibitions have also been approved for dissemination of technological development.

## **3.5 SERICULTURE & SILK**

I) Sericulture is an important labour-intensive and agro-based cottage industry, providing gainful occupation to around 6.3 million persons in rural and semi-rural areas in India. Moreover, sericulture has now established itself as an export oriented sector of the Indian economy. Silk weaving is a traditional activity in the larger part of India and comprises rich varieties. Indian sericulture industry is passing through a period of sustainability and growth stress. To meet the demand-supply gap in terms of both quantity and quality, a comprehensive plan will be implemented for strengthening of the sector which envisages a higher subsidy for SC/ST and women and also interest subsidy on working capital for reelers. The action plan would have a special focus on hilly states and North-Eastern states with the country being divided into five seri-zones based on agro-climatic conditions. The emphasis would be on the post-cocoon sector by establishing reeling sheds and other common facilities for pupa drying, dyeing, processing, screen printing, etc., by establishing imported Automatic Dupion Reeling machines and further, by establishing Integrated Silk Parks. Interventions will be made for technological upgradations to reduce drudgery of reelers.

## **II) Developmental Projects:**

Projects for tasar development in the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra covering 23 districts, 53 blocks and about 36000 families at an outlay of Rs. 71.61 crores with MoRD assistance of Rs. 53.66 crores are proposed by CSB/PIAs for funding under Mahila Kisan Sashathikaran Pariyojana (MKSP). Projects will be implemented for a

period of 5 years coinciding with XII Plan period by the reputed NGOs viz., PRADAN, BAIF-MITTRA and SERP (Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty, Andhra Pradesh). 2100 SHGs, 27 livelihood federations, 478 Community Resource Persons and 105 paraprofessionals are proposed to be developed/ nurtured under the project besides production of 10.75 lakh basic seed, 110.58 lakh commercial dfls and 77.08 crore reeling cocoons are anticipated on implementation of these projects. State-wise details are as follows.

**(Rs in lakh)**

Sl.	Name of the State	PIA	MoRD	CSB	Total
1	Maharashtra	BAIF	759.632	253.211	1012.843
2	Andhra Pradesh	SERP	784.040	262.668	1046.708
3	Jharkhand	PRADAN	1795.46	598.487	2393.947
4	Chhattisgarh	PRADAN	598.451	204.256	802.707
5	Bihar	PRADAN	669.434	223.145	892.579
6	West Bengal	PRADAN	400.795	133.598	534.393
7	Odisha	PRADAN	358.34	119.447	477.787
	<b>Grand Total</b>		5366.152	1794.812	7160.964

25% of the project grant is proposed to be dovetailed as CSB Share from the CDP schemes. Both the State Rural Livelihood Missions (SRLM) of MoRD and the DOSs of the project states would be involved in project monitoring. Project is under active consideration of the Ministry of Rural Development, Govt. of India.

While PAC has considered multi-state project for Maharashtra, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, West Bengal and Orissa at an outlay of Rs. 52.22 crores and MoRD share of Rs. 39.13 crores, SRLMs of Bihar and Andhra Pradesh to submit their Annual Action Plans including the tasar component.

It is expected that the first installment of 25% i.e., Rs. 9.78 crores from Multi-state project & Rs. 3.635 crores through SRLMs of Bihar and A.P totaling to Rs. 13.415 crores is expected to be released to CSB for implementation of the above projects.

### **3.6 TECHNICAL TEXTILES**

Technical Textiles is the sunrise sector of the textile industry in India, with a current market size of Rs 57,000 crores and a growth rate poised to take off from the present 11%, to almost 20% during the 12th Five Year Plan. Technical Textiles are material products used primarily for their functional properties and have become a major industry segment globally, leading to an improved quality of life for citizens.

In 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, focus of government is on encouraging indigenous manufacturing of specialty fibres, making available data base for policy and investment decision, standardization of technical textile products. Further, in a

socially and geographically relevant initiative, the Ministry aims at introducing modern cost-effective technology in the North Eastern development initiatives through usage of Technical Textiles. In North Eastern states of India, Geotextiles can be used for roads & highways construction, river bank erosion control, slope erosion control, embankments in hilly areas, etc. Agrotextiles can be used in growing and harvesting of crops to ensure natural resources are sustainably and equitably used for improved livelihood, wellbeing and wealth for all people in North Eastern states. Recognizing the relevance and potential of Geotextiles and Agrotextiles segment in NER, Ministry of Textiles proposed to launch two schemes focusing on promotion and usage of these segments, i.e., i) Scheme for usage of Geotextiles in North East Region and ii) Scheme for usage of Agrotextiles in North East Region.

### **3.7 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFS)**

Ministry of Textiles launched a Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for Textile and Jute Industries w.e.f. 1.4.1999 for a period of 5 years, i.e., up to 31st March 2004. This was subsequently extended till the end of 11<sup>th</sup> five year plan, expanded and restructured to encourage modernization of the value addition upstream sectors in the decentralized industry. The TUFS scheme has proved to be extremely successful catalyzing investments of over Rs. 2 lac crore in its operational life span and providing employment to 11 lac textiles workers. Given the large investor appetite for the scheme, the allocation for TUFS under the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan Period Rs. 11952.80 crore. The enhanced allocation is expected to leverage an investment of Rs 150000 crore.

### **3.8 COMMON COMPLIANCE CODE**

In the emerging global trading system, it is important to make India the global benchmark for Social Compliance in Apparel and Textiles manufacturing for achieving higher global exports. A Common Compliance Code would be developed for the Textiles Industry with particular focus on Apparels, Handlooms and Carpets sectors. The Common Compliance Code will address issues of social and environmental compliance, social security issues, Labor Standards, work place environment and safety issues, etc. An amount of Rs.25 crores is being earmarked to develop and implement the Common Compliance Code in the Textiles Sector since 2012-13 till 2014-15.

### **3.9 KNITWEAR TECHNOLOGY MISSION**

Knitwear segment is one of the significant contributors to the export basket of the Textiles industry. To provide a further boost to this sector and introduce advanced Knitwaer Technology in India. Three Knitwear Technology Mission (KTMs) are proposed to be established at Tirupur, Kolkata and Ludhiana, for enhancing capacities and expertise in the knitwear sector. This project would be on a PPL mode for which Government would be signing MoU with AEPC viz. the Implementing

Agency. This project would provide various support services to the industry including knowledge service, testing & certification, research, training & education, design services and investor facilitation services like technology selection etc. The Knitwear Support Centre would function as an autonomous self-sustaining organization on no-profit-no-loss model.

### **3.10 STRENGTHING OF CENTRAL WOOL DEVELOPMENT BOARD**

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

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

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

## CHAPTER-IV

### REVIEW OF PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

#### 4.1 Handloom

The handloom sector plays an important role in the country's economy. It is the second largest sector in terms of employment, next only to agriculture. As per the Third National Handloom Census (2009-10), 43.31 lakh persons are engaged in weaving and allied activities in the handloom sector. Due to the vigorous implementation of handloom related schemes, the Production in the handloom sector recorded a figure of 6900 million sq. meters in the year 2011-12, which is about 25% over the production figure of 5493 million sq. meters recorded in the year 2003-04. The sector accounts for about 15% of the total cloth produced in the country (excluding hosiery, wool, silk and Khadi). During 2012-13 production in the handloom sector is reported to be 3482 million sq. Meters (April – October 2012)

##### 4.1.2 Schemes for the Handloom Weavers

Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been implementing the following five schemes for the development of the handloom sector and welfare of handloom weavers during the 11th Five Year Plan:

##### **I) Integrated Handlooms Development Scheme (IHDS):**

In order to develop the handloom sector in an integrated and holistic manner, a cluster approach has been adopted in 2006-07.

So far 630 Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned from 2006-07 to 2011-12 which includes 20 handloom clusters sanctioned during 2006-07 under the Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (IHCDS).

##### **a) Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:**

The Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Scheme has been taken up in 2006-07 for holistic and integrated development of 20 Handloom Clusters spread all over the country, each having about 5000 handlooms to be developed at a total cost not exceeding Rs.2.00 crore per cluster. Each cluster is to be developed over a period of 5 years. Some of the highlights of the achievements of these clusters till **July 2012** are as follows:-

- 2285 **Self Help Groups** (SHGs) have been formed, covering 28,682 weavers in 20 clusters. 2246 SHGs have opened their bank accounts. Successful credit linkages have been established with various banks by getting credit of Rs. 1074.13 lakh by SHGs. This credit is serving their immediate needs of working capital and also, to meet urgent needs of the family.

- There are total 57 **consortiums formed** in all 20 clusters, covering total membership of 20091 stakeholders from the cluster areas. The members of the consortiums are 18905 Weavers, 391 Master weavers, 63 Traders, 438 Cooperative Societies/ SHGs. 29 consortiums have been registered under Societies Act. Chanderi, Varanasi, Sonapur, Bijnor, Bhagalpur & Burdwan clusters have formed Producer Company Ltd. and have been registered Producer Company Act. Trivendrum, Kullu and Gadag clusters have not formed any consortium as their IA is acting as an Apex Body for marketing of the cluster products.
- 400 awareness camps organized, involving 29,580 weavers from the cluster pockets. Weavers were made aware about the scheme and its benefits.
- 203 dyers workshops organized with participation of 2952 dyers, leading to improvement in dyeing technology.
- 418 exhibitions and 88 Buyer Seller meets organized with total sales & orders realization of Rs.7278.00 lakh. Sales generated through CCIC: Rs.39.81 lakh & Rs.102.90 lakh through Handloom House, other buyers Rs.3856.04 lakh and through the exhibitions and BSMs – Rs.3269.25 lakh.
- 3664 new **designs developed** by professional designers hired by the clusters to provide marketable designs. Rs.363.46 lakh sales generated by designers, which are included in sales through other buyers.
- 70 managerial training programmes organized for office bearers of consortium and local institutions for strengthening the institution building for taking further responsibility of the consortium and CFC management.
- **Yarn Depot:** NHDC supplied total yarn worth Rs.2705.96 lakh, completed 541 Cycles (@ Rs.5 lakhs each) under the yarn corpus provided to NHDC for the yarn depot established in the cluster area, befitting about 25884 weavers.
- New Product Catalogue developed by 20 clusters. 16 clusters have prepared a documentary film on cluster interventions others are under progress. This documentation will be used for cluster's information sharing and creating awareness in the cluster area.
- 20 Clusters sanctioned **CFC & Dye house**. Out of which CFC is operational in 11 & Dye house operational in 18 Clusters.

**b) Progress of various components under Integrated Handloom Development Scheme**

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

The main components of the scheme are as under:

- Cluster Development Programme
- Group Approach
- Marketing Incentive
- Strengthening of Handloom Organizations.
- Institutional Credit

610 Handloom Clusters have been sanctioned throughout the country from 2007-08 to 2011-12 under IHDS.

During the year 2012-13, there is a budget provision of Rs.195.00 crore (Rs.170.00 crore for General States and Rs.25.00 crore for NER States). Out of Rs.195.00 crore, Rs.64.29 crore has been released (upto 8.1.2013).

Year-wise details of Cluster Development Projects and Group Approach Projects sanctioned so far are as under:-

<b>Phase</b>	<b>No. of Clusters sanctioned</b>	<b>Number Group Approach Projects Sanctioned</b>
2006-07	20	-
2007-08	251	-
2008-09	131	548
2009-10	52	411
2010-11	107	829
2011-12	69	460
2012-13 (upto 8.1.2013)	Nil	Nil



## II) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

During the 2005-06 and 2006-07 the Government of India was implementing two separate schemes namely the 'Health Insurance Scheme' for providing health care facilities to the handloom weavers in the country and the 'Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana' for providing Life Insurance Cover to handloom weavers in case of natural / accidental death, total / partial disability due to accident. During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, both schemes have been amalgamated into one scheme namely Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme. The details of the scheme are as under:

### a) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)

The Health Insurance scheme for Handloom Weavers (in the revised form) is being implemented during policy year 2010-11 (i.e. 01<sup>st</sup> December, 2010 to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2011) & policy year 2011-12 (i.e. 01<sup>st</sup> December, 2011 to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2012) to enroll 17.97 lakh weavers in each policy year from 692 clusters all over India in **Zone-I** (in the States of (Kerala, Karnataka, Puducherry, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Chhatisgarh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan); and in **Zone-II** (in the States of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, J& K, Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, West Bengal). The rates of premium are as follows:

	(2010 -11) & (2011-12)		Revised Premium for Policy Year 2011-12(w.e.f.1.4.12) due to increase in Service Tax	
	<b><u>Zone-I</u></b>	<b><u>Zone-II</u></b>	<b><u>Zone-I</u></b>	<b><u>Zone-II</u></b>
Contribution by the Govt. of India	Rs.769.36 per annum premium (Rs.681.60 + Service Tax Rs.87.76 @Rs.10.3% for the year 2010-11	Rs.631.19 per annum premium (Rs.559.20 + Service Tax Rs.71.99 @Rs.10.3% for the year 2010-11	Rs.786.90 per annum premium (Rs.681.60 + Service Tax Rs.105.30 @Rs.12.36% for the year 2011-12	Rs.645.59 per annum premium (Rs.559.20 + Service Tax Rs.86.39 @Rs.12.36% for the year 2011-12
Contribution by the HL weaver/ state Govt.	Rs. 170.40 per annum*	Rs. 139.80 per annum*	Rs. 170.40 per annum*	Rs. 139.80 per annum*
Premium	Rs. 852.00	Rs. 699.00 per	Rs. 852.00	Rs. 699.00

	per annum	annum	per annum	per annum
Total premium (including S.T.)	<b>Rs. 939.76</b>	<b>Rs. 770.99</b>	<b>Rs. 957.30</b>	<b>Rs. 785.40</b>

\* **The minimum contribution by the weavers should be Rs. 50/- per family even in case where State Governments are making contribution on his behalf.**

The scheme envisages covering (a) not only the weaver but also this wife and two children (b) all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and (c) substantial provision for OPD. The ancillary handloom worker like those engaged in warping, winding, dyeing, printing, finishing, sizing, Jhala making, jacquard cutting etc. are also eligible to be covered. The annual limit per family is Rs.15,000/- out of which OPD cover will be Rs.7500/-.

The scheme is approved upto 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 only.

**b) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY)**

The MGBBY is being implemented through the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The funding pattern of the annual premium of Rs.470/- per member under the scheme is as under:

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

During the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, the benefits available under the MGBBY have been substantially increased as compared to what was available during the 10 Plan. The details of comparative benefits are as given under:

S. No.	Details	Benefits during the 10 <sup>th</sup> Plan	Benefits from 1.10.07
(i)	Natural Death	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs.60,000/-
(ii)	Accidental Death	Rs.80,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iii)	Total Disability	Rs.50,000/-	Rs.1,50,000/-
(iv)	Partial Disability	Rs.25,000/-	Rs.75,000/-

In addition to the above, under the MGBBY, a scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is paid to students studying in standard IX to XII for a maximum period of four years or till they complete XII standard, whichever event occurs earlier. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered.

The Scheme is approved upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2013 only.

### **III) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme.**

The Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme comprises the following two components and will be implemented during the XI Plan period: -

#### **a) Marketing Promotion Programme:**

The Marketing Promotion envisages a wide gamut of activities for the promotion and marketing of handloom products. The office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms assists the State Government/Implementing agencies in undertaking the following activities:

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

During the year 2011-12, 740 marketing events were sanctioned to various State Governments and other organizations. A sum of Rs.53.59 crore were released out of the total budget allocation of Rs.55.00 crore. As on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2013, 425 Marketing Events and 5 crafts melas have been approved for implementation by various State Governments/State Handloom organizations. 22 Appropriate Technology Exhibitions have also been sanctioned to disseminate technological development in the sector.

So far financial assistance to register 35 handloom products under the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999. { Andhra Pradesh:4, WB:8, Orissa:8, Kerala:5, MP:1, UP-2; Gujarat:2, Karnataka:2, Manipur:3 } have been provided to various implementing agencies.

#### **b) Brand building through Handloom Mark:**

There will be greater emphasis on Brand Development through Handloom Mark during the XI Five Year Plan. The Handloom Mark was launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India on 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2006. The purpose of Handloom Mark is to serve as a guarantee to the buyer the handloom product being purchased is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Also, in the

new Foreign Trade Policy, incentives to handloom products bearing Handloom Mark have been provided. Handloom Mark will be promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazines, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc.

The Textiles Committee is the Implementing agency for promotion of Handloom Mark. As on 31<sup>st</sup> January, 2013, 3.13 crore (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold to 10,118 stakeholders. 813 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

The following new beneficiaries are now included in the Handloom Mark scheme to get the benefits: Self Help Groups, Joint Liability Groups, Consortia, Producer companies, Handloom Weavers Groups or any other legal entity, organization involved in Handloom activities and approved by Development Commissioner for Handlooms with a onetime registration fee of Rs.500/-

Application form are made available free of cost and the Registration fee for individual weavers is Rs.25/- (from Rs.100/-) and for Master weavers Rs.500/- (from Rs.2000/-)

**c) Handloom Marketing Complex, Janpath, New Delhi:**

Handloom Marketing Complex is proposed to be set up at Janpath, New Delhi to provide infrastructure support to handloom agencies with a view to provide permanent marketing outlets that will enable handloom agencies to augment their sales. This handloom marketing complex will showcase the exquisite varieties of handlooms produced all over the country by the adept weavers and will also act as a forum for the promotion of handloom products in the domestic as well as international markets. The complex is likely to be completed by the March, 2013.

- **Handloom week:**

To promote and popularize and create awareness about the handloom products, it has been decided to celebrate “Handloom Week” in the country from 21<sup>st</sup> December to 27<sup>th</sup> December every year. During the Handloom week a number of promotional and awareness programmes, organisation of domestic marketing through handloom expos , fashion shows celebrating the output and potential of the cluster development, publicity through newspapers, magazines, outdoor publicity, through electronic media are undertaken.

- **Sant Kabir award:**

10 Outstanding weavers have been selected to confer the Sant Kabir Award for the year 2009 for their contribution in the handloom sector. The Award consists of one mounted Gold Coin, one Shawl, Tamra Patra and a Citation alongwith Rs.6.00 lakh for development of 10 samples. 10 handloom weavers for the year 2009 and 8 handloom weavers for the year 2010 have been conferred for Sant Kabir Award by the President of India in a function held on 9<sup>th</sup> November, 2012 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

#### **d) Export Promotion:**

The objective of the Handloom Export Promotion is to assist the handloom cooperative societies & corporations in developing exportable products and assist handloom agencies in publicity and international marketing of their products through publicity related activities and participation in International exhibitions, Buyer-Seller Meets etc., and to make available to the exporters the latest international designs, colour forecasts, trends etc. Assistance is given as per the following:

1. Export Project
2. Participation in International fairs & exhibitions
3. Setting up of Design studios
4. Miscellaneous promotional events / activities.

During the year 2011-12 various handloom agencies/exporters participated in 21 international fairs/exhibitions. During the year 2012-13 participation in 9 international exhibitions have been approved. The export of handloom during 2011-12 was 2653.95 crore which was 68.5% higher in comparison to exports during the year 200-11.

#### **IV) Mill Gate Price Scheme**

- The Mill Gate Price Scheme (MGPS) was introduced during 1992-93 and the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) is the implementing agency of the Scheme.
- All types of yarn required for production of handloom items are covered under the Scheme.
- Under the Scheme, the Government of India reimburses the transportation expenses involved in the supply of yarn.
- There is also a provision for supply of yarn through yarn depots and expense of operating the yarn depots @ 2.5%, based on actual is reimbursed by the Government of India.
- Further, to provide the subsidized yarn only to handloom weavers in order to compete with powerloom and mill sector, a new component of 10% price subsidy on hank yarn has been incorporated in the Mill Gate Price Scheme w.e.f. 6.1.2012.
- **788 yarn depots** are functioning throughout the country at present.
- Rate of Freight Reimbursement under Mill Gate price Scheme has been revised w.e.f. 6.1.2012.
- The rate of reimbursement admissible in the MGPS for transportation, depot operation and service charges to the NHDC for supply of yarn subject to maximum is as under:

(% of value of yarn supplied)

Area	Freight			Depot operating charges	Service Charge to NHDC
	Other than silk/jute yarn	Silk Yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn		
<b>In plain areas</b>	2.5%	1%	10%	2.5%	1.5%
<b>Hills/Remote Areas</b>	2.5%	1.25%	10%	2.5%	1%
<b>North-East area</b>	5%	1.50%	10%	2.5%	0.75%

**Yarn supply during the XI Five year plan is as follows:**

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In crores)
2007-08	682.14	567.48
2008-09	858.27	798.68
2009-10	1081.21	987.32
2010-11	1105.96	1195.55
2011-12	967.068	1081.12
2012-13 (Upto Jan. 2013)	803.38	996.30

• **Year-wise release for Mill Gate Price Scheme**

(Rs. In crore)					
2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (Upto Jan. 13)
23.50	29.59	30.60	65.00	54.27	108.93

## **V) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)**

“Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS)” is being implemented during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (2007-12). The scheme envisages skill upgradation of the handloom weavers through training, workshops and exhibitions, design development, documentation of traditional designs and providing linkage and meeting the market requirements. Against the approved outlay of Rs.20.00 crore, a sum of Rs.15.87 crore have been incurred till 31.12.12. The component-wise details of the scheme are –

### **a) Weavers Service Centres (WSCs):**

Presently, 25 WSCs are functioning across the country under the Office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles and are playing a vital role in conducting research and development activities, in training of weavers in upgrading their skill and increasing their productivity. They have evolved new designs and revised traditional designs. WSCs primarily render extension services, which involve transfer of design inputs, skills and technology to the weavers.

### **b) Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology (IIHTs):**

The Indian Institutes of Handloom Technology provide qualified and trained manpower to handloom sector and undertake experimental research programmes on all aspects related to handloom industry. Presently, five IIHTs are functioning in Central Sector at Varanasi, Guwahati, Salem, Jodhpur and Bargarh and three IIHTs in the State Sector at Venkatagiri (Andhra Pradesh), Gadag (Karnataka) and Chhatisgarh). In order to cater the needs of handloom sector for technically qualified manpower, provision for opening new IIHTs in the Central Sector wherever required, has been made in the XI Five Year Plan.

### **c) Design Exhibitions-cum-Dyeing Workshop:**

To create awareness about the services available, and impart training in dyeing techniques and design development in the weavers’ clusters, WSCs have been organizing Design Exhibition-cum-Dyeing Workshop since 1995-96. To provide and propagate modern dyeing techniques besides making available designs at the doorsteps of the weavers, such exhibitions are regularly being organized in handloom clusters by WSCs. During 2009-10, 229 Design and in 2010-11, 300 workshops were conducted.

### **d) Third Handloom Census and issue of Photo Identity Cards to Handloom weavers:**

The work of conducting “Third National Handloom Census and issue of Photo Identity cards (PIC) to all the eligible weavers” has been completed successfully. The

report of the Handloom Census of India (2009-10) was released on 23.12.2010. PICs have been delivered to the State Governments concerned across the country for onward distribution to the eligible weavers and allied workers concerned.

## **4.2 Handicrafts**

**4.2.1** The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant & important role in the country's economy. It provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Presently, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment generation and exports. The Handicraft sector has, however, suffered due to its being unorganized, with the additional constraints of lack of education, low capital, and 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 November 2012 has been 12157.21 crores which shows an increase of 34.19% over the same period in financial year 2011-12, and the plan allocation during 2012-13 is Rs. 177.00 crores.

### **4.2.2 Schemes for Handicrafts Development**

During the 2012-13 the Government of India implemented six generic central sector schemes for holistic growth and development of handicrafts sector in the country. Brief highlights of the schemes are as under:

#### **a) Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana**

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

##### *A. Social interventions*

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

##### *B. Technological interventions*

- i. Development and supply of improved modern tools



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

*C. Marketing interventions*

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

*D. Financial interventions*

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

*E. Cluster specific infrastructure related interventions.*

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

During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores has been earmarked (including NER). Out of total Budget during the Year 2012-13 till November -2012, an amount of Rs.33.62 crores have been released for incurring expenditure for ongoing sanctioned clusters located all over India.

## **(b) Design & Technical Up-Gradation**

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

- A. *Skill up-gradation.*
  - a. Departmental activities of Regional Design & Tec. Dev. Centres.
  - b. Assistance for training the trainers.
  - c. Assistance to Shilp Gurus.(heritage masters)
- B. *Assistance for Design and Technology Upgradation.*
  - a) Design & Technology Development Workshop.
  - b) Integrated Design and Technology Development Project.
- C. *Documentation Preservation and revival of rare and languishing crafts.*
- D. *National Award for outstanding contribution in Handicrafts Sector.*
- E. *Financial Assistance for Institutions to be set up under State Initiatives.*
  - a) State initiative Design Centres.
  - b) Handicrafts Museum.
- F. *Setting up of Design Bank.*
- G. *Financial Assistance to Central Govt. sponsored Institutions.*
- H. *Product Development programme for exporters.*

During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 17.00 crores has been earmarked (including NER). Out of total Budget during the Year 2012-13 till November -2012, an amount of Rs.15.16 crores has been sanctioned for 292 different activities like Design Workshops, Integrated Projects/Assistance to shilp Guru etc. and Rs. 0.98 crores have been sanctioned for other departmental activities.

## **(c) Marketing Support and Services schemes**

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

i) Domestic Marketing

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

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

ii) International Marketing

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

iii) Publicity

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

During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 50.00 crores has been earmarked (including NER). Out of total Budget during the Year 2012-13 till November -2012, an amount of Rs.29.63 crores have been sanctioned for 372 activities like Domestic Marketing events like Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaars, Exhibitions, sourcing shows, Marketing hub in Metros, renovation of emporium, State/Local level Marketing workshops and Awareness Camp in Schools and Hiring of Stalls by various regions. **Further 83 International events have been sanctioned.**

**(d) Human Resource Development Scheme**

The Human Resource Development Scheme has been formulated to provide qualified and trained workforce for establishing a strong production base coupled with improvement in quality and use of appropriate techniques, processes and innovative design to meet present day market requirement.

**(i) Training Through Established Institutions.**

**(ii) Training in Innovative Designs for the persons involved in Pattern making/Talim writing/Plaster/Rubber Moulds/Block making etc.**

*(iii) Training of Artisans/SHG leaders/NGO in capacity building.*

*(iv) Conducting Seminars/Workshops*

During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 18.00 crores has been earmarked (including NER). Out of total Budget during the Year 2012-13 till November -2012, an amount of Rs.13.44 crores have been sanctioned for the activities like 187 Programmes under Guru Shishya Parampara , 62 Pattern Making, and 177 Capacity Building

#### **(e) RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

Research and Development scheme was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy Planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives; and to have independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by this office. The scheme has been continued for implementation during the Eleventh five year plan. Following activities are being undertaken. :

A. Survey & Studies

B Conducting all India Census of handicraft artisans @ 20% districts of the country every year.

C. Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & Financial support for certification of raw materials and products.

D. Setting up of new labs/strengthening of existing labs for standardization/certification of raw materials.

E. Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of GSI global identification standards and for bar coding, including handicrafts mark for generic products.

During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 8.00 crores has been earmarked (including NER). Out of total Budget during the Year 2012-13 till November -2012, an amount of Rs.3.04 crores has been sanctioned for the activities like 18 studies, 20 Seminar-cum-workshops, Census of Handicrafts Artisans in the whole country is under operation. It is hoped that Census would be completed at the end of this year

#### **(f) Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme**

The scheme has been included in the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as one of the major schemes with the following two main components, aimed at Insurance Cover and Health Care of Handicrafts Artisan and his family:

#### **g) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana.**

Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana aims at financially enabling the artisans community to access to the best of healthcare facilities in the country. This

scheme covers not only the artisans but also any three members out of spouse, dependent parents and children.

## **ii) Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans**

The objective of “Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans” is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicrafts Artisans, whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years.

During the year 2012-13 an amount of Rs. 30.00 crores has been earmarked (including NER). Out of total Budget during the Year 2012-13 till November -2012 an amount of Rs.9.75 crores have been sanctioned. 3,65,870 artisans under Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans and Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana have been covered.

## **PROPOSED NEW SCHEME**

### **1. “Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme” Components**

- Establishment of craft based resource centre
- Setting up raw material bank
- Setting up of facility centers by exporters/ entrepreneurs
- Setting up common facility centre
- Handicrafts museum
- Urban Haat
- Mini Urban Haat
- Emporia
- Setting up Marketing & Sourcing Hubs in metros
- Design Bank
- Warehousing facility in important locations
- Crafts Village
- Integrated Handicraft park
- State Initiative Design Centre
- Looms for J&K Artisans
- Structuring & revitalizing existing institutions into center of excellence & syndication of their activities
- Testing laboratory

There was a component “Capital” during the 11th Plan from which Capital projects was taken up. This is being renamed as “**Infrastructure Scheme**” during the 12th Plan, with a view to

- Have better utilization of funds.
- Cover the existing clusters, closed clusters and also areas not covered under cluster scheme.
- In addition to the soft components, there has been a greater demand for hard components in all schemes.

#### 4.2.3 Export of Handicrafts

- A target of Rs. 19500.00 crores has been fixed for export of handicrafts during the year i.e. 2012-13. The export during the year 2012-13 (UP to December 2012) both in Handicrafts and handmade carpet & other floor coverings are Rs. 15201.06 crores.

*Details of export of both Handicrafts & Carpet may be seen on Table 4.6*

<b>Export of Handicrafts</b>						
(Rs. In Crores)						
<b>Item</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13 Upto Dec. 2012</b>
A. Carpet & other floor covering	3524.73	2708.73	2505.33	2992.70	3876.02	3995.85
B. Other Handicrafts	14012.05	8183.12	8718.94	10533.96	12975.25	11205.21
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>	<b>17536.78</b>	<b>10891.85</b>	<b>11224.27</b>	<b>13526.66</b>	<b>16851.27</b>	<b>15201.06</b>

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

- Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), New Delhi.
- Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), New Delhi.
- Indian Institute of Carpet Technology (IICT), Bhadohi.
- Metal Handicrafts Service Centre (MHSC), Moradabad.
- Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation, (HHEC), New Delhi.
- National Centre for Design & Product Development (NCDPD), New Delhi.

- Bamboo & Cane Development Institute (BCDI), Agartala.

### **Important projects**

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

## **4.3 Sericulture**

### **4.3.1 Central Silk Board**

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

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

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

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

Central Sericultural Germplasm Resource Centre (CSGRC), Hosur (Tamil Nadu) has the responsibility of maintaining sericulture Germplasm, the Seri-Biotech Research Laboratory (SBRL), Bangalore, attends to R&D in frontier areas like molecular characterization of silkworm races and mulberry varieties.

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

Sl. No.	Particulars	Achievement during 2011-12	Achievement during 2012-13 (Apr-Sept '12)	Category
1	Structured Course	32	40	DOS/NGO
2	Capsule Course	1176	1619	CSB/DOS / NGO
3	Adhoc Training	5128	195	Staff/ Entrepren / Farmers
4	Farmers Training	7540	214	Farmers
5	Skill Devt and Management Trg	496	887	Farmers/DOS/CSB Officials/Staff
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>14372</b>	<b>2955</b>	

**d) Seed Organization and HRD**

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

**e) Silkworm seed production and supply**

CSB is the authority for the supply of basic seed material required for further multiplication besides undertaking production of quality silkworm seed (F1) to supplement the efforts of the State Sericulture Departments. Under the programme, technical assistance and field level training are also provided to the farmers by the Grainage-Extension-Centres.

i) The National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO), Bangalore under CSB with a network of Silkworm Seed Production Centers (SSPC) and Basic Seed Farms (BSF), maintains the basic stock of mulberry silkworm and produces disease free quality silkworm eggs for supply to the States / Sericulturists.



With regard to production and supply of basic Tasar silkworm seed, CSB has established the Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organization (BTSSO) at Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh) and the Basic Seed Multiplication cum Training Centers (BSMTC) in different Tasar producing States. For Muga, a Muga Silkworm Seed-Organization (MSSO) has been established at Guwahati (Assam) under which Basic Seed Production Centres and Commercial Silkworm Seed Production Centres are functioning in the North Eastern States. Similarly for Eri, a Eri Silkworm Seed Organization (ESSO) has been established at Guwahati (Assam) under which Commercial Silkworm Seed Production Centers are functioning in different Eri producing States.

ii) During 2011-12, 20 grainages (SSPCs) of the NSSO have produced 321.54 lakh quality dfls. of different combinations. Similarly, the production of Tasar, Muga and Eri during 2011-12 has been 35.08 lakh, 2.52 lakh and 3.17 lakh respectively. While the Mulberry Silkworm Seed Production Centers have produced 129.15 lakh DFLs and supplied to farmers during 2012-13 (upto September, 2012) against the target of 325 lakh dfls, the production of Non-mulberry dfls viz. Tasar, Muga and Eri have been 29.99 lakh, 3.02 lakh and 1.50 lakh, respectively.

**a) Catalytic Development Programme**

i) During X Plan, Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) was implemented in collaboration with states with an aim to promote adoption of improved technology practices developed by the Research Institutes of CSB. The broad objectives of the CDP are technology absorption, quality up-gradation, Investment generation, productivity improvement and employment generation.

ii) The components under the Catalytic Development Programme envisage development and expansion of host plantations, development of farm and post-cocoon sector infrastructure, up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in silk, enterprise development programme, support for extension & publicity etc.

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

During the XI Plan, as against the approved outlay of Rs.821.74 crores, CSB has spent/ released an amount of Rs.821.74 crores.

## **b) Implementation of Catalytic Development Programme during XI Plan**

Realizing the success of CDP during the X Plan, and based on the Evaluation conducted by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), also keeping in view the importance of production of high quality raw silk and achieving self reliance for meeting the domestic silk demand, greater thrust to Bivoltine and Vanya silks and creating more employment in rural areas through sericulture practices, during XI Plan, CSB is focusing on the cluster approach with reasonable flexibility to the implementing agencies for definite output / outcome. Most of the components implemented during the X Plan period are being continued during XI Plan also with certain modifications. During XI Plan, the CDP is being implemented through Project mode approach in the form of Packages mainly under three sectors namely viz., Seed , Cocoon & Post cocoon sectors supported by the service sector to achieve the targets and objectives of the XI Plan. Higher Central subsidy is being given to Special Status States during XI Plan. CDP is the major supportive Centrally Sponsored Scheme in addition to other schemes / programmes for the development of sericulture industry for achieving the overall production target of 26000 MTs of raw silk during the XI Plan.

**h)** The total approved (revised) allocation of Rs.821.74 crore for implementation of CDP during XI Plan has been fully utilized by CSB. The Govt. of India, while approving the Revised Cost Estimates of CDP for XI Plan as per the EFC meeting held at New Delhi on 27-6-2011, indicated that the schemes of XI Plan with the revised unit costs can be implemented during the interim period after the end of XI Plan, till the XII Plan Scheme is drawn up and approved. Hence, implementations of the XI Plan CDP components are continued during 2012-13 also. For the current year 2012-13, as against the approved outlay of Rs.201.89 crores, an amount of Rs.129.49 crores has been spent / released by CSB towards implementation of CDP. For the year 2013-14, a provision of Rs.325.00 crores has been proposed under BE for implementation of CDP. It is targeted to produce 25,480 MTs of silk by end of 2013-14.

## **i) Quality Certification Systems**

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

Under the scheme, following two components are being implemented:

- Cocoon testing units.
- Promotion of “Silk Mark”

### **4.3.2 Establishment of Cocoon Testing Units**

Quality of cocoons is very important in deciding the performance during reeling as well as the quality of raw silk. Assessment of quality of cocoons prior to

auction facilitates fair trading between the farmers and the reelers and promote quality based pricing. In order to facilitate cocoon testing in different cocoon markets of the country it is proposed to establish Cocoon Testing Units at various cocoon markets. Apart from Departments of Sericulture of different States, these testing facilities would be promoted through NGOs, Quality Service Clubs and Societies for further propagation of quality testing. During XI plan period there was a target for establishment of 25 Cocoon Testing Centers (CTCs) in various states, out of which 24 CTCs have been established in various state run Govt. Cocoon Markets. During 2012-13, similarly 8 such CTCs have been proposed and implementation is under progress.

#### **4.4 Central Wool Development Board**

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

For the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Sub-Group constituted for recommending Measures for Development of Wool and Woollen Textiles, recommended some new schemes for 12<sup>th</sup> Plan with some modification/addition under ongoing 11<sup>th</sup> Plan schemes of CWDB with total financial outlay of Rs. 96 crore. As new proposed schemes would take some time for approval/implementation, meanwhile the CWDB proposed to continue its ongoing schemes of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan to first year of 12<sup>th</sup> Plan i.e. 2012-13 on same approved physical and financial parameters with total plan allocation of Rs. 13.00 crore as per positive impact of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan schemes and further requirement for development of Wool Sector.

The Ministry of Textiles had allocated Rs. 13.00 crore to the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) during the financial year 2012-13 to implement various Plan Schemes and Programmes for the holistic growth and development of wool sector. The Board has utilized Rs. 9.90 crore under Plan head till January, 2013 (Annexure-I). On the Non-Plan side a provision of Rs. 1.50 crore was made for 2012-13 and the Board has utilized Rs. **1.31** crore till January, 2013 (Annexure-II).

During 2012-13, the Central Wool Development Board has undertaken the following activities:

#### **4.4.2 Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP)**

The Integrated Wool Improvement & Development Programme (IWIDP), the flagship Scheme of Wool Sector and provides support to the Industry & Wool growers to qualitatively upgrade product and technology to enable them to get better returns for their products and to get a larger share of the domestic and global market. The Programme has two main components: (A) Improvement of Wool Fibre and (B) Human Resource Development and Promotional Activities.

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

**(A) Improvement of Wool Fibre**

**(I) Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme: (SWIS)**

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

During Annual Plan 2012-13, 12 lakh sheep will be covered under the scheme with total financial allocation of Rs. 8.30 Crore. The Board has utilized Rs. 7.22 Crore till January, 2013 and covered 9 lakh new sheep and 3.50 lakh sheep of ongoing projects, established 7 Ram Raising Farms for raising of male lambs, 590 Sheep Pens, Feed Supplement to 75,000 eligible sheep from Leh and Kargil districts of Ladakh region, assistance for strengthening of 3 Sheep Breeding Farms, established one Multipurpose Extension Centre and one Multiple Facility Centre. The Board is presently implementing various projects under this scheme in all major wool producing States like: Rajasthan, Uttrakhand, Maharashtra, Jammu & Kashmir & its Ladakh region, Himachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

**(II) Angora Wool Development Scheme**

The Board is implementing Angora Wool Development scheme in hilly areas of country to support Angora rearing activity among farmers, strengthening Germplasm Centre (GPC), facilitating distribution of Angora rabbit among rearers as foundation stock along with necessary training, feed, and nutrition support free of cost. The scheme has following components:

- i) Establishment of Mini Angora rabbit farm
- ii) Common Facility Centre (CFC) for Angora Wool Processing and Training
- iii) Research & Development,
- iv) Strengthening of Angora Rabbit Germplasm Centre.

During Annual Plan 2012-13, 60 Angora Rabbit rearing families are being provided benefits at an estimated cost of Rs.0.28 Crore. The Board has received fresh project proposals under this scheme and which are to be approved, shortly and the Board has utilized only Rs. 0.07 Crore under ongoing project till January, 2013. The Board is presently implementing various projects under this scheme in States of Utrakhand, Himachal Pradesh and a hill station of Rajasthan (Mount Abu-Sirohi).

(III) Pashmina Development Scheme:

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

Keeping in view the potential of the pashmina wool production in country and its demand in the international market, CWDB is implementing this scheme to increase income from Pashmina wool to the Pashmina wool growers (nomads) and to sustain their interest in this activity as a reliable means of livelihood with following components:

- Buck Exchange Programme
- Distribution of high quality Pashmina bucks in non-traditional areas to enhance Pashmina production.
- Training of formation of Breeders Association (Guilds) or village Pashmina Cooperative Societies.
- Establishment of Fodder Bank.
- Refresher Training to Nomadic Breeders as Paramedics.
- Health Coverage.
- Fodder Development.
- Provision of improved Pashmina Combs for Efficient Harvesting of Pashmina.

During 2012-13, the Board is providing benefits to 800 Pashmina families in Leh district of Ladakh region of J. & K. State with financial allocation of Rs. 0.82 Crore. The Board has released Rs. 0.82 Crore till January, 2013 to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh to implement the programme.

(B). Human Resource Development & Promotional activities:

The Board had identified some areas for undertaking various training programmes in collaboration with various reputed Organizations/ Institutions/ Departments on: Farm management for sheep; Angora & Pashmina rearing, sheep shearing by machines, testing & report writing and quality control/assurance, wool grading & marketing, processing of wool and woolens products, latest weaving and

designing techniques to weavers. The following activities are part of HRD & Promotional Activities:

- Marketing and Promotional activities (organizing fairs and Woollen Expos, seminar and workshops, etc.)
- Market Intelligence and Publicity
- Publication of quarterly news magazine ‘Wool Ways’
- Research, Study and Consultancy
- Training under Weaving and Designing Training Centre, Kullu
- Monitoring and Evaluation of Scheme
- Human Resource Development and Training to farmers/ breeders/ weavers.
- Strengthen and upgrade wool testing, wool grading and marketing facilities

During the financial year 2012-13, the Board has provided Rs. 2.10 Crore for above activities. Till January, 2013, the Board utilized Rs. 0.90 Crore and provided training to 40 women at Weaving & Designing Training Centre in handloom weaving, running two Wool Testing Laboratories at Bikaner & Kullu for raw wool, organized 4 Woollen Expos (Exhibition-cum-sale of woollen products), organized one Workshop at Guwahati to introduce/explain about Board’s different schemes for North East region, providing training programmes under Angora wool in hilly areas of country, publishing quarterly newsmagazine and Raw Wool Price Bulletin, regularly.

#### **4.4.3. Quality Processing of Wool and Woollen Scheme**

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

The Board is implementing a scheme namely “Quality Processing of Wool” for improving quality of raw wool, finishing of woollen products and value addition to wool and woollen products. This scheme attracts the spinners to modernize their obsolete and small yarn-manufacturing units. The project beneficiaries are State Wool Board/ Corporation/ Non-Governmental Organization/ Registered Societies/Private Entrepreneurs etc. engaged in processing of wool and woollens. Under this scheme, the agency has to bear the cost of land & building by their own resources and should have clear ownership rights. The CWDB provides grant under Non-Recurring Expenses for purchase of machineries & plants only for setting up the Common Facility Centre (CFC). Recurring Expenditure shall be borne by the agency/ association out of its own resources.

A provision of Rs. 1.00 Crore has been made in 2012-13 to set up two new Common Facility Centres like wool scouring, carbonizing, dyeing and carding of wool etc. The scheme is being implemented in project mode with Rs. 50 lakh or 50% of the total project cost, whichever is less towards cost of machinery only. Till January, 2013, the Board has utilized Rs. 0.59 Crore and sanctioned both new CFCs at Srinagar and Dehradun.

#### **4.4.4. Social Security Scheme for Sheep Breeders**

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

The basic objective of these insurance plans is to provide enhanced insurance coverage to sheep breeders in the case of natural death/accidental death, total/partial disability and for their sheep flock in case of accident including fire, lightning, storm, tempest, flood, inundation, earthquake, famine and diseases contracted or occurred during the period of the policy.

(i) Total premium payable under 'Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme' is Rs. 330/- and contribution of sheep breeder, Central Wool Development Board & Social Security Fund (of Govt. of India) is Rs. 80/-, 150/- and Rs. 100/- per year, respectively. In the event of natural death of the sheep breeder, sum assured is Rs. 60,000, in case of partial disability sum assured is Rs. 75000/- and in case of accidental death/total disability sum assured is Rs. 1,50,000. Additional benefit of scholarship for two child @ Rs. 300 per quarter per child is also to be paid to the student studying from 9<sup>th</sup> standard to 12<sup>th</sup> standard.

(ii) Total premium payable under 'Sheep Insurance Scheme' is Rs. 44/- per sheep. Out of it, Rs. 19/- per sheep is contributed by the sheep breeders and CWDB's contribution is Rs. 25/- per sheep. In the event of death of sheep, sum assured is Rs. 1,200/- per sheep. The benefit of subsidy is provided to beneficiary for maximum period of three year.

During the financial year 2012-13, the Board made total financial provision of Rs. 0.50 Crore to provide insurance coverage to 15,000 sheep breeders and one lakh sheep. The Board is implementing Social Security Schemes with the help of the Life Insurance Co. Ltd (LIC) and Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. The Board has insured 5,639 sheep breeders under Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme upto January, 2013 under this scheme.

## Statement showing Expenditure statement upto January, 2013

S. No.	Name of Scheme	Annual Plan 2012-13	Expenditure till 31.01.2013
1.	<b>Integrated Wool Improvement &amp; Development Programme.</b>		
1.1	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme	8.30	7.22
1.2	Angora Wool Development Scheme	0.28	0.07
1.3	Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	0.82	0.82
1.4	Human Resource Development & Promotional Activities	2.10	0.90
2.	<b>Quality Processing of wool</b>		
2.1	CFC for integrated Wool Processing (Pre-loom processing activities)	1.00	0.89
3	<b>Social Security Scheme</b>		
3.1	Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme	0.25	Nil
3.2	Sheep Insurance Scheme	0.25	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.00</b>	<b>9.90</b>

### 4.5. POWERLOOM

The summary of schemes for powerloom sector and its performance .

#### 4.5.1 Integrated scheme for Powerloom Sector Development

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

- i. Marketing Development programme for Powerloom Sector
- ii. Exposure visit of Powerloom Weavers to other Clusters
- iii. Powerloom Cluster Development
- iv. Development and Upgradation of skills (HRD)
- v. Survey of the Powerloom Sector

#### a) Marketing Development programme for Powerloom Sector

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, Seminar / Workshops, publicity & awareness programmes etc. are being implemented in association with Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL) and other agencies / office.

Performance of Buyer-Seller-Meet.

(Rs.in crore)		
Year	No. of Meet	Amount released
2007-08	7	0.225
2008-09	9	0.537
2009-10	10	0.566
2010-11	13	0.76
2011-12	20	1.78

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

The powerloom weavers from the clusters of low level technology are not exposed to other area of manufacturing to produce diversifying textile products or value added fabrics due to limited knowledge etc. The financial assistance as per guidelines is also being provided by the Government of India to meet the expenditure arising out of these visits.

Performance - (Rs.in crore)		
Year	No. of weavers	Amount released
2007-08	301	0.06
2008-09	558	0.10
2009-10	706	0.18
2010-11	802	0.12
2011-12	403	0.17

**c) Powerloom Cluster Development.**

Towards the development of different powerloom clusters identified, 30 CDOs were given training in cluster development by the EDI, Ahmedabad during 2007 – 08 involving the total expenditure of Rs.15.97 lakh and during the year 2008 - 09, Rs.4.80 lakh has been spent for refresher training of Officers from Regional Offices & Headquarters. The diagnostic study of the following 8 clusters have been completed.

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

**d) Development & Upgradation of skills (HRD)**

Government of India has established 44 No. of Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) since 1977 at various powerloom clusters for promoting the development and

growth of decentralized powerloom sector. The services provided by these PSCs have been in the realm of training to weavers for improvement in the efficiency, skill and productivity, testing facilitation, design development and consultancy to local powerloom industry. With the advent of globalised free trade regime, and in view of the large requirement of manpower across the different textile sector, the services provided by PSCs are insufficient and inadequate. Therefore not only the services by these centers are to be enlarged but few new fields of activity are also to be added to cater the need of increasing opportunities in the whole textile value chain.

All the 44 PSCs (except one PSC at Bhiwandi under SASMIRA) have been modernized by installing modern looms and other machines. All the PSCs are further being upgraded and strengthened in the forthcoming years.

**e) Grant-In-Aid to 30 PSCs of TRAs / State Govt. Agencies\_**

The Grant-In-Aid towards the recurring expenditure such as salary, office expenses, rent, stores and consumables etc. are being provided by the Govt. of India, on the basis of the grade of the PSCs @Rs.17.00 lakh, Rs.15.00 lakh & Rs.12.00 lakh respectively for Grade-I, Grade-II and Grade-III PSCs. The Grant-In-Aid released to the PSCs during 2007-08 to 2011-12 as under:-

(Rs.in Lakh)	
Year	Amount
2007-08	386.09
2008-09	416.73
2009-10	432.26
2010-11	438.49
2011-12	442.76

**f) Computer Aided Design Centre**

To facilitate creation of improved and new designs in the fabric production in the fast changing global textile scenario, the computer aided design system has vital role in promoting product development and innovation. The Govt. of India, under a planned programme for the purpose of providing dedicated design development and manufacturing support to the sectors, sanctioned and operationalized 17 CAD Centres in different clusters, under the management of different Textile Research Associations and State Govt. agencies during 9<sup>th</sup> plan with a condition to provide a grant for the 5 years @ Rs.6.75 lakh / centre / year to enable them to become self-reliant. During the 11<sup>th</sup> plan Govt. is allocating Rs.10 lakh per year for CAD centre each. Accordingly CAD centre, Bangalore, Panipat, Indore & Karur have been upgraded with latest software and hardware.

**g) Survey of the Powerloom Sector**

Powerloom survey is being conducted separately with other funds.

Allocation and utilization of funds under Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development.

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilization
2007-08	7.885	7.57
2008-09	8.33	7.89
2009-10	8.28	7.82
2010-11	11.10 *	9.08
2011-12	6.93	6.74

\*This includes salary amount of Rs. 1.17 crore for 5 plan PSCs of Tx.C.

#### 4.5.2 Group Insurance Scheme to the powerloom workers

Governments of India have launched a revised Scheme “welfare of Powerloom workers through Group Insurance Scheme’ in association with LIC from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2003.

In accordance with the XI<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the scheme has been modified by merging the existing JBY Scheme and Add-on GIS w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> January 2008. As per the modified Scheme, the total premium is Rs.330/- out of which, Rs.150/- is to be borne by the Office of the Textile

Commissioner, Government of India and Rs.100/- is being paid by the LIC from the social security fund of Government of India. Only a premium of Rs.80/- is to be paid by the powerloom weaver for getting the benefits under the said scheme. The coverage benefit under the scheme is as under:-

Component	Natural death	Accidental Death	Total Permanent Disability	Partial Permanent Disability
GIS	Rs. 60,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 1,50,000/-	Rs. 75,000/-

In addition to the above, a worker under JBY will also be entitled the educational grant of Rs.600/- per child/ per half year for two children studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of 4 years under Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY).

Weavers/workers enrolled during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan.

Sr. No.	Year	No. of workers enrolled
1.	2003 – 04	60,338
2.	2004 – 05	1,09,802
3.	2005 – 06	96,396

4.	2006 – 07	94,051
5.	2007 – 08	1,21,937
6.	2008 – 09	1,14,011
7.	2009 - 10	1,37,625
8.	2010 – 11	1,54,224
9.	2011 - 12	1,56,196
Total		10,44,580

Allocation and utilization of funds.

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Allocation	Utilization
2007-08	0.99	0.97
2008-09	1.35	1.35
2009-10	2.60	2.23
2010-11	2.40	2.24
2011-12	2.40	2.40

#### 4.5.3 Scheme for In-Situ upgradation of plain powerlooms.

Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS), which was introduced on 01.04.1999 has helped overcome technological obsolescence and create economics of scale in the Textile Sector. The decentralized powerloom sector has also derived substantial benefits under TUFS by installing shuttleless looms and automatic looms. However, some of the economically weaker powerloom units in India are still in their original shape and desire to go for in-situ modernization for their existing plain powerlooms. Therefore it is proposed to extend financial assistance to economically weaker plain powerlooms units for upgradation of their existing ordinary loom with additional features likes weft stop motion, warp stop motion, semi-positive let off motion, Efficient breaking device, anticrak devise, replacement of metallic parts by self lubricative nylon parts, doobby, jacquard etc.

#### **Objective :**

The prime objective of the scheme is to provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end existing plain powerloom units to improve their quality and production, by upgrading their loom.

### **Quantum of subsidy**

Govt. of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50% of the cost of the upgradation attachments / kits, doobby and jacquard subject to maximum subsidy Rs. 15,000/- per powerloom and the maximum subsidy to a powerloom unit would be Rs. 1,00,000/-. The above subsidy will be extended for both credit link or otherwise.

### **Eligible units**

- i) Powerloom permit / SSI registration certificate / filing of memorandum with concerned District Industry Centre / Acknowledgement from Office of the Textile Commissioner for installation of the Powerlooms is a pre-requisite for availing of assistance under the scheme.
- ii) The size of the powerloom unit as per Powerloom Permit / SSI Registration / filing of memorandum with concerned District Industries Centre / Acknowledgement for availing the benefit under the scheme is maximum eight existing plain powerloom per unit.
- iii) A unit may have electricity bill in his unit name / owner of unit.
- iv) The unit may have bank account with nationalized bank / scheduled co-operative bank.

### **Implementation**

- i) The scheme will be implemented by the office of the Textile Commissioner through its regional offices.
- ii) The weaver/entrepreneur of the unit will purchase the attachments/kits, doobby, jacquard and install the same on Powerlooms. Thereafter weaver/entrepreneur will inform Regional Office of Textile Commissioner with details as per format prescribed by office of Textile Commissioner.
- iii) The regional offices of the Textile Commissioner will carryout inspection of the unit by Joint Inspection Team (JIT) drawn from concerned regional offices of the Textile Commissioner, Powerloom Service Centers, Textile Research Association, representatives of Industry association, Textile Committee and Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL) to verify the installation of the attachments / kits etc and send the JIT report alongwith all the related documents to the Powerloom Development Cell, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.
- iv) Powerloom Development Cell of the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai will scrutinize/ examine the JIT report and release the subsidy to the eligible units.

### **Other Conditions**

- i) The subsidy will be provided on the basic value of attachments and exclude the tax component.

- ii) The subsidy will be worked out on the basis of invoice price exclusive of all taxes.
- iii) If a weaver / entrepreneur is owner / proprietor / partner / director / karta of HUF unit in more than one units / undertakings, the total subsidy to all such units would be restricted to Rs.1,00,000/-.
- iv) Most of the manufacturers of the attachments / kits are member of ITAMMA, TMMA and other textile machinery / accessories manufacturers associations. Since some of the unorganised manufacturers are also manufacturing / supplying the said attachments / kits, dobby, jacquard, it is decided that the manufacturers supplying the attachments/ kits under the scheme will have to register with the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai. The standards of the attachments/ kits necessary for registration shall be prescribed by the Office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

### **Monitoring of the progress of subsidy on attachments**

The Textile Commissioner will monitor the progress of the scheme.

### **Grievance:**

Grievance of the beneficiaries after purchase and installation of the attachments under this scheme would be considered by a grievance committee under the chairmanship of Textile Commissioner and comprise of such members as Textile Commissioner deems fit.

### **4.5.4 Health Insurance Scheme.**

The productivity of the workers is an important pre-requisite in boosting the production and quality of the fabrics. There has been no serious effort to address the issue related to the health facilities of the powerloom weavers. The Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom weavers, which was being implemented through this office since 2003, is receiving very good response from the powerloom weavers/ workers.

Since the powerloom industry is employing approximately 57 lakh workers/ weavers, it is felt necessary to have “Health Insurance Scheme “for powerloom workers/ weavers. This would help them to access the best health facilities which will directly result in increasing their efficiency and productivity.

### **Objective**

The objective of the scheme is to provide Health Insurance cover to the powerloom weavers. The scheme is to cover not only the weaver but his / her spouse and two children, to cover all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and keep substantial provision for OPD. The ancillary Powerloom workers like those engaged inpre-weaving such as winding, warping, sizing, drawing in, beaming etc are also eligible to be covered.

## Funding Pattern

Govt. of India share (the service tax is to be paid by Govt. of India on total premium of Rs.852.00)	Premium – Rs.681.60 Service Tax - Rs.105.31 Total- - <b>Rs.786.91</b>
* Weaver/State Govt. contribution	Rs.170.40
Total Premium	Rs.957.31

\*The minimum contribution by weaver should be Rs.50 even in case where the States Govt. are making contribution on behalf of the weaver.

## Release of funds

- i) The Central Govt.'s share of premium will be released to the Insurance Company directly for coverage of Powerloom weavers under the scheme in installments.
- ii) Service Tax, as applicable, on the total annual insurance premium will be borne by the Government of India.

## Implementing Agencies

The scheme will be implemented by the Office of the Textile Commissioner through Insurance Company. The State Director In-charge of Powerloom / Director of Industries / Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner / Powerloom Service Centres will be responsible for ensuring efficient implementation of the scheme in their respective States / areas.

## Eligibility

For availing the benefits under the 'Health Insurance Scheme for Powerloom weavers' (hereinafter the word "weaver" shall include the workers like those engaged in pre-weaving such as winding, warping, sizing, drawing in, beaming etc.) the weaver should fulfill the following conditions :-

- The weaver should be earning at least 50% of his income from Powerloom weaving.
- All weavers, whether male or female, are eligible to be covered under the "Health Insurance Scheme". The scheme will cover the weaver's family of four i.e. self, spouse and two children. The scheme is to cover people between age group of 1 day to 80 years.
- It will be the responsibility of the State Director Powerloom in Charge / Office of the Textile Commissioner and Insurance Company to ensure that women weavers, weavers belonging to minorities are given adequate representation while implementing the scheme.

- It will be the responsibility of the State Director in charge of Powerloom / Office of the Textile Commissioner to verify the eligibility of the weavers and ancillary workers, who will be the beneficiaries of the scheme.

### **Benefits**

Details	Amount (Rs.)
Annual Limit per family (1 + 3)	15,000/-
Sub Limits per Family :	
All pre-existing Diseases + New Diseases	15,000/-
Maternity Benefits (per child for the first two)	2,500/-
Dental treatment	250/-
Eye treatment	75/-
Spectacles	250/-
Domiciliary Hospitalisation	4,000/-
Ayurvedic / Unani / Homeopathic / Siddha	4,000/-
Hospitalization (including pre and post)	15,000/-
Baby coverage	500/-
OPD	7,500/-
Limit Per illness	7,500/-

### **Exclusions:**

Corrective cosmetic surgery or treatment, HIV, AIDS, Sterility, Venereal diseases, Intentional self-injury, use of intoxicating drug or alcohol, War, riot, Strike, Terrorism acts & nuclear risks.

### **Period**

The policy shall be valid for a period of 12 months, from the date of receipt of premium by the insurer. One weaver family would normally receive the benefits for one year on payment of his / her share of the premium, which will be eligible to be renewed on payment of his / her share of the premium each year.

Primacy should be given for renewals. Minimum 80% of the cases should be renewed in the 2nd year. Failure to achieve 80% renewals in the 2nd year would result in debarment of the company.

### **Cashless Facility**

The Insurance Company shall through its authorization representatives (Third Party Administrator) provide a cashless facility in empanelled hospitals / nursing home in various states all over the country. This would mean that a patient can avail of treatment in any one of the panel hospitals without actually having to pay the bills. In case a patient has to go a doctor or a clinic, not in the approved list, he can submit the prescription and the vouchers for the medicines to the Insurance Company or its authorized representative who will ensure that full payment is made within 15 days after receipt of all the requisite documents and information.



**4.5.5 Group Workshed Scheme (introduced on 29.07.2003, and to be continued during current financial year i.e. 2012-13).**

The Govt. of India has introduced a Group Workshed Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sector on 29.7.2003, under the Xth five-year plan. The scheme aims at setting up of Powerloom Parks with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the Global Market and the same has been modified. As per the modified Scheme, subsidy for construction of Workshed would be limited to 40% of the unit cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs. 160/- per sq. ft. whichever is less. Ordinarily, minimum 4 weavers should form a group with 48 modern looms of single width or 24 wider width looms and per person minimum 4 looms will be allowed to be installed. The maximum subsidy will be Rs.12 lakh per person. The scheme does not envisage more than 500 looms under one project proposal.

Performance during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan

(Rs. In Crore)

Year	Fund Allocation	Fund Utilization	No.of project approved
2007-08	1.125	1.125	2
2008-09	1.365	1.365	13
2009-10	2.764	2.763	9
2010-11	1.76	1.76	11
2011-12	4.50	2.33	23

Upto March 2012, total 59 projects (including 1 project approved on 17.01.2005 i.e. during 10th plan) have been approved with Govt. subsidy of Rs. 24.17 crore.

**2. The expected / targeted outcomes especially in term of employment increase in productivity, wage rates, welfare of powerloom weavers/ workers etc.**

**i) Expected outcome**

- Focused powerloom cluster development.
- In-Situ upgradation of plain powerloom.
- Increased productivity, improved quality and value addition.
- Improved Marketing Network by organizing Buyer Seller Meets and diversification of products by exposure visits of powerloom workers from low technological cluster to modernized technological cluster.
- Powerloom Weavers / Workers welfare by covering weavers under Group Insurance Scheme, families of weavers under Health Insurance Scheme.
- Availability of skilled/trained workforce and additional employment generation to powerloom workers.

**ii) Targeted fabrics production / employment generation / wages**

The Historical trend shows that there is an annual growth of about 3% in fabric production and it is presumed that it may increase @5% i.e. upto 48000 million sq.

meter from 37500 million sq. metre during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan due to modernization of Powerlooms, improvement in infrastructure, improved marketing network, workers welfare measures and availability of skilled man power etc. However, the value realization on the fabrics may grow atleast @ 10% as there will be quality improvement and defect free fabrics produced in Powerloom sector.

- Since it is focused on up-gradation of technology in powerloom sector, the growth rate in direct employment generation may not be in pace with fabric production growth rate, but the indirect employment will increase in pre-weaving and post weaving activities. Therefore, it is expected that the annual growth rate in employment generation both direct and indirect will also increase @ 5% during 12<sup>th</sup> plan i.e. an increase of 15 lakh Powerloom workers.

It is expected that due to upgradation of technology, the wage may increase substantially i.e. almost double for those weavers who have skills in modern technology as migration of Powerloom weavers/ Workers from traditional looms to upgraded loom as observed during the current financial year and it will continue in next five years. Further, improved working conditions and attractive incentives to powerloom workers will be achieved during the plan period.

#### 4.5.6 Allocation and Expenditure during current financial year 2012-13

(As on 22.11.2012)

(Rs. In Lakh)

Scheme	Authorization (Ministry's letter No.1/23/2012-PL dated 08.06.2012)			Sanctioned/ Released
Group Insurance Scheme	150.00	Gen.	137.00	146.25
		NER	3.00	-
		SCSP	10.00	-
Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development	470.00	Gen.	411.00	410.79
		CAD	10.00	-
		NER	29.00	7.00
		SCSP	20.00	17.00
Group Workshed Scheme	450.00	Gen.	371.00	183.85
		NER	29.00	-
		SCSP	50.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1070.00</b>		<b>1070.00</b>	<b>764.89</b>

In addition to the above, the fund of Rs.1.30 crore has been allocated for 5<sup>th</sup> plan PSC of the TxC. Thus total allocation for powerloom sector is Rs.12.00 crore for the year 2012-13.

## **4.6 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFS)**

**4.6.1** The Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) was commissioned on 01.04.1999 initially for a period of 5 years with a view to facilitate the modernization and upgradation of the textiles industry by providing credit at reduced rates to the entrepreneurs both in the organized and the unorganized sector. The Scheme, which has now been extended up to 31.03.2012, has been fine-tuned to catapult the rapid investments in the targeted segments of the textile industry. TUFS has helped in the transition from a quantitatively restricted textiles trade to market driven global merchandise. 12<sup>th</sup> Plan allocation under TUFS is Rs.11952.80 crore and is expected to trigger additional investments of over Rs. 150000 crore during the balance period of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

**4.6.2** The salient features of the Scheme as follows: -

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

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

**4.6.3** The identified sectors in the textile industry, including spinning, cotton ginning & pressing, silk reeling and twisting, wool scouring and combing, synthetic filament yarn, texturising, crimping and twisting, manufacturing of viscose filament yarn (VFY)/Viscose staple fibre (VSF), weaving/knitting including non-wovens and technical textile, garments design studio, made-up manufacturing, processing of fibres, yarns, fabrics, garments and made-ups and the jute sector are eligible to avail of these concessional loans for their technology upgradation requirements.

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

**Segment-wise progress of Restructured TUFs as on 30.01.2013**

**(Rs. crore)**

Category	No. of Application	Project Cost	Sanctioned Loan amount	Loan under TUFs	CAP for Project Cost	Subsidy for All	CAP for Subsidy Amount	Subsidy claimed	
								No. of Applications	Amount
Spinning	286	9749.57	6031.64	5471.16	12194	1113.45	210	249	83.21
Weaving	782	2544.11	1909.83	1842.46	6097	502.65	225	615	88.52
Processing	405	4319.65	2017.38	1918.52	9849	568.06	424	338	78.44
Garmenting	452	782.47	506.83	449.05	3752	115.74	200	401	39.27
Others	1650	18578.53	10383.11	9493.04	15008	2528.88	799	1510	341.54
<b>Total</b>	<b>3575</b>	<b>35974.32</b>	<b>20848.80</b>	<b>19174.24</b>	<b>46900</b>	<b>4828.78</b>	<b>1858</b>	<b>3113</b>	<b>630.98</b>

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

**Progress of erstwhile – TUFs (5% IR, 10% CLCS and 15% CLCS/MMS) and subsidy released**

Period	Received		Sanctioned			Disbursed		
	No. of applications	Project Cost	No. of applications	Project Cost	Amount	No. of applications	Amount	Subsidy
1999-200	407	5771	309	5074	2421	179	746	1
2000-2001	719	6296	616	4380	2090	494	1863	70
2001-2002	472	1900	444	1320	630	401	804	198.89
2002-2003	494	1835	456	1438	839	411	931	202.59
2003-2004	867	3356	884	3289	1341	814	856	249.06
2004-2005	986	7941	986	7349	2990	801	1757	283.60
2005-2006	1086	16194	1078	15032	6776	993	3962	485
2006-2007	12336	61063	12589	66233	29073	13168	26605	823.92
2007-2008	2408	21254	2260	19917	8058	2207	6854	1143.37
2008-2009 (P)	6113	56542	6072	55707	24007	6111	21826	2632.00

2009-2010	2384	28005	2352	27611	6612	2361	8140	2886
2010-2011 (upto June, 2010)	256	397	256	397	254	240	282	2784.18*
2011-12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2937.82
<b>Total as on 30.06.2010(P)</b>	<b>28528</b>	<b>210554</b>	<b>28302</b>	<b>207747</b>	<b>85091</b>	<b>28180</b>	<b>74627</b>	<b>12383.35</b>

\* pertains to whole year

#### **4.7 Textiles Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS)**

**4.7.1** The Textiles Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme came into force with effect from 15<sup>th</sup> September, 1986 with the objective to provide interim relief to textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile units. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers only for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment. Such assistance is not heritable, transferable or capable of being attached on account of any other liabilities of the worker. The worker's eligibility shall cease if he takes up employment in another registered or licensed undertaking. The rehabilitation assistance will not be curtailed if the worker fixes himself in a self-employment venture.

#### **4.7.2. Eligibility**

Any workers would be eligible provided he/she has been engaged in a closed textile unit on the date of its closure continuously for five years or more and earning a wage equivalent of Rs. 2500 per month or less for the mills closed between 06.06.1985 to 01.04.1993 and Rs.3500 or less thereafter. They should be contributing to provident fund maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner of the State concerned.

#### **4.7.3. Period and Quantum of Relief**

Relief under the Scheme is available only for three years on a tapering basis but will not extend beyond the date of superannuation of any worker. The worker is entitled to get relief:

- to the extent of 75% of the wage equivalent in the first year of the closure of the unit;
- to the extent of 50% of the wage equivalent in the second year; and
- to the extent of 25% of the wage equivalent in the third year.

### Progress of TWRFS

S. No	State	No. of mills identified	No. of workers on roll	No. of workers benefited (as on 31.01.2013)		Disbursed amount (Rs. in crores)
				No. of mills	Workers received relief	
1	2	3	4	5a	5b	6
1.	Gujarat	43	80749	43	63697	159.86
2.	Maharashtra	6	9958	6	7962	23.48
3.	Madhya Pradesh	5	19800	5	19024	53.04
4.	Tamil Nadu	6	5685	6	4761	7.45
5.	Karnataka	11	10378	11	6124	22.31
6.	Delhi	1	5187	1	5170	11.93
7.	West Bengal	3	2072	3	2042	5.33
8.	Kerala	1	500	1	437	2.47
9.	Punjab	5	7085	5	2578	9.95
10.	Andhra Pradesh	9	3648	9	2223	10.06
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>145158</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>114018</b>	<b>305.88</b>

#### **4.8. SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILE PARKS (SITP)**

**4.8.1** The Government launched the ‘Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks’ (SITP) in August 2005, by merging the two existing schemes, viz. scheme of Apparel Park for Export and Textile Centres Infrastructure Development Scheme. The Scheme, a public-private partnership, is being implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs). The industry associations/group of entrepreneurs is the main promoters of SITP.

**4.8.2** The scheme targets industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions through provision of world-class infrastructure. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/ support activities.

**4.8.3** The total project cost is funded through a mix of equity/grant – from the Government of India, State Government, State Industrial Development Corporation, Industry & Project Management Consultant and Loans – from banks/ financial institutions.

**4.8.4** This Scheme is implemented through Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), where Industry Associations/Group of Entrepreneurs are the main promoters of the Integrated Textiles Park (ITP). At each, ITP, there would be a separate Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) formed with the representatives of local Industry, Financial Institutions, State and Central Government. SPV shall invariably be a Corporate Body registered under the Companies Act. Any different structure for the SPV requires the approval of the Project Approval Committee. The SPVs shall have operational autonomy so that

they do not become surrogate Public Enterprises or be controlled by Central/State Governments

#### **4.8.5. Future Programme**

- Forty (40) Textiles Park projects have been sanctioned in 10<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.
- Estimated project cost (for common infrastructure and common facilities) of the 40 sanctioned projects is Rs. 4121.23Crore, of which Government of India assistance under the scheme would be Rs. 1427.65Crore.
- An amount of Rs. 1046.60 Crores has been released under SITP.
- 2292 entrepreneurs will put up their units in these parks covering an area of 4307.97 Acre. The estimated investment in these parks will be Rs. 19,456.90 Crore and estimated annual production will be Rs 33,568.50 Crore.
- Andhra Pradesh (5), Gujarat (7), Maharashtra (9), Tamil Nadu (7), Rajasthan (6), Karnataka (1), Punjab (3), West Bengal (1) Madhya Pradesh (1).
- Eleven projects have been completed, Brandix&Pohampally - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Mundra SEZ, RJD Textiles Park – Gujarat, Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park, Karur Textiles Park – Tamil Nadu. Islampur&Latur Integrated Textile Park, Maharashtra. Lotus Integrated Textiles Park, Ludhiana, Punjab. Dodballapur Textile Park, Karnataka. Production has been started in 25 out of 40 projects.
- 21 new parks were sanctioned in October 2011 with project cost of Rs. 2329 (including land cost) and Government of India contribution of Rs 819 Crore, in the following States;- Andhra Pradesh (2), Gujarat (1), Himachal Pradesh (1), J&K (1), Karnataka (1), Maharashtra (6), Rajasthan (4), Tamil Nadu (2), Tripura (1), Uttar Pradesh(1), West Bengal (1). Rs 29.57 Crores have been released in the year, 2012-13.
- Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved (i)to begin implementation and issue financial sanction to the 21 Parks sanctioned in the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and to carry over the committed liability beyond Rs. 200 crores amounting to Rs. 819 Crore into the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. Amend the Guidelines of the Scheme to improve implementation.



## **4.9 Minimum Support Price for Cotton**

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

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

Accordingly, taking into consideration of the recommendation of CACP the Ministry of Agriculture had fixed MSP for two basic varieties of cotton viz. Medium Staple length cotton having staple length of 24.5 mm to 25.5 mm with micronnaire value of 4.3 to 5.1 and long staple length having 2.5% staple length of 29.5 to 30.5 mm with micronnaire of 3.5 to 4.3 of new crop of seed cotton (kapas) of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) for cotton season 2012-13. The support price for medium staple length cotton has been fixed at Rs. 3600/- per quintal and for long staple at Rs. 3900/- per quintal. Based on the support Price of these two basic varieties of kapas seed, the MSP for other classes is fixed by the Textile Commissioner.

## **4.11 JUTE TECHNOLOGY MISSION**

**4.11.1** The Government, on June 2, 2006, approved the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) spanning a period of 5 years during the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan period (2007-08 to 2011-12) for overall development of the jute industry and growth of the Jute Sector. The Jute Technology Mission with a total outlay of Rs. 355.55 crores has four Mini Missions pertaining to agriculture research and seed development, agronomic practices, harvest and post harvest techniques, primary and secondary processing of raw jute, diversified product development and marketing and distribution. The Department of Agriculture Research & Education, Ministry of Agriculture launched the Mini Mission I of the JTM on November 9, 2006. The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture launched the Mini Mission II of JTM on December 21, 2006. The Mini Mission III & IV of JTM were launched by the Ministry of Textiles on February 6, 2007. The Jute Technology Mission comprised four Mini Missions, to be completed during 2006-07 to 2010-11. However, the Mission could not be completed within the scheduled time on account of multiple reasons. Subsequently, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has approved the following in its meeting held on 26th April, 2012:

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

**4.11.2** The objectives of Jute Technology Mission are:

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

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

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

**4.11.4** Since inception (upto 31.12.2012), development of 9 market yards, construction of 25 Departmental Purchase Centres, construction of 23 retting tanks, 200 demonstration of retting technology were held. Training has been imparted to

24131 workers in 39 jute mills. A state-of-art Centre for Jute Machinery Development (CJMD) under PPP mode has been established. A total number of 300 claims were settled and subsidy of Rs.75.19 crore has been released against investment for modernisation of Rs. 373.56 crore. 428 Clusters has been developed and 28,170 artisans of 2106 Women Self Help Groups in 121 districts of 19 States availed benefit of JTM. Total 35 Jute Service Centres and 31 Jute Raw Material Banks have been established. 1971 training programmes were organised by Jute Service Centres benefiting 37,750 artisans. 828 JDP-SHG units were setup. Setting up of four Jute Park has been commenced.

#### **4.12 Scheme for Technical Textiles**

##### **4.12.1 Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT)**

The aim of the scheme is to improve basic infrastructure in terms of testing facilities, lack of market development support, skilled manpower, R&D, improved regulatory measures, preparation of specifications and standards for technical textiles etc. To attain the desired aim, Government has launched TMTT with two mini-missions for a period of five years (from 2010-11 to 2014-15) with a fund outlay of Rs 200 crores, as under:

- a) Mini Mission-I (Financial outlay INR156 crore):
- b) Mini Mission-II (Financial outlay INR44 crore)

##### **4.12.2 Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region (Estimated fund requirement – Rs. 500 crores during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan)**

The aim of the scheme is to promote and utilize Geotextiles 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 Geotextiles in existing/ new projects in road, hill/ slope protection, water reservoirs and river bank erosion control. The funding under this scheme will be undertaken for 2 major components:

- a) Application of geotextiles solutions including onsite installation (Rs 427 crs)
- b) Sensitization activities, market studies, on-site testing, training and capacity building, etc. (Rs 63 crs)

##### **4.12.3 Scheme for usage of agro textiles in North Eastern Region (Estimated fund requirement – Rs. 55 crores during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan)**

The aim is to utilize Agrotextiles in improving the horticulture and floricultural produce of the NE states. With increasing acceptability of Agrotextiles, entrepreneurship in the area of agrotextiles production in the country will get an impetus. The growth of usage of Agrotextile products in the country will thus benefit both agriculturists as well as textile entrepreneurs in the country. The proposed scheme's project targets will be with respect to following two components:

- a. Creating awareness, setting –up of Demonstration Centre and developing capacities
- b. Provide/disburse Agrotextile-Kit in the NER states

**4.12.4 Scheme for strengthening of database and standards for technical textiles  
(Estimated fund requirement – Rs 10.25 crs)**

The scheme is aimed at creating a repository of knowledge that will facilitate effective policy decisions by the government and business decisions by industry stakeholders. The scheme has 5 components as under

- a) Component 1 - Baseline survey for Strengthening of database of technical textile industry
- b) Component 2 - Identification of HS codes for technical textile items
- c) Component 3 - Standards for technical textiles
- d) Component 4 - Export Market Intelligence
- e) Component 5 - Study to generate data on hospital-related infections

## CHAPTER-V

### FINANCIAL REVIEW

#### *Plan outlay and expenditure*

During the year 2011-12, the total plan expenditure incurred was Rs 4207.80 crore as against the BE/RE provision of Rs.4725.00 crore which is 89.05 % of the revised estimate. The expenditure during the year 2012-13 (upto Feb, 13) is Rs. 2810.37 Crore as against the revised estimate of Rs. 4500.00 crore which is 62.45 %

#### *Non-Plan*

During the year 2011-12, the total expenditure incurred was Rs. 769.39 crore against the RE of Rs 942.27 crore which is 81.65 % of the revised estimate. The expenditure during the year 2012-13(upto Feb,13) is Rs. 567.25 crore as against the revised estimate of Rs. 810.55 which is 69.81 % .

#### **Outstanding Utilisation Certificates: Status**

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012, **2070** UCs were outstanding involving an amount of Rs. **240.30** crore whereas on 31st December, 2012, **2134** UCs were outstanding involving an amount of Rs. 663.45 crore. The year-wise outstanding figures is ANNEXED.

**ANNEXURE**

**DETAILS OF OUTSTANDING UTILIZATION CERTIFICATES IN RESPECT OF MINISTRY OF TEXTILES  
AS ON 31<sup>st</sup> MARCH, 2012 & 31<sup>st</sup> DECEMBER, 2012.**

(Rs. in lakhs)				
Year of sanction of grant	Utilization Certificates Outstanding as on 31st March, 2012		Utilization Certificates Outstanding as on 31st December, 2012	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1978-1979	10	44.83	10	44.834
1979-1980	2	11.00	2	11
1980-1981	3	3.87	3	3.87639
1981-1982	1	0.4	1	0.4
1982-1983	4	2.02	4	2.02
1983-1984	0	0	0	0
1984-1985	1	0.65	1	0.65
1985-1986	3	2.15	3	2.15
1986-1987	0	0	0	0
1987-1988	0	0	0	0
1988-1989	1	0.25	1	0.25
1989-1990	2	1.5	2	1.5
1990-1991	0	0	0	0
1991-1992	3	7.47	3	7.47
1992-1993	7	8.85	7	8.85
1993-1994	8	77.11	8	77.11
1994-1995	31	26.26	31	26.26
1995-1996	47	229.47	47	229.47
1996-1997	15	41.11	15	41.11
1997-1998	15	35.46	15	35.46
1998-1999	9	26.2	9	26.2
1999-2000	28	126.53	28	126.53
2000-2001	28	72.44	28	72.44
2001-2002	26	35.46	26	35.46
2002-2003	34	74.38	33	73.72
2003-2004	74	549.51	71	515.80
2004-2005	111	576.98	104	537.67
2005-2006	133	995.69	126	971.98
2006-2007	122	1218.17	101	965.06
2007-2008	290	2569.36	244	2404.01
2008-2009	409	3611.06	318	2900.16
2009-2010	653	13682.43	474	13029.40
2010-2011	0	0	418	44162.77
2011-2012	0	0	0	0
2012-2013	0	0	1	31.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>2070</b>	<b>24030.61</b>	<b>2134</b>	<b>66344.99</b>



**Ministry of Textiles**  
DEMAND NO.93  
**Ministry of Textiles**

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

(In crores of Rupees)

Sr. No.	Group/Sub Group/Sub Sub Group/Scheme/Sub Scheme/Programme/Sub Programme	Major Head	Actual 2011-2012			Budget 2012-2013			Revised 2012-2013			Actual 2012-2013 till January, 2013			Budget 2013-2014		
			Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
		Revenue	4188.40	611.15	4799.55	6977.73	797.90	7775.63	4469.83	708.71	5178.54	2764.66	482.75	3233.91	#####	#####	5423.92
		Capital	19.40	158.24	177.64	22.27	38.51	60.78	30.17	101.84	132.01	0.00	33.01	33.01	7.65	0.02	7.67
		<b>Total</b>	<b>4207.80</b>	<b>769.39</b>	<b>4977.19</b>	<b>7000.00</b>	<b>836.41</b>	<b>7836.41</b>	<b>4500.00</b>	<b>810.55</b>	<b>5310.55</b>	<b>2764.66</b>	<b>515.76</b>	<b>3266.92</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>5431.59</b>
1.	Secretariat-Economic Services	3451	0.00	14.68	14.68	0.00	18.70	18.70	0.00	19.00	19.00	0.00	13.50		0.00	21.00	21.00
	<b>Village and Small Industries</b>																
	<b>Handloom Industries</b>																
2.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms																
2.01	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.43	0.00	58.43
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.92	0.00	40.92
		4851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.65	0.00	7.65
		<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>107.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>107.00</b>
2.02	Integrated Handloom Development Scheme	2851	16.40	0.00	16.40	105.56	0.00	105.56	39.31	0.00	39.31	26.34	0.00	26.34	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3601	202.84	0.00	202.84	63.79	0.00	63.79	91.04	0.00	91.04	38.36	0.00	38.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3602	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.65	0.20	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>219.34</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>219.34</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>170.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>131.00</b>	<b>64.90</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>64.90</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
2.03	Revival Reforms and Restructuring package for	2851	200.00	0.00	200.00	2205.00	0.00	2205.00	550.00	0.00	550.00	291.03	0.00	291.03	157.00	0.00	157.00
2.04	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	2851	45.84	0.00	45.84	43.00	0.00	43.00	35.00	0.00	35.00	28.96	0.00	28.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4851	7.60	0.00	7.60	5.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>53.44</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>53.44</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>48.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>28.96</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>28.96</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>



	<i>Total-Centrally Sponsored Schemes in Handlooms</i>		472.78	0.00	472.78	2423.00	0.00	#####	721.00	0.00	721.00	384.89	0.00	384.89	264.00	0.00	264.00
3.	<i>Other Handloom Schemes</i>																
3.01	Diversified Handloom	2851	2.78	0.00	2.78	5.38	0.00	5.38	5.48	0.00	5.48	2.10	0.00	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		4851	9.59	0.00	9.59	14.27	0.00	14.27	19.17	0.00	19.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		<i>Total</i>	<i>12.37</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>12.37</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>25.00</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
3.02	Weaver Service Centre	2851	0.00	28.67	28.67	0.00	32.50	32.50	0.00	32.31	32.31	0.00	26.36	26.36	0.00	35.00	35.00
3.03	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	2851	68.21	0.00	68.21	104.50	0.00	104.50	104.50	0.00	104.50	80.30	0.00	80.30	64.50	0.00	64.50
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
		<i>Total</i>	<i>68.21</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>68.21</i>	<i>105.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>105.00</i>	<i>105.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>105.00</i>	<i>80.30</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>80.30</i>	<i>65.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>65.00</i>
3.04	Yarn Supply Scheme / Mill Gate Price	2851	54.26	0.00	54.26	350.00	0.00	350.00	123.00	0.00	123.00	108.93	0.00	108.93	96.50	0.00	96.50
3.05	Scheme for grant of special rebate at the rate of ten percent on sale of accumulated	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
		3601	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3602	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>
3.06	Others	2851	0.00	16.36	16.36	0.00	26.50	26.50	0.00	26.99	26.99	0.00	15.28	15.28	0.00	28.99	28.99
		3601	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.50	0.00	2.10	2.10	0.00	4.00	4.00
		<i>Total</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>19.86</i>	<i>19.86</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>30.49</i>	<i>30.49</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>17.38</i>	<i>17.38</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>32.99</i>	<i>32.99</i>
	<i>Total-Other Handloom Schemes</i>		<i>134.84</i>	<i>48.53</i>	<i>183.37</i>	<i>475.00</i>	<i>62.50</i>	<i>537.50</i>	<i>253.00</i>	<i>62.80</i>	<i>315.80</i>	<i>191.33</i>	<i>43.74</i>	<i>235.07</i>	<i>161.50</i>	<i>68.00</i>	<i>229.50</i>
	<b>Total-Handloom Industries</b>		<b>607.62</b>	<b>48.53</b>	<b>656.15</b>	<b>2898.00</b>	<b>62.50</b>	<b>2960.50</b>	<b>974.00</b>	<b>62.80</b>	<b>1036.80</b>	<b>576.22</b>	<b>43.74</b>	<b>619.96</b>	<b>425.50</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>493.50</b>
	<b>Handicraft Industries</b>																
4.	<i>Other Handicrafts Schemes</i>																
4.01	Training and Extension	2851	0.00	33.67	33.67	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	37.69	37.69	0.00	29.07	29.07	0.00	40.00	40.00

4.02	Design and Technical Upgradation	2851	19.07	38.19	57.26	11.00	45.00	56.00	14.00	45.00	59.00	14.31	39.92	54.23	20.00	50.00	70.00
4.03	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp	2851	53.63	0.00	53.63	37.00	0.00	37.00	37.00	0.00	37.00	32.89	0.00	32.89	3.00	0.00	3.00
4.04	Marketing Support & Services	2851	51.90	0.00	51.90	40.50	0.00	40.50	44.50	0.00	44.50	32.35	0.00	32.35	37.00	0.00	37.00
4.05	Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	2851	34.48	0.27	34.75	16.00	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00	16.00	15.74	0.00	15.74	24.00	0.00	24.00
4.06	Research & Development	2851	5.23	0.00	5.23	6.00	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	3.13	0.00	3.13	8.00	0.00	8.00
4.07	Human Resource Development	2851	16.08	0.00	16.08	15.00	0.00	15.00	16.50	0.00	16.50	10.43	0.00	10.43	21.00	0.00	21.00
4.08	Others	2851	0.00	23.38	23.38	1.00	27.50	28.50	1.00	27.20	28.20	0.00	21.40	21.40	1.00	30.00	31.00
		4851	2.21	0.00	2.21	2.50	0.00	2.50	5.50	0.00	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		<i>Total</i>	<i>2.21</i>	<i>23.38</i>	<i>25.59</i>	<i>3.50</i>	<i>27.50</i>	<i>31.00</i>	<i>6.50</i>	<i>27.20</i>	<i>33.70</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>21.40</i>	<i>21.40</i>	<i>1.00</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>31.00</i>
4.09	Infrastructure and Technology Development	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.00	0.00	38.00
4.10	Special Scheme for NER	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total-Other Handicrafts Schemes</i>		<i>182.60</i>	<i>95.51</i>	<i>278.11</i>	<i>129.02</i>	<i>110.50</i>	<i>239.52</i>	<i>140.52</i>	<i>109.89</i>	<i>250.41</i>	<i>108.85</i>	<i>90.39</i>	<i>199.24</i>	<i>152.00</i>	<i>#####</i>	<i>272.00</i>
	<b>Wool Industries</b>																
5.	<i>Wool Development Board</i>																
5.01	Wool Development Board	2851	12.92	1.27	14.19	11.50	1.50	13.00	13.50	1.50	15.00	8.63	1.50	10.13	0.00	2.00	2.00
5.02	Social Security	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
5.03	Integrated Wool Improvement and Development	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.50	0.00	18.50
5.04	Quality Processing of Wool and Woolen Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50
5.05	Wool Improvement and Development Programme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.06	Marketing of Raw Wool including Pashmina and	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.07	Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.08	Human Resource Development	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.09	Modernisation and Strengthening of Processing Facilities	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total-Wool Development Board</i>		<i>12.92</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>14.19</i>	<i>11.55</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>13.05</i>	<i>13.55</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>15.05</i>	<i>8.63</i>	<i>1.50</i>	<i>10.13</i>	<i>20.00</i>	<i>2.00</i>	<i>22.00</i>
	<b>Sericulture</b>																
6.	<i>Central Silk Board</i>																
6.01	Central Silk Board	2851	313.00	224.24	537.24	184.11	209.50	393.61	220.00	226.67	446.67	256.80	209.50	466.30	0.00	#####	244.80
6.02	Others Sericulture Scheme	2851	0.00	1.29	1.29	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.98	0.98	0.00	1.43	1.43
6.03	Export Promotion, Brand Promotion and Technical Upgradation by ISEPC	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00	2.00
6.04	Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiative	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.90	0.00	23.90
6.05	Seed Organisation	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.00	9.00
6.06	Coordination and Market Development (HRD)	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.50	0.00	6.50
6.07	Quality Certification Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
6.08	Catalytic Development	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	213.00	0.00	213.00
	<i>Total-Central Silk Board</i>		<i>313.00</i>	<i>225.53</i>	<i>538.53</i>	<i>184.12</i>	<i>210.80</i>	<i>394.92</i>	<i>220.01</i>	<i>227.97</i>	<i>447.98</i>	<i>256.80</i>	<i>210.48</i>	<i>467.28</i>	<i>259.40</i>	<i>#####</i>	<i>505.63</i>
	<b>Powerloom Industries</b>																
7.	<i>Other Powerloom Schemes</i>																
7.01	Other Powerloom Schemes	2851	12.68	2.44	15.12	11.39	2.94	14.33	13.25	2.94	16.19	8.46	2.26	10.72	0.00	3.11	3.11
7.02	Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00	0.00	31.00
7.03	Group Workshed Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.00	11.00
7.04	Group Insurance Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	4.00

7.05	Scheme for In-Situ up-gradation of Plain Powerlooms	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	0.00	32.00
7.06	Health Insurance Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	0.00	5.00
7.07	Development of Model Powerloom	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.08	Distress Relief Fund Scheme	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.09	Workshed cum Housing	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.10	Improved Hygiene Behaviour Sanitation	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total-Other Powerloom Schemes</i>		<i>12.68</i>	<i>2.44</i>	<i>15.12</i>	<i>11.44</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>14.38</i>	<i>13.30</i>	<i>2.94</i>	<i>16.24</i>	<i>8.46</i>	<i>2.26</i>	<i>10.72</i>	<i>83.00</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>86.11</i>
	<b>Others</b>																
8.	<i>Development of Mega Clusters</i>																
8.01	Development of Mega Clusters	2851	36.50	0.00	36.50	24.00	0.00	24.00	64.44	0.00	64.44	15.63	0.00	15.63	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.02	CHCDS - Handicraft Mega Cluster	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	26.00
8.03	CHCDS - Handloom Mega Cluster	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	0.00	26.00
8.04	CHCDS - Powerloom Mega Cluster	2851	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	0.00	17.00
	<i>Total-Development of Mega Clusters</i>		<i>36.50</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>36.50</i>	<i>24.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>24.00</i>	<i>64.44</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>64.44</i>	<i>15.63</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>15.63</i>	<i>69.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>69.00</i>
	<b>Total-Village and Small Industries</b>		<b>1165.32</b>	<b>373.28</b>	<b>1538.60</b>	<b>3258.13</b>	<b>388.24</b>	<b>3646.37</b>	<b>1425.82</b>	<b>405.10</b>	<b>1830.92</b>	<b>974.59</b>	<b>348.37</b>	<b>1322.96</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>1448.24</b>
	<b>Consumer Industries</b>																
9.	Payment against Cess Collections - Jute	2851	0.00	42.50	42.50	0.00	54.09	54.09	0.00	39.60	39.60	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	15.27	15.27
10.	Textile Commissioner	2852	0.00	21.20	21.20	0.00	22.17	22.17	0.00	21.87	21.87	0.00	20.67	20.67	0.00	25.00	25.00
11.	Assistance to Textile Committee	2852	0.00	18.80	18.80	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	21.00	21.00	0.00	15.75	15.75	0.00	16.00	16.00
12.	<i>Other Programmes for Development of Textile</i>																
12.01	Grants to National Institute of Fashion Technology	2852	12.00	59.00	71.00	20.00	16.00	36.00	19.57	6.00	25.57	10.00	1.00	11.00	59.00	6.00	65.00

12.02	National Institute of Fashion Technology (Delhi Centre)	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.03	Scheme for Fashion and Textiles	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.04	Research and Development	2852	7.43	0.00	7.43	7.00	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00	7.00	3.81	0.00	3.81	51.00	0.00	51.00
12.05	Textiles Labour Rehabilitation	2852	0.00	4.70	4.70	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	2.63	2.63	0.00	5.00	5.00
12.06	Grants for Studies	3453	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.35	0.00	0.35	1.98	0.00	1.98
12.07	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(TUFS)	2852	2935.09	0.00	2935.09	2775.80	0.00	2775.80	2186.94	0.00	2186.94	1602.09	0.00	1602.09	#####	0.00	2400.00
12.08	Cotton Technology Mission (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.09	Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation of India under Price Support	2852	0.00	21.50	21.50	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00	120.53	120.53	0.00	4.53	4.53	0.00	#####	200.00
12.10	Grants to AEPC against forfeited amount of EMD/BG	2852	0.00	0.54	0.54	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.74	0.74	0.00	1.00	1.00
12.11	Scheme for Integrated Textile	2852	77.43	0.00	77.43	113.00	0.00	113.00	113.00	0.00	113.00	78.36	0.00	78.36	300.00	0.00	300.00
12.12	Nodal Centre for Upgradation of Textile Education	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.13	Domestic Market Development Scheme	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.14	Integrated Apparel Development Scheme	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.15	Integrated Processing Development Scheme	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.16	Special Incentive Package Scheme for Specialty Fibre	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.17	Identification of HS Codes for Technical Textile Items	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

12.18	Strengthening of Database of Technical Textile	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	2.20	0.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.19	Standards for Technical Textiles	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.20	Export Market Intelligence	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.21	Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.22	Scheme for Promoting Agro Textiles in North East	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.23	Setting up of Revolving Funds for Providing Assistance to Entrepreneurs for	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.24	Study to Generate Data on Hospital Related Infections	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.25	Others	2852	1.25	5.71	6.96	0.00	5.65	5.65	0.00	6.56	6.56	0.00	3.96	3.96	0.01	7.91	7.92
12.26	Technical Textiles (TMTT)	2852	18.11	0.00	18.11	29.20	0.00	29.20	29.20	0.00	29.20	15.01	0.00	15.01	43.00	0.00	43.00
12.27	Human Research Development	2852	55.34	0.00	55.34	70.00	0.00	70.00	190.00	0.00	190.00	54.12	0.00	54.12	250.00	0.00	250.00
12.28	Common Compliance Code	2852	3.50	0.00	3.50	3.51	0.00	3.51	3.51	0.00	3.51	3.44	0.00	3.44	4.00	0.00	4.00
12.29	Integrated Processing Development Scheme (SPP)	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	50.00
	<i>Total-Other Programmes for Development of Textile</i>		<i>3110.15</i>	<i>91.45</i>	<i>3201.60</i>	<i>3019.87</i>	<i>230.65</i>	<i>#####</i>	<i>2552.77</i>	<i>139.09</i>	<i>2691.86</i>	<i>1767.18</i>	<i>12.86</i>	<i>1780.04</i>	<i>#####</i>	<i>#####</i>	<i>3378.90</i>
13.	Jute Commissioner	2852	0.00	3.27	3.27	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
14.	<i>Other Programmes for Development of Jute, etc.</i>																
14.01	Jute Techonology Mission	2852	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	0.00	22.00	71.41	0.00	71.41	30.00	0.00	30.00	0.01	0.00	0.01

14.02	Subsidy to Jute Corporation of India towards Market Operation	2852	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	55.00	55.00	0.00	45.00	45.00	0.00	55.00	55.00
14.03	Others	2852	0.00	2.44	2.44	0.00	4.05	4.05	0.00	4.05	4.05	0.00	2.99	2.99	0.00	4.05	4.05
	<i>Total-Other Programmes for Development of Jute, etc.</i>		0.00	57.44	57.44	22.00	59.05	81.05	71.41	59.05	130.46	30.00	47.99	77.99	0.01	59.05	59.06
	<b>Total-Consumer Industries</b>		<b>3110.15</b>	<b>234.66</b>	<b>3344.81</b>	<b>3041.87</b>	<b>390.96</b>	<b>3432.83</b>	<b>2624.18</b>	<b>284.61</b>	<b>2908.79</b>	<b>1797.18</b>	<b>121.27</b>	<b>1918.45</b>	#####	#####	<b>3499.23</b>
	<b>Civil Supplies</b>																
15.	<i>Non-plan Loans to Public Enterprises</i>																
15.01	National Jute Manufactures Corporation	6860	0.00	57.06	57.06	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	34.74	34.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
15.02	Bird Jute and Export Limited	6860	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.03	British India Coporation Ltd.	6860	0.00	100.68	100.68	0.00	38.00	38.00	0.00	66.60	66.60	0.00	32.75	32.75	0.00	0.01	0.01
	<i>Total-Non-plan Loans to Public Enterprises</i>		0.00	158.24	158.24	0.00	38.51	38.51	0.00	101.84	101.84	0.00	33.01	33.01	0.00	0.02	0.02
16.	<i>Lump sum provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region &amp; Sikkim</i>																
16.01	Handloom	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	355.00	0.00	355.00	135.00	0.00	135.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.50	0.00	65.50
16.02	Handicraft	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.50	0.00	47.50	47.50	0.00	47.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	0.00	43.00
		4552	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total</i>		0.00	0.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	48.00	48.00	0.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	0.00	43.00
16.03	Sericulture	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.89	0.00	73.89	80.00	0.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.60	0.00	92.60
16.04	Jute	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	8.00	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.05	Textiles	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.91	0.00	76.91	42.91	0.00	42.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	262.00	0.00	262.00
16.06	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)	2552	0.00	0.00	0.00	138.20	0.00	138.20	136.09	0.00	136.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<i>Total-Lump sum provision for the benefit of North Eastern Region &amp; Sikkim</i>		0.00	0.00	0.00	700.00	0.00	700.00	450.00	0.00	450.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	463.10	0.00	463.10

17.	Actual Recoveries	2851	-8.09	-0.32	-8.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-5.71	-0.25	-5.96	0.00	0.00	0.00
		2852	-58.77	-11.15	-69.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.80	0.00	-0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
		3601	-0.81	0.00	-0.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-0.14	-0.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Total	-67.67	-11.47	-79.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-7.11	-0.39	-7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
	<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>4207.80</b>	<b>769.39</b>	<b>4977.19</b>	<b>7000.00</b>	<b>836.41</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>4500.00</b>	<b>810.55</b>	<b>5310.55</b>	<b>2764.66</b>	<b>515.76</b>	<b>3266.92</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>#####</b>	<b>5431.59</b>



## CHAPTER-VI

### PERFORMANCE OF STATUTORY AND AUTONOMOUS BODIES

#### 6.1 NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LIMITED

**6.1.1** National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC) was established in 1968 with the main objective of managing the affairs of 119 sick textile mills taken over by the Government of India in three series of Nationalization Acts. The company was referred to BIFR and BIFR approved Revival Scheme for NTC in the year 2002 which was modified in the year 2006 and 2008, at a cost of Rs.9102.72 crores.

**6.1.2** The scheme is self financing, funds to be generated through sale of assets of closed mills and surplus assets of viable mills. As on 30.09 .2012, the company has sold assets worth of Rs 6522.30 crores under the revival Scheme.

**6.1.3** All the 9 subsidiaries of the company merged with the holding company on 01.04.2006, making it a single entity. Out of the total 119 mills, two mills were transferred to the Govt. of Pondicherry. 78 Mills identified as unviable have been closed under the Industrial Disputes Act (I.D Act), after following necessary procedure. 63222 employees have gone under MVRS up to 31.12.2012. As on 01.01.2013 NTC has 8267 employees in its units, offices and corporate office.

**6.1.4** NTC has in its hold 23 Mills directly run by it and one mill will be a technical textile mill to manufacture Geo Textiles in Rajasthan. Three Mills are composite mills which are relocated projects. The spinning & weaving of 3 projects namely Finlay, New Minerva and Raj Nagar Textile have started. For setting up 4<sup>th</sup> relocated unit slated to manufacture Geo Textile (Technical Textiles) a new field of NTC, further steps have already been initiated by NTC.

**6.1.5** NTC is in the process of consolidating its core activities of spinning & weaving. It is also moving into Technical Textiles initially through marketing initiative while at same time it is considering its marketing strategy.

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

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

<b>(Rs. in crores)</b>						
<b>S.No</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Before Modn. (in 2001-02)</b>	<b>2009-10 (Audited)</b>	<b>2010-11 (Audited)</b>	<b>2011-12 (Audited)</b>	<b>2012-13 (Upto Dec. 2012) (Prov)</b>
1.	Organization Structure	HC + 9 Sub.(10 Companies)	Single Company status as NTC Ltd.	Single Company status as NTC Ltd	Single Company status as NTC Ltd	Single Company status as NTC Ltd
2.	No. of working mills	119	21	22	23	23
3.	Turnover	454.49	486.53	636.54	692.23	731.13
4.	Production Value	474.00	540.94	733.28	733.50	755.23
5.	Cash loss/profit	403.44	108.35	207.48	65.77	+71.36
6.	Net Cont. Working mills (%)	15.85	83.53	91.82	14.71	114.84
7.	Mills generating >100% contribution	NIL	3	13	0	16
8.	Capacity utilization (%)	75.99	79.39	78.28	70.59	80.53
9.	Working Capital	Not available	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient	Sufficient
10	No. of employees (as on date)	78,946	9205	8478	8376	8267
11	Employees opted MVRS (upto date)	NIL	61792 (1854)	62468 (676)	62871 (403)	63222 (351)
12	MVRS amount paid (Upto date)	NIL	2249.57 (90.27)	2317.19 (67.62)	2338.26 (21.07)	2350.10 (11.84)
13	Sale of assets (Upto date)	NIL	4153.52 (190.85)	6157.31 (2003.79)	6514.46 (357.15)	6551.00 (36.54)
14	Wage support (for the year)	385.00	NIL	Nil	Nil	Nil

### **Non-Plan Loan**

#### **NATIONAL TEXTILE CORPORATION LTD.**

Statement showing fund released during last three years.

<b>[Rupees in Crores]</b>			
<b>Items</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>	<b>2012-13</b>
NTC Ltd. (salary & wages support)	Nil	Nil	Nil

## **6.2 BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION Ltd**

**6.2.1** The British India Corporation Limited (BIC) was incorporated as a Public Limited Company on February 24, 1920. It was taken over by the Government of India on 11<sup>th</sup> June 1981 under the British India Corporation Ltd. (Acquisition of Shares) Act. The BIC Limited, Kanpur owns and manages two woollen mills viz (1) Cawnpore Woollen Mills Branch, Kanpur (2) New Egerton Woollen Mills Branch, Dhariwal. The products of these two mills are popularly known by the Brand names of "Lalimli" & "Dhariwal" respectively. These units manufacture the woollen/blended suiting, Tweeds, Uniform Cloth, Lohis, Shawls, Rugs, Blankets etc.

**6.2.2** The British India Corporation Limited has mainly three subsidiary companies (1) Elgin Mills Co. Limited (2) Cawnpore Textiles Limited, Kanpur & (3) Brushware Limited. Revival of one of the unit of Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. viz Elgin Mills No.2 and Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. is under consideration after settlement of dues under One Time Settlement (OTS). The Brushware Ltd. has been declared closed by Ministry of Labour & Employment under ID Act.

**6.2.3** The B.I.C. Limited was declared as sick company on 12.5.1993. The Scheme for rehabilitation of British India Corporation (BIC) was approved by BIFR on 18.12.2002, at the total cost of Rs. 211 crores with Government support of Rs. 86 crores. The scheme was under implementation since December, 2002 and was to be completed within a period of two years with the resources likely to be generated by the sale of surplus land. However, it could not be implemented within the stipulated time frame due to incomplete process of sale of surplus land as Govt. of UP did not issue any order for conversion of leasehold land into freehold.

**6.2.4** In view of non-implementation of the Rehabilitation Scheme - 2002, a Modified Rehabilitation Scheme (MRS) at a total cost of Rs.273.28 crore was approved by the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) on 14.02.2008 the matter was under persistent follow up with Cabinet Secretariat. In pursuance of the direction dated 03.03.2009 of the Cabinet Secretariat and based on the recommendations of BRPSE, a Note seeking approval of the Cabinet on revival plan of BIC Ltd. at an estimated cost of Rs.338.04 crore was submitted to Cabinet Secretariat on 20.05.2011. The Cabinet on 09.06.2011 has given 'in-principle' approval on the revival plan of BIC subject to condition that permission of the State Govt. of UP is first obtained by Ministry of Textiles for sale of land. Pursuant to G.O. dated 28.9.2011 of UP Govt. on present Nazul Policy, BIC Ltd. has filed application with District Magistrate Kanpur Nagar on 28.3.2012 alongwith 25% of conversion charges in advance; for conversion of its 8 leasehold properties into freehold. Once a demand is raised by UP Govt. , the balance amount would be deposited by BIC Ltd. The matter is vigorously being followed up with Govt. of UP for expediting grant of requisite permission. However, the same is still awaited. Meanwhile, part approval of the Cabinet has been obtained on 17.8.2012 on payment of salary/wages, VRS, interest liability to State Bank of India (SBI) and balance conversion charges. Accordingly, additional budgetary provision of Rs.28.60 crore has been sought in 1<sup>st</sup> Supplementary Demand for Grants-2012-13 for payment of VRS and Interest liability to SBI. Further course of action would depend upon receipt of budgetary provision. Salary/wages upto period of December,2012 amounting to Rs.32.75 crore has already been released to BIC Ltd. during 2012-13 ( statement annexed).Release of Rs.5.25 crore for further period upto March, 2013 is under process.

**6.2.5** Apart from above, feasibility of separate revival of NEWM Branch Dhariwal ( delinked with revival of CWM Branch Kanpur of BIC Ltd.) is being explored; as the land/ properties of BIC at Dhariwal are freehold. Based on the Techno- Economic Viability study report of Hardicon/ IDBI (Operating Agency) a revival proposal costing Rs. 77.10 crore for separate revival of NEWM Dhariwal(Punjab) has been sent to BRPSE for consideration after the inter-Ministerial consultation.

### **Non-Plan Loan**

#### **THE BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.**

Statement showing fund released during last three years.

Items	2010-11	2011-12	[Rupees in Crores]	
			2012-13	
BIC Ltd. (salary & wages support)	55.50	100.68	SBG 2012-13	Rs.38 crore
			Fund released upto Dec. 2012 –	Rs.32.75 crore.

### **6.2.6 ELGIN MILLS Co. Ltd., KANPUR**

The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd., a cotton subsidiary of BIC Ltd., was incorporated in the year 1864. It has two units –Elgin mills No.1 and Elgin Mills No.2. The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. was referred to BIFR in the year 1992 under the provision of the Sick Industrial Companies Act, 1985. The BIFR declared the company as sick in the year 1992. The operation of Elgin Mills No. 1 is lying closed since April, 1994 while that of No. 2 is lying closed since April 1996. The Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. had been remained under the process of liquidation by an order of the Hon'ble High Court. The said order of the court had been kept in abeyance by double bench. The Company Court has given an opportunity to settle the dues of IFCI and Kotak Mahindra Bank (secured creditors) and had asked for submission of detailed revival plan within a period of 3 months. Accordingly, a draft proposal prepared by NITRA has been submitted before Hon'ble Court.

### **6.2.7 CAWNPORE TEXTILE LTD**

The Cawnpore Textile Ltd. is also a cotton subsidiary of BIC Ltd. The company is under liquidation by an order of the Court. However, an special appeal has been filed against Liquidation Order and is under argument before Double Bench.

## **6.3 COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD**

**6.3.1** The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI) was set up in 1970. The authorized share capital and paid-up share capital of CCI are Rs. 75 crore and Rs. 25 crore respectively. It came into existence with the objective of acting as the canalizing agency for import of cotton and undertaking purchase of raw cotton for giving necessary price support to enterprising cultivators growing new varieties of cotton developed as substitute for imported Long and Extra Long staple Cottons and also for procuring raw cotton for textile mills both in public and

private sector. Over the years its operations have undergone significant changes in keeping with the developments, which have taken place in the Indian Cotton economy during the past two decades. Subsequent to the announcement of the Textile Policy of 1985, CCI's role was expanded to carry out Minimum Support Price operations whenever the need arises. CCI also undertakes commercial operations at its own risk and responsibility.

**6.3.2** Besides the above role CCI had been designated as the nodal agency for implementation of Mini Missions III and IV of the Technology Mission on Cotton for improvement and Development of Market Yards and Modernization of Ginning and Pressing factories and thereby improving the quality of cotton by reducing contamination of cotton and ensuring better prices to the growers.

### **Performance during last two years**

**(Rs. In Crores)**

Year	Turn Over			Profit/Loss (Before tax)	Profit/Loss (After Tax)
	Domestic	Export	Total		
2010-11	2719.18	29.45	2748.63	4.65	2.94
2011.12	1765.15	32.14	1797.29	184.49	179.89

## **6.4 Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIC)**

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

### **6.4.2 Mission**

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

### **6.4.3 Capital**

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

### **6.4.4 Turnover in the last three years**

2011-12	Rs.7249 lakhs
2010-11	Rs.6335 lakhs
2009-10	Rs.6759 lakhs

### **6.4.5 Showrooms and corporate office**

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

#### **6.4.6 Range of products**

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

#### **6.4.7 Customer profile**

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

#### **6.4.8 Sourcing of merchandise**

CCIC sources its merchandise from Artisans, Weavers, craftpersons from all over the country. CCIC also sources merchandise from clusters, National Awardees, State Awardees and Shilp Gurus. As on date CCIC has a database of 6,039 artisans

### **6.5 NATIONAL JUTE MANUFACTURES CORPORATION LTD, KOLKATA**

**6.5.1** National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (N.J.M.C.) was registered and / or incorporated on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1980 as a wholly owned undertaking of the Government of India comprising of following 6 (six) Jute Mills viz National, Kinnison, Khardah, Alexandra, Union in West Bengal and Unit RBHM in Katihar, Bihar. The main objectives of the Company are to carry on business of manufacturing of Jute Goods (Sacking) for supply to food processing agencies of the Government. The Company was referred to BIFR in the year 1992 due to its continuous loss since inception and erosion of net worth. The operations of these mills were suspended in the year 2003-04. However, at the intervention of the Ministry of Textiles BIFR has finally approved the revival proposal of the company in its meeting held on 31.03.2011 to run its three mills ( Kinnison, Khardah in West Bengal and Unit:RBHM in Katihar, Bihar) by NJMC itself out of six jute mills in view of cabinet decision on March, 19<sup>th</sup> 2010 and 25<sup>th</sup> November 2010. The operations of these mills were suspended in the year 2003-04 and all the workers and staff was given VRS as per the sanctioned scheme prior to this year. Full efforts were taken to restore HT power line, repair of Factory sheds, godowns, offices and repair and renovation plant & machineries and other infrastructure to start production during the year by engagement of contract labour and it is happy to note that regular production has been started in all the above three mills during the year. The NJMC is procuring raw jute from JCI and manufactures Sackings (Jute Bags) which are being supplied to food procuring agencies of the Governments against the PCOs time to time issued by office of the Jute

Commissioner. More than 2000 contract workers are getting the employment where in their wages are time to time fixed, based on production and productivity, in consultation with representatives of all the unions and paid through contractor in transparent manner with PF, ESI and other benefits.

### 6.5.2 SANCTION OF REVIVAL SCHEME BY BIFR.

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

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

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

PARTICULARS	2010-11	2011-12
Production (MT)	714	4886
	Rs. in Cr.	Rs. in Cr.
Sales	--	15.76
Other Income	18.66	16.42
Total	18.66	32.18
Accretion of stock	-4.06	-8.00
Raw Material & Stores	6.08	18.56
Power & Fuel	2.00	2.89
Wages through contractor	1.69	7.37
Salaries & benefits	80.32	15.31
VRS Expenditure	40.68	2.07
Other Expenses	20.94	31.60
Interest	0.30	0.30
Depreciation	0.15	0.29
TOTAL	148.10	70.39
Net Profit/Loss (-)	(-)129.44	(-) 38.21

Cash Profit/Loss (-)	(-)129.29	(-) 37.92
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## 6.6 BIRDS JUTE & EXPORTS LTD. (BJEL), a subsidiary of NJMC

**6.6.1** 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.

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

**6.6.3** The proposal for revival of BJEL prepared by IDBI was considered by BRPSE on April, 2008 and granted in principle approval with certain observation. Accordingly IDBI revised the revival proposal. A draft cabinet note was also circulated by the MOT in view of comment raised by the ministry of Finance. MOT decided to place the updated revival scheme to BRPSE for its recommendation. Accordingly, BJEL resubmitted the revised revival proposal with a total Cost of Scheme of Rs.137.88 crore to be financed mainly from sale of surplus land of the BJEL and interest free GOI loan. The entire GOI loan and holding company loan together with accrued interest at a normal rate has been proposed to be refunded from sale of surplus land of BJEL. The proposals also include modernization & renovation of its existing plant with capital expenditure including working capital of Rs. 30.57 Crore. The above proposal was forwarded to BIFR; BIFR accepted the revised DRS of BJEL with in principal approval from Ministry of Textiles to provide start up expense amounting to Rs 21.21 crore as bridge loan and directed to circulate to the stake holder on 3.11.2011.

**6.6.4** The production activity of the company has been suspended for last 8 years and the company has given VRS to all its workmen and staffs in the year 2003 and 2004. Restart of production is expected after the sanction of revival scheme from BIFR. The Financial performance for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 is tabulated below:-

Physical	2010-11	2011-12
Production	----	----
<b>FINANCIAL RESULT</b>	<b>(Rs. in Lac)</b>	<b>(Rs. in Lac)</b>
Other Income	8.38	8.61
<b>Total</b>	8.38	8.61
Salary & Wages	13.02	191.98
VRS Expenditure	----	----
Administrative & other Overheads	42.60	57.46
Interest on GOI & NJMC loan	726.46	815.30
Depreciation	1.26	1.17
<b>Total</b>	783.39	1065.91



Net Loss	775.01	1057.30
Loss before Tax	771.41	1109.00
Cumulative Net Loss	8633.76	9742.76

## **6.7 TEXTILES COMMITTEE**

**6.7.1** The Textiles Committee is a statutory body set up under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963 (41 of 1963), with the main objective of ensuring quality of textiles and textile machinery both for exports and internal consumption. The Committee is a multi-member body, constituted by the Government of India, under section 3 of the Act. It comprises a Chairman from the textile industry, a Vice-chairman (the Textile Commissioner, ex-officio), Member Secretary appointed by the Central Government under section 9 of the Act and 26 other members from different sectors.

**6.7.2** The Textiles Committee in its transformed role is focused in providing textile testing services, export, quality management and market research services. The organization's main mandate being quality of textiles, the Committee is implementing some important Government initiatives for maintenance of quality and promotion of the industry such as Handloom Mark Scheme, Assessment and Rating of modernized Ginning & Pressing Factories, Integrated Handloom Cluster Development Programmes besides Integrated Skill Development Scheme. The performances of the Committee in these areas are briefly delineated below:

**6.7.3** Textiles Committee extends testing services to the textile industry as a whole specially focusing on Small & Medium Enterprises. It also assists in ascertaining the quality of textile goods for the benefit of export and Import. In addition, the Textiles Committee is assisting the Customs Department to ascertain the hazard free nature of imported textile goods. Besides testing of textiles, it imparts training to the industry personnel in textile testing and dyeing processes. Textiles Committee has got its 14 laboratories accredited by the National Accreditation body for Quality Management System.

**6.7.4** On activities relating to export promotion, the Textiles Committee issues Generalised System of Preferences Certificates, Handloom Origin Certificates and carry out Limited Inspections. The Textiles Committee implements the international standards such as ISO 9000, ISO 14000, SA 8000, etc. So far, more than 628 units have availed these services of the Textiles Committee. During the year 2011-12, 27 units have availed these services, the cumulative number is 628 as on date.

**6.7.5** The collection of statistics from manufacturers, dealers and consumers is the major responsibility of Market Research Wing of Textiles Committee. The various economic and market related research studies covering the entire gamut of the textile production, consumption and distribution are being carried out by Market Research Wing of the Textiles Committee. National Level Sample Survey is the main data collection work carried out by the Wing.

**6.7.6** In addition, Textiles Committee is the implementing agency for (i) Handloom Mark Scheme, (ii) Integrated Handloom Clusters Development Scheme and (iii) Integrated Skill Development Scheme. Further, the Textiles Committee has been assigned the task of “Assessment and Rating of modernized Ginning & Pressing Factories by the Ministry of Textiles.

## **6.8 JUTE CORPORATION OF INDIA (JCI) LTD, KOLKATA**

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

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

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

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Quantitative (Bales/Lakh):</b>		
Procurement of Raw Jute	0.34	1.16
Sales of Raw Jute	0.10	1.34
Closing Stock	0.26	0.47
<b>Financial (Rs./Lakh)</b>		
Sale of Raw Jute	566.08	5599.39

Sales jute seed	625.09	546.42
Adjusted cumulative Profit after regulation of subsidy as per Cabinet decision	4791.44	5813.39

#### 6.8.4 National Handloom Development Corporation.

**6.8.5** The National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd., Lucknow, was set up by the Government of India in February, 1983 under the Companies Act, 1956 with the objective of ensuring availability of raw materials like yarn, dyes and chemicals and other inputs and to encourage production and marketing of handloom products by opening directly or assisting in the opening of marketing outlets. The total authorized capital of NHDC is Rs.20.00 crore and the paid up capital of the Corporation as on 31.3.2011 is Rs. 19.00 crores. The performance of NHDC during the last 3 years is as under:-

	(Rs.in lakhs)		
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Sales Turnover</b>	110106.93	102078.03	122674.71
<b>Profit</b>	431.97	282.24	303.51

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

#### YARN:

Year	Quantity ( lakh Kgs.)	Value ( Rs. in crores)
2009-2010	1081.21	987.32
2010-2011	1105.96	1195.55
2011-12	967.068	1081.12
<b>2012-13 (upto Nov'2012)</b>	<b>588.56</b>	<b>734.55</b>

#### DYES & CHEMICALS:

Year	Quantity (lakh Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in crores)
2009-2010	53.23	3107.04
2010-11	33.88	2462.00
2011-12	29.29	1833.13
<b>2012-13 (upto Nov'2012)</b>	<b>18.07</b>	<b>1314.39</b>

**6.8.6** With the aim of providing marketing support to the handloom sector, during the year 2011-12 NHDC has organized 21 exclusive exhibitions for sale of silk and woollen Products under the banner of ‘SILK FAB’ and ‘WOOL FAB’.

**6.8.7** Keeping in view the policy of the Government of India, NHDC had declared dividend of Rs.61.00 lakh, Rs.87.00 lakh and Rs.57.00 lakh for the year 2009-10, 2010-11 & 2011-12 respectively.

## **6.9 Welfare of Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and Women**

**6.9.1** 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 workers are SC, 18% are ST, 45% are OBC and 27% are from Other Castes as per the report of Handloom Census of India (2009-10). The various handloom schemes operated by this office are meant for weavers belonging categories. For assisting the Handloom Weavers, including SC/ST and women, the Government of India is implementing various developmental schemes through State Governments with the objectives of (i) Employment Generation, (ii) Modernisation and upgradation of technology, (iii) Input support, (iv) marketing support, (v) Publicity & Exhibition, (vi) Infrastructural support, (vii) Welfare measures, (viii) Development of Exportable Products (ix) Research & Development.

### **6.9.2 Gender Justice**

The Handloom Sector employs 43.31 lakh persons in weaving and allied activities with 23.77 lakh handlooms. This sector is weaver-specific/occupational in nature, with the majority of weavers belonging to the poorest and the marginalized sections of the society. Work participation in handloom activity in India is dominated by female workers. About 78% handloom workers are female. The dominance of female weavers in the total weavers’ workforce is the highest in the North-eastern states where it is 99% as per the report of the Handloom Census of India (2009-10).The Government of India is implementing five schemes for the development of handloom sector and welfare of weavers including women during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan, which are (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme, (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (iii) Mill Gate Price Scheme, (iv) Marketing and Export Promotion Scheme and (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme.

## **6.10 Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur**

The Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur was constituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles with the primary objective for development of wool and woollen textiles in the country by undertaking various programmes to support different wool development activities and to provide support to the entire chain from shepherds to

the end use of wool. The Central Wool Development Board has been registered as Society under the Society Registration Act 1958. It works under the overall guidance of Governing Body. The Board has undertaken various projects mainly in the wool growing States for the promotion and development of wool and woollen industry in the country. The Board administers various projects and programs through the State Govt. Organization/ Wool Federations/ Councils/Entrepreneurs/Societies/ NGOs. For the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Board was allocated Rs. 67.16 Crore by the Ministry of Textiles for implementation of various schemes under fully funded Central Sector Scheme and the Board had utilized Rs. 54 Crore during first four years of 11<sup>th</sup> Plan and implemented various schemes and projects in all major wool producing States.

#### **6.10.1 Objectives of CWDB are:**

- Formulation of schemes, their implementation & evaluation to increase wool production and improve wool quality.
- To promote the growth & development of wool & woollen products.
- To improve & promote better marketing, prices stabilization & standardization of wool & woollen products.
- To undertake measure for quality control for wool & woollen products.
- To sponsor, assist, co-ordinate & encourage scientific, technological & economical researches for animal husbandry practices, wool production processing & marketing of wool with the view of improving the quality, yield & utilization thereof.
- To undertake surveys, studies aimed at collection & formulation of statistics regarding wool sector, employment & income potential in the sector.
- To guide wool growers & manufacturers of woollen products.
- To advise Central Govt. on matters relating to growth & development of wool including import & export.
- To assist, promote, co-ordinate & harmonize the activities of various agencies (Private/NGO's) for development of wool & woollen products.

#### **6.10.2 Schemes of CWDB during 11<sup>th</sup> Plan:**

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

## **6.11 National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)**

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

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

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

## **6.12 SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF TEXTILES AND MANAGEMENT, COIMBATORE (SVPISTM)**

**6.12.1** SardarVallabhbhaiPatel International School of Textiles and Management, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, was established with vision to “emerge as a nationally renowned Centre of Excellence in Textile Management Education, creating a strong cadre of professional managers who will become inspiring performers and decision makers, capable of attaining high standards and competitive edge to bring the Indian Textile Industry to the forefront”. Recognising the emerging changes in the textile industry and the need for the institution to prepare itself for greater roles to play, it was upgraded to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM) and dedicated to nation by the then Minister of Textiles on 7<sup>th</sup> July, 2009. To expand the availability of textile education the School has entered into MoU with IGNOU and offering the collaborative programme of MBA in Textiles Management at its campus.

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

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## **FOLLOW UP ACTION AFTER PRESENTATION OF OUTCOME BUDGET**

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

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

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

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

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