



सत्यमेव जयते

# MINISTRY OF TEXTILES GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



# ANNUAL REPORT 2014-15

# Annual Report 2014-15



सत्यमेव जयते

**Ministry of Textiles**  
Government of India



# I N D E X

<b>Chapter No.</b>	<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
I	Overview	1
II	Ministry of Textiles and its Functions	12
III	Organised Textile Sector	20
IV	Exports	30
V	Cotton	36
VI	Jute and Jute Textiles	39
VII	Sericulture and Silk	44
VIII	Wool & Woollen Textiles	56
IX	Powerlooms	62
X	Handlooms	70
XI	Handicrafts	88
XII	Human Resource Development	111
XIII	Public Sector	123
XIV	Textile Research	138
XV	Textiles in North East Region	149
XVI	Citizens Charter	156
XVII	Welfare Measures	169
XVIII	Information and Communication Technology	172
XIX	Gender Justice & Gender Budgeting	175
XX	Vigilance Activities	180
XXI	Persons with Disabilities	182
XXII	Observations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India	184
XXIII	Results Framework Document	190
XXIV	Goals Set-up for Procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises and Achievements	196



# Chapter I

## OVERVIEW

**1.1** Indian Textiles Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life, the textile industry also plays a pivotal role through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation and export earnings of the country. It contributes about 14% to India's industrial production and 13% to the country's export earnings. The textile sector is one of the largest provider of employment alongwith agriculture.

The Indian textiles industry represents a widely diverse spectrum of activities with the hand-spun and handwoven sector at one end, and the capital intensive sophisticated mill sector at the other. The decentralized power looms, hosiery and knitting sectors form the largest section of the Textiles Industry. The close linkage of the Industry to agriculture and the ancient culture, and traditions of the country

make the Indian textiles sector unique in comparison to the textiles industry of other countries. This also provides the industry with the capacity to produce a variety of products suitable to the different market segments, both within and outside the country.

**1.2** After the new Government took over at centre, under the dynamic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister, the principles of governance have been laid down in a lucid manner. To start with, *SabkaSaath, SabkaVikas* meaning 'Together with all, Development for all' is the core tenet of the new Government which forms the foundation for the policy initiative for inclusive development. This is to be realised through an efficacious service delivery mechanism which is based on the guiding principle of "*minimum government and maximum governance*".



Hon'ble President awarding to Meritorious Craft Persons on 1st July, 2014

Central among the major new initiatives is the 'Make in India' program which is designed to facilitate investment, foster innovation, protect intellectual property, and build best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure. Recognising that the country needs to focus on imparting skills to its young population in order to make the nation's development happen at the desired pace, the policy focus is now on generating *skill, scale and speed*.

**1.3** These broad policy initiatives were actively followed up in the textile sector during 2014 -15. Some of the major achievements in this context are listed below.

#### **1.3.1 State Ministers' Conference**

Carrying forward the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of "SabkeSaathSabkaVikas", **State Textile Ministers' Conference** was organised under chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (IC) Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar on 24.9.2014 towards inclusive development. More than 16 states participated in the conference.

#### **1.3.2 Empowerment of women through Sericulture**

In pursuance of the vision of "SabkeSaathSabkaVikas" for making the development process inclusive and participative, 54 women sericulturists from all over India were felicitated in one day conference on "Women Empowerment through Sericulture" towards improving quality and productivity of silk held in New Delhi on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2014.

#### **1.3.3 Safeguarding interest of Cotton growers under Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation**

With a bumper cotton production the world-over exceeding the projected consumption and China deciding to

use up its stocks with slowing down its imports, current cotton year 14-15 is a cotton surplus year. Prices have declined since last year. To safeguard the interests of domestic Cotton growers, well planned and coordinated large scale Minimum Support Operations have been started by the Cotton Corporation of India in all the 11 cotton producing States. Wide publicity was made with readiness to open procurement centres. Of the more than 340 centres proposed 315 have been operating. This operation has been highly successful. On line payment directly to the account of cotton farmers has been taken up in Andhra Pradesh in consultation with the State Govt. This initiative would be extended to other States in phases to ensure payment of right sale proceeds in time.

#### **1.3.4 National Textile Corporation-on Positive Path**

National Textile Corporation (NTC) was on the verge of losing some lease hold lands on account of absence of an express provision about the vesting of leasehold land in the nationalization statutes. Moving swiftly to check the loss of valuable sovereign assets, the NTC Ordinance was promulgated on 24.10.2014. Subsequently, the Ordinance was replaced by the "The Textile Undertakings (Nationalization) Laws (Amendment and Validation) Act – 2014" which has been passed by the Parliament and received the Presidential assent on 17th December 2014. The erstwhile subsidiary companies of NTC became sick in the year 1992 due to erosion of Net worth. The net worth of NTC stood at Rs. 1602 crore as on 31.03.2014 and hence BIFR has discharged NTC on 28th October, 2014.

### 1.3.5 Trade Facilitation Centre, Varanasi

For making the handlooms and handicraft industry market oriented with required support, foundation stone of a “Trade Facilitation Centre” and Crafts museum was laid at Varanasi by the Hon’ble Prime Minister on 7.11.2014 in Varanasi.



Hon’ble Vice President in the Handicraft exhibition

### 1.3.6 Organised textile industry infrastructure in the North East

With a view to generating productive employment opportunities for the youth in general and women in particular in the North East, action has been initiated for “**setting up centres for production of garment and apparels**”, one in each of the Northern Eastern State to utilize the art our women carry in their fingers. Under the intervention, three units with 100 machines each will be set up and assistance for running these units for a period of 3 years will be given, with a total financial implication of around Rs. 18 crore per state. This initiative, was announced by Hon’ble Prime Minister on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2014 and the foundation stone for the first garment unit was laid at Kohima in Nagaland by the Hon’ble Minister of State for Textiles (Independent Charge) on the 24<sup>th</sup> February 2015.

### 1.3.7 Setting up infrastructure under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)

The Scheme of Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), implemented in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode has been reoriented on the basis of feedback received from the State Governments in the State Textile Ministers Conference held in New Delhi on 24<sup>th</sup> September 2014 to promote industrialization of the textile sector in those States where textile ecosystem is not so strong, at present. The Ministry **has cleared 13 proposals** for new Textile parks in different states of the country in 2014.

### 1.3.8 Promotion of Technical Textiles

A new Rs. 427 crore scheme has been launched to popularize the use of Geotechnical textiles in the North East States with a view to demonstrate the technology in building cost effective and far superior infrastructure like Roads, Hill slope protection and efficient water storage through geo-tech water reservoir lining. The scheme empowers the administrative machinery to adopt this technology, promote establishment of the supply chain and later on even set up manufacturing of Geo-tech in the North East.

For other than the very high end cutting edge Technical Textiles, Domestic Demand, given the low per capita consumption of in the country, and Entrepreneurship are the most crucial drivers for increased investments and manufacturing. Technology, capital, manpower, etc., are marshaled easier in the face of available demand and entrepreneurship. To this end, the Ministry is motivating potential large scale consumer sectors of technical textiles like Defense, Health, Agriculture,

Roads, Construction in a focused manner along with the Industry associations through awareness campaigns including Seminars, exhibitions etc. and creating consumer sector specific platforms where regular exchange of needs and capabilities take place for indigenization, product improvements, new product introduction etc. Incubation facilities in R&D centers have been and more are being introduced to encourage entrepreneurs to test and establish their ideas and products.

### **1.3.9 Welfare of artisans engaged in Pashmina in Jammu & Kashmir**

Pursuant to Hon'ble Prime Minister's announcement regarding formulation of welfare schemes for the poor nomads rearing Pashmina in the Ladakh region of India, a scheme towards Pashmina Promotion and welfare of the nomads was formulated and launched by the Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (IC) Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar on 08.10.2014.

### **1.3.10 Linking Textile with Tourism**

The process for linking Textile with Tourism has been worked out in consultation with Ministry of Tourism and guidelines have been circulated to state governments in January 2015. In this context, the development of Raghurajpur crafts village in Orissa as a destination village at a project cost of Rs 10 crore has been approved in January 2015.

### **1.3.11 Online Marketing**

A Memorandum of Understanding with Flipkart for online sale of handloom products. Primary Weavers' Cooperative Societies are being pursued along with assistance for development of infrastructure for production of quality fabrics with new design which can be sourced through e-marketing. Similar action has also been initiated for the sale of handicraft products.

### **1.3.12 Safeguarding interests of Jute farmers and workers of Jute mills**

To safeguard interests of the producers and manufacturers of Jute and Jute products estimated about 4.35 million families, the Government has, in January 2015, approved the orders for Mandatory Packaging of food grains in Jute bags and the subsidy to Jute Corporation of India to support MSP operations in jute. In order to move towards more usage of value added diversified products, development of higher technology products and also to expedite the use of assets with state owned jute mills, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (Independent Charge) held a review meeting in Kolkata with all stakeholders including the state government, on the 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2015..

### **1.3.13 Technology Upgradation Scheme**

To maintain and attract investments in modernization of the Indian Textiles Industry and to help make it more competitive, more than Rs.1800 crores of subsidy has been released since 1<sup>st</sup> June 2014 under this highly successful scheme. Steps towards bringing the entire process on IT platform and Development of Software for making the entire process efficient, transparent and easy have been initiated.

### **1.3.14 Ease of doing Business**

Towards Ease of doing business the Ministry has decided to join the DIPP e-biz portal for the Textiles sector and present one front face to a potential investor in the manufacturing sector. Content creation has been initiated ranging from initial information for sector and product selection to the process to be followed for setting up manufacturing facilities to running of the industry to the post production feedback right up-to closure.

### **1.3.15 Skilling youth in textiles to meet the needs of industry**

To mark the occasion of 'Good Governance Day', on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2014, the Integrated Skill Development Scheme has been scaled up during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan with an allocation of Rs. 1900 crore to train 15 lakh persons. To meet the needs of the industry for a skilled workforce and thereby support its competitiveness, Ministry has trained 3.75 lakh youth in textile trades, particularly in the rapidly growing garmenting segment of the industry under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme. Ministry is also in the process of further expanding the implementation of the scheme in the Public-Private Partnership mode.

### **1.3.16 Review of Schemes**

Amendments in the running Schemes of the Ministry are initiated based on ground level feedback and analysis to make them as flexible and as close to ground realities as possible.

### **1.3.17 National Textile Policy**

The existing National Textile Policy was framed in 2000. Since then the industry has undergone major changes on both the domestic and international fronts. On the international front, with the dismantling of the quotas in 2004, India has assumed the position of being the second largest exporter of Textiles in the World. Although Indian Textile Exports are placed at US \$40 billion, there is a huge ground to be covered before India assumes a preeminent position. There is also the need for India to emerge from being the second largest exporter of cotton & cotton yarn to the World to being an exporter of high value added items like MMF, Garmenting and Technical Textiles. Then there is the need for enhancing the scale of production,

diversifying our products, ensuring skilled workforce and ease of doing business in Textiles to enable flow of technology and Foreign Direct Investment to provide the competitive edge to this sector, facilitating indigenous manufacture of Textile machinery as also allow imports where indigenous capacities are not available etc.

### **1.3.18 New Textile Policy**

An Expert Committee was constituted under the chairpersonship of Shri Ajay Shankar, Member Secretary, National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council (NMCC) to formulate a new National Textile Policy. The Expert Committee submitted its draft report on 28.07.2014. Subsequently, Hon'ble Prime Minister had reviewed activities of the textile sector on 27.06.2014 and advised action on a number of issues for making the Indian textile industry globally competitive. The draft policy has been discussed further with concerned stakeholders. The revised draft New Textile Policy is under process for approval by the Government.

**1.4** The textiles sector include the organized Cotton and Man-Made Fibre Textiles Mills, the Man-Made Fibre and Filament Yarn Industry, the Wool and Woollen Textiles, the Sericulture and Silk Textiles, Powerlooms, Handlooms, Handicrafts, the Jute and Jute Textiles, and Apparel & Garments and textile exports.

### **1.4.1 COTTON**

The Indian textile industry consumes a diverse range of fibres and yarn, but is predominantly cotton based. Hence, growth and all around development of cotton and cotton industry has a vital bearing on the overall development of the Indian economy. The consumption of cotton is more than 400 lakh bales

(170 kg each) per year. To support the cotton industry, Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staples groups viz., medium long staple and long staple cotton. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) under the Textile Ministry, is one of the nominated agencies of Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event of prevailing Kapas price touching the MSP level, as per the mandate, in quantity offered to it by the cotton farmers at market yards, without quantitative restrictions.

#### 1.4.2 JUTE

Jute, the golden fibre, meets all the standards for 'safe' packaging in view of being a natural, renewable, biodegradable and eco-friendly product. The jute industry provides direct employment to about 0.37 million workers in organized mills and in diversified units including tertiary sector and supports the livelihood of around 4.0 million farm families. There are 89 composite jute mills in India. The total number of looms installed in jute industry is about 49500 inclusive of Hessian looms, sacking looms, C.B.C looms and others. The maximum installed capacity in jute mills is estimated to be more than 2.64 million tonnes per annum.

#### 1.4.3 SILK

India is the second largest producer of silk in the World. Among the four varieties of silk produced in the country, Mulberry accounts for 74% (19476 MT), Tasar 10% (2619 MT), Eri 16.0% (4237 MT) and Muga 0.5% (148 MT) of the total raw silk production of 26,480 MT in 2013-14. This is against the production of 23,679 MT Silk by end of 2012-13 in the country.

The silk production has shown *remarkable progress* during the year 2013-14 and the target set for the year has been achieved

fully. The silk production in the country increased to 26,480 MT by end of 2013-14 from the level of 23,679 MT during 2012-13, registering an *all time increase* of 11.8% growth. During 2014-15, as against the targeted raw silk production of 28500 MT 20722 MTs have been produced (upto November, 2014).

#### 1.4.4 WOOL

The Central Wool Development Board works under overall guidance of Governing Body of Board and under control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. Of India. The Board also functions as an Advisory Body to the MOT on the matters relating to growth and development of wool sector. The Ministry of Textiles has appointed Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi as Chairman of Board in August, 2014. There are total 29 members in Governing Body of the Board. Out of total financial outlay of Rs. 96 Crore for 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the MOT has allocated Rs. 20.00 Crore to the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) for Annual Plan 2014-15 to implement various Plan schemes and programmes for the holistic growth and development of wool sector.

#### 1.4.5 HANDLOOM

The handloom sector has a unique place in our economy. This sector has been sustained by transferring skills from one generation to another. The strength of the sector lies in its uniqueness, flexibility of production, openness to innovations, adaptability to the supplier's requirement and the wealth of its tradition. Adoption of modern techniques and economic liberalization, however, has had a serious impact on the handloom sector. Competition from powerloom and mill sector, availability of cheaper imported fabrics, changing consumer preferences and alternative employment opportunities

have threatened the vibrancy of the handloom sector. Due to various policy initiatives and scheme interventions like cluster approach, aggressive marketing initiative and social welfare measures, the handloom sector has shown positive growth and the income level of weavers has improved. The sector provides employment to 43.31 lakh persons engaged on about 23.77 lakh handlooms. Production in the handloom

sector recorded a figure of 7116 million sq. meters in the year 2013-14. The Handloom mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers those handloom products being purchased by them is a genuine hand-woven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. During the current year, seven Common Facility Centres each per block have been set up in the Benaras Mega Cluster



Hon'ble Prime Minister Laying Foundation Stone of Trade Facilitation Centre and Craft Museum at Varanasi on 7th November, 2014

#### 1.4.6 HANDICRAFTS

The Handicrafts Sector provides employment to a vast segment of craft persons in rural & semi urban areas and generates substantial foreign exchange for the country, while preserving its cultural heritage. Handicrafts have great potential, as they hold the key for sustaining not only the existing set of millions of artisans spread over length and breadth of the country, but also for the increasingly large number of new entrants in the crafts activity. Presently, handicrafts contribute substantially to employment generation and exports. The Handicraft sector has, however, suffered due to its being unorganized, with the additional constraints of lack of education, low capital, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market

intelligence, and a poor institutional framework. The sector is estimated to employ Rs 68.86 lakh artisans and the export of handicrafts including handmade carpets have marked an increase of 23.16 % during the current year.

#### 1.4.7 POWERLOOMS

The powerloom sector is a decentralised and unorganised sector, and forms one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. It provides employment to 60.86 lakh persons and contributes 58.26 % of total cloth production in the Country. 60% of the fabric produced in the powerloom sector is of man-made fibre. More than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from powerloom sector. The

readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement. There are approximately 5.38 lakh powerloom units with 24.34 lakh powerlooms in the country. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high-tech shuttleless looms. There are approximately 1.25 lakh shuttleless looms in this sector. More than 75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices / attachments. However, there has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the powerloom sector during the last 7 to 8 years.

#### 1.4.8 TECHNICAL TEXTILES

Technical textiles is high technology area where most of the new material high-end converted products are imported, there is strong need for indigenous development of products for which R&D is of prime importance. Therefore, a Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) has been launched with **two mini missions** starting from 2010-11 to 2014-15 with a financial outlay of Rs. 200 crore. The objective the mission is to remove the impediments hampering the production of technical textiles in the country to meet growing demand in the domestic and export market.

#### 1.5 EXPORT PROMOTION

India's exports of Textiles and Clothing have been projected to be US\$ 64.41 billion by the end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, that is, March 2017. The textiles industry accounts for 12% share of the country's total exports basket. India is major exporting country as far as textile sector is concerned and not dependent on import. Majority of import takes place for re-export or special requirement. In the global exports of clothing, India

ranked as the fourth largest exporter as per WTO data – 2013, with China, Italy and Bangladesh occupying first three slots. In the global exports of Textiles, India ranked as the third largest exporter, trailing China and EU.

#### 1.6 GROWTH

The Ministry has given the required policy and financial support to the Textiles and Apparel sector through its various schemes and as a result, there has been a significant improvement in textiles production inspite of slowdown in demand, high raw material prices, etc. As per the Index of Industrial Production data (IIP) (Base: 2004 – 05) =100) during the year 2013 – 14 (Apr – Mar), Textiles and Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur have registered a growth rates of 4.2% and 22.6% respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year.

#### 1.7 SALIENT FEATURES OF THE SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF TEXTILES

Various new schemes are under implementation during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan period, to provide the necessary impetus to the growth of the Textile Sector. Sector-Category wise Schemes are as under:

##### 1.7.1 Handlooms

**National Handloom Development Programme:** The National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) is implemented as a single Centrally Sponsored Programme for development of handlooms, and includes the Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector and the Comprehensive Handloom Development scheme (CHDS).

##### 1.7.2 Handicrafts

**Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme:** This newscheme

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

### 1.7.3 Sericulture

**Schemes/Programmes of the Silk and Sericulture Sector:** The activities in the field of Silk and Sericulture Sector are Research and Development, Research Extension, maintenance of four tier silkworm seed production network, leadership role in commercial silkworm seed production, standardizing and instilling quality parameters in the various production processes, promotion of Indian Silk in domestic and international markets are carried out through Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore by the 325 units of CSB located in different States under the 3 Central Sector Schemes viz. i) Research & Development, Training & IT initiatives, ii) Seed Organisation/ HRD and iii) Quality Certification Systems Apart from this, CSB has also been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz Catalytic Development Programme (CDP) with the aim of synergizing and disseminating technologies, innovations developed by its R & D units and incentivizing investments among the stakeholders to enhance production, productivity and quality of silk.

### 1.7.4 Jute

**Jute Technology Mission:** This is a major component of the National Jute Policy and is the vehicle for implementation of multifarious programmes in the jute sector, for development of facilities including market yards, Departmental Purchase Centres (DPC) and Retting Tanks.

### 1.7.5 Powerlooms

Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development

**The Components under the scheme include:**

- (i) **Common Facility Centre (CFC):** To provide infrastructure support to the Powerloom Weavers associated in a group and willing to set up Common Facility Centre;
- (ii) **Corpus for Yarn Bank:** To provide interest free corpus fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)/ Consortium to enable them to purchase the yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers in the decentralized powerloom sector.
- (iii) **Pilot Scheme of Tex-Venture Capital Fund:** A dedicated fund with a corpus of Rs.35 crore for investing primarily in companies engaged in manufacturing & services, activities in the powerloom industry.

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

### 1.7.6 Technology Up-gradation

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

**Hire-Purchase Scheme for Powerloom Sector under TUFs:** Under the Scheme, the hirer SPV would procure the machines

and then provide them on hire-purchase basis to the weavers.

### 1.7.7 Organised Sector

**Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS):** Apart from TUFS this scheme is the most significant in terms of impact on the quality and capacity creation in the textile industry. This scheme is a part of the Government wide focus on creating skill that is needed to enhance the competition advantage of India in the manufacturing and textile sector. The Scheme has been scaled up during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan with an allocation of Rs. 1900 crore to train 15 lakh person on 25<sup>th</sup> December 2014, to mark the occasion of 'Good Governance Day'.

**Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP):** Created by merging the erstwhile 'Apparel Parks for Exports Scheme (APES) and Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS)', the scheme targets industrial clusters/locations with high growth potential, which require strategic interventions by way of providing world-class infrastructure support. The project cost covers common infrastructure and buildings for production/support activities (including textiles engineering, accessories, packaging), depending on the needs of the ITP.

**Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP:** This scheme supports setting up of Apparel Parks within the SITPs to house apparel manufacturing units. To incentivize such apparel parks, the scheme provides an additional grant of upto Rs.10 crore to each park.

**Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS):** At a total cost of Rs.500 crores during the 12th Five Year Plan, the Scheme is aimed to making the textiles industry globally competitive

using environmentally friendly processing standards and technology by creating new processing clusters and centres. The scheme covers the area of water and waste management and promotes research and development work in textiles processing sector.

**Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM):** The Scheme is aimed to create an integrated workspace and linkages based entrepreneurial ecosystem for the start-ups.

### 1.7.8 Welfare

**Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS):** The Textile Worker's Rehabilitation Fund Scheme came into force with effect from 15.09.1986 with the objective to provide interim relief to textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit.

**Scheme for Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation:** The objective of the Scheme is to promote availability of safe, adequate and conveniently located accommodation for textile and apparel industry workers in the form of workers' hostels, within the proximity of areas high concentration of textile on apparel industries.

### 1.7.9 North Eastern Region

**NER Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS):** With a total outlay of Rs.1038.10 crores for the 12<sup>th</sup> five year plan the NERTPS for handloom sector aims to develop and modernize the handloom sector in North Eastern Region by providing the required Government support to achieve increase in employment and value of textile products. The scope of the scheme includes technology upgradation, improvement in design capability,

diversification of product lines and value addition, improving access to domestic and export markets, clusterization and improvement in labour productivity.

**Scheme for Usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region:** The aim of the scheme is to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the Agriculture, horticulture & floricultural produce of the N-E states through awareness programmes, Development of Agrotextile products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern region and Creating demonstration set-up depicting the

benefit of usage of Agrotextile products suitable for the region.

**Scheme for usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region:** A Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region in the 12th five year plan with an outlay of Rs. 427 crore is under approval. The aim is to utilize Geotextiles in development of the infrastructure of the NE states by providing technological and financial support by meeting additionality in project cost due to the usage of Geotextiles in existing/ new project in road, hill/ slope protection, water reservoir and river bank erosion control.



Inauguration of Weavers Service Centre, Dimapur, Nagaland by Hon'ble Minister of State (IC)Textiles



## Chapter II

### MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND ITS FUNCTIONS

**2.1** The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning, development, export promotion and trade regulation of the Textiles Industry. This includes all natural and manmade cellulosic fibres that go into the making of textiles, clothing, and handicrafts. The Ministry maintains an interactive website: [www.texmin.nic.in](http://www.texmin.nic.in). The Ministry is headed by a Secretary, who is assisted in the discharge of duties by four Joint Secretaries, an Economic Advisor, the Development Commissioners for Handlooms and Handicrafts, the Textiles Commissioner and the Jute Commissioner.

#### VISION

*To build state of the art production capacities and achieve a pre-eminent global standing in manufacture and export of all types of textiles including*

*technical textiles, jute, silk, cotton and wool and develop a vibrant handlooms and handicrafts sector for sustainable economic development and promoting and preserving the age old cultural heritage in these sectors.*

#### 2.2 MISSION

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

and easy access to health care facilities and insurance cover to weavers and artisans to achieve better quality of life.

- To promote exports of all types of textiles and clothing and handicrafts and increase India's share of world exports in these sectors.

### 2.3 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Ministry are -- to make available adequate raw material to all sectors of the Textiles Industry; to augment the production of fabrics at reasonable prices from the organised and decentralised sectors; to lay down guidelines for a planned and harmonious growth of various sectors with special emphasis on the development of the

handlooms sector due to its large employment potential; and to monitor the techno-economic status of the industry and to provide the requisite policy framework for modernization and rehabilitation.

### 2.4 FUNCTIONAL AREAS

In keeping with the mission and the objectives set out by the Ministry, the core functional areas are --Textiles Policy & Coordination, Apparel Industry, Man-made Fibres and Filament Yarn, Cotton Textiles, Jute Industry, Sericulture and Silk Textiles, Wool & Woollen Textiles, the Decentralized Powerloom Sector, Export Promotion and International Trade, Handicrafts, Handlooms, Skill Development Programmes, Planning & Economic Analysis, and Budget & Finance.

### LIST OF ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

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

Public sector Undertakings	Textiles Research Associations	Advisory Bodies	Registered Societies	Statutory Bodies
National Jute Manufactures Corporation(NJMC), Kolkata	Wool Research Association(WRA), Thane			
National Textiles Corporation Ltd. (NTC), New Delhi				

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

### 2.5.1 Attached Offices

- (i) Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi

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

- (ii) Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, New Delhi

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

### 2.5.2 Subordinate Offices

#### (I) Textile Commissioner, Mumbai

The Office of the Textile Commissioner (TxC) has its headquarters at Mumbai and

eight Regional Offices at Amritsar, Noida, Indore, Kolkata, Bengaluru, Coimbatore, Navi Mumbai and Ahmedabad. The Textile Commissioner acts as the principal technical advisor to the Ministry. The Office of Textiles Commissioner carries out techno-economic surveys and advises the government on the general economic health of the textiles industry. The developmental activities of the Office of the Textiles Commissioner centre on planning for the parallel growth and development of all segments of the textiles & clothing industry.

Forty six Powerloom Service Centres (PSCs) are functioning throughout the country, of which fifteen are functioning under the administrative control of the Textiles Commissioner. These PSCs cater the skilled manpower to the textile & clothing industry and technical consultancy/ services to the decentralised Powerloom sector. The office of the Textile Commissioner also coordinates and provides guidance to the remaining thirty one Powerloom Service Centres, being run by the various Textiles Research Associations and State Government Agencies. The Office also implements and monitors various developmental and promotional schemes on Technical Textiles, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for the modernization of the Textiles and Jute industry, 30 % 20% and 15% Margin Money Subsidy Schemes, Group Workshed Scheme, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Group Insurance Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sectors, Integrated Scheme

for Powerloom Sector Development, Pilot Scheme of In-Situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms and Textiles Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS).

## **(II) Jute Commissioner, Kolkata**

The function and activities of the office of jute commissioner relate to (i) furnishing technical advice to the Ministry regarding policy matter formulation pertaining to jute industry including machinery development (ii) implementation of developmental activities through jute-related bodies of the Ministry of Textiles like National Jute Board (NJB) particularly for promotion of jute handicraft and jute hand-loom in decentralized sector and entrepreneurial skill in such sector and R&D programmes through Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA) and other Textile Research Associations ,(iii) monitoring price behavior of both raw jute and jute goods and implementing Minimum Support Price (MSP) operation through Jute Corporation of India to ensure MSP prices to jute and mesta growers and (iv) market promotion, particularly for exploring markets of jute goods both in domestic and export market. Efforts are also being made to encourage/promote jute related activities in jute growing areas where such activities are inadequate and in-non jute growing states, including North East States.

In exercise of the power vested under Section 4 of the Jute and Jute Textile Control Order, 2000, the Jute Commissioner issues Production Control Order (PCO) to jute mills for supply of B.Twill bags on DGS&D account. These bags are required for packaging food grains procured under MSP by different State food grain procuring agencies including FCI for distribution through PDS. The Jute Commissioner also keeps the Ministry informed of the problems and status of the jute sector on a regular and timely basis.

## **Advisory Boards**

### **(i) All India Powerloom Board (AIPB):**

All India Powerloom Board was first constituted as an Advisory Board to the Government of India in November, 1981 with the aim to advise the Government generally on matters concerning the healthy development of Powerlooms within the power operated weaving sector including measures to be taken to achieve better productivity, increased efficiency, improve welfare of workers and locational dispersal of Powerlooms. The Government of India reconstitutes AIPB from time to time.

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

### **(ii) All India Handloom Board**

The All India Handloom was constituted on 23rd January, 1992 with the aim to advise the Government in formulating policy for the overall development of the handloom sector under the Chairmanship of Union Minister of Textiles with official members from the Central and state Governments and non-official members from the handloom industry. Thereafter, the All India Handloom Board has been reconstituted from time to time.

The present AIHB was reconstituted for a period of two years vide Notification No.1/27/2011-DCH/Coordination/AIHB dated 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 2014. The 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of re-constituted All India Handloom Board was convened on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2014 at New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles.

### **(iii) All India Handicrafts Board**

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

### **(iv) Cotton Advisory Board**

The Ministry of Textiles vide Revolution No. 1/7/2012-Cotton dated 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2013 reconstituted the Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) for a tenure of two years w.e.f. 01.01.2013 the reconstituted CAB consists of two tier committee viz. **Consultative Committee and Main Committee.** The Consultative Committee comprises of representatives from Central Govt. State Govt., Textile Industry, Cotton Trade, Ginning & Pressing Sector and Other nominated members and now has total 52 members in the committee. The Consultative Committee provides inputs regarding estimate of Cotton Production, Consumption, Import and Export. The said inputs are then placed before the main committee. The **Main Committee** comprises of representatives from Central Govt., State Govt., State Co-op Cotton Growers' Marketing Federation and Cotton Research and Development and has total 18 members in the committee. The Main Committee considers the inputs made available by the Consultative Committee and arrives at State-wise area & production estimate and draws the Cotton Balance Sheet.

### **(v) Cotton Yarn Advisory Board**

Cotton Yarn Advisory Board which was originally constituted in September, 2010 and last reconstituted vide Notification dated 25<sup>th</sup> June 2012, for two years and since extended upto 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 has been reconstituted vide this Ministry's Notification No. 9/4/2010-TUFS dated 06<sup>th</sup> August, 2014.

### **(vi) Jute Advisory Board**

The Jute Advisory Board headed by Secretary (Textiles) advises the government generally on matters pertaining to jute falling within the purview of Jute and Jute Textiles Control Order-2000 including production estimates of jute and mesta. The Board was reconstituted on 23.06.2014 for a period of two years.

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

### **2.5.3 Statutory Bodies**

#### **(i) National Jute Board, Kolkata**

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

The NJB is statutorily mandated to undertake measures which include:-

- evolve an integrated approach to jute cultivation in the matters of formulation of schemes, extension work, implementation and evaluation of schemes aimed at increasing the yield of jute and improving the quality thereon ;
- promote or undertake arrangements for better marketing and stabilisation of the prices of raw jute;

- assist and encourage studies and research for improvement of processing, quality, techniques of grading and packaging; of raw jute;
- promote or undertake surveys or studies aimed at collection and formulation of statistics regarding raw jute and jute products;
- 
- promote the development of production of jute manufactures by increasing the efficiency and productivity of the jute industry;
- sponsor, assist, coordinate, encourage or undertake scientific, technological, economic and marketing research pertaining to the jute sector;
- maintain and improve existing markets and to develop new markets within the country and outside for jute manufactures and to devise marketing strategies in consonance with the demand for such manufactures in the domestic and international markets; and
- sponsor, assist, coordinate or encourage scientific, technological and economic research in the matters related to materials, equipment, methods of production, product development including discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and improvements in those already in use in the jute industry.

**(i) The Central Silk Board (CSB), Bangalore**

Central Silk Board (CSB) is a statutory body, under the administrative control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. Established in 1948, by an Act of Parliament, (Act No. LXI of 1948), the CSB has been entrusted with the overall responsibility of developing silk industry covering the full gamut of sericulture

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

**(ii) Textiles Committee, Mumbai**

The Textiles Committee was established in July, 1964 under the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, with the objective of ensuring the quality of textiles from both the internal and export markets. Its functions include the promotion of textiles, textiles exports, research in technical and economic fields, establishing standards for textiles and textiles machinery, setting up of laboratories, and data collection located throughout the country. The Textiles Committee, in addition to its headquarters at Mumbai, has 28 Regional Offices, 17 of them with laboratories, including 9 eco parameters testing laboratories.

**(iii) Commissioner of Payments (COP), New Delhi**

The Office of Commissioner of Payments with its headquarters at Delhi, is a

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

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

The National Institute of Fashion Technology was set up in 1986 as an autonomous Society in collaboration with the Fashion Institute of Technology (FIT), New York, to prepare and train professionals to meet the requirements of the textiles industry. The Government brought into force the National Institute of Fashion Technology Act, 2006 on July 14, 2006. This Act provides statutory status to the Institute, and formally recognizes its leadership in the fashion technology sector. The Act empowers NIFT to award degrees to its students from 2007 onwards. The President of India is the Visitor of the Institute. The Institute has pioneered the evolution of the fashion business education across the country through centres at New Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai, Kannur, Patna, Shillong, Kangra, Bhopal, Rae Bareilly, Bhubneshwar and Jodhpur.

#### **2.5.4 Registered Societies**

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

Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) was constituted in 1987 with its head quarter at Jodhpur, Rajasthan with a view to harmonize various diversified interest among different sectors of woollen industry with an Integrated Policy Development. The CWDB has been

registered as Society under the Society Registration Act, 1958. It works under overall guidance of Governing Body of Board and under control of the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. Of India. The Board also functions as an Advisory Body to the MOT on the matters relating to growth and development of wool sector.

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

##### **(ii) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management (SVPISTM), Coimbatore**

SVPISTM was set-up on December 24, 2002, as a premier National level Institute for Textiles Management at Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, to prepare the Indian textiles industry to face the challenges of post-Multi Fibre Agreement era and establish it as a leader in the global textiles trade. The Board consists eighteen members, a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman of the Institute comprising of representative of the Industry and eminent personalities from the field of academics was reconstituted on October 15, 2013 for a period of three years.

#### **2.5.5 Exports Promotion Councils**

There are eleven textiles Exports Promotion Councils representing all segments of the Textiles & Clothing sector, viz. readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, wool, powerloom, handloom, handicrafts, and carpets. These Councils work in close cooperation with the Ministry of Textiles and other Ministries to promote the growth of their respective sector in the global export markets.

The Textiles Export Promotion Councils are:

1. Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
2. The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (TEXPROCIL)
3. The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)
4. Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council (S&WEPC)
5. Wool Industry Export Promotion Organization (WOOLTEXPRO)
6. Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)
7. Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
8. Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
9. Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
10. Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
11. Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)



Annual Conference of State Textiles Ministers in New Delhi on 24-09-2014



## Chapter III

### ORGANISED TEXTILE SECTOR

The major sub-sectors that comprise the organised textile sector include the organised Cotton and Man-made Fibre Textile Mill Industry, Wool and Woollen Textile Industry, Sericulture & Silk Textile Industry, Handloom, Handicrafts and Jute & Jute Textile Industry. In order to boost the growth of Textile Industry, Ministry of Textiles has launched successful schemes such as the TUFs, SITP and Technical Textiles for bringing together the facilities for upgrading Technology and also to strengthen technical performance.

#### 3.1 TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (TUFs)

The Technology Upgradation 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 31.03.2017, 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. It has infused an investment climate in the textiles sector and in its operational life span has propelled investment of more than Rs. 2,07,747 crores upto 28.6.2010.

#### Restructured TUFs (RTUFs)

Restructured TUFs has been launched w.e.f. 28.04.2011 to 31.3.2012. Under the scheme, there is an overall subsidy

cap of Rs. 1972 crores from the date of the Resolution, i.e., 28.04.2011 to 31.03.2012, which is expected to leverage an investment of Rs.46900 crore, with sectoral investment shares of 26% for spinning, 13% for weaving, 21% for processing, 8% for garmenting and 32% for others. Since the earmarked subsidy cap of Rs.1972 crores was not fully utilized and to avoid any hiatus as

the 12th Plan TUFs proposals were not finalized, the Ministry of Textiles in accordance with Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure's O.M. No. 1(3)/P.F.II/2011 dated 23.4.2012 allowed extension of R-TUFs into the first year of 12th Plan to the extent of availability of unutilized subsidy cap.

The detailed progress of RTUFs scheme is given in table 3.1:-

**Table 3.1**  
**Category- wise Subsidy Approved under R-TUFs**  
**(As on 09/02/2015)**

(Rs. in crore)

Category	No. of Application	Project Cost	Sanctioned Loan Amount	Loan under TUFs	CAP for Project Cost	Subsidy for full tenure of Loan	CAP for Subsidy Amount	Subsidy Claimed	
								No. of Applications	Amount
<u>Spinning</u>	282	9,643	5,965	5,415	12,194	1,090	210	272	358
<u>Weaving</u>	945	3,557	2,648	2,519	6,097	710	225	844	266
<u>Processing</u>	507	4,841	2,367	2,240	9,849	651	424	473	279
<u>Garmenting</u>	583	1,086	692	637	3,752	174	200	555	94
<u>Others</u>	1641	18,442	10,256	9,390	15,008	2,497	799	1571	972
Total	3958	37,568	21,929	20,201	46,900	5,121	1,858	3715	1,970

**Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFs)**

Taking note that the scheme in its R-TUFs form was extended for the first year of the 12th Plan, i.e. upto 31.03.2013, and recognising the justifications brought out above, the Government resolved to further

continue the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for the textiles & jute industries in Revised Restructured form with effect from 01.04.2013 to 31.03.2017 vide GR No.6/19/2013-TUFs dated 4-10-2013. The scheme is under implementation. Detailed progress of RRTUFs is given in table 3.2:-

**Table 3.2**  
**Restructured Revised TUFs (RR-TUFs)**  
**(as on : 09/02/2015 17:56:07:PM)**

(Rs. in Crore)

Category	Type of unit	Numbers of UIDs Issued	Project Cost	Term Loan Sanctioned	Term Loan Eligible under TUFs	Subsidy Cap Limit Earmarked *	Subsidy Utilised in 12th Plan (for UIDs approved)	Available Subsidy Cap
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) = (7)-(8)
Standalone Spinning	MSME	64	239.73	156.26	149.98	47.48	7.66	285.71
	Non-MSME	273	5006.43	3541.74	3213.97	427.32	181.42	
	Total	337	5246.16	3698.00	3363.95	474.80	189.09	

Category	Type of unit	Numbers of UIDs Issued	Project Cost	Term Loan Sanctioned	Term Loan Eligible under TUFs	Subsidy Cap Limit Earmarked *	Subsidy Utilised in 12th Plan (for UIDs approved)	Available Subsidy Cap
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) = (7)-(8)
Others	MSME	2851	4805.55	2440.83	2271.23	188.77	533.73	1.16
	Non-MSME	467	10382.81	7113.42	6565.81	1698.97	1352.85	
	Total	3318	15188.36	9554.25	8837.03	1887.74	1886.58	
Overall	MSME	2915	5045.28	2597.09	2421.21	236.25	541.40	286.87
	Non-MSME	740	15389.24	10655.16	9779.78	2126.29	1534.27	
	Grand Total	3655	20434.52	13252.25	12200.98	2362.54	2075.67	

### 3.2 SCHEME FOR INTEGRATED TEXTILES PARK (SITP)

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

#### Scope of the Scheme:

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

An ITP will have the following components:

#### Group A- Land.

**Group B**– Common Infrastructure like compound wall, roads, drainage, water supply, electricity supply including captive power plant, effluent treatment, telecommunication lines etc.

**Group C**– Buildings for common facilities like testing laboratory (including equipments), design center(including equipments), training center (including equipments), trade center/display center, ware housing facility/ raw material depot, one packaging unit, crèche, canteen, workers hostel, offices of service providers, labour rest and recreation facilities, marketing support system (backward / forward linkages) etc.

**Group D**– Factory buildings for production purposes.

**Group E**- Plant & machinery.

**Group F** - Work space for textile units and workers hostel which may be made available on rental/hire purchase basis.

The items covered under each of the above Groups are illustrative only, and every ITP may be developed to suit the specific production and business requirements of members of ITP. The Project Approval Committee (PAC) will recommend on merit the inclusion or otherwise of a component in the project cost on case to case basis. The total Project Cost for the purpose of this Scheme includes the cost on account of components of ITP, as listed under Groups B, C, D and F above, provided the ownership of the factory buildings vests with the SPV. The Technical fee shall not be covered in the project cost.

The SPV will, however, have the option of seeking financial support from Government of India for components under Groups B, C and F only, if factory buildings are individually owned.

The Parks with Processing Unit should necessary have a CETP.

#### FUNDING PATTERN:

- The Government of India's (GOI) support under the Scheme by way of Grant or Equity is limited to 40% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore. GOI support under the Scheme will be generally in the form of grant to the SPV unless specifically decided to be equity. However, the combined equity stake of GOI/ State Government/State Industrial Development Corporation, if any, should not exceed 49%.



Integrated Textile Park at Gujarat

- However, GOI support will be provided @90% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 40 crore for first two projects in the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura, Sikkim and Jammu & Kashmir.

#### STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION: Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)

- Forty (40) Textiles Park projects have been sanctioned in 10th Five Year Plan and 11th Five Year Plan.



- Estimated project cost (for common infrastructure and common facilities) of the 40 sanctioned projects is Rs. 4141 Crore, of which Government of India assistance under the scheme would be Rs. 1428 Crore.
- An amount of Rs. 1115.06 Crores has been released under SITP.
- Andhra Pradesh (5), Gujarat (7), Maharashtra (9), Tamil Nadu (7), Rajasthan (6), Karnataka (1), Punjab (3), West Bengal (1) Madhya Pradesh (1).
  - Sixteen projects have been completed, Brandix & Pohampally - Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat Eco Textile Park, Mundra SEZ, RJD Textiles Park, Surat Super Yarn Pvt. Limited, Vraj ITP and Fairdeal Textile Park Pvt. Limited – Gujarat, Palladam Hi-tech Weaving Park, Karur Textiles Park – Tamil Nadu. Islampur, Baramati Hi-Tech Textile Park & Latur Integrated Textile Park, Maharashtra. Lotus Integrated Textiles Park, Punjab. Dodbhallapur Textile Park, Karnataka. Jaipur Integrated Texcraft Park Pvt Ltd. – Jaipur. Production has been started in 27 out of 40 projects.
- Twenty one (21) parks were sanctioned in October 2012, 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).

- The amount of Rs. 134.11 crores has been released to the 21 new textile parks up to 31.11.2014.
- Thirteen (13) Textile Parks have been given in principle approval in the 12th Five Year Plan under SITP.

### **3.3 APPAREL MANUFACTURING UNITS UNDER SITP**

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

CCEA in its meeting held on 3rd October, 2013 approved sanction of Rs.50 crores for setting up 5 Apparel Manufacturing Units with a grant of Rs.10 crore each within the existing ITPs in accordance with Budget Announcement 2013-14 and the Guidelines for setting up an apparel manufacturing unit with a textile park. Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tripur, has been approved for additional grant for apparel units in October, 2014.

### **3.4 INTEGRATED PROCESSING DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (IPDS)**

Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) has been approved by CCEA in October 2013 at a total cost of Rs.500 crores for implementation during 12th Five Year Plan. The objectives of the Scheme is to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology including marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). The State Governments have been requested to forward suitable proposals,

duly recommended by the State Pollution Control Boards for upgradation of existing textile processing units or setting up new processing units in their States for consideration of the Ministry.

### **3.5 Scheme for Incubation in Apparel Manufacturing (SIAM)**

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

### **3.6 Scheme for Textile Industry Workers' Accommodation**

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

### **3.7 TEXTILE WORKERS' REHABILITATION FUND SCHEME (TWRFS)**

The Textile Worker's Rehabilitation Fund Scheme came into force with effect from 15.09.1986 with the objective to provide interim relief to textile workers rendered unemployed as a consequence of permanent closure of any particular portion or entire textile unit. Assistance under the Scheme is payable to eligible workers only for the purpose of enabling them to settle in another employment. Such assistance is not heritable, transferable or capable of being attached on account of any other liabilities of the worker. The worker's eligibility shall cease if he takes up employment in another registered or licensed undertaking. The rehabilitation assistance will not be curtailed if the worker fixes himself in self-employment venture.

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

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

Nodal Agency/BIFR provided the scrapped capacity is surrendered for cancellation and endorsement is made on the License/Registration certificate to this effect.

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

Any worker would be eligible provided he/she has been engaged in a closed textile unit on the date of its closure continuously for five years or more and earning a wage equivalent of Rs. 2,500 per month or less for the mills closed between 06.06.1985 to 01.04.1993 and Rs. 3,500 or less thereafter. They should be contributing to provident fund maintained by the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner of the State concerned.

#### **PERIOD and Quantum of Relief**

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

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

#### **OPERATION OF THE SCHEME**

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

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

The individual eligible workers are required to open a separate Savings Bank Account in the designated nationalized Bank and forward a certificate to the effect along with his relief calming application to the Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner through the State Government. In the meantime the Regional office of the textile Commissioner examines the proposals and assesses the fund requirement and

reports to the Head Quarter Office of the Textile Commissioner for releasing fund. On receipt of fund allocation, necessary fund is allotted to the Regional Office in the form of Letter of Credit opened by the Pay&Accounts Officer (Textiles) Mumbai. On receipt of funds. Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner disburses the relief by sending a consolidated cheque in favour of the designated Bank along with the list of eligible workers and the amount of relief to be paid to each of the eligible workers.

### PROGRESS OF THE SCHEME

Till 31.10.2014, 116784 workers of 94 mills have been disbursed relief of Rs. 315.82 crore. The State-wise cumulative position is given in Table 3.3:-

**Table 3.3**

State	No. of mills Identified	No. of Workers on roll of the mill	No. of workers benefited		Amount Disbursed (Rs. in Lakh)
			No. of Mills	Workers received relief	
Gujarat	43	80749	43	63711	15992.04
Maharashtra	6	9958	6	8034	2375.86
Madhya Pradesh	5	19800	5	19033	5307.89
Tamil Nadu	7	7225	7	5886	1179.18
Kerala	1	500	1	437	247
Karnataka	11	10378	11	6164	2238.24
Andhra Pradesh	11	4391	11	3142	1307.42
Telagana	1	63	1	56	15.62
Delhi	1	5187	1	5170	1193
West Bengal	3	2072	3	2042	533.49
Punjab	5	7582	5	3109	1192.52
TOTAL	94	147905	94	116784	31582.26

### 3.8 TECHNICAL TEXTILES

#### Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT):

Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT) has been launched with **two mini missions** starting from 2010-11 to 2014-

15 with a financial outlay of Rs.200 crore. The objective the mission is to remove the impediments hampering the production of technical textiles in the country to meet growing demand in the domestic and export market. The Scheme Details/ achievements are given below:

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

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

**Interventions**

**a) Setting up of four Centers of Excellence (COEs) to provide infrastructure support at one place for the convenience of manufacturers of technical**

**textiles.**

In addition to four COEs already established in Agrotech (SASMIRA), Geotech (BTRA), Protech (NITRA) and Meditech (SITRA) under Scheme for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles (SGDTT), **four more COEs have been set up in the area of Nonwovens, Composites, Indutech and Sportech** to support the manufacturers of technical textiles of respective segment. Rs. 25.00 crore has been earmarked to each of the CoE. The details of all eight centres of excellence are given below:-

Name of COEs	Area of Centre of Excellence
The Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA) Mumbai & Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmedabad with BTRA as lead partner.	Geotech
Synthetic & Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai & Man-made Textile Research Association (MANTRA), Surat & Navsari Agriculture University with Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi as knowledge partner with SASMIRA as lead partner.	Agrotech
Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad & Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi with NITRA as lead partner.	Protech
South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore and AC College of Technology, Chennai with SITRA as lead partner.	Meditech
DKTE Society's Textile and Engineering Institute, Ichalkaranji, Maharashtra	Non-Wovens
PSG College of Technology, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	Indutech
Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA), Ahmadabad, Gujarat.	Composites
Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane	Sportech

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

- i. Facilities for testing and evaluation of products of identified segments of technical textiles with national / international accreditation and collaboration with foreign institutes / laboratories
- ii. Resource Centre with I.T. infrastructure
- iii. Facilities for indigenous development of prototypes

- iv. Facilities for training of core personnel and regular training of personnel from the technical textile industry
- v. Knowledge sharing with stake holders
- vi. Incubation Centre
- vii. Setting up of standards at par with global level

**b) Upgradation of existing four Centres of Excellence**

Four COEs have already been established under Scheme for Growth and Development of Technical Textiles

(SGDTT) but these centres are not having facilities for development of prototypes, incubation centre for products of their segments and provision for recurring expenditure for appointment of experts. Therefore, a fund support of Rs.14.00 Core is being earmarked for the existing COEs to upgrade them in line with new COEs.

### **Progress of the aforesaid 8 Centres of Excellence**

- Total Revenue Generated (INR Lacs) = 832.00
- No. of People Trained = 8217
- No. of Draft Standards submitted to BIS = 72
- No. of Prototypes Developed = 229
- No. of Products Developed = 38
- No. of Incubation Activity = 223
- No. of DPRs Prepared = 35
- No. of Technical Consultancy Assignments = 148

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

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

#### **Interventions**

##### **a) Support for business start-up**

Technical textiles is a new area and entrepreneurs especially SME sector find it difficult to start a project on technical textiles. The COE and other associations / institutes / independent reputed consultants have been empanelled by the MOT / Office of the Textile Commissioner who will prepare project reports and do the hand holding of the potential entrepreneurs till the completion of the projects. These consultants provide end to end service to the potential investors

including product selection, technology definition and procurement, market assessment, commercialization and marketing assistance.

Six consultants have been empanelled for Business Start-up under Technology Mission on Technical Textiles (TMTT). So far, 24 units have registered to avail the benefits under this component and 6 projects have been approved under this component. During this financial year, so far 04 no. of units have been registered for availing benefit under this component.

##### **b) Providing fund support for organizing workshops**

The awareness about the technical textiles is still low among the stake holders. In order to create the awareness about technical textile, reputed National and International agencies including the Indian Diaspora settled abroad are being invited to conduct Seminars, Workshops and short term training programmes in which knowhow about latest technology, international practices, market details ,global scenario etc will be shared.

A total of 58 workshops/seminars have been organized from the inception of this scheme. Programmes have received huge response from all stake holders. During this financial year, so far 06 no. of Seminars/Workshops have been organized under this component. It is expected that 02 more Workashops/ Seminars will be organized in this financial year.

##### **c) Social compliance through standardization, regulatory measures**

Some technical textiles require encouragement for use by user industries/ Ministries and some require mandatory prescription. Consultants have been engaged to identify the needed regulatory changes required along with international best practices and also the strategy to

facilitate such changes in the rules and regulations.

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

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

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

So far fourteen Buyer Seller meets had been organized under this component out of which three international Buyer-Seller meets have been organized under the brand name “TECHNOTEX INDIA 2011”, “TECHNOTEX 2013” & “TECHNOTEX 2014” in which stakeholders from several countries have participated. TECHNOTEX INDIA 2011” & “TECHNOTEX 2013 were inaugurated by the Hon’ble Textile Minister.

**e) Market development Support for export sales**

There are many reputed technical textile fairs organized abroad. The participation in these fairs will improve the export potential of the indigenous manufacturers.

Some of the technical textile units are also participating in the exhibition of application based fairs. The support under this intervention includes participation in Technical Textile fairs/Application based fairs by the Indian technical textile manufacturers to exhibit their products.

Till date, 57 units have registered with this office for support under this component. Furthermore, 50 claims have been settled under Market Development Support for Export Sales, till date.

During this financial year, so far 07 no. of units have been registered for availing benefit under this component. It is expected that 05 more units will be registered in this financial year.

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

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

Till date, 17 units have registered with this office for support under this component. 5 proposals have been approved under this component, which are under various stages of progress. During this financial year, so far 1 no. of units have been registered for availing benefit under this component.



## Chapter IV

### EXPORTS

4.1 India's textiles and clothing industry is one of the mainstays of the national economy. It is also one of the largest contributing sectors of India's exports worldwide. The report of the Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission on boosting India's manufacturing exports during 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) envisages India's exports of Textiles and Clothing at US\$ 64.41 billion by the end of March, 2017. The textiles industry accounts for 14% of industrial production, which is 4% of GDP; employs 45 million people and accounts for 13% share of the country's total exports basket. India is major exporting country as far as textile sector is concerned and not dependent on import. Majority of import takes place

for re-export or special requirement. As per the UN Comtrade, 2013 data released in June 2014 India is ranked as 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Textile and Clothing exporter in globe with USD 40 bn. while in clothing exports India was ranked 6<sup>th</sup> largest exporters amongst all exporting countries with worth of USD 15.7 bn. clothing exports. As per UN Comtrade China is largest T&C exporter followed by India, Italy, Germany, Bangladesh and Turkey in 2013 while in clothing export category China, Bangladesh, Italy, Germany, Vietnam and India are the major exporters in their respective position.

The Export and Import of Textiles & Clothing (T&C) during 2014-15 (April-Nov.) was as under:

## EXPORTS

**Table 4.1**

Export	2013-14		2014-15 (April-Nov. 2014)	
	Crore	US\$ Mn	Crore	US\$ Mn
India Textile & Clothing	214918.45	35425.97	14579.98	24083.15
Handicrafts	23504.42	3884.91	5694.48	939.88
Total T&C including Handicrafts	238422.87	39310.88	151424.46	25023.03
% Textile Exports of overall exports	12.59%	12.58%	13.49%	13.46%
India's overall exports	1894181.95	312610.30	1122499.75.15	185970.07

Provisional Source: DGCI&S

Import	April-Oct, 2014 (as per DoC data)
Total Textile and Clothing import	3045.45 US\$ Mn.

\*Source: DGCI&S

### 4.2 Milestones of Textiles Exports

- 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 growth of 19.76% in 2011-12 and reached US\$ 32.95 billion against US\$ 27.50 billion in 2010-11. Growth continued in 2012-13 (6.02%) as well as 2013-14 (12.94%) and touched US\$ 39.45 billion in FY 2013-14. Textiles exports

in the first nine months during FY 2014-15 (Apr-Dec) witnessed growth of 15% in US\$ terms and 15% in rupee terms against the same period of FY 2013-14 (Apr-Dec).

- iii) The total textile exports during 2013-14 was valued at USD 39.45 billion as against USD 34.93 billion during the financial year 2012-13, registered an increase of 12.94% in Dollar terms. In Rupee term, the same was valued at Rs. 239221.80 crore (in 2013-14) as against Rs. 189940.65 crore (in 2012-13) and registered growth of 25.95% in Rupee term.



- iv) During the year 2013-14, Readymade Garments account for almost 37% of the total textiles exports. As per latest available statistics during the first nine months of 2014-15, exports of RMG account for 47% of the total textiles exports. cotton textiles

(35%) and Man-made textiles (18%) (Annexure-I).

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

### 4.3 Import Scenario

The total import T&C products by India during the Financial Year 2013-14 was of the value of US\$ 2.70 billion (April-Oct). Man made textiles was the biggest import amongst T&C items with a share of US\$ 0.92 billion followed by Cotton (US\$ 1.04 billion and Wool & Woolen textiles (US\$ 0.23 billion). India's import of T&C during 2014-15 (April-Oct) has been of the order of 3.04 billion. A statement showing import of Textiles and Clothing products during 2013-14 and 2014-15(April-Oct) is at Annexure-II.

### 4.4 Bilateral Agreement

On 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2014, the Cabinet approved signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Textiles of Republic of India and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of Afghanistan for cooperation in the field of textiles, clothing, investment ,compliance and skill development. The MoU will facilitate cooperation in the areas of textiles clothing investment compliance and skill development which will have increase trade and commerce between India and Afghanistan and promote growth in the economy. MoU with Afghanistan will be signed shortly.

Moreover, Eols concerned have been advised to seek convenient dates for signing MoUs with Kyrgyz and Belarus.

Fairs/exhibitions/events held during June-Nov'14 under Market Access Initiative Scheme - Textiles EPCs participated / organized in at least 18 exhibition/fairs in India and abroad viz. Japan, Hong Kong, China, USA, Latin America, South Africa etc. during June-Novt'14 by showcasing textiles & clothing and handicrafts products for generating business through their buyers and for making Indian brand image at national and international level.

Assistance under MAI for textiles Fairs/exhibitions/events in India and abroad -Under Market Access Initiative Scheme (MAI), proposals worth Rs. 48.30 crore for participations in/organizations of National and International textiles fairs, exhibitions and events by the Textile Export Promotion Councils during 2015-16 were cleared by the Sub-Committee on MAI in its meeting held on 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2014. These events will help in boosting exports, consolidating the existing markets and tapping the new markets for Indian textiles products.

Union Budget 2014-15 announcement relating to boost textiles exports

- "To encourage exports of readymade garments I propose to increase the duty free entitlement for import of trimmings, embellishments and other specified items from 3 percent to 5 percent of the value of their exports.
- Faster clearance of import and export cargo reduces transaction costs and improves business competitiveness. To help achieve these objectives, measures are being initiated to extend the existing 24x7 customs clearance facility to 13 more airports in respect of all export goods and to 14 more sea ports in respect of specified import and export goods."

#### 4.5 EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCILS

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

- i) Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC)
- ii) The Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council (Texprocil)
- iii) The Synthetic & Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council (SRTEPC)
- iv) Wool & Woollen Export Promotion Council (W&WEPC)
- v) Wool Industry Export Promotion Organization (WOOLTEXPRO)
- vi) Indian Silk Export Promotion Council (ISEPC)

- vii) Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC)
- viii) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH)
- ix) Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL)
- x) Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC)
- xi) Jute Product Development Export Promotion Council (JPDEPC)

#### Export Promotion Activities of EPCs

During the year 2014-15, the EPCs continued export promotion activities of textiles exports. These included participation in overseas exhibitions/fairs, organisation of Buyer-seller-Meets (BSMs) abroad and, sponsoring trade delegations for consolidating the existing markets and exploring new markets. Major textiles fairs like India International Garment Fair and Indian Handicrafts & Gifts Fair attracted large number of buyers from all over the world. The EPCs participated in all major fairs & exhibition world-wide, and Textiles Mega Shows were jointly put up in Japan, South Africa, Latin America etc with the support of the Government.



Inauguration of Tex Trends India 2015 by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (IC) on 28-1-2015 at New Delhi

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

### Annexure-I

Sl.No.	Item	2013-14(Apr-Dec.)		2014-15(Apr-Dec.) (P)		Variation		%share in Textiles Exports	
		Crоре	US\$ Mn	Crоре	US\$ Mn	Crоре	US\$	Crоре	US\$
<b>A</b>	Readymade Garment	61109.36	10187.34	70789.10	11655.47	16%	14%	41%	41%
	RMG of cotton incl. accessories	38421.15	6407.4	40873.34	6729.71	6%	5%	24%	24%
	RMG of Man-made fibre	13253.73	2210.92	17074.33	2812.32	29%	27%	10%	10%
	RMG of other textile material	9434.48	1569.02	12841.43	2113.44	36%	35%	7%	7%
<b>B</b>	Cotton Textiles	57458.25	9503.38	52831.18	8686.90	-8%	-9%	31%	31%
	Cotton Yarn	20095.02	3332.43	17686.33	2906.43	-12%	-13%	10%	10%
	Other Textile Yarn, Fabric, Madeup Article	1861.16	308.50	1841.07	302.73	-1%	-2%	1%	1%
	Cotton raw including waste	12828.98	2099.51	8211.46	1348.96	-36%	-36%	5%	5%
	Cotton fabrics & madeups	22673.09	3762.94	25092.32	4128.78	11%	10%	15%	15%
<b>C</b>	Man-made textiles	25454.26	4232.68	26740.71	4398.47	5%	4%	16%	16%
	Manmade staple fibres	2663.68	442.51	2524.89	415.05	-5%	-6%	1%	1%
	Manmade yarn, fab. & madeups	22790.58	3790.17	24215.82	3983.42	6%	5%	14%	14%
<b>D</b>	Wool & Woollen textiles	1987.63	328.90	2453.21	403.72	23%	23%	1%	1%
	RMG of Wool	1470.34	242.57	1558.19	256.35	6%	6%	1%	1%
	Wool raw	1.17	0.20	0.10	0.02	-91%	-90%	0%	0%
	Woollen yarn, fabrics & madeups	516.12	86.13	894.92	147.35	73%	71%	1%	1%
<b>E</b>	Silk	1707.68	283.78	2011.03	331.31	18%	17%	1%	1%
	RMG of Silk	975.63	162.30	1336.77	220.28	37%	36%	1%	1%
	Natural silk yarn, fab. & madeups	649.73	107.97	586.19	96.57	-10%	-11%	0%	0%
	Silk Raw	0.05	0.01	0.34	0.05	580%	400%	0%	0%
	Silk waste	82.27	13.50	87.73	14.41	7%	7%	0%	0%
<b>F</b>	Handloom Product	1755.17	292.88	1612.31	265.24	-8%	-9%	1%	1%
<b>G</b>	Carpets	5,357.28	891.68	6,684.36	1,099.58	25%	23%	4%	4%
	Carpets (excluding silk) handmade	5345.50	889.74	6672.78	1097.68	25%	23%	4%	4%
	Silk carpets	11.78	1.94	11.58	1.90	-2%	-2%	0%	0%
<b>H</b>	Jute	1815.04	301.06	1640.91	270.12	-10%	-10%	1%	1%
	Floor covering of jute	258.27	43.13	391.69	64.56	52%	50%	0%	0%
	Other jute manufactures	714.11	118.33	552.18	90.87	-23%	-23%	0%	0%
	Jute Raw	85.30	14.27	84.59	13.85	-1%	-3%	0%	0%
	Jute yarn	89.96	14.76	93.44	15.37	4%	4%	0%	0%
	Jute hessian	667.40	110.57	519.01	85.47	-22%	-23%	0%	0%
<b>I</b>	Coir and Coir Manufacturers	989.35	163.90	1058.54	174.28	7%	6%	1%	1%
<b>Sum of A to I</b>	Total Textile & Clothing	157634.02	26185.60	165821.35	27285.09	5%	4%	96%	96%
<b>J</b>	Handicrafts (Excl. Handmade Crpts)	6549.48	1081.00	6346.53	1043.79	-3%	-3%	4%	4%
<b>Sum of A to J</b>	Total T&C including Handicrafts	164183.50	27266.60	172167.88	28328.88	5%	4%	100%	100%
<b>L</b>	% Textile Exports	15.20%	15.04%	15.34%	15.23%				
<b>M</b>	India's overall exports	1080203.41	181234.98	1122499.75	185970.07				

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

## India's Textiles import at a glance (Principal Commodities)

## Annexure-II

Item	2013-14 (Apr-Oct)		2014-15 (Apr-Oct) (P)		Variation		% Share in Textiles Import	
	Crore	US\$ Mn	Crore	US\$ Mn	Crore	US\$	Crore	US\$
Readymade Garment	1478.81	245.48	1733.43	286.73	17%	17%	8.33%	8.60%
RMG of cotton incl. accessories	792.88	132.15	806.31	133.50	2%	1%	3.87%	4.00%
RMG of Man-made fibre	379.53	62.39	513.80	84.88	35%	36%	2.47%	2.55%
RMG of other textile material	306.40	50.94	413.32	68.35	35%	34%	1.99%	2.05%
Cotton Textiles	4169.58	1004.12	5765.75	1136.83	38%	13%	27.70%	34.09%
Cotton Yarn	203.60	34.21	163.35	27.02	-20%	-21%	0.78%	0.81%
Other Textile Yarn, Fabric, Madeup Article	2100.64	352.63	2580.40	427.46	23%	21%	12.40%	12.82%
Cotton raw including waste	1287.22	302.02	1221.05	384.24	-5%	27%	5.87%	11.52%
Cotton fabrics & madeups	1881.43	315.26	1800.95	298.11	-4%	-5%	8.65%	8.94%
Man-made textiles	5030.25	922.03	8437.41	1051.95	68%	14%	40.54%	31.55%
Manmade staple fibres	1176.71	197.82	1546.19	256.03	31%	29%	7.43%	7.68%
Manmade yarn, fab. & madeups	5994.22	724.21	6891.22	795.92	15%	10%	33.11%	23.87%
Wool & Woolen textiles	1087.97	237.12	1339.70	273.30	23%	15%	6.44%	8.20%
RMG of Wool	64.54	10.63	64.54	10.65	0%	0%	0.31%	0.32%
Wool raw	838.19	195.40	1083.64	230.90	29%	18%	5.21%	6.92%
Woolen yarn, fabrics & madeups	185.24	31.09	191.52	31.75	3%	2%	0.92%	0.95%
Silk	803.96	135.44	821.28	136.07	2%	0%	3.95%	4.08%
RMG of Silk	17.65	3.00	20.40	3.38	16%	13%	0.10%	0.10%
Natural silk yarn, fab. & madeups	231.25	38.92	205.09	33.98	-11%	-13%	0.99%	1.02%
Silk Raw	540.03	91.00	579.58	96.03	7%	6%	2.78%	2.88%
Silk waste	15.03	2.52	16.21	2.68	8%	6%	0.08%	0.08%
Handloom Product	77.61	12.93	34.13	5.66	-56%	-56%	0.16%	0.17%
Carpets	206.94	34.65	242.03	40.08	17%	16%	1.16%	1.20%
Carpets (excluding silk) handmade	206.69	34.61	241.61	40.01	17%	16%	1.16%	1.20%
Silk carpets	0.25	0.04	0.42	0.07	68%	75%	0.00%	0.00%
Jute	581.72	100.09	672.56	111.69	16%	12%	3.23%	3.35%
Floor covering of jute	5.41	0.90	2.79	0.46	-48%	-49%	0.01%	0.01%
Other jute manufactures	242.31	41.19	269.87	44.76	11%	9%	1.30%	1.34%
Jute Raw	128.14	22.79	116.77	19.51	-9%	-14%	0.56%	0.59%
Jute yarn	161.06	27.44	195.63	32.47	21%	18%	0.94%	0.97%
Jute hessian	44.80	7.77	87.50	14.49	95%	86%	0.42%	0.43%
Coir and Coir Manufacturers	37.74	6.30	18.98	3.14	-50%	-50%	0.09%	0.09%
Total Textile & Clothing	13474.58	2698.16	19065.27	3045.45	41%	13%	91.61%	91.33%
Handicrafts (Excl. Handmade Crpts)	1610.39	271.03	1746.67	289.13	8%	7%	8.39%	8.67%
Total T&C including Handicrafts	15084.97	2969.19	20811.94	3334.58	38%	12%	100.00%	100.00%
% Textile Import	1.33%	1.51%	1.81%	1.74%				
India's overall import	1137358.04	196221.07	1151035.75	191656.27				

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



## Chapter V

### COTTON

**5.1** Cotton is one of the principal crops of the country and is the major raw material for domestic textile industry. It provides sustenance to millions of farmers as also the workers involved in cotton industry, right from processing to trading of cotton. The Indian textile industry consumes a diverse range of fibres and yarn, but is predominantly cotton based. Indian Textile Industry has an overwhelming presence in the economic life of the country. Apart from providing one of the basic necessities of life, the textile industry also plays a pivotal role through its contribution to industrial output, employment generation and the export earnings of the country. It contributes about 14% to the industrial production, 4% to the GDP and 13% to the country's export earnings. The textile sector is the second largest provider of

employment after agriculture. Hence, growth and all around development of cotton and cotton industry has a vital bearing on the overall development of the Indian economy.

**5.2** The important activities performed during the year are mentioned below:-

#### **Cotton Year: October to September** (In lakh bales of 170 kg each)

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15(P)**
<b>SUPPLY</b>		
Opening Stock	40.00	32.00
Crop	398.00	400.00
Import	10.80	7.00
<b>TOTAL SUPPLY</b>	<b>448.80</b>	<b>439.00</b>
<b>DEMAND</b>		
Mill Consumption	266.00	275.00
S.S.I. Consumption	24.88	26.00

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15(P)**
Non Textile Consumption	8.00	10.00
Export	117.92	90.00
TOTAL DEMAND	416.80	401.00
Closing Stock	32.00	38.00

\*\* As estimated by Cotton Advisory Board in its last meeting held on 13-10-2014.

### 5.3 Price of Kapas (seed cotton)

Government of India announces Minimum Support Price (MSP) for two basic staples groups viz., medium long staple (staple length 24.5 mm to 25.5 mm and micronnaire value 4.3 to 5.1) and long staple cotton (staple length 29.5 mm to 30.5mm and micronnaire value 3.5 to 4.3).

Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is one of the nominated agencies of Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event of prevailing Kapas price touching the MSP level. As per the mandate, in quantity offered to it by the cotton farmers at APMC market yards, without any quantitative restrictions.

During cotton season 2013-14, the Government of India increased the MSP by 2.5% to 2.7% as compared to 2012-13. For 2014-15, Government of India has further increased the MSP by Rs. 50/- for each variety. During the Cotton Season 2014-15 as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015, CCI had procured 38.54 lakh bales of cotton under Minimum Support Price operations.

From January to middle of August, 2014 the global prices of cotton were ruling higher than the domestic prices. From the end of August, 2014 till 30-09-2014, there was a reverse trend with then domestic prices prevailing higher than the international prices. The Cotton year 2014-15 started from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2014. The MSP fixed for Cotton Season 2014-15 for two basic staple groups viz., medium long staple

and long staple cotton is Rs. 3750/- and Rs.4050/- respectively.

### 5.4 Minimum Support Price Operations

Cotton prices mostly operated above MSP in 2013-14 cotton season, and only 40,813 bales of cotton were purchased by Cotton Corporation of India during 2013-14 with maximum procurement from Andhra Pradesh.

During the Cotton Season 2014-15 as on 1.1.2015. CCI had procured 38.54 lakh bales of cotton under Minimum Support Price operations.

During its 44<sup>th</sup> AGM held on 16-09-2014, final dividend for the year 2013-14 at the rate of 20 % on paid up equity share capital i.e. Rs. 5 crore as recommended by the Board of Directors was declared .

### 5.5 Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)

The Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC) was launched on 21<sup>st</sup> February, 2000 to address the issues of raising productivity, improving quality and reducing the cost of production. The Scheme continued till 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2009. It has been proposed to continue the Mini Missions III & IV of the erstwhile TMC as an independent Central Sector Scheme instead of Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan. The matter is under examination in the Ministry in consultation with Planning Commission.

### 5.6 Cotton Advisory Board

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

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

In its meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 CAB estimated Area under Cotton Cultivation at 126.55 lakh hectares, Production at 400 lakh bales and Yield at 537.34 kg/hectares and Exportable surplus at 90 lakh bales for the Cotton Season 2014-15.

#### **5.7 Cotton Yarn Advisory Board (CYAB)**

Cotton Yarn Advisory Board which was originally constituted in September, 2010 and last reconstituted vide Notification

dated 25<sup>th</sup> June 2012, for two years and since extended upto 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2014 has been reconstituted vide this Ministry's Notification No. 9/4/2010-TUFS dated 06<sup>th</sup> August, 2014.

#### **5.8 Other Important Activities**

- A comfort letter to CCI was issued for Minimum Support Price operation in Cotton Season 2014-15, if and when need arises.
- The Subject "Cotton Sector" was examined by the Parliamentary Consultative Committee on Cotton (2014-15).

#### **5.9 Important Meetings**

- A delegation from Ministry of Textiles represented India at the 73<sup>rd</sup> Plenary Meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) held in Theesalonki, Greece during 2<sup>nd</sup> November- 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 to discuss various issues concerning cotton and allied sectors.



## Chapter VI

### JUTE AND JUTE TEXTILES

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

#### 6.2 RAW JUTE SCENARIO

Raw jute crop is an important cash crop to the farmers. Cultivation of raw jute crop provides not only fibre which has industrial use, but jute stick which is used as fuel and building material by the farming community. Raw jute is produced mainly in the state of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tripura and Meghalaya. The following table will indicate the supply demand position of raw jute including mesta for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15:-



**Table 6.1**

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

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(A) Supply					
I) Opening stock	12.00	22.50	31.00	29.00	24.00
ii) Jute and Mesta crop	100.00	102.50	93.00	90.00	86.00
iii) Import	7.50	9.00	8.00	1.00	5.00
Total	119.50	134.00	132.00	120.00	115.00
(B) Distribution					
iv) Mill Consumption	87.00	92.00	93.00	86.00	90.00
v) Domestic/industrial consumption	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
vi) Export	Nil	1.00	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	97.00	103.00	104.00	96.00	100.00
(C) Closing Stock	22.50	31.00	29.00	24.00	15.00

Source: Jute Advisory Board

### 6.3 MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICE (MSP) FOR RAW JUTE AND MESTA

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

Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is the Price Support Agency of the Govt. of India for jute. It was set up in April 1971 primarily to protect the interest of the Jute Growers through procurement of Raw Jute under the MSP fixed by the Govt. of India from time to time and also to stabilize the raw jute market for the benefit of the jute farmers and the jute economy as a whole.

JCI is conducting MSP operation as and when required. Raw jute is transacted in over 500 centres countywide. Presently, JCI is operating only at 171 Departmental Purchase Centres. Co-operatives operate at about 40 centres. JCI in turn purchases the jute procured by these Co-operatives. During the year 2014-15 (upto 19.1.2015), 0.154 lakh bales have been procured under MSP procurement operation.

### 6.4 PRODUCTION OF JUTE GOODS

India is the leading jute goods producing country in the world, accounting for about 70% of estimated world production. The following table presents the production of sacking, hessian and all other products together over the last five years. It also presents the supply of B-Twill sacking to the government and the quantity of exports during the same period.

**Table 6.2**

(In "000" M.T.)

April-March	Hessian	Sacking	C.B.C.	Others	Total
2009-10	206.5	921.6	2.4	192.6	1323.3
2010-11	244.4	1076.9	4.7	239.7	1565.7
2011-12	239.6	1164.6	3.6	174.1	1581.8

April-March	Hessian	Sacking	C.B.C.	Others	Total
2012-13	210.0	1218.2	2.9	160.2	1591.3
2013-14	202.5	1050.4	3.6	172.1	1528.6
2014-15 (Apr-Nov.)	139.9	551.1	2.4	96.1	789.5

## 6.5 DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF JUTE GOODS

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

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

Qty: "000" M.T. Tonnes

Year (April-March)	Hessian	Sacking	C.B.C.	Others	Total
2009-10	182.6	879.8	1.2	141.9	1205.5
2010-11	182.3	1034.4	0.9	133.4	1351.5
2011-12	184.2	1079.7	0.1	117.9	1381.9
2012-13	165.8	1118.7	0.8	113.9	1399.0
2013-14	157.6	1043.1	0.4	126.4	1327.5

## Export Performance

The Exports trends during the year 2009-10 to 2013-14 and current year is as under:

(Quantity in '000' MT Value Rs. in Crores)

Apr-Mar	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Item	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Hessian	15.7	318.46	37.9	740.47	75	978.81	40.5	230.84	50.1	861.02
Sacking	26.7	111.0	42.8	223.95	73	418.94	81.2	465.69	84.6	527.00
Yarn	33.4	144.20	85.4	530.96	54.7	282.01	41.4	218.59	25.0	143.58
JDP	0	230.83	0	269.75	0	319.9	0	320.40	0	483.88
Others	8.0	54.97	9.4	89.02	9.1	95.3	6	46.46	6.0	106.46
Total	83.8	859.46	175.5	1854.15	211.8	2094.96	169.1	1281.98	165.7	2121.94

ITEM	April-September					
	Quantity (in '000' MT)			Value (Rs. in Crores)		
	2013-14	2014-15	% change	2013-14	2014-15	% change
Hessian	22.6	18.6	-17.7%	157.2	133.7	-14.9%
Sacking	50.5	23.3	-53.8%	311.8	147.7	-52.6%
Yarn	15.6	14.9	-4.4%	90.8	84.8	-6.6%
JDPs	-	-	-	193.0	259.5	34.4%
Others	4.3	4.5	4.6%	50.0	57.6	15.2%
Total	93.0	61.3	-34.1%	802.8	683.3	-14.9%

Source: National Jute Board

## IMPORT OF RAW JUTE AND JUTE GOODS

The Import trends during the year 2009-10 to 2013-14 and current year is as under:  
(Quantity in'000'MT/Value in Rs Crores)

Apr-Mar	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Item	Qty	Value								
Raw Jute	82.9	197.42	87.12	317.2	183.21	452.11	160.09	384.1	54.1	146.9
Jute Product	112.8	453.2	87.14	406.79	117.93	519.63	141.87	655.5	99.6	453.5
Total	195.7	650.62	174.26	723.99	301.14	971.74	301.96	1039.6	153.7	600.14

ITEM	April-November					
	Quantity (in '000' MT)			Value (Rs. in Crores)		
	2013-14	2014-15	% change	2013-14	2014-15	% change
Raw Jute	49.9	43.5	-12.8%	13.4	12.6	-5.9%
Jute Products	67.5	93.7	38.8%	30.6	38.1	24.5%
Total	117.4	137.2	16.9%	44.0	50.7	15.2%

Source : National Jute Board

## 6.6 INCENTIVES TO JUTE SECTOR

### (a) National Jute Policy - 2005:

National Jute Policy - 2005: Government of India recognized the significance of jute in India's economy which provides sustenance to more than 4 million people including jute farmers, workmen, labourers and self-employed artisans and weavers, especially in Eastern and North-Eastern part of the country, where it is the mainstay of agro based industries

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

better quality jute fibre for value added diversified jute products and enhance per hectare yield of raw jute.

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

Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act) has been enacted to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packaging material, and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith. Clause 4 (1) of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987 empowers the Central Government to constitute Standing Advisory Committee consisting of such persons as have, in the opinion of that Government, the necessary expertise to give advice in the matter of determining the commodity or class of

commodities or percentages thereof in respect of which jute packaging material shall be used in their packing.

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

Ministry of Textiles had issued an Order under JPM Act, 1987 bearing S.O. No. 294(E) dated 31-01-2014 valid upto 30.06.2014, which has been extended till 31-3-15. Detail is as under:

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

For the jute year 2014-15, Ministry of Textiles' proposal stipulating that minimum of 90% of food grain and minimum of 20% of sugar to be compulsorily packed in jute packaging materials for the Jute year 2014-15 considered and approved by Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 28.01.2015.

**(c) Jute Technology Mission:**

The Jute Technology Mission has been a major component of the National Jute

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

Since inception of the scheme (upto 31.03.2014), 11 market yards developed and 28 Departmental Purchase Centre (DPC) & 43 Retting Tanks were constructed. A total investment of Rs.518.61 crore for Modernization and Upgradation of Technology in Jute Mills was made under the Capital Subsidy Scheme in 120 units all over India. Productivity improvement & TQM facilitation exercises were undertaken and implemented in 12 mills as processes for good governance. 21 markets driven R&D Studies for development of new processes and new diversified products were conducted by reputed institutions of India. Training was imparted to 24131 workers in 39 jute mills for sustainable human resource development. Under schemes for assisting NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) in developing jute diversified products, 57 NGOs in 428 clusters involving 2106 Women Self Help Groups in 121 districts of 19 States benefitted 28,170 artisans. Moreover, 1971 training programmes benefiting 37750 artisans were organized and 828 JDP-SHG units were setup. The setting up of 4 Jute Parks are also in progress.



## Chapter VII

### SERICULTURE & SILK

#### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

India is the second largest producer of silk in the World. Among the four varieties of silk produced in the country, in 2013-14, Mulberry accounts for 74% (19476 MT), Tasar 10% (2619 MT), Eri 16.0% (4237

MT) and Muga 0.5% (148 MT) of the total raw silk production of 26,480 MT.

#### 7.2 PHYSICAL PROGRESS

Physical Targets and Achievements during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (till November, 2014) of XII Plan

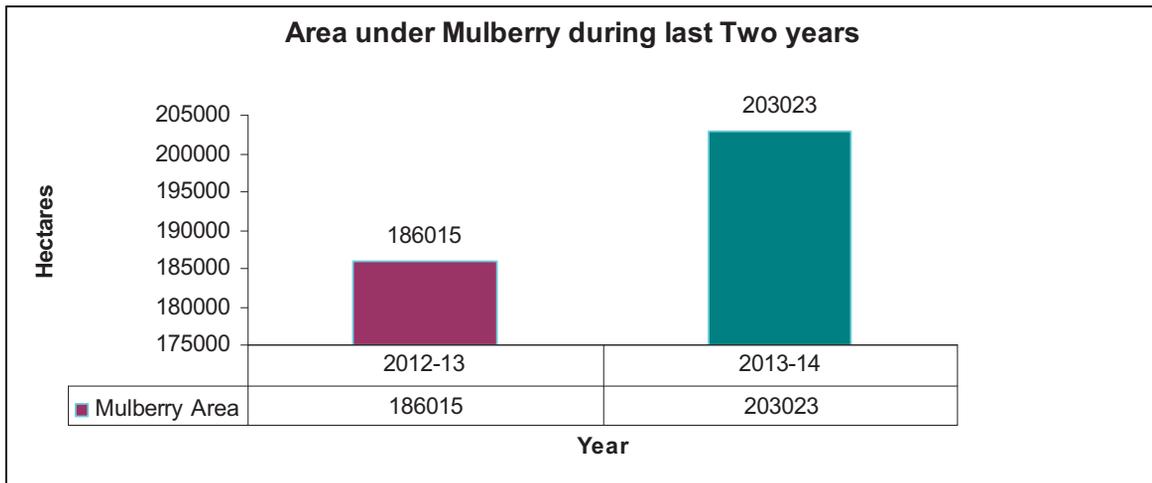
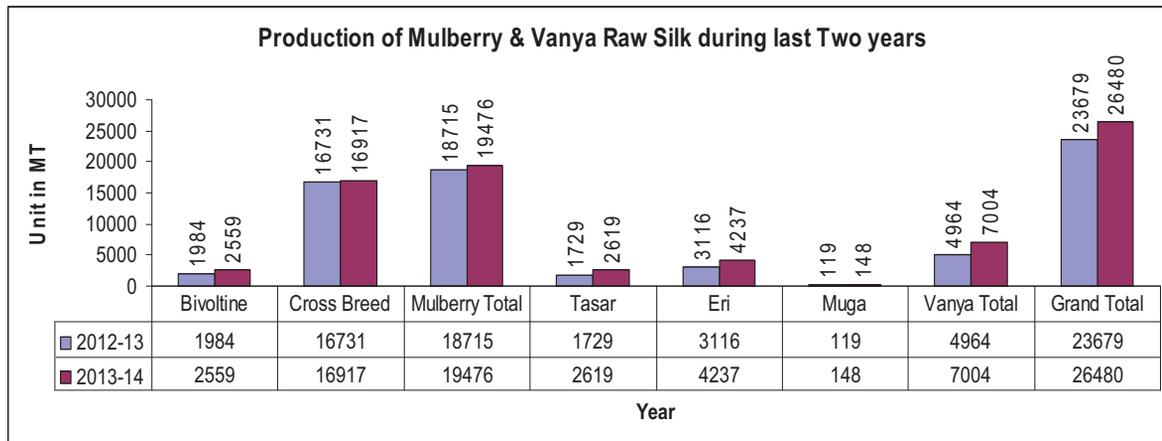
Particulars	XI Plan Achvmnts. (2007-12) (2011-12)	XII Plan (2012-17) Targets	Achievements		2014-15*	
			2012-13	2013-14	Targets	Achievmnt (Apr-Nov) (P)
Mulberry Plantation (Lakh ha.)	1.81	2.40	1.86	2.03	2.22	2.19
Raw Silk Production (MT)						
Mulberry						
Bivoltine	1685	5000	1984	2559	3500	2233
Cross Breed	16587	18000	16731	16917	17305	12321
Sub Total	18272	23000	18715	19476	20805	14554

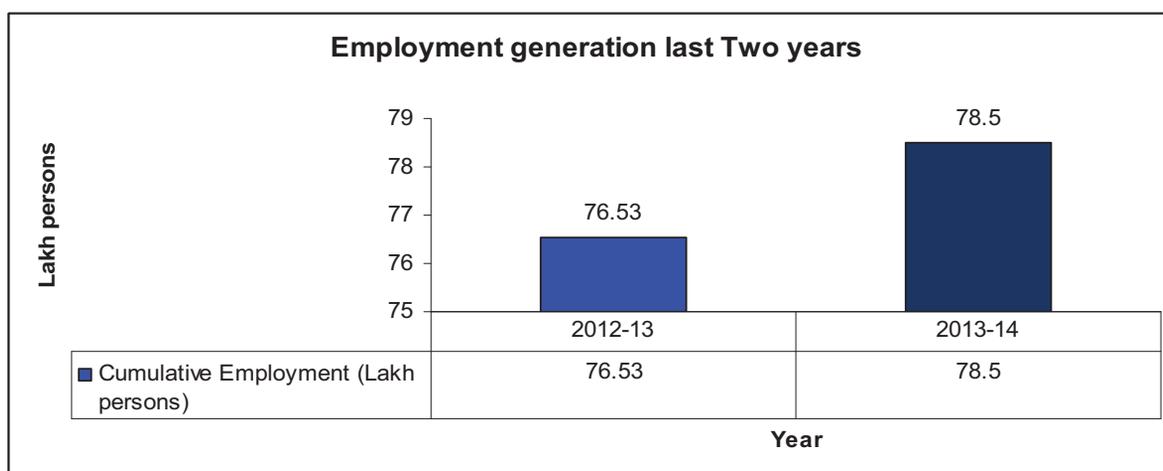
Particulars	XI Plan Achvmnts. (2007-12) (2011-12)	XII Plan (2012-17) Targets	Achievements		2014-15*	
			2012-13	2013-14	Targets	Achievmt (Apr-Nov) (P)
Vanya						
Tasar	1590	4562	1729	2619	2785	2323
Eri	3072	4238	3116	4237	4760	3700
Muga	126	200	119	148	150	145
Sub Total	4788	9000	4964	7004	7695	6168
Grand Total (a+b)	23060	32000	23679	26480	28500	20722
Cumulative Employment (Lakh persons)	75.6	92.42	76.53	78.5	-	-

P: Provisional

Source: Compiled from the reports received from State Sericulture Departments

\* April-November, 2014 P: provisional





The silk production has shown *remarkable progress* during the year 2013-14 and the target set for the year has been achieved fully. Salient features of silk production during 2013-14 are given below :

- The silk production in the country increased to 26,480 MT by end of 2013-14 from the level of 23,679 MT during 2012-13, registering *an all time increase* of 11.8% growth.
- The import substitute Bivoltine silk production has increased from 1984 MT to 2559 MT *registering an increase of 28.98%*.
- Vanya silk production has increased from 4964 MT to 7004 MT *showing an increase of 41.09%*.
- Muga silk has recorded the highest

ever production of 148 MT and has set a new momentum of growth.

- During 2014-15, as against the targeted raw silk production of 28500 MT (Mulberry -20805 MTs including 3500 MTs of Bivoltine raw silk and Vanya – 7695 MTs), 20722 MTs have been produced (upto November,2014 – Mulberry – 14554 including 2233 MTs of Bivoltine silk and Vanya – 6168 MTs.)

### 7.3 SCHEMES / PROGRAMMES OF THE CENTRAL SILK BOARD

The details of scheme-wise approved outlay for XII Plan, expenditure during 2012-13, outlay and expenditure for 2013-14 and approved outlay for 2014-15 are given below :

Plan schemes CSB	Outlay for XII Plan	Expenditure during 2012-13	Expenditure during 2013-14	Approved Outlay 2014-15	Expenditure during 2014-15 (upto December)
Central Sector Schemes					
Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiatives	203.71	30.25	37.97	44.50	36.27
Seed Organisation, Coordination and Market Development (HRD)	159.44	19.54	33.82	39.58	33.75
Quality Certification Systems	11.85	3.05	7.00	0.42	0.29
Export / Brand Promotion & Technology up gradation	5.00	00	0.30	1.00	0.36

Plan schemes CSB	Outlay for XII Plan	Expenditure during 2012-13	Expenditure during 2013-14	Approved Outlay 2014-15	Expenditure during 2014-15 (upto December)
Centrally Sponsored Scheme					
Catalytic Development Programme	889.00	205.16	295.75	213.00	171.44
Total	1269.00	258.00	374.84	298.50	242.11



The 23rd International Congress on Sericulture and Silk Industry

## 1. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (R&D).

The main Research & Training Institutes of the CSB provide scientific and technological support for enhancing production and productivity for sustainable sericulture through innovative approaches. The main institutes at Mysore (Karnataka) Berhampore (West Bengal) and Pampore (J&K) deal with Mulberry sericulture whereas Ranchi (Jharkhand) deals with Tasar culture and Lahdoigarh, Jorhat (Assam) deals with Muga and Eri culture. Regional Sericulture Research Stations (RSRS/RTRS/RMRS) for Mulberry and Vanya sericulture have been functioning for the dissemination of research findings as per regional needs. Besides, a network of Research Extension Centre (RECs) & its sub units for mulberry and vanya silk are also functioning to

provide extension support to sericulturists. In order to provide R&D support in post cocoon sector, the Board has established a Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI) at Bangalore. In addition, the CSB has also set up Silkworm Seed Technology Laboratory (SSTL) in Bangalore (Karnataka), Central Sericultural Germplasm Resource Centre (CSGRC) at Hosur (Tamil Nadu) and Serio-Biotech Research Laboratory (SBRL) at Bangalore.

During 2014-15, 53 Research Projects in Mulberry Sector, 23 projects in Vanya Sector and 12 projects in Post cocoon sector are being carried out, in which 30 projects have been concluded by the end of December 2014 and 10 more projects will be completed by the end of March 2015 as per the target. Further, during 2014-15, so far 36 new research projects

have been initiated and 2 more new projects will be initiated at various R&D institutes of CSB.

#### **Technologies/products filed for patenting/ offered for Commercialization**

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

#### **Transfer of Technology (TOT):**

The technologies emanated out of the concluded projects have been effectively transferred to the field through various extension communication programmes viz, Krishi melas, Group Discussions, Enlightenment programmes, Field Days, Farmers' Meet, Audio Visual programmes, Technology demonstrations etc. During the current year 2014-15, upto the end of December 2014, a total 1260 ToT programmes have been organized and 53 technologies were transferred effectively to the user level. Further, 1,03,354 cocoon and silk samples have been tested under post cocoon technology.

#### **New Breeds/Varieties approved during 2014-15:**

The Hybrid Authorization Committee (HAC) has recommended authorization of C2 an Eri silkworm breed. Further, it also approved large scale testing of new bivoltine silkworm hybrids viz., G11 x G19 and BCon1 x Bcon4 and a cross breed M6DP(c) x (SK6 x SK7) for consideration towards authorization.

Under All India coordinated Experimental trials, 4 mulberry genotypes are being tested at 22 centers across India. The first year leaf yield shows superiority of G4 in South and C-2038 in East and North zones over control.

#### **Cluster Promotion Programme (CPP) in XII Plan.**

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

During the year 2013-14, 2559 MTs of Bivoltine raw silk has been produced in the country. It is interesting to note that, for the first time in the history of country, the production of bivoltine raw silk during 2013-14 has exceeded the target of 2480 MT recording achievement is 103.18%. The production of 2559 MTs of Bivoltine raw silk also includes, 1475.74 MTs (58% of 2559 MTs) produced through 172 clusters.

During the current year (2014-15) a total target of 3500 MT of Raw silk has been fixed, out of which it is anticipated to produce about 2117 Bivoltine raw silk from clusters. During the period April to December, 2014, a total of 160.38 Lakh DFLs have been brushed to produce 1362.00 MT of raw silk from 172 clusters against the total production of 2233.00

MT Bivoltine raw silk in the Country which contributes 61% from Clusters.

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

### TRAINING

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

Particulars	Achievement during 2013-14 (Nos.)	Achievement during 2014-15 (Apr-Dec '14) (Nos.)
Structured Course	45	33
Capsule Courses	1199	2456
Adhoc Courses	6421	2224
Skill Development & Other training Technology upgradation Programmes	2824	3321
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10489</b>	<b>8034</b>

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

### Main objectives of this program are -

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

### Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS):

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

During the year 2014-15 till the end of December 2014, CSB has enrolled **3746 persons** and trained a total of **3711 beneficiaries** against the annual target

of **9844** covering all silk sub-sectors and activities falling on the silk value-chain (Silkworm seed sector, cocoon/farm sector and post cocoon sector).

During the year, CSB has also initiated the process of establishing a 'Centre of **Excellence**' under this project, focusing on the post cocoon sector in the premises of Central Silk Technological Research Institute, CSB, Bangalore.

#### **IT initiatives:**

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

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

Established Video Conferencing facility to organize meetings with farmers/ reelers/ weavers across the country, conferences between CSB Head Office and other units, State departments at a time, thereby improving the administrative efficiency while saving both time and cost.

**National e-governance award:** Central Silk Board got National e-governance

silver award for 2014-15 for its project on application of remote sensing and GIS technology for sericulture development.

## **2. SILKWORM SEED PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY:**

Under National Silkworm Seed Organization (NSSO), a network of 19 Basic Seed Farms (BSF) produce and supply the basic seed for production of commercial silkworm seed in the seed production centres functioning under CSB and State Departments. Besides, 20 Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPCs) are functioning under NSSO in different States to support the industry. Emphasis was given towards production of quality dfls by adopting Quality Management System in seed production under ISO 9001:2008 certification in 19 SSPCs.

During the year 2013-14, these mulberry commercial SSPCs have produced of 338.57 lakh Disease Free Layings (DFLs) against the target of 325.00 lakh and achieved 104%, **which is all time high production**. Similarly, during the current year 2014-15, as against the target of 375 lakh of Dfls, 244.43 lakh Dfls (upto December, 2014) have been produced.

Under tasar sector, CSB has established 21 Basic Seed Multiplication & Training Centres (BSM&TC) and one Central Tasar Silkworm Seed Station (CTSSS) for supply of tropical Tasar basic seed & 1 oak Tasar grainage, for supply of oak Tasar basic seed. Under Muga sector, 8 Basic Seed Farms and 1 Silkworm Seed Production Centre (SSPC) are functioning. For production and supply of Eri seed, CSB has established 5 Silkworm Seed Production Centres (SSPC).

Table below indicates the details of progress achieved by CSB seed units

during 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto December, 2014):

(DfIs in lakh nos.)

	Achievement during 2012-13	Achievement during 2013-14	2014-15		Target for 2015-16	
			Target	Achievement (upto Dec 14).		
Mulberry						
a. Basic Seed	12.41	15.49	13.72	10.55	20.17	
b. Commercial Seed	308.48	338.57	355.00	244.43	375.00	
Vanya Seed						
a. Basic seed						
i. Tasar (Basic & Nucleus)	39.11	37.89	43.42	41.31	34.35	
ii. Oak Tasar	0.63	0.55	0.67	0.41	0.71	
iii. Muga	3.85	4.23	4.92	2.65	5.67	
iv. Eri	0.51	1.09	0.48	0.81	1.36	
b. Commercial seed						
i. Muga	1.02	0.77	1.15	1.15	1.03	
ii. Eri	3.70	2.52	3.62	3.71	3.15	

### Co-ordination and Market Development (HRD)

CSB administration includes Board Secretariat, Regional Offices, Certification Centres and Raw Material Banks. The Board Secretariat of CSB monitors the implementation of various schemes and coordinates with Ministry and States in implementation of various projects in sericulture sector. Several National meetings, Board meetings & Review meetings and other high level meetings are being carried out by the Board Secretariat.

- The services of Regional Offices of CSB are being extensively used for implementation of CDP and all other programmes related to the development of Silk industry.
- Single Window Monitoring Cell in CSB Headquarters has been created to closely monitor all categories

of proposals received from R&D Institutes, Seed Organizations, Boards Secretariat and their nested units as well as Quality Certification Systems besides monitoring of financial and physical progress.

- Biometric finger print capturing system for recording attendance is successfully implemented in CSB complex. The same is being implemented in all other CSB units also to ensure punctuality and discipline. This will ensure proper time management and better output by officials.

#### Tasar Raw Material Bank, Chaibasa:

The details of procurement and sale of tasar cocoons made by RMB, Chaibasa and its Sub-depots during 2013-14 & 2014-15 (till December, 2014) are given below:

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

Year	Procurement		Sale	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2012-13	247.64	177.36	222.87	159.99
2013-14	248.65	267.30	240.78	232.50
2014-15 (Till Dec. 2014)	165.52	180.09	190.80	267.83

### Muga Raw Material Bank, Sibsagar:

The details of purchase and sale of muga cocoons made by MRMB, Sibsagar and its Sub-depots during 2013-14 & 2014-15(till December,2014) are given below:

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

Year	Procurement		Sale	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
2012-13	4.47	6.33	4.47	6.58
2013-14	6.47	10.11	6.47	10.49
2014-15 (Till Dec. 2014)	4.83	8.56	3.58	5.32

### 3. QUALITY CERTIFICATION SYSTEMS:

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

Particulars	2014-15	
	Target	Achievement
Total No. of Authorised Users enrolled	250	236
Total No. of Silk Mark Labels sold (Lakh nos.)	28	19.54
Awareness Programmes Exhibitins/Fairs/Workshops/ Road Shows (Nos.)	360	448

### 3(A)EXPORT PROMOTION / BRAND PROMOTION & TECHNOLOGY UP-GRADATION

This is a new component approved for implementation during XII Plan for the

Brand Promotion of Indian Silk. The scheme will provide tremendous impetus to the Indian Silk export promotion in international market which can be in the form of advertisement and market promotion, participation in international show as 'Indian Silk Brand', road shows etc.

The progress made under the schemes is as follows:

- Promotional programmes for Indian Silk at Sualkuchi, Uppada and Chanderi have been completed.
- Orders for procuring equipments for the laboratories proposed to be set up at Kolkata and Guwahati have been placed.
- An exclusive e-commerce portal, [www.silkmark.gocoop.com](http://www.silkmark.gocoop.com) to promote the products of silk clusters has been set up. In the first phase, five clusters namely Varanasi, Bhagalpur, Uppada, Pochampalli and Sualkuchi have been covered.

### 4. IMPLEMENTATION OF CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (CSS); CATALYTIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CDP)

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

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

During the years 2012-13 and 2013-14,

CSB has spent / released Rs.205.16 crores and Rs.295.75 crores respectively under CDP as against the approved outlays of Rs.201.89 crores and Rs.291 crores. Similarly, during the current year 2014-15, as against the approved outlay of Rs.213.00 crores, Rs.171.44 crores has been spent/released unit upto December,2014.

Achievement under CDP in respect of important components during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 (upto December,14) are given below:

Programme	Target for XII Plan	Achievement during			Targets for 2015-16 (proposed)
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Dec 14)	
Support to seed production units for mulberry (nos.)	310	38	50	13	46
Private graineurs; Vanya (nos)	1810	749	782	420	827
Mulberry plantation (Ha.)	15600	15388	6849	5183	12465
Setting up irrigation facilities (Ha.)	10000	3549	5417	2104	2706
Rearing House for Mulb. & Eri (Nos.)	56600	13534	17944	7781	13109
Vanya food plantation (Ha.)	19400	7808	7084	1789	9848
Setting up cottage basins (nos.)	50	42	11	58	60
Multiend reeling units (nos.)	225	6	91	79	99
Twisting units (400 spindles)	125	8	15	44	77
Vanya spinning, reeling, twisting (nos)	7800	980	618	835	1220
Support for handlooms (nos.)	7000	1212	637	205	841
Support for CFCs (nos.)	105	3	27	36	62

#### **Beneficiaries Empowerment Programme (BEP):**

Under the Beneficiaries Empowerment Programme (CDP component), during the year 2014-15 a total of 7724 stakeholders/ farmers have been covered in 14 States

incurring a total expenditure of Rs.2.15 crores.

#### **Convergence Efforts:**

The Ministry of Textiles is extending support to the sericulture sector in

the form of CDP through Central Silk Board. Efforts are taken for further by mobilizing additional funds through convergence, by availing the schemes being implemented by various other Ministries. During the year 2014-

15, the States have sought funds up to Rs.530.97 crores. Against which, Rs.264.96 crores has been sanctioned and Rs.27.33 crore has been released with the support of RKVY & MGNREGA.



1. Visit of two member delegation of SAARC to CSR&TI, Mysore on 11<sup>th</sup> April, 2014.



2. Inauguration of a National Workshop on “Empowering Women through Sericulture” by Shri Santhosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon’ble Union Minister of State for Textiles, Govt. of India, held on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 at New Delhi



3. Release of the Booklet on "Women Achievers in Sericulture" on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 at New Delhi



4. Union Minister of State for Textiles, awarding women Achiever



5. Workshop on "Empowering Women through Sericulture" held on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 at New Delhi



## Chapter VIII

### WOOL & WOOLLEN TEXTILES

#### 8.1 CENTRAL DEVELOPMENT (CWDB), JODHPUR

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

The Ministry of Textiles has appointed Shri Jaswant Singh Bishnoi as Chairman of Board in August, 2014. There are total

#### WOOL BOARD

29 members in Governing Body of the Board.

Out of total financial outlay of Rs. 96 Crore in 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan, the Ministry has allocated Rs. 20.00 Crore to the Central Wool Development Board (CWDB) for Annual Plan 2014-15 to implement various Plan schemes and programmes for the holistic growth and development of wool sector. The Board has utilized Rs. 15.00 Crore under Plan head till December, 2014. On the Non-Plan side out of Rs. 2.00 Crore, the Board has utilized Rs. 1.50 Crore till December, 2014 to meet establishment and administrative expenses e.

8.2 During 2014-15, the Central Wool Development Board has undertaken the following activities:

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

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

#### **(1.1) Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme: (SWIS)**

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

During Annual Plan 2014-15, Out of Rs. 6.50 crore, the Board utilized Rs. 5.10 crore till December, 2014 and benefited 21.00 lakhs sheep of major wool producing States like J&K., H.P., U.P., Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, A.P. etc.

### **(1.2) Pashmina Wool Development Scheme:**

Ladakh region of J. & K produces the finest Pashmina wool in the world and due to excellent fiber properties, it falls under specialty fiber. Pashmina goat rearing is the only source of income for the nomads living in the far flung area of Ladakh region. CWDB has taken up this scheme on large scale during XII Plan to increase Pashmina Production, to increase income from Pashmina wool to the Pashmina weavers and to sustain their interest in this activity as a reliable means of livelihood. The main components are : Health Coverage , Buck Exchange Programme, Distribution of high quality Pashmina bucks, Assistance for foundation stock, Training programmes\ Breeders orientation\ Health camps, Feed supplement, constructing Pashmina goat pens, providing portable tents, gumboots, torch, goggles, improved Pashmina Combs to nomads, Pashmina Fodder Banks & Breeding Farms, R&D and Up-gradation of existing Pashmina Dehairing Plant at Leh.

During 2014-15, the Board is providing benefits to 800 pashmina wool growers (Nomads) families by covering 2 lakh Pashmina goats of Leh & Kargil districts through above mentioned components with total financial outlay of Rs. 7.00 Crore. Out of it, the Board has released total Rs. 5.25 Crore to Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh and Kargil, till December, 2014 to implement the projects.

#### **(1.3) Angora Wool Development Scheme**

The Board is implementing Angora Wool Development scheme in hilly areas of country to support Angora rearing activity among farmers by distribution of Angora rabbit as foundation stock

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

During Annual Plan 2014-15, 1500 angora rabbits will be benefited under the scheme with total financial allocation of Rs. 0.25 Crore. The Board has also taken up this scheme in Manipur to support angora rabbit rearing activity among farmers along with creating employment opportunities in North East region and utilized Rs. 0.08 crore under ongoing projects upto December,2014.

#### **(1.4) Human Resource Development & Promotional activities:**

The Board had identified some areas for undertaking various training programmes in collaboration with various reputed organizations/ institutions/ Departments on: Farm management for sheep; Angora & Pashmina rearing, sheep shearing by machines, testing & report writing and quality control/assurance, wool grading & marketing, processing of wool and Woolens products, latest weaving and designing techniques to weavers. The activities undertake are: Marketing and Promotional activities (organizing fairs and Woollen Expos, seminar and workshops, etc.), Market Intelligence and Publicity, Research, Study and Consultancy, Training under Weaving and Designing Training Centre, Kullu, Monitoring and Evaluation of Scheme, Training to farmers/ breeders/ weavers, Strengthen and upgrade wool testing, wool grading and marketing facilities.

During the financial year 2014-15, the Board has provided Rs. 4.50 Crore for above activities. Till December,2014 the Board utilized Rs. 3.45 Crore and

provided training to 90 persons at Weaving & Designing Training Centre; Kullu, undertaken up-gradation works of 3 existing wool testing laboratories with the help of Wool Research Association, publishing quarterly news magazine and Raw Wool Price Bulletin, regularly.

#### **8.2.2. Quality Processing of Wool Scheme**

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

A provision of Rs. 0.75 Crore has been made in 2014-15 to set up new Common Facility Centre like wool scouring, carding, carbonizing, dyeing, spinning, knitting and carding of wool and woollen items including sheep shearing machines etc. Till December, 2014, the Board released Rs. 0.37 crore under this scheme for creating sheep shearing facilities.

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

The CWDB is implementing this scheme to benefit sheep breeders by providing life insurance to them and their sheep flock by

two plans (i) Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme and (ii) Sheep Insurance Scheme.

### (3.1). Sheep Breeders Insurance scheme

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

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

### (3.2). Sheep Insurance scheme

The basic objective of the Sheep Insurance scheme is to provide insurance

cover to Sheep in the case of accident including fire, lightning, storm, tempest, flood, inundation, earthquake, famine and diseases contracted or occurring during the period of the policy. The Sheep Insurance Plan is based on Livestock Insurance Scheme. Normal period of insurance is 12 months and maximum period shall be three years.

During the financial year 2014-15, the Board made total financial provision of Rs. 1.00 Crore to provide insurance cover to 30,000 sheep breeders and 0.50 lakh sheep under the schemes of Sheep Breeders and Sheep Insurance Scheme, respectively from all wool producing States. The Board is implementing Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme with the help of Life Insurance Corp. Ltd. (LIC) and about 15,816 sheep breeders have already insured. The Board released Rs. 0.75 Crore under Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme to Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) for insurance of sheep breeders till December, 2014.

Annual Achievements during 2014-15 upto December, 2014 of the Central Wool Development Board are as under:-

Rupees in Crore

S. N.	Name of Scheme	Unit	R.E. 2014-15		Achievement till Dec., 2014	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
<b>I</b>	<b>Integrated Wool Improvement &amp; Development Programme (IWIDP)</b>					
i	Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme (SWIS)	No. of sheep	28 lakh sheep (18 lakh ongoing + 10 lakh new), Feed Supplement(FS) to 75,000 sheep	6.50	21 lakh sheep (18 lakh ongoing + 3 lakh new), FS to 25,000 sheep	5.10
ii	Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	No. of families	2 Lakh Pashmina, 800 families (On going projects at Leh&Kargil districts) FS to 40,000 goats	7.00	1.95 Lakh Pashmina, 800 families (On going projects at Leh&Kargil districts) FS to 40,000 goats	5.25
iii	Angora Wool Development Scheme	No. of families	1500 (1200 Ongoing + 300 New) Angora Rabbits	0.25	1200 Angora Rabbits under Ongoing projects	0.08
iv	HRD & Promotional Activities	Training, R&D, Woollen Expo	200 Trainees, 7 Expos, Upgrade 3 Labs of CWDB & WRA	4.50	90 Trainees, Upgradation of 3 Labs of CWDB & WRA	3.45
	Total (i+iv)			18.25		13.88
<b>II</b>	<b>Quality Processing of Wool</b>					

S. N.	Name of Scheme	Unit	R.E. 2014-15		Achievement till Dec., 2014	
			Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
i	CFC for Integrated Wool Processing	Common Facility Centre	1 new CFC (24 Sheep Shearing Machines)	0.75	1 new CFC (24 Sheep Shearing Machines)	0.37
	Total (i)			0.75		0.37
<b>III</b>	Social Security Scheme					
i	Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep breeders	30,000 shepherds	0.75	15,816 Sheep Breeders	0.75
ii	Sheep Insurance Scheme	No. of sheep	0.50 lakh sheep	0.25		0
	Total (i+ii)			1.00		0.75
	Total (I+II+III)			20.00		15.00

### 8.3 EXPORT TRENDS

The exports of wool and wool blended products shown increase of 11% in dollar term and of 12% in rupee term during April 14 to Nov. 14 (2014-15) as compared

with the same period of corresponding year 2013-14 as per the data released by the DGCI & S. Kolkata. The statement of exports performance of woollen products during 2013-14 and 2014-15 (up-to Nov. 14) is given below:

(Value in Millions)

Products	2013-14		April '13 to Nov. '13 (2013-14)		April '14 to Nov. '14 (2014-15)	
	US\$	INR	US\$	INR	US\$	INR
Rmg Wool	310.35	18886.67	220.61	13343.81	234.83	14230.85
Woollen Yarn, Fabrics, Made-Ups Etc.	113.25	6847.07	76.34	4555.06	95.93	5800.95
Raw Wool			<b>0.17</b>	<b>9.76</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Total	423.60	25733.74	297.12	1790.87	330.78	2003.29
Increase	2%	14%			11%	12%
Target For 2014-15					US\$ 550 MILLION	

### 8.4 IMPORT TRENDS

#### Import of Raw Wool

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

on imports. India is importing raw wool from many countries. The top ten import markets are Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Uruguay, Argentina, Pakistan, USA, UK, Russia, China etc. The import of raw wool during 2013-14 (April-Nov. 2014) and 2014-15 (up-to Nov. 14) is given below:

2013-14 (April'13 – Nov.'13)			2014-15 (uptoNov., 14)		
Quantity In Tons	Value In Million Us\$	Value In Million Rupees	Quantity In Tons	Value In Million Us\$	Value In Million Rupees
60752.32	220.37	13144.48	67672.798	255.58	15451.74

**Import of Woollen Yarn, Fabric & Madeupsetc**

2013-14 (April,13 to Nov.,13)		2014-15 (uptoNov., 14)	
Value In Million Us\$	Value In Million Rupees	Value In Million Us\$	Value In Million Rupees
35.40	2579.09	37.31	2673.69



## Chapter IX

### POWERLOOMS

**9.1** The powerloom sector is one of the most important segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production and employment generation. This decentralised sector provides employment to 60.86 lakh persons and contributes 58.26 % of total cloth production in the Country. Of the fabrics produced in the powerloom sector, 60% are of man-made fibre. Further, more than 60% of fabric meant for export is also sourced from powerloom sector. The readymade garments and home textile sectors are heavily dependent on the powerloom sector to meet their fabric requirement.

There are approximately 5.38 lakh Powerloom Units with 24.34 lakh Powerlooms as on 30.11.2014. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high tech shuttleless

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

#### 9.2 GROWTH IN THE POWERLOOM SECTOR

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

Year	No. of Powerlooms	Growth percentage
2006-07	19,90,308	-
2007-08	21,06,370	5.80%
2008-09	22,05,352	4.70%

Year	No. of Powerlooms	Growth percentage
2009-10	22,46,474	1.90%
2010-11	22,82,744	1.61%
2011-12	22,98,377	0.68%
2012-13	23,47,249	2.08%
2013-14	23,67,594	0.86%
2014-15 (up to Nov. 2014)	24,34,717	2.74%

### Cloth production:

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

Year	Total production	Powerloom Production	% age of powerloom cloth production	% age increase over previous year	
				Total Production	Powerloom production
2008-09	54,966	33,648	61.22%	-	-
2009-10	60,333	36,997	61.29%	9.76%	9.95%
2010-11	62,559	38,015	60.77%	3.69%	2.75%
2011-12	60,453	37,445	61.94%	(-) 3.37%	(-) 1.50%
2012-13	62,792	38,038	60.57%	3.87%	1.58%
2013-14	63,500	36,790	57.93%	(-) 4.35%	(-) 12.40%
2014-15 (up to Sep. 14)	33,034(P)	19,247(P)	58.26%	0.56%	0.87%

(In million sq.mtr)

Bangalore & one each PSC is run by State Govt. of Madhya Pradesh & Govt. of Manipur respectively. 43 PSCs have been modernised with modern machines and equipment such as shuttleless looms of type Projectile, Rapier, Air jet, Automatic Cop Changing Looms, Drop Box Looms, Pirn Winders, Cone Winders, Sectional Warping Machine, DG Sets etc.

Recently, one PSC at Nagpur (Maharashtra) and another at Varanasi (UP) have started functioning.

### 9.3 PERFORMANCE OF POWERLOOM SERVICE CENTERS

The achievement of PSCs from 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2014 is as under:-

### Powerloom Service Centres

There are 47 Powerloom Service Centres under the Textile Commissioner and other agencies which are located in major powerloom concentration areas in different States and provide a variety of technical services that include training, testing facilities, technical consultation, design development and diversification etc to powerloom units and weavers. Out of 47 PSCs, 15 PSCs are under the Office of the Textile Commissioner, 26 PSCs are run by different TRAs, 4 PSCs under KSPDC,

Trainees	9067
Samples Tested	46849
Designs Developed	3937
Consultancy / Trouble Shooting	2307
Revenue	Rs. lakhs 106.08

### 9.4 SCHEMES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF POWERLOOM SECTOR:

Group Insurance Scheme for Powerloom Workers (GIS)

Government of India launched a scheme for the welfare of Powerloom workers through the Group Insurance Scheme, in association with LIC, from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2003.

The scheme was modified w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup>

September 2012, under the XII Five Year Plan. As per the modified Scheme, the total premium is Rs.470/- out of which, Rs.290/- is to be borne by 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 of benefit under Group Insurance Scheme is as under:-

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

In addition, a worker under GIS will also be entitled to 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).

Under the Group Insurance Scheme, 75,978 powerloom workers have been insured during the period 01.04.2014 to 30.11.2014 involving GOI share of premium to the extent of Rs.2.20 crores. During this period approximately 290 claims have been settled with an amount of Rs.1.81 crores .

### Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)

The Government of India introduced a Group Workshed Scheme for decentralized Powerloom Sector on 29.7.2003, under the Xth five-year plan. The scheme aims at setting up of Powerloom Parks with modern weaving machinery to enhance their competitiveness in the Global Market and the same was subsequently modified. As per the modified Scheme, subsidy for construction of Workshed would be limited to 40% of the unit cost of construction subject to a maximum of Rs.300/- per sq. ft. whichever is less. Ordinarily, a minimum

of 4 weavers should form a group with 48 modern looms of single width or 24 wider width looms and per person a minimum of 4 looms will be allowed to be installed.

Under the Scheme, 102 projects have been approved upto November, 2014, providing Government subsidy on eligible construction area of 32.02 lakh square feet. A total subsidy of Rs.29.74 crore has been released as on 30.11.2014.

### Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD)

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

#### (a) Marketing Development Programme for Powerloom Sector (Buyer Seller Meets and Seminars / Workshops)

Marketing Development programme has a vital role in powerloom sector. Therefore, an activity for promotion and marketing of powerloom products through different mechanism such as organization of exhibitions and Buyer Seller Meets (BSM), Seminar / Workshops, publicity & awareness programmes, etc., are being implemented in association with Powerloom Development & Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL). For the period April, 2014 to November, 2014, twelve BSMs have been conducted and the fund released under the Scheme amounts to Rs.1.31 Crores.

A total of 30 Seminars and Workshops have been conducted for which GOI released Rs.0.20 crores during the period April, 2014 to November, 2014.

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

The powerloom weavers in the clusters

using technology below par are not exposed to other areas using higher level of technology to produce diversified textile products or value added fabrics owing to limited technical knowledge and financial constraints, etc.

With a view to overcoming such difficulties, the powerloom weavers in different clusters, are encouraged to visit other developed clusters to get familiarized with the benefit of upgraded technology, diversified products and the marketing techniques adopted in those clusters. The Regional Offices concerned assist the powerloom weavers during the exposure visits and facilitate effective and meaningful interaction. The financial assistance is provided by the Government of India to meet the expenditure arising out of these visits. For the period from April, 2014 to November, 2014, a total of 295 workers visited the developed powerloom clusters for which the Govt. has released Rs.12.15 Lakhs as advance towards travelling and incidental expenditure.

**New components under ISPSD: The following components were introduced under ISPSD** by the Government of India in October 2013 to expand the scope of the scheme.

**(i) Common Facility Centre (CFC)**

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

- GOI Share for CFC is Rs. 200 lakh per cluster.
- o Levels of assistance from the Government on the basis of grading of powerloom clusters i.e:
  - Grade 'A' - upto 60% of project cost.
  - Grade 'B' - upto 70% of project cost.
  - Grade 'C' - upto 80% of project cost.
  - Grade 'D' & clusters in NER/J&K upto 90%.

During, 2014-15, three project proposals have been received each from Surat, Coimbatore and Bengaluru cluster which are under process.

**(ii) Corpus for Yarn Bank**

- To provide an interest free corpus fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Consortium to enable them to purchase the yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers in the decentralized powerloom sector.
- To avoid middle man/ local supplier's brokerage charge on sales of yarn.
- Interest free corpus fund of maximum Rs.100 lakh per yarn bank.

**Year-wise achievements are as under:**  
(Rs.in lakh)

Year	Target	Achievement	Expenditure incurred
2013-14	2	-	-
2014-15 upto Nov, 14	2	2	100.00

**(iii) Pilot Scheme of Tex-Venture Capital Fund**

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

industry has been launched. Under the scheme, GOI will provide Rs.24.50 crore & Rs.11.50 crore by SIDBI for Tex venture capital fund.

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

The Fund's primary investment objective is to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns through long term capital appreciation by

way of investments in privately negotiated equity / equity related and/or convertible / non-convertible debt instruments in unlisted companies requiring early or growth stage capital infusion.

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

**Year-wise achievements are as under:**

(Rs.in crore)

Year	Target		Achievement	
	Physical (No. of Units)	Financial	Physical (projects)	Financial
2014-15	7	8.16	-	11.50

**Newly Launched Schemes**

**(i) Pilot Scheme of In-Situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms**

- The scheme aims to improve quality and productivity of the fabric being produced by upgrading their existing plain loom with certain additional attachments and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets. It aims at covering 99,000 looms during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.
- Financial assistance of Rs.15,000/- per loom will be given to the powerloom units for upgrading ordinary loom by installing specific/ identified attachments (kits) into semi-automatic to the maximum of 8 looms per weaver are eligible under In-situ scheme.

- In-situ Upgradation of plain powerloom has been approved for 17 clusters at Sircilla, Mau, Tanda, Burhanpur, Bhagalpur, Malegaon, Nagpur, Ichalkaranji, Bhiwandi, Surat, Ahmedabad, Somanur, Ludhiana, Kishangarh, Nagari, Hindupur and Dholka.
- As on 30.11.2014, applications for 50384 looms have been received.

**(ii) Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers**

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

The scheme provides the powerloom weavers and ancillary workers comprehensive (IPD and OPD) healthcare assistance for a wide range

of ailments including all pre-existing/new diseases.

### Benefits

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

The matter is under consideration for transferring this scheme to the Ministries of Labour and Health and family welfare.

### (iii) Hire-Purchase Scheme for Powerloom Sector under TUFS

This scheme has been approved and notification to this effect has been made under Revised Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RR-TUFS). Under the Scheme, the hirer (SPV) would procure the machines and then provide them on hire-purchase basis to the weavers. The risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the asset is transferred to purchaser but not the actual ownership until end of the period. Ultimate ownership will transfer only at the end of the term of hire-purchase.

The SPV will be given the following benefits:

- 30% Subsidy on machinery under RR-TUFS.
- 3% additional upfront credit risk cover where the beneficiary provides at least 50% collateral security to

the SPV. Else this 3% benefit will be passed on to the SPV, where no collateral security is offered, to create a debt security pool.

- 2% Extra costs towards additional interest and administrative expenses to enable the SPV to meet initial loading of instalments due to extended tenure of Hire-Purchase i.e., 10 years than the loan repayment period of 7 years.

### Coverage of Powerloom Sector in other ongoing schemes :

#### i) 20% Margin Money Subsidy Scheme under TUFS

The Govt. has implemented 20% Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCS) under the TUFS, especially to help the decentralized Powerloom Sector. The scheme was announced on 6.11.2003 by MOT and is applicable to SSI Powerloom units only. The scheme has been re-named as 20% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS)\_ Scheme since 1.4.2007. Under the scheme, an amount of Rs.17 crore subsidy has been disbursed towards 113 claims for the period April, 2014 to Nov, 2014.

#### ii) Govt. of India has introduced a 15 % CLCS (MMS) -

TUFS applicable to Textile MSME Sector on 01.04.2007. Under the Scheme, an amount of Rs.22.74 crores subsidy has been disbursed to 442 claims for the period April, 2014 to November, 2014.

#### iii) 30% MMS under RR-TUFS

The TUFS has been continued for the 12th five year plan with major modification. Main focus has been on installation of high speed shuttleless loom for which increased margin moneys subsidy of 30% is

provided w.e.f 1st April,2013 under RR-TUFS. Imported second hand shuttleless looms with the less than 10 year vintage are also considered with 8% margin money subsidy. The disbursement made under 30% MMS during the period from April, 14 to Nov, 14 is Rs.3.43 crore against 15 claims.

## **9.5 COMPREHENSIVE POWERLOOM CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME**

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

The guidelines/principles underlying the design of clusters is to create world-class infrastructure and to integrate the production chain in a manner that caters to the business needs of the local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) to boost production and export. The broad objective of the Mega cluster approach Scheme is to enhance the competitiveness of the clusters in terms of increased market share and to ensure increased productivity by higher unit value realization of the products. The Scheme provides requisite support /linkages in terms of adequate infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of weavers

engaged in the decentralized powerloom sector.

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

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

### **(i) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Erode:**

Under the project, an Integrated Textile Market Complex consisting of two main components namely, Wholesale Market Complex (Daily Market) and Weekly Textile Shandy Market will be constructed. The Weekly Market has been started. The Wholesale Market Complex is under completion. The Cluster Management and Technical Agency (CMTA) has proposed the setting up of Warehouse and Dormitory in addition to the Market Complex.

### **(ii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Bhiwandi:**

A diagnostic study of the project is underway after which project report will be submitted for setting up facilities as per requirement of the weavers which will include Common Facility Centre, Pre-weaving Testing and Training Facilities, Marketing Complex and Group Workshed for shuttleless looms..

### **(iii) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Bhilwara:**

The PAMC in its meeting held on 27.02.2014 had directed the CMTA

to submit revised DPR as per the modified guidelines by 01.04.2014 which is still awaited.

**(iv) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Ichalkaranji:**

The DCR for setting up of Mega Cluster consisting of Common Facility Centres, Mini Industrial Park with Ready to use Common Work Sheds, and Strengthening of Existing Marketing Centre & Industrial Estates was approved by the PAMC.

**(v) Powerloom Mega Cluster at Surat:**

EOI for inviting bids for selection of CMTA for Surat Powerloom Mega Cluster was published in newspapers. Due to less number of bids received for selection of CMTA , it has been decided to re-advertise the EOI for inviting bids for selection of CMTA in news paper.

**Other Activities:**

**All India Powerloom Board (AIPB):**

All India Powerloom Board was first constituted as an Advisory Board to the Government of India in November, 1981 with the aim to advise the Government generally on matters concerning the healthy development of Powerlooms within the power operated weaving sector including measures to be taken to achieve better productivity, increased efficiency, improve welfare of workers and locational dispersal of Powerlooms. The Government of India reconstitutes AIPB from time to time.

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



## Chapter X

### HANDLOOMS

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

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

The adoption of modern techniques and economic liberalization, however, have

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

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

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

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

The handloom forms a precious part of the generational legacy and exemplifies the richness and diversity of our country and the artistry of the weavers. Tradition of weaving by hand is a part of the country's cultural ethos. As an economic activity, handloom is the one of the largest employment providers after agriculture. The sector provides employment to 43.31 lakh persons engaged on about 23.77 lakh handlooms, of which, 10% are from scheduled castes, 18% belong to scheduled tribes, 45% belong to Other Backward Classes and 27% are from other castes. Production in the handloom sector recorded a figure of 7116 million sq. meters in the year 2013-14. During 2014-15, production in the handloom sector is reported to be 3547 million sq. Meters (April – September 2014) and details are given under Table 10.1

**Table 10.1**  
Cloth Production by Handloom Sector

(in million sq meters)

Year	Cloth production by handloom sector	Share of handloom in the total cloth production	Ratio of handloom to powerloom (in terms of cloth)	Total cloth production*
2008-09	6677	15.9	1:5.04	42121
2009-10	6806	14.9	1:5.41	45819
2010-11	6949	14.6	1:5.59	47083
2011-12	6900	14.8	1:5.42	46600
2012-13	6952	11.22	1:5.47	61949
2013-14	7116	15.01	1:5.65	47388
2014-15 (upto Sept. 2014)	3547	14.73	1:5.78	24065

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

**10.2** During 11<sup>th</sup> Plan & 2012-13, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms was implementing six schemes, which are – (i) Integrated Handloom Development Scheme; (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Marketing & Export

Promotion Scheme; (iv) Mill Gate Price Scheme; (v) Diversified Handloom Development Scheme, and (vi) 'Revival, Reform and Restructuring (RRR) Package for Handloom Sector'. Now, IHDS, MEPS and DHDS have been merged into Comprehensive Handloom Development

Scheme (CHDS). Further, RRR package & CHDS have been merged into a single Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. National Handloom Development Programme. Mill Gate Price scheme has also been renamed as Yarn Supply Scheme. The scheme-wise progress is detailed below:-

### **10.2.1 NATIONAL HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME**

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

- A. Revival, Reform & Restructuring (RRR) package for the handloom sector.
- B. Comprehensive Handloom Development scheme (CHDS)
- A. RRR package covers waiver of overdue loan 100% principal and 25% of interest as on 31/3/2010 and recapitalization assistance of eligible Apex and Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies & individual weavers and also, provides margin money @ Rs,10,000/- per weaver, fresh loan at @6% alongwith credit guarantee for 3 years.
- B. CHDS has been formulated by merging the components of Integrated Handloom Development Scheme (IHDS), Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme (MEPS), Diversified Handloom Development Scheme (DHDS), implemented during the 11<sup>th</sup> Plan. Sub-components of the CHDS are as follows:-
  - (i) Cluster Development Programme
  - (ii) Marketing Incentive
  - (iii) Handloom Marketing Assistance
  - (iv) Development and strengthening of the handloom institutions, including Handloom census

### **A REVIVAL, REFORM AND RESTRUCTURING PACKAGE FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR.**

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

The RRR package included (a) one time waiver of overdue loans and interest (100% principal and 25% of interest) of eligible handloom cooperative societies and individual weavers as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2010, (b) recapitalisation of viable and potentially viable handloom cooperative societies, (c) provision of fresh subsidised credit to handloom cooperative societies and weavers covered by waiver by providing interest subsidy of 3% for a period of 3 years for fresh loan with credit guarantee and (d) carrying out legal and institutional reforms for cooperative societies. The RRR package was to be implemented upto 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2012 which was extended upto 31.12.2013.

Keeping in view the limited coverage of handloom cooperative under the RRR package, the Government on 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2013 had approved modified RRR package by relaxing the eligibility norms particularly, the condition of net worth i.e. the cooperatives even with negative net worth could be considered potentially viable provided its net worth becomes positive after loan waiver and recapitalisation. The modified package was extended upto 28.2.2014. The revised scheme also facilitates cheaper credit @ 6% interest rate to the handloom sector

in line with the budget announcement of 2013-14. The statutory audit of apex and PWC societies is to be completed upto 2011-12 (instead of 2009-10 as specified in the earlier guidelines) and eligibility of co-operative societies to be decided on the basis of statutory audit report upto 2011-12 instead of 2009-10. However, the waiver amount of overdue loan and recapitalisation assistance will be as on 31.3.2010. The Package is over on 28/2/2014.

39 Apex, 9752 PWCs were found eligible as per the eligibility norms under the scheme, besides 52975 individual weavers & 5462 SHGs & their claims have been approved at Rs.1102.97 crore.

### **Concessional Credit for Handloom Sector**

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

During the year 2014-15, against the target of 2.00 lakh Weavers' Credit Card (WCC), 20717 WCCs have been Issued, sanctioning loan worth Rs.58.17 crore and disbursed loan worth Rs.32.65 crore by the banks upto 10.11.2014.

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

### **1. Cluster Development Programme**

#### **a) Consolidation of Clusters**

Under this component, financial assistance is provided to Clusters, having 5000 handlooms per cluster and 300-500 handlooms per cluster for a time frame of 2 years at an upper cost of Rs.50.00 lakh and Rs.20.00 lakh per cluster (Rs.15 lakh by Gol and Rs.5.00 lakh by State Govt./IA/Beneficiary)respectively. Financial assistance is released to the Implementing Agencies (IAs)/ State Government concerned, as the case may be.

During the year 2014-15 (till January 2015), 8 handloom clusters (clusters having 5000 handlooms) and 33 handloom clusters (cluster having 300-500 handlooms) have been sanctioned for consolidation.

#### **b) New Clusters**

Cluster, having handlooms in the range of 200-500 with upper Gol share of Rs.60.00 lakh and 2000-5000 with upper Gol share of Rs.150 lakh are provided financial assistance for their integrated and holistic development in a time frame of 4 years. Under the Scheme, financial assistance is provided to the Implementing agencies (IAs) through the State Government concerned on need basis.

During the year 2014-15 (till January 2015), 16 new handloom clusters, each having 200-500 handlooms have been sanctioned.

### **c) New Group Approach Project**

Handloom weavers, who were not covered by the clusters, are supported through a 'Group Approach', which is implemented in a project mode. Average financial assistance per group is Rs.30,000/-. A group, consisting of 10 – 50 weavers is provided financial assistance for (i) Skill-upgradation, (ii) Technology up-gradation, (iii) Construction of Workshops.

During the year 2014-15 (till January 2015), 99 new group approach project have been sanctioned.

### **2. Marketing Incentive**

Marketing incentive @ 10% of the average sales turnover of the last 3 years, shared equally between the State Govt. and Central Government is also given to the handloom agencies for preparing conditions which are conducive to marketing of handloom products. This would largely be an incentive to the price competitiveness of handloom sector so that while on the one hand they are able to marginally reduce the price and on the other hand they invest in infrastructure so as to improve the production capacity and productivity.

During 2014-15, budget provision under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) is Rs.362.00 crore, of which Rs.62.65 crore is earmarked for consolidation of clusters, New Clusters, Group Approach Projects and Marketing Incentive components. A sum of Rs.31.79 crore has been sanctioned/ released to various State Governments/ UTs/Implementing Agencies as on 11.11.2014.

### **3. Handloom Marketing Assistance**

With a view to develop and promote the marketing channels in domestic as well as

export markets and bring about linkages between the two in a holistic and integrated manner, the erstwhile Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme has been merged and Handloom Marketing Assistance, as one of the components of NHDP has been introduced during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan. The main objectives of the Handloom Marketing Assistance is to provide direct marketing platform to the weavers and handloom organisations to sell their products directly to the consumers. The main activities under the components are:

- i. Organization of expos, events, and craft melas
- ii. Development of web portal for e-marketing
- iii. Publicity, awareness and brand building
- iv. Promotion of handloom mark
- v. Implementation of Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999.
- vi. Setting up of urban haats,
- vii. Setting up of retail stores
- viii. Marketing complex at Janpath, New Delhi
- ix. Setting up of display-cum- CFC and quality testing unit.
- x. Designer intervention/ marketing support
- xi. Engagement of top end designers for domestic niche market /international market and brand building
- xii. Export projects and
- xiii. International fairs & exhibitions

#### **a) Marketing Events**

During the year 2013-14, 378 domestic marketing events were organized. During the year 2014-15, upto Oct. 2014, 319 domestic marketing events have been sanctioned for organization by implementing agencies..

**b) Handloom Mark**

The handloom mark has been launched to serve as a guarantee to the buyers that product being purchased by them is a genuine handwoven product and not a powerloom or mill made product. Handloom mark is promoted and popularized through advertisements in newspapers and magazine, electronic media, syndicated articles, fashion shows, films etc. The Textiles Committee is implementing agency for promotion of handloom mark. As on Oct. 2014, 5.24 crore (cumulative) handloom mark labels have been sold to 14543 stakeholders. 815 retail outlets are selling handloom goods with handloom mark label.

**c) National Award**

Every year upto 20 national awards and 20 national merit certificates are given to the outstanding handloom weavers. The national award consists of a certificate, angavastram, copper plaque and cash award of Rs. 1.00 lakh. National merit certificate consists of certificate and cash award of Rs. 50,000. 25 weavers have been conferred for National award for the year 2011 by the Hon'ble President of India in a function held on 1/7/2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

**d) Sant Kabir Award**

This award is conferred from 2009 onwards to outstanding handloom weavers who have made valuable contribution in keeping alive the handloom heritage and also for the dedication in building up linkages between the past, present and the future through dissemination of knowledge on traditional skills and designs. Each award consists of one mounted gold coin, tamrapatra, one shawl and a citation. In addition,

financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 6.00 lakh is also given to each of the Sant Kabir awardee to innovate and create 10 new products of high level of excellence. 2 weavers have been conferred Sant Kabir award by the Hon'ble President of India in a function held on 1/7/2014 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

**e) The Geographical Indications of Goods**

The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999 provides legal protection to Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. Financial assistance to register 35 items has been provided so far to various States/agencies, of which 21 items have been registered. The financial assistance for registration of handloom items under the GI Act has been increased from Rs.1.50 lakh to Rs.3.00 lakh, of which, Rs.1.50 lakh will be for registration and Rs.1.50 lakh for training and dissemination of information etc.

**f) Handloom Marketing Complex, Janpath, New Delhi**

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



**g) Setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Craft Museum**

Setting up of Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum at Varanasi was announced in the Budget 2014-15 to develop and promote the handloom, handicrafts and silk products of Varanasi and to provide necessary help to weavers, artisans and

entrepreneurs of Varanasi for boosting their marketing activities in domestic as well as international markets. Ministry of Urban Development has allotted 8.18 acre of land at Bada Lalpur, Varanasi. The Hon'ble Prime Minister laid the foundation stone on 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 for setting up the TFC & Crafts Museum.



**h) Export Promotion**

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

(i) export projects (ii) participation in international fairs & exhibitions, and (iii) setting up of design studios. During 2013-14, various handloom agencies participated in 22 international exhibitions. During 2014-15, 7 International events have been approved for participation by HEPC and 7 events for participation by HHEC. The export of handloom

items during 2013-14 was Rs.2233.11 crore.

**i) Flip Kart Marketing through e-commerce**

MOU was signed with M/s Flip Kart

on 25<sup>th</sup> august 2014 for domestic marketing of Handloom Product of individual weavers and Handloom Co-operation.



**4. Development and Strengthening of Handloom Institutions**

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

**a) Weavers’ Service Centers (WSCs)**

At present, twenty five Weavers’ Service Centres (WSCs) have been functioning from various parts of the country. These WSCs play a pivotal role in skill up-gradation and capacity building of the weavers to improve productivity and earnings of the weavers. They also render extension services which involve transfer of design inputs, skills and technology to the weavers, provide direct market linkages by sponsoring weavers in various fairs, expos, exhibitions etc. All these WSCs are functioning under non-plan. During the year 2013-14, a sum of Rs. 3138.26 lakh (non-

plan) was incurred against budget provision of Rs.3505.68 lakh.

In pursuance of Budget announcement (2012-13), two new WSCs in the States of Jharkhand and Nagaland have started functioning whereas WSC in Mizoram will start functioning shortly. A total of 27 posts (09 posts each for 3 WSCs), have been created by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure).

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

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

Diploma course in Handloom and Textile technology in all these five IIHTs, IIHT, Salem and IIHT, Varanasi also offer one and a half year Post Diploma course in Textile Processing. One more IIHT in Central Sector at Shantipur in the State of West Bengal has been approved under the XII Plan. For setting up of IIHT at Shantipur, building has been provided by the State Government and also, posts have been sanctioned by Ministry of Finance. IIHT has started functioning by imparting skill up-gradation training under ISDS and first year Diploma Course will be started from Academic year 2015 – 16.

During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.836.61 lakh was incurred under non-plan by the IIHTs functioning at Guwahati, Varanasi, Salem and Jodhpur against the budget provision of Rs.944.87 lakh (non-plan). A sum of Rs.151.80 lakh was incurred by IIHT, Bargarh during 2013-14 against the budget provision of Rs.189.70 lakh (Plan).

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

**c) Central assistance for setting up IIHTs in State Sector :**

For setting up of IIHTs in State Sector, one time Central assistance of Rs. 4.28 crore i.e. 40% of the non-recurring cost of Rs. 10.69 crore is made available during 11/12<sup>th</sup> Plan period. Central Assistance of Rs.35.00 Lakh to the Govt. of Chhattisgarh for IIHT, Champa and Rs.2.25 crore to the Govt. of Kerala for IIHT, Kannur have since been released during the FY 2013 -14 & 2014-15.

**d) National Centre for Textile Designs (NCTD):**

NCTD has been set up in 2001 to promote traditional and contemporary designs so as to make handloom sector more responsive to the rapidly changing market demand. Presently, NCTD is working from the premises of WSC, Delhi. The primary objective of NCTD is to give weavers, workers and designers greater exposure and access to national and international markets. The centre provides its services to the linked users through its web site [www.designdiary.nic.in](http://www.designdiary.nic.in). During the FY 2013-14, 24231 visitors visited NCTD's website from India and 7123 from foreign countries. 1040 Nos. of Designs (Dress material = 275; Furnishing = 130, Shawl/ Stoll=50, Saree=326, Shirting=125 and Heritage design=134) are available on the website of NCTD.

**10.3 HANDLOOM WEAVERS  
COMPREHENSIVE WELFARE  
SCHEME**

Since 2005-06, the Government of India was implementing two separate schemes namely the '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. During the 11<sup>th</sup> plan, both the schemes were amalgamated into one scheme; namely Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme and now implemented as under:

**(i) Health Insurance Scheme (HIS)**

Implemented through ICICI Lombard General Insurance Company Ltd. The HIS covers not only the weaver but his wife and two children also. The ancillary handlooms workers like those engaged in warping, winding,

dyeing, printing, finishing, sizing, Jhala making, jacquard cutting etc. are also eligible to be covered under the scheme. The scheme covers all pre-existing diseases as well as new diseases and a substantial provision has been kept for outdoor patients (OPD). The annual limit per family is Rs.15,000/- out of which OPD cover will be Rs.7500/-. Target for enrolment of weavers for the year 2013-14 is 17,49,452 which includes 12,23,239 for general states and 5,26,213 for north eastern states. HIS has been discontinued w.e.f. 30.9.2014 and now the scheme is implemented on RSBY platform of Ministry of Labour & Employment. This has facility of OP treatment, which has been added to the RSBY for handloom weavers by Ministry of Labour & Employment (MoLE). However, Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) would continue to be implemented directly by the office of Development Commissioner for Handlooms. At present, the HIS provides coverage of Rs.15000/- per annum (out of which Rs.7500/- is for OPD) for a family of four members while in RSBY, the total coverage per family would be of Rs.37500/-(Rs.7500/-andRs.30000/- for OP & IP treatment resp.) for a family of five members. The scheme would be implemented incorporating OP treatment facility, by MoLE for Ministry of Textile except in Andhra Pradesh & Tamil Nadu as RSBY is currently not being implemented in these States by MoLE. Therefore, for Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, the scheme will be implemented by the office of D.C. for Handlooms on the lines of RSBY. The modified HIS is proposed to be merged with RSBY of MoLE after a period of two years i.e. after 2014-15.

**(ii) Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana**

Implemented through LIC of India. The scheme aims to provide insurance cover to the handloom weavers in the case of natural as well as accidental death. Target for enrolment of weavers for the year 2013-14 is 7,00,000, which includes 5,98,000 for General States and 1,02,000 for North Eastern States. The benefits are as mentioned below:

	Benefits during 11 <sup>th</sup> Plan
Natural Death	Rs.60,000/-
Accidental Death	Rs.1,50,000/-
Total Disability	Rs.1,50,000/-
Partial Disability	Rs.75,000/-

Under this, enrolment of weavers during 2013-14 was 5.99 lakh and during 2014-15(upto September 2014), the enrolment of Weavers is 1.43lakh.

A Scholarship of Rs.300/- per quarter per child is available to students studying in standard IX to XII. The benefit is restricted to two children of the member covered. During 2013-14, an amount of Rs.8.48 crore was paid to care 1.42 lakh beneficiaries, while during 2014-15( upto September 2014) an amount of Rs. 4.16 crore paid as scholarship covering 0.60 lakh beneficiaries.

**10.4 YARN SUPPLY SCHEME (YSS)**

a) The Government of India is implementing Yarn Supply scheme throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at mill gate price to the eligible handloom weavers so as to facilitate regular supply of basic raw materials to the handloom sector and help utilize the full employment potential of the sector. The scheme is being implemented through National

Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow, a Government of India Undertaking. Under the scheme, the freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @2% is given to depot operating agencies. At

present, 788 such yarn depots are functioning throughout the country.

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

(% of value of yarn supplied)

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

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

For cotton and Domestic silk yarn

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

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

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

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

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

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In crores)
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1262.09	1788.46
2014-15 (Upto Dec. 14)	999.80	1543.17.42

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

Year	Quantity (lakh kg)	Value (Rs. In crores)
2012-13	124.99	271.54
2013-14	222.789	695.63
2014-15 (Upto Dec. 2014)	216.98	763.43

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

Year	Funds released (in crore)
2012-13	122.91
2013-14	96.86
2014-15 (Upto Jan. 2015)	127.62

### 10.5 COMPREHENSIVE HANDLOOM CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

During the year 2014-15, two mega handloom clusters, Bhagalpur (Bihar) and Trichy, (Tamil Nadu) have been taken up as announced by Hon'ble Union Finance Minister. With the mega handloom cluster approach, it is expected to set up modern technical infrastructure so as to improve the quality of the projects, develop innovative designs, establish marketing linkage etc., to improve the earning of the handloom weavers. These mega clusters will cover atleast 15,000 handlooms per cluster and will be developed at an upper GoI share of Rs.40.00 crore per cluster in a period of 5 years. The scheme will be implemented as a Central Sector Scheme.

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, formulation of Detailed Project Report (DPR), engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Worksheds (for BPL weavers), Skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology up-gradation, Design Studio, including the Computer Aided Design System, Marketing Complex, Value Addition (setting up of garment unit), Dye House, Common Infrastructure, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

M/s NIFT, Patna and M/s Tamil Nadu Handloom Development Corporation, Chennai have been engaged as Cluster

Management and Technical Agency (CMTA) for Bhagalpur and Trichy mega handloom cluster respectively.

During the year 2014-15 (as on Jan. 2015), against the budget provision of Rs.18.00 crore, a sum of Rs.13.30 crore has been released to meet out the committed liabilities as well as for the new interventions.

### 10.6 IMPLEMENTATION OF HANDLOOMS (RESERVATION OF ARTICLES FOR PRODUCTION) Act, 1985.

The Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985 aims at protecting millions of poor handloom weavers and rich cultural heritage of India from the encroachment on their livelihood by the powerlooms and mill sector. At present, (as per latest amendment vide No. S.O. 2160 dated 03.09.2008), eleven textile articles with technical specifications are reserved for production on Handlooms only. The physical progress of powerloom inspections by various implementing agencies (as on 30/01/2015) is as given in Table 1.1.

There are three Enforcement Offices at New Delhi, Chennai and Ahmedabad, which ensure strict implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act. It is expected that the Enforcement Machineries of Central/State/UTs will achieve the target of 3,88,888 powerlooms by March 2015. The Government of India is providing Central Assistance to the States/UTs for establishment of Enforcement Machinery under the "Non-Plan" scheme of "Implementation of the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985". Details of the Central Assistance released to the State Governments during the XII Plan are given in table 1.2.

**Table 1.1**

Physical Progress	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 Upto Jan'15
Targets of Powerloom Inspections	2,15,575	2,29,040	2,52,103	2,59,000	272013	290420	308888
No. of Powerlooms Inspected	2,37,111	1,97,210	2,64,375	2,78,276	276011	290773	201869
No. of FIRs Lodged	5	12	11	35	97	113	40
Convictions	3	14	9	10	39	37	11

**Table 1.2**

Name of State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Rs. In Lakhs
							2014-15 Upto Jan'15
Andhra Pradesh	17.72	96.27	35.32	69.62	63.08	69.91	-
West Bengal	11.40	7.88	27.98	17.14	19.78	15.57	14.83
Gujarat	56.70	57.82	23.83	35.07	27.99	30.92	38.42
Rajasthan	28.74	26.06	13.03	13.03	13.03	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	11.73	13.09	8.24	11.16	16.41	-	21.17
Haryana	-	16.10	13.78	11.45	-	16.89	-
Tamil Nadu	23.71	132.78	142.33	167.92	116.20	93.80	20.03
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	28.98	-	-	87.23	-
Kerala	-	-	56.51	24.60	14.29	14.06	14.38
Total	150.00	350.00	350.00	350.00	210.70	328.08	108.83

## 10.7 HANDLOOM ORGANISATIONS

### i) Association of Corporations and Apex Societies (ACASH)

The Association of Corporations and Apex Societies of Handlooms (ACASH) is a National level Apex organization of the national level, state level and inter-state level handloom development corporations and apex handloom cooperative societies. ACASH was registered in June 1984 as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860 to coordinate and promote marketing in the handloom sector. Government of India has appointed ACASH as a nodal agency for supply of handloom goods to be purchased by Central Government Departments/Agencies /PSUs under single tender system. The national and state level handloom corporations and apex societies whose names were

notified by the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles for production and supply of handloom goods through ACASH are members of ACASH. ACASH is also involved in helping the promotion and marketing of handloom items. During the financial year 2013-14, a cash executed orders worth Rs. 6.58 crores under Single Tender System. During 2014-15 (upto October 2014) ACASH executed order worth Rs 35.59 crore.

2. One of the activities of ACASH is also to facilitate the direct marketing of the handloom products by organising handloom exhibitions in various parts of the country. During the financial year 2013-14, ACASH organised 21 exhibitions wherein handloom products valuing approx. Rs 21.00 crores were sold. During the current year (upto Oct.,

2014), 7 exhibitions have been organized and Rs.6.75 crore of sales have been generated.

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

The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Cooperative Society Ltd. (to be read as All India Society) is a National level Handloom Cooperative Society registered under the Multi-State Cooperative Societies (MSCS) Act and comes under the jurisdiction of the Central Registrar of Cooperative Societies, New Delhi. The main activities of the All India Society are to procure handloom products from the members apex/primary cooperative societies and marketing both within the country and abroad. Towards these objectives, the All India Society has set up 23 retail outlets known as Handloom Houses positioned in different parts in India. The society has its export houses at Noida, Karur and Chennai. The All India Society has also showroom at Mauritius for marketing of Indian handloom goods.

2. The membership of All India Society shall consist of registered apex handloom weavers co-operative societies, having at least 50 (fifty) primary handloom weavers cooperative societies as 'A' class members, registered primary/district level handloom weavers' co-operative societies as 'B' class members and 'C' class members consisting of (a) state governments; (b) government owned/controlled corporations engaged in production and sale of handloom products; and (c) such class or classes of persons or association of persons as may be permitted by the Central Registrar under the provisions of MSCS Act. During the year, the society has a total of 1103 members comprising 23 ('A' class), 1047 ('B' class) and 33 ('C' Class) members.

The society has a paid-up share capital of Rs.7,64,07,000/- consisting of 141246 shares as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014.

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

4. During the year 2013-14, the society's sales turn-over was Rs. 49.84 crores as against Rs. 35.99 crore during the previous year. The domestic sales during the 2013-14 amounted to Rs. 4547.70 lakh as against Rs. 3032.61 lakh reported in the previous year. The society's exports during the year 2013-14 were of the order of Rs. 435.84 lakh as against the figure of Rs. 566.37 lakh in the previous year. The society reportedly recorded a net profit of Rs. 73.75 lakh during 2013-14 and the society has been working in profit consecutively for the last 54 years.

5. The society has informed that it would continue its efforts to increase its marketing activities both in domestic and export fields depending upon the profitability it will be able to earn, as well as availability of resources from members and Government assistance.

**iii) NATIONAL HANDICRAFTS & HANDLOOMS MUSEUM (NHMH):**

The National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum also known as Crafts Museum is located at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi. It is a subordinate office of the Development

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

### **Museum Collection**

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

### **Crafts Demonstration Programme**

The Museum attempts to support traditional handicrafts and handlooms through its regular Craft Demonstration Programme organized through the year. Craftsmen are invited for the Crafts Demonstration Programme to demonstrate their skills and to sell their products. 167 Craftsmen were invited from various States for the Crafts Demonstration Programme and 31 performers also participated in the Museum upto November 2014. For the remaining four months, upto March 2015, about 200 craftspersons and performers are expected to participate in the Programme.

### **Research and Documentation**

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

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

### **Village Complex**

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

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

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

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

## Library

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

Research scholars and students from various institutions regularly visit the Museum. Around 5580 persons visited the Library in this period and 595 books and 32 magazines were issued for reference upto November, 2014.

## Conservation and Preservation

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

The Museum has chemically treated 2500 objects, lining and darning of 135 textiles. Besides these activities insecticide spray, cleaning and chemical treatment fumigation, covering of open display objects, preventive conservation, were carried out in the Village Complex, Store, Galleries, Museum Courtyard and Library upto November 2014. From 01-12-2014 to 31 March 2015, insecticide spray and fumigation of 90 textiles, fumigation of 280 other material objects, cleaning and chemical treatment of 700 objects, making bags for 200 bags for objects, mounting/stitching/lamination/painting of 115 textiles and six periodical spray of insecticide has been planned.

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

## Exhibition and Workshops

1. During the summer vacation students of Textile Designing of Government

School/Rajkiya Kanya Vidyalaya participated in a workshop conducted by their teachers as per course curriculum of the students.

2. A festival of short films on Traditional Indian Textiles was organized from 26 July to 16 August, 2014.
3. Delhi International Art Festival (DIAF) in collaboration with Crafts Museum organized a Folk Dance performance in the Saranga Amphitheatre of the Museum on 6<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2014.
4. Exhibition of Ajrakh Textiles, “**All about Ajrakh**” a collaborative exhibition of Crafts Museum with National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi was organized from 28 March 2014 to 30 April 2014.
5. An exhibition from Austria was organized from 11<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 at Crafts Museum.
6. A special exhibition on textiles from the Weaving Traditions of India with participation of National Awardees and Sant Kabir Awardees was organized from 11<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2014 in the Crafts demonstration Area of Crafts Museum.
7. “Panchatantra Chitra”, a special exhibition of stories from the Panchatantra as visualized by artists from the folk and tribal art traditions was organized from 9<sup>th</sup> November to 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2014 at Crafts Museum.

## VISIT BY DELEGATIONS :

1. IFS probationers through Indian Council of Cultural Relations visited Crafts Museum on 27-05-2014.
2. A Refresher Training Programme for Tour Guides was organized by Indian Institute of Tourism. Approximately 80 tour guides (in each group) visited

Crafts Museum on 12<sup>th</sup> & 26<sup>th</sup> June 2014, 10<sup>th</sup> July 2014, 29<sup>th</sup> August 2014 and 24<sup>th</sup> September 2014.

3. Students of IIT, Delhi visited Crafts Museum on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2014.

### Financial progress

There is a financial outlay of Rs.13.70 crores under the Non- Plan budget, of which Rs. 3.60 crores spent upto November 2014.

### iv) HANDLOOM EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL (HEPC)

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

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

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

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



**Objectives of HEPC:**

The following are the objectives of the Council

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

**Export Targets and Achievements**

(In Rs. Crores)

Year	Target	Achievement		% growth
		in Rs. Crores	in US \$	
2009-10	NA	1252.79	278	-
2010-11	1350.00 (US \$ 300 mn.)	1574.96	350	116.59
2011-12	2250.00 (US \$ 500 mn.)	2623.98	535	116.62
2012-13	2200,00 (US \$ 400 mn.)	2811.97	520	127.82

For the year 2013-14, Govt. of India has fixed a target of US \$ 602 million for handloom exports.

Export Promotion Activities of HEPC during the year 2013-14 are

1. HEPC participated in 9 International fairs held abroad upto November, 2013 For the remaining period upto March' 2014, HEPC proposes to participate in 4 international fairs.
2. Encouraged by the success of the first three editions of India International Handwoven Fair (IIHF), HEPC is organizing the fourth edition of the fair at Chennai Trade Centre, Chennai from 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> March, 2014. This fair is organized under the MAI Scheme of Ministry of Commerce and Industry with the component of reverse buyer seller meet by inviting 150 foreign buyers. Nearly, 200 member exporters will be participating in this fair to showcase their handloom products.
3. In order to sensitise the handloom Industry about the intricacies involved in export trade HEPC has been organizing awareness seminars across the country periodically. During 2014-15, HEPC prepare to organize 10 seminars, of which, 4 seminars at Kannur, Karur, Delhi and Guwahati already organized.



## Chapter XI

### HANDICRAFTS

**11.1** 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, poor exposure to new technologies, absence of market

intelligence, and a poor institutional framework.

The sector is estimated to employ Rs 68.86 lakh artisans at present and the export of handicrafts including handmade carpet upto October 2014 has been Rs. 17265.11 crores which shows an increase of 23.16 % over the same period in financial year 2013-14, and the plan allocation during 2014-15 is Rs. 247.00 crores.

#### **11.2 SCHEMES ON HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT**

During the period 1.3.2014 to 30.11.2014 the Government of India implemented seven central sector schemes for holistic growth and development of handicrafts sector in the country. Brief highlights of the schemes are as under:

## 1. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana

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

1. Social interventions
2. Technological interventions
3. Marketing interventions
4. Financial interventions

Under Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana Scheme an amount of Rs. 37.77 lakhs have been sanctioned for 114 clusters during the period 1.4.2014 to 30.11.2014 for ongoing projects and reimbursement cases.

## 2. Design & Technical Up-gradation

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

1. Craft Awareness Program
2. Financial assistance for supply of tools, safety equipments, etc.
3. Design and Technology Development Workshop
4. Integrated Design & Technology Development Project
5. Shilp Guru Award, National Award & National Merit Certificate for outstanding contribution in handicrafts sector.

6. Assistance to exporter and entrepreneur for design prototype
7. Commercial market intelligence by way of design, trend and technical colour forecast.

Under Design & Technical Upgradation Scheme an amount of Rs. 11.48 Crore have been sanctioned. During the period **1.4.2014 to 30.11.2014** for the 101 different activities viz Design Workshops/projects/ Assistance to Shilp persons etc.

## 3. Marketing Support and Services schemes

The scheme has three broad following components :

### i) Domestic Marketing

- Marketing Events covering Crafts Bazaar/Gandhi Shilp Bazar ; Exhibitions ;National Handicrafts Fair and Buyer Seller Meet.
- 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 before hand 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.

Under the scheme of Marketing & Support Services Scheme an amount of Rs. 14.21 Crore have been sanctioned during the period **1.4.2014 to 30.11.2014** for 104 Marketing activities like Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaars, Exhibitions, National Handicrafts Fair & Buyer seller Meet including activities undertaken under International marketing component, hiring of Stalls by various regions, participation in International events and various advertisement.

### 4. Human Resource Development Scheme

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

- (i) Training through Established Institutions.
- (ii) Handicrafts Training Program

- (iii) Training through Guru Shishya Parampara
- (iv) Training the trainers
- (v) Design Mentorship and apprentice program

Under the scheme of Human Resource Development Scheme an amount of Rs. 6.61 Crore have been sanctioned during the period **1.4.2014 to 30.11.2014** for 43 ongoing projects and reimbursement cases.

### 5. Research & Development

Research and Development scheme was introduced to conduct surveys and studies of important crafts and make in-depth analysis of specific aspects and problems of Handicrafts in order to generate useful inputs to aid policy Planning and fine tune the ongoing initiatives; and to have independent evaluation of the schemes implemented by this office. Following activities will be under taken during the 12<sup>th</sup> Plan.

- A. Survey & Studies on different topics.
- B. Financial assistance for preparation of legal, para legal, standards, audits and other documentation leading to labelling/certification.
- C. Financial assistance to organizations for evolving, developing a mechanism for protecting crafts including languishing crafts, design, heritage, historical knowledge base, research and implementation of the same enabling the sector/segment to face challenges.
- D. Conducting Census of Handicraft artisans of the country.
- E. Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act & necessary follow up on implementation.

- F. Assisting handicrafts exporters in adoption of global standards and for bar coding, including handicrafts mark for generic products.
- G. Financial assistance for taking up problems/issues relating to brand building and promotion of Indian handicrafts.
- H. Conducting of Workshops/Seminars on issues of specific nature relating to handicrafts sector.

Under the scheme of Research & Development Scheme an amount of Rs. 1.42 Crore have been sanctioned from **1.4.2014 to 30.11.2014** for 11 survey studies and 27 seminar cum workhops and reimbursement cases.

#### **6. Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme.**

The scheme has been included in the 12<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:

##### **A. Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana.**

Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana aims at financially enabling the artisans community to access to the best of healthcare facilities in the country. This scheme covers not only the artisans but also any three members out of spouse, dependent parents and children. At present the scheme is on hold for its merger with RSBY.

##### **B. Aam Admi Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans**

The objective of “Aam Admi Bima Yojana For Handicrafts Artisans” is to provide life insurance protection to the Handicrafts Artisans, whether male or female, between

the age group of 18-60 years. 4038 artisans have been covered under AABY during the year 2014-15. 4038 artisans have been covered under AABY during the year 2014-15.

#### **Other components under the scheme include**

##### **C. Support to artisans in indigent circumstances**

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

##### **D. Credit Guarantee Scheme**

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

##### **E. Interest Subvention Scheme**

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

##### **F. Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base**

The identified artisans are being given Photo Identity cards. Till date 22, 66,655 identity cards have been issued to the handicrafts artisans. During the current year 36,561 Identity cards have been issued to artisans under NER.

Under Plan scheme of Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme an amount of Rs. 5.80 crores have been sanctioned during the period 1.4.2014

to 30.11.2014 for coverage of 2.00 lakhs Handicrafts artisans under Bima yojana.

### **7. Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme (New Scheme)**

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

The objectives of the scheme are as follows:

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

#### **Scheme components**

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

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

1. Establishment of craft based resource centre

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

Under the scheme an amount of Rs. 20.96 Crore have been sanctioned during the period 1.4.2014 to 30.11.2014 for construction of International craft Complex, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi, construction of

Regional Design & Technical Development Centre, Okhla, Construction of Crafts Museum and M&SEC, Jaipur, Urban haat, at Eluru (A.P.)

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

## 11.4 EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS

A target of Rs. 34635.00 crores (Handicraft – 27035.00 cr. + 7600.00 cr. Carpet) has been fixed for export of handicrafts during the year i.e. 2014-15. The export during the year 2014-15 (upto October 2014) both in Handicrafts and handmade carpet & other floor coverings are Rs. 17265.11 crores.

### Export of Handicrafts

(Rs. In Crores)

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 upto Oct., 2014
A. Carpet & other floor covering	2505.33	2992.70	3876.02	5841.37	7071.76	4997.62
B. Other Handicrafts	8718.94	10533.96	12975.25	17970.12	24837.48	12267.49
Grand Total (A+B)	11224.27	13526.66	16851.27	23811.49	31909.24	17265.11

## 11.3 All India Handicrafts Board

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

1. To make handicraft sector an effective instrument of reducing unemployment and under-employment and

achieving higher standard of living for Handicrafts artisans.

2. To advise the Government in the formulation of the overall development programmes in the handicrafts sector.
3. To preserve and promote the craft heritage of our handicrafts.
4. To advise the Government in evolving strategies for expanding markets for handicrafts in the country and abroad.
5. To take steps for effective coordination of the development efforts of various Government agencies in the sector.
6. To review the progress of development from time to time.

## 11.5 Setting up of Hastkala Academy

In terms of the recommendations of Working group on 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan for handicrafts Sector, a Hastkala Academy

is proposed to be set up with the objective to support preservation, revival, and documenting of the handloom/handicraft crafts under Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode with the following aims and objectives :

- To encourage and promote study, research and awareness of the cultural traditions, histories and practices in the fields of traditional arts, handicrafts & handloom sector.
- To support preservation, revival, archiving and documentation of heritage handloom and handicrafts and traditional arts, which may be under threat of exhibition.
- To encourage the establishment of small art and craft museums presenting artistic and cultural knowledge along-with artifacts in different regions of the country.
- To promote cooperation and collaboration among artists, crafts persons and their associations and assist the development of such association.

#### **11.6 ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCILS UNDER THE AEGIS OF DC (HANDICRAFTS)**

##### **Export Promotion Council For Handicrafts**

The Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH) is a non-profit and non-governmental body established under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, with an object to promote, support, protect, maintain and increase the export of handicrafts. It is an apex body of handicrafts exporters for promotion of exports of Handicrafts from country and project India's image abroad as a reliable supplier of high quality of handicrafts goods & services and ensure

various measures keeping in view of observance of international standards and specification.

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

#### **MAJOR ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL**

The main activities of EPCH are narrated as follows:

- Providing commercially useful information and assistance to members in developing and increasing exports.
- Offering professional advice and services to members in areas of technology upgradation, quality and design improvement, standards and specifications, product development, innovation etc.
- Organizing visits of delegation of its members abroad to explore overseas market opportunities.
- Participating in specialized International Trade Fairs of handicrafts & gifts.
- Organizing IHGF Delhi Fair and Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fair at New Delhi.
- Interaction between exporting community and Govt. both at the Central and State level and represents in almost all the committees / panels of Central and State.
- To create an environment of awareness through Workshops on "Export Marketing, Procedures and Documentation", Packaging, Design Development, Buyer Seller Meet, Open House etc. interaction with

Central and State Govt. and various other similar programmes.

- Dissemination of information of EPCH activities, Govt. Orders/ Notification, information on Trade Fairs and other relevant information through Council's monthly journal CRAFTCIL.

### 11.7 THE HANDICRAFT INDUSTRY

The Small Scale and Cottage Sector helps to solve social and economic problems of the artisans, by providing employment to over 70 lakhs artisans (including those in the Carpets trades) which include a large number of women and people belonging to weaker sections of the society.

In addition to the high potential for employment, the Sector is economically important from the point of low capital investment, high ratio of value addition, and high potential for export and foreign exchange earnings for the country. The industry is highly labour intensive and decentralized, being spread all over the country in rural and urban areas. Many artisans are engaged in certain crafts work on part-time basis.

India is one of the important suppliers of handicrafts to the world market. Although exports of Handicrafts appear to be sizable, India's share in world imports is very small. Despite the existence of production base and a large number of craftsmen. India has not been able to encash existing opportunities.

Handicraft is a sector that is still explored from the point of view of hidden potential areas. Going back into the reason for small share of Indian handicrafts in the world market, the main parameter which comes out is 'SEARCH & EXPLORATION OF HIDDEN CRAFTS OF INDIA' the field which has not been ever touched by Indian Handicraft Industry.

In the changing world scenario, craft products exported to various countries form a part of life style products in international market. The impact is due to the changing consumer taste and trends. In view of this it is high time for India Handicraft Industry to go into the details of changing designs, patterns, product development, and requisite change in production facilities for a variety of materials, production techniques, and related expertise to achieve a leadership position in the fast growing competitiveness with other countries.

Over 7 million craft persons who are the backbones of Indian Handicraft Industry as provided with inherent skill, technique, traditional craftsmanship but that is quite sufficient for primary platform. However, in changing world market these craft persons need an institutional support, at their places i.e. craft pockets for value addition and for the edge with other competitors like China, Korea, Thailand etc.

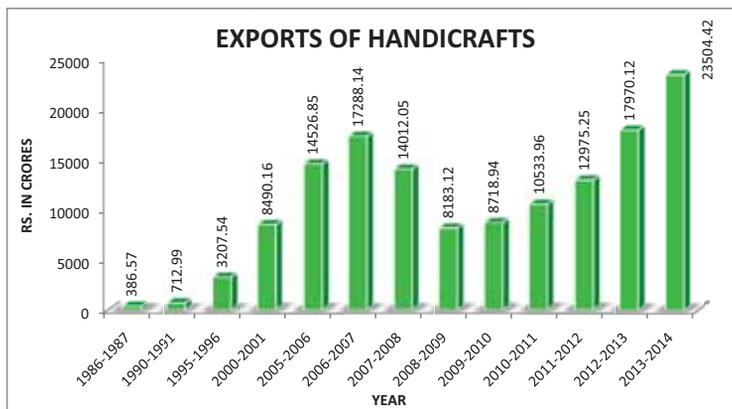
### 11.8 EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS

Handicrafts is a labour intensive industry with high potential of employment for poorer section of the society in rural areas. It is economically important because of low capital investment, high value addition, and negligible import content and high potential for export earnings.

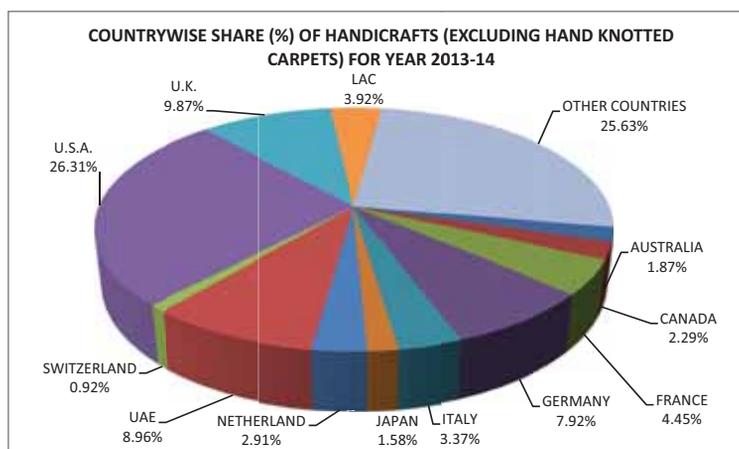
The emergence of handicrafts sector, as one of the sources of foreign exchange earnings for the country, is evident from the data on international trade in handicrafts from India.

The export of handicrafts (other than hand knotted carpets) was merely Rs. 387.00 crores during the year of establishment of the Council i.e. 1986-87 rose to level of Rs. 23504.42 Cores in year 2013-14 showing an increase of 30.80% over 2012-13.

(Rs. in Crores)



Share of Exports of Handicrafts in Major Countries/Regions



Product-Wise Major Importing Countries of Handicrafts

The major buyers for handicrafts other than carpets are as under:

**Art Metalwares**

USA, Germany, UK , Netherlands & UAE

**Wood Wares**

USA, UK, UAE, Germany & France

**Hand Printed & Textiles & Scarves**

USA, UK, Germany, UAE & Canada

**Embroidered & Crocheted Goods**

USA, UK, Germany, UAE & France

**Shawls as Artwares**

UAE, USA, UK, France & Germany

**Zari & Zari goods**

USA, UK, Italy, Germany & France

**Imitation Jewellery**

USA, UK, Japan, Italy & Germany

**Miscellaneous Handicrafts**

USA, Germany, UK, Japan & UAE

**MAJOR CRAFT CONCENTRATION AREAS**

**CRAFT CONCENTRATION AREAS:**

A wide range of handicrafts are produced all over India viz. Artmetalware / EPNS ware, Wood carvings and other wooden

artwares, Imitation jewellery, handprinted textiles, shawls as artwares, embroidered goods, lace and lace goods, toys, dolls, crafts made of leather, lacquerware, marble crafts etc. Although it is difficult to limit a specific place for the particular craft, however the following places are listed for their particular crafts concentration.

Artmetalware	Moradabad, Sambhal, Aligarh, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Barmer Delhi, Rewari, Thanjavur, Chennai, Mandap, Beedar, Kerala & Jagadhari, Jaisalmer.
Wooden Artwares	Saharanpur, Nagina, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Barmer, Hoshiarpur, Srinagar, Amritsar, Jagdalpur, Bangalore, Mysore, Chennapatna, Chennai, Mandap, Kerala & Behrampur (WB), Ahmedabad, Rajkot.
Hand printed Textiles	Jaipur, Barmer, Bagru, Sanganer, Jodhpur, Barmer, Bhuj, Scarves Farrukhabad & Amroha.
Embroidered goods	Barmer, Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Kutch (Gujarat), Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Jodhpur, Agra, Amritsar, Kullu, Dharmshala / Chamba & Srinagar
Marble & Soft Stone Crafts	Agra, Chennai, Baster, Jodhpur
Papier Mache crafts	Kashmir, Jaipur
Terracotta Zari & Zari Goods	Rajasthan, Chennai, Baster, Surat, Bareilly, Varanasi, Amritsar, Agra, Jaipur, & Barmer
Imitation/Fashion Jewellery	Delhi, Moradabad, Sambhal, Jaipur, Kohima (Tribal).
Artistic leather goods	Kolhapur, Indore, Barmer, Shanti Niketan (WB).

#### SELECTED CRAFTS POCKETS FOR ACHIEVING EXPORT GOAL:

Although each crafts pockets has its particular problems, a few selected craft pockets are identified based on their past export performance for immediate remedial attention to stimulate a quantum in exports of handicrafts in the coming years. As such, the following craft pockets should be provided immediate attention.

- (i) Moradabad(UP) : For Art Metalwares and imitation jewellery
- (ii) Saharanpur (UP) : For Wooden handicrafts & Wrought iron handicrafts
- (iii) Jodhpur (Raj.) : For Wooden, Wrought Iron and Sea Shell handicrafts
- (iv) Narsapur (A.P.) : For Lace and Lace goods.

#### TARGETS OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 2014-15 AND FORECAST OF ACHIEVEMENT

The target of exports for the year 2014-15 is Rs. 27035 crores (US \$ 4468 million). The exports till April-October, 2014 is of the order of Rs. 12267.49 crores in comparison to corresponding period of 2013-14 i.e. Rs. 9960.35 crores showing increase of 23.16%.

It is expected that target of the exports during 2014-15 (April-March) of Rs. 27035 crores (US 4468 Million) would be achieved as per trend of growth prevailing in 2014-15.

#### MAJOR ACTIVITIES UNDER TAKEN BY THE COUNCIL DURING 2014-15

##### 1. Participations In Exhibitions Abroad

During the year 2014-15 (upto Oct. 2014), Council have participated in B2B exhibitions/ Fairs and Retail Shows as well as organized Brand Image Promotion Programmes, Buyer Seller Meet abroad.

During the period, the participations were made in 18 exhibitions in 9 countries namely, Hong Kong, China, Japan, USA, UK, Singapore, UAE and Malaysia. The following exhibitions/Festival of India/Buyer Seller Meet in the said countries were participated along with the exporters members for display of products as well as Master Craftspersons for live demonstration of Indian traditional crafts:

- Participated in Hong Kong Houseware Fair from 20<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2014 along with 74 members at Hong Kong
- Participated in Hong Kong Home Textiles Fair from 20<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2014 along with 39 members at Hong Kong
- Participated in Hong Kong Gifts & Premium Fair from 27<sup>th</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2014 along with 53 members at Hong Kong
- Participated in China Brand Product Import Export, Kunshan, China from 14-17 May, 2014 along with 11 members at China.
- Participated in INDEX2014 – International Design Exhibition, Dubai from 19-22 May, 2014 along with 11 members at UAE.
- Participated in Global Indian Festival, Kuala Lumpur from 4-8 June, 2014 along with 23 members at Malaysia.
- Handicrafts product promotional booth in Chengdu Fair from 14-16 June, 2014, China at China.
- Participated in Giftex World Tokyo, Japan from 9-11 July, 2014 21 along with 22 member exporters at Japan.
- Handicrafts product promotional booth in California Gifts Show, Los Angeles, USA From 18-21 July, 2014 for generic market promotion of Indian handicrafts
- Handicrafts product promotional booth in Atlanta International Gifts & Home Furnishing Market, Atlanta, USA from 10-14 July, 2014 for generic market promotion of Indian handicrafts
- Handicrafts product promotional booth in San Francisco International Gifts Fair, San Francisco, USA From 2-5 August, 2014 for generic market promotion of Indian handicrafts
- Participated in House & Gift Fair, Sao Paulo, Brazil from 16-19 August, 2014 along with 10 member exporters at Brazil.
- Participated in Source NY, New York, USA from 16-20 August, 2014 along with 32 member exporters at New York, USA.
- Participated in Gifts and Home Shanghai, China from 29-31 August, 2014 along with 31 member exporters at China.
- Participated in International Autumn Fair, Birmingham, UK from 7-10 September, 2014 along with 12 member exporters and 4 master craftspersons for live demonstration.
- Participated in Asia's Fashion Jewellery & Accessories, Hong Kong from 19-22 September, 2014 along with 59 member exporters.
- Participated in Singapore International Deepavali Shopping Festival, Singapore from 18- 22 September, 2014 along with 12 member exporters and 5 master craftspersons for live demonstration.
- Participated in Asian Gifts & Premium and Household Products Show, Hong Kong from 20<sup>th</sup> – 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2014 along with 97 member exporters and 5 Master Craftspersons at Hong Kong.

## 2. DOMESTIC SHOWS

- Organized Home Expo India Show from 15-18 April, 2014 consisting of Indian Houseware & Decorative Show (IHDS), Indian Furniture & Accessories Show (IFAS) and Indian Flooring & Furnishings Textiles Show (IFFTEX) at India Expo Mart, Greater Noida along with approx. 285 member exporters. The show was inaugurated by the then Secretary (Textiles), Government of India.

- Organized Indian Fashion Jewellery & Accessories Show (IFJAS) from 18-20 July, 2014 at Greater Noida, UP along with 182 member exporters.

The above show was inaugurated by Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (Independent Charge) Shri Dinesh Kumar, Development Commissioner (Handloom & Handicrafts) and senior officers from government were also present on the occasion.

- Organized 38<sup>th</sup> edition of IHGF Delhi Fair (Autumn) 2014 from 14-18 October, 2014 at India Expo Centre & Mart, Greater Noida, Delhi NCR 2700 exhibitors including 900 permanent showrooms from all regions of the Country participated and 6,139 buyers from over 110 countries visited the mega fair for sourcing their requirements of gifts, decorative items and other handicrafts.

## 3. INTERACTION OF MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH HANDICRAFT EXPORTERS

- Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (independent Charge) met with representative of the Council on 17.07.2014 and discussed the strategy for promotion of exports of handicrafts

## 4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

- Round Table on Retail Marketing Opportunities** – Indian domestic market is growing very fast. To promote and motivate Handicrafts exporters to tap the domestic business opportunities, Council organized a Round Table Meet on 16.10.2014 at India Expo Center and Mart. The Meet was addressed by Shri Samir Kumar Biswas, DC (Handicrafts), Shri Lekhraj Maheshwari, Chairman, EPCH, Shri Rakesh Kumar, Executive Director, EPCH, Shri Amitabh Taneja, CMD and Editor in Chief, Images multimedia Pvt. Ltd., Shri Subhendu Roy, Principal and Head of Consumer Industries and Retail Practice, at Kearney, Shri Mahesh Shah, CEO - Home Town, Future Retail, Shri CK Nair, Customer Care Associate & Chief Operating Officer – HomeStop (Shoppers Stop), Shri Vikram Chopra, Co-founder and MD, FabFurnish.com, Shri Samir Sahni, Chairman and MD, BigLife Ritu Wears, Shri Smita Singh, Retail and Buying Head, Home Centre (Landmark Group), Shri Tanay Agarwal, MD, Skipper Furnishings, Shri Karan Jethwani, Director, International Trade Linker, Shri Kumar Rajagopalan, Chief Executive Officer, Retail Association of India and attended by large number of handicrafts exporters.
- E-Hub** - Today E-Commerce is considered as best platform to sell the products through online. To provide opportunity to Handicrafts exporters the Council set up E-Hun from 14-18 October, 2014 at India Expo Center and Mart. The Major E-Commerce portals like eBay, Snapdeal, Shopclues, Amazon, Flipkart, etailing India, Ishanya participated and interacted with large number of handicrafts exporters.

## **11.9 ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN FROM NOV-2014 TO MARCH, 2015**

### **1. PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIRS & EXHIBITIONS ABROAD**

- AFL Artigiano IN Fiera, Milan, Italy 29 Nov - 8 December 2014
- 6<sup>th</sup> edition of Festival of India, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 14-23 November, 2014
- Jeddah International Trade Fair, Audi Arabia, 6-9 December, 2014
- Expo Artesania, Bogota, Colombia, 5-18 December, 2014
- Indian Trade Exhibition Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, 6-9 December, 2014
- International Spring Fair, Birmingham, UK 1-4 February, 2015
- Ambiente, Frankfurt, Germany, 13-17 February, 2015
- Asia's Fashion Jewellery & Accessories, Hong Kong 3-6 March, 2015
- ASD Las Vegas, USA 1-4 March, 2015

### **2. 39<sup>th</sup> edition of Indian Handicrafts & Gift Fair (Spring) (20-23 February, 2015)**

### **3. WORKSHOPS AND SEMINAR**

Workshops & Training Programme on "EXPORT MARKETING /PROCEDURES / MANAGEMENT IN HANDICRAFTS EXPORT CLUSTERS" to be conducted at Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Mumbai, Agra, Bhadohi, Dharamsala & Panipat

## **10.10 ACHIEVEMENTS MADE FOR HANDICRAFTS SECTOR**

In order to provide information as well as guidance of experts, Council organized various seminars/symposiums

to transmit the information concerning to the EXIM Policy export procedures, market intelligence, compliances in international market with the view to enhance the knowledge concerning to the trade and explore exports from the handicrafts sector. Council by making repeat participation and organizing Brand Image Promotion Programmes to create awareness and marketing opportunities of Indian handicrafts to increase exports of handicrafts which encashed to create mass awareness about Indian Handicrafts, gifts of decorative items. The activities undertaken both in domestic as well as international market unable us to promote exports and increase in percentage has been witnessed during the year 2014-15.

The product specific shows conducted in the country have provided opportunity to promote specific products of handicrafts from the clusters of the products.

During the period of April-Oct. 2014 of 2014-15, Council had participated in 18 exhibition/fairs as well as organized BSM and about 486 exporter members had got the opportunity of participation abroad to showcase various forms of Indian handicrafts products as well as gifts and decorative products. These participations enabled the handicrafts sector to create awareness about Indian handicrafts, sourcing hubs and booked sufficient export orders besides attended enquires in order to make market linkages and compete with competitors. In addition, 14 Master craftspersons and entrepreneurs had also participated in 3 exhibitions abroad to showcase the variety of handicrafts products and give live demonstration to showcase the skill and capacity of production of product. The Master Craftspersons as well as small entrepreneurs could develop entrepreneurship.

To summarize the achievements, succinctly are as follows:

- Participated in 18 exhibition/fairs in 9 countries abroad and about 486 exporter members were given participations to showcase variety of Indian handicrafts, gifts and decorative items for creating awareness and to promote exports during the period April-October, 2014.
- In India, 3 International fairs were organized by Council namely Home Expo India 2014, Indian Fashion Jewellery and Accessories Show, 2014 and IHGF Delhi Fair, Autumn-2014 and provided business opportunists to about 3167 handicrafts exporters.
- The exports of handicrafts during 2014-15 showed an increase 30.80% in Rupee term and 17.55% in US \$ terms. The export during 2013-14 was Rs. 17970.12 crores (US \$ 3304.90 million) which increased to Rs. 23504.42 crores (US \$ 3884.91 million). The exports of handicrafts during the period 2014-15 (April-October) showed an increase of 23.16% in Rupee term and 21.29% in US \$ term.
- By organizing series of Seminars/Symposium/Workshops in craft clusters in each region of the country on various subject matters concerning to EXIM Policy, Packaging, Certification, Compliances, Challenges, information was disseminated, shared with entrepreneurs, exporters, craftspersons in regard to export market and to explore the same vis-à-vis domestic market.
- In order to acquaint domestic market and create awareness about trends of development, designs technology upgradation and export market as well as quality, exposure of crafts of

exportable quality, buyer seller meet was organized.

- The Council's efforts and measures taken the export of handicrafts remain on increasing trend. Keeping in view the increasing trend of exports of handicrafts, the target of Rs. 27035 crores of 2014-15 is expected to be achieved, if all things remain same.
- Besides, regular fair of IHGF of each year, Council initiated product specific shows to promote product specific shows of craft clusters with the view to explore export growth which are receiving encouraging response from buyers point of view as well as participants.

#### **11.11 METAL HANDICRAFTS SERVICE CENTRE AT MORADABAD**

##### **BRIEF PROFILE**

The export of art metal wares from the country has shown a phenomenal growth and has further potential for increase if adequate steps are taken to improve the product's quality with better finishing; packaging etc. the traditional manner of finishing export articles leaves much to be desired and so does not meet the stringent requirements of the importing countries. To meet the requirements of trade in this regard, Government of India set up the Metal Handicrafts Service Centre at Moradabad, later registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860

The Centre received support from the United Nations Development fund and the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The Centre is intended to be a National Level Institution for finishing and allied processes for art metal wares and is expected to provide necessary up gradation of skills and techniques and sophisticated services to the exporters of art metal wares.

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

#### **Our Various Divisions**

- ELECTROPLATING SHOP
- SKILL DEVELOPMENT TRAINING
- LACQUERING
- POWDER COATING
- POLISHING
- RESEARCH testing and calibration LABORATORY
- Design bank

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

**U.N.D.P. ASSISTANCE : (U.S.\$ 4,50,000.00)**

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

**U.P. GOVERNMENT : - (Rs. 2, 30,000.00)**

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

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

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

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

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

During this time the Centre was visited by Several Officials of U.P. Govt., Govt. of India, Foreign Delegates, press representatives, Doordarshan and U.N.D.P. officials. Every one of them

appreciated the efforts and performance of the Centre.

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

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

### Objectives of the Centre

- o To bring about quality improvement in production of art metal wares and to enhance their export worthiness
- o To offer training facilities for up gradation of skills of crafts persons and techniques engaged in the metal art wares industry.
- o To set up Common Facility Centre (CFC) this may help to exporters to improve the finishing of the handicrafts products.

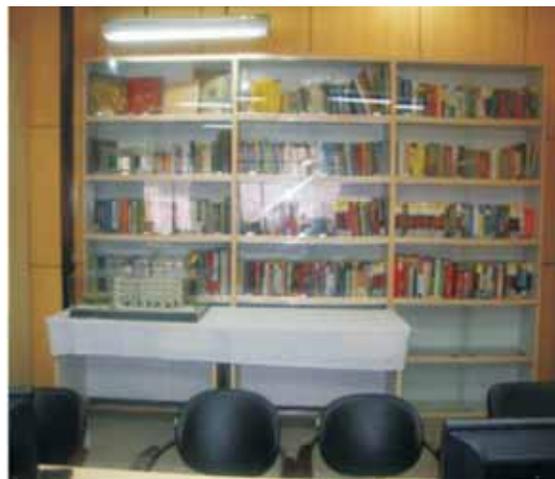
- o To offer testing facilities as per international norms of quality aspects by its NABL accredited testing lab
- o To provide continuous R & D in the field of metal finishing & allied activities of metal handicrafts industry

### Recent achievements of the Centre

1. From the CFC we achieved revenue of Rs. 79, 84,351 in the financial year 2014-15 till 31<sup>st</sup> October 2014.
2. From the RTC laboratory we had revenue of Rs. 22, 24,942 from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 to 31<sup>st</sup> Oct 2014.

The data available in the centre shows from the above CFC & RTCL at least 700 exporters, manufactures, buyers/buying agents and artisans derived the benefits in different ways as testing or finishing.

3. We have established a Design Bank in the centre in this year as per financial scheme existing in the Office of the Development Commissioner (H). Timely delivery of orders, introduction of new design to the market, supplying of metal art wares with reasonable price etc. are the top most aim of the exporters. The new designs can bring more business to India and hence foreign currency to India.



Facilities at Metal Handicrafts Service Centre



Facilities at Metal Handicrafts Service Centre

4. In the year 2012, we have introduced Skill Development Training. For this Ministry of Textiles sanctioned an amount of Rs. 1.67 crores. The Centre has born an amount of Rs. 41.69 lakhs in the form of the rent for the premises where the training was conducted. As per the program only 2,520 trainees had to be trained till 2014-15. However MHSC is targeted more training say above 3800 trainees in the stipulated period.

5. CFC UNDER MEGA CLUSTER SCHEME

The building structure of CFC Completed and it had been inaugurated by Ms. Kiran Dingra, IAS, then the Secretary (Textiles) on 16th May 2012 in presence Shri. S.S. Gupta, then the Development Commissioner (H), New Delhi. All the equipments of the CFC are reached and installation of electroplating plants, etching and cutting machines and process lab equipments are completed. Further fund is required to fill the chemicals and raw materials say about Rs. 8 crores to make the plant operational.

6. TESTING LAB UNDER MEGA CLUSTER SCHEME

The building of testing laboratory including electrification and finishing is

completed well in advance as per the schedule. For the testing equipments order has been placed. The testing laboratory will have all the facilities for testing of wood, glass, resin other than metal. The testing laboratory will as per the international norms.

11.12 INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CARPET TECHNOLOGY- BHADOHI.

Indian Institute of Carpet Technology, popularly known as IICT, has been set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India in 1998 as a registered Society under the Society Registration Act, 1860. IICT became truly functional in the year 2001 by launching B.Tech. (Carpet & Textile Technology) programme, a unique degree programme of its kind, with 20 intake which has been raised subsequently to 60. IICT was set up by Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India to provide all possible technical support to the Carpet, Textile & other related sectors in the form of technical experts, Research & Development, etc. for the continual growth & make the industry competitive at the world level. Institute has been constantly trying to fulfill long time pending demand of the sector for technical experts through its B.Tech. Technocrats. Industry has also come forward and placed these technocrats suitably in their organization. IICT is providing world class quality education to its students by targeting to meet the anticipated requirements of the stake holders through formal or informal feedbacks from the various organizations time to time. In addition to B.Tech. Other trainees of the institute in various courses have also been doing well and holding good positions in the organizations. Institute has been ISO-9001:2008 certified and its laboratories are NABL (National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories) accredited which makes its testing reports given to the exporters valid in many countries of

the world. B. Tech. programme of the institute is approved by AICTE, New Delhi & affiliated to U.P. Technical University, Lucknow. It is also approved by The Textile Institute, Manchester (UK).

Admission to IICT is done through Central Seat Allocation Board (CSAB) JEE (Main) 2014, MNIT Jaipur. Besides B.Tech. Programme institute is also conducting IDLP (International Distance Learning Programme) in collaboration with Ag-Research, New Zealand & industry driven Short-term programme. IDLP consists of 7 different diploma out of 30 topics where as Short Term consists of 3 programmes.

### Quality Policy of IICT

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

### Projects

Various projects (Govt. & Sponsored) have run and are running satisfactorily by IICT

### Performance of Institute's profile

#### 1. Human Resource Development (HRD)

- **B.Tech programme in Carpet & Textile Technology.**
- Total 242 students are studying in B.Tech programme.
- All the 60 seats filled-up through CSAB, JEE (Main), 2014, MNIT Jaipur and directly at institutional level in August-2014.

- All the Twelve seats were filled-up in 2nd year under lateral entry programme in August-2014.
- The NBA accreditation is already obtained for three years and renewal is in process.
- Affiliation of UPTU is continuing.

#### ➤ **Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)**

The following training programmes are running through IICT:

- Computer & IT in Carpet Manufacturing Perspective.
- Carpet and Textile Design using CAD.
- Carpet Yarn Dyeing.
- Washing & Finishing.
- Carpet Weaving for hand - Knotted / tufted/loom made.

#### ➤ **International Distance Learning Programme (IDL P)**

- Industry-driven special courses & IDLP Packages -26 enrolled.
- Industry can take benefit by enrolling their representative (s) on desired topic(s) by paying fee (@ Rs. 6000/- per topic) through IDLP conducted by IICT in collaboration with Ag research Ltd, New Zealand.

#### 2. Design Creation and Development (DCD)

More than 11000 designs have been developed and around 3500 designs have been utilized by Industry for commercial purpose so far.

#### 3. Research and Development (R&D) Product Development

Quite a few product development activities have been done at institutional level and or in collaboration which includes :

- **Carp cost Software**  
Institute developed software is being used for Research & Training. Modification to make it more industry friendly, window based is in process.
- **Coir Based Carpet**  
Project sponsored by CCRI, Kerala (MSME, Govt of India). Demonstration to beneficiaries has been made time to time and some of them are deriving benefits.
- **Silk Carpet**  
Silk Carpet for awareness in Bhadohi.
- **Eri silk Carpet**  
Eri silk Carpet with the support from CSTRl, Bangalore and Govt. of UP. Samples have been demonstrated to industry.
- **Other development and activities**  
Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry as below additionally.
  - Modacrylic based carpet
  - Handmade Astroturf type Carpet
  - Natural fibre based carpet
  - Natural dyeing
  - Organic product
  - Substitute to polyester shaggy
  - Bhujbun Utilisation
  - Vertical Blind
  - Coir Paper and Coir Silk
  - Ergonomic and Flexible Tufting Frame
  - Metallic Loom for Handknotted and Tibetan
  - India Knot
  - Modern Dyeing Plant
  - Carpet Backing Unit

#### 4. **Technical Support to the Industry (TSI)**

- Institute has been providing continuous technical services to the industry through its various laboratories such as CAD Lab, Design Studio, Physical & Chemical Labs & Carpet Lab to fulfill their needs to compete with the global market.
- 13465 Testing Services provided to Industry so far.
- IICT Laboratories are NABL Accredited hence test reports are acceptable internationally.
- Industry can utilize the facilities available to confirm the products to be supplied as per requirement of buyers.
- Industry can hire IICT for consultation to enhance their business performance.
- “KALEEN BANDHU”- The forum for Industry – IICT Interface remained active through interactive programmes.

#### **Book- Process Control in Carpet Manufacturing**

The book authored by Prof. (Dr.) K.K Goswami Director IICT is being found useful in Carpet Industry in respect of process control to meet the buyer's requirement. Hindi version of the book has also been published for distribution to Trainees and others under the sanctioned scheme.

#### **11.13 CARPET EXPORT PROMOTION COUNCIL**

##### **Background**

The Indian Handmade carpet Industry, is an age old and has made significant strides in the recent past. The Industry is highly labour intensive and provides employment to about 1.5 Million of workers

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

Indian Carpet Industry Ranked No. 1 status in the international market and exporting 70-75% of total production.

### **About CEPC**

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

Major Activities of Carpet Export Promotion Council -

- i. Organizing participation in overseas fairs/exhibitions abroad.
- ii. Organizing National Level participation in the world's largest floor covering show - Domotex International Trade Fair at Hannover (Germany) as a nodal agency of Indian Handmade Carpets and other floor coverings.

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

### **Apart from the above main objective**

Council is also undertaking the following activities related to our exports :

- To implement Code of Conduct formulated by this Council for its registered exporters for not using Child Labour and eradication of alleged child labour in the carpet Industry;
- To Register all carpet & durry looms in India and surveillance of registered looms under the aegis of DC (Handicrafts) to control use of Child Labour;
- Running of Schools for providing Non-Formal Education to the children of carpet weavers in Carpet Weaving Belts out of Child Welfare Fund contributed by the Member-Exporters of the CEPC;
- To provide Medicare facilities to the weavers & their families out of Child Welfare Fund contributed by the Member-Exporters of the Council;

### **Main Countries of Exports**

India is exporting to more than 70 countries in the world, mainly to USA,

Germany, Canada, U.K., Australia, South Africa, France, Italy, Brazil etc. Started exporting to China.

1. Having Membership of 2221 (upto October, 2014).

2. The following activities were undertaken by Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) during the year 2014-15 (Upto October, 2014):

- Organized participation in 12<sup>th</sup> Global Indian Festival, 2014 from 4-8 June, 2014 in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) with 10 Member-exporters-
- Organized participation in Furnitex, 2014 in Melbourne, Australia from 10-13 July, 2014 with 11 Member-exporters.

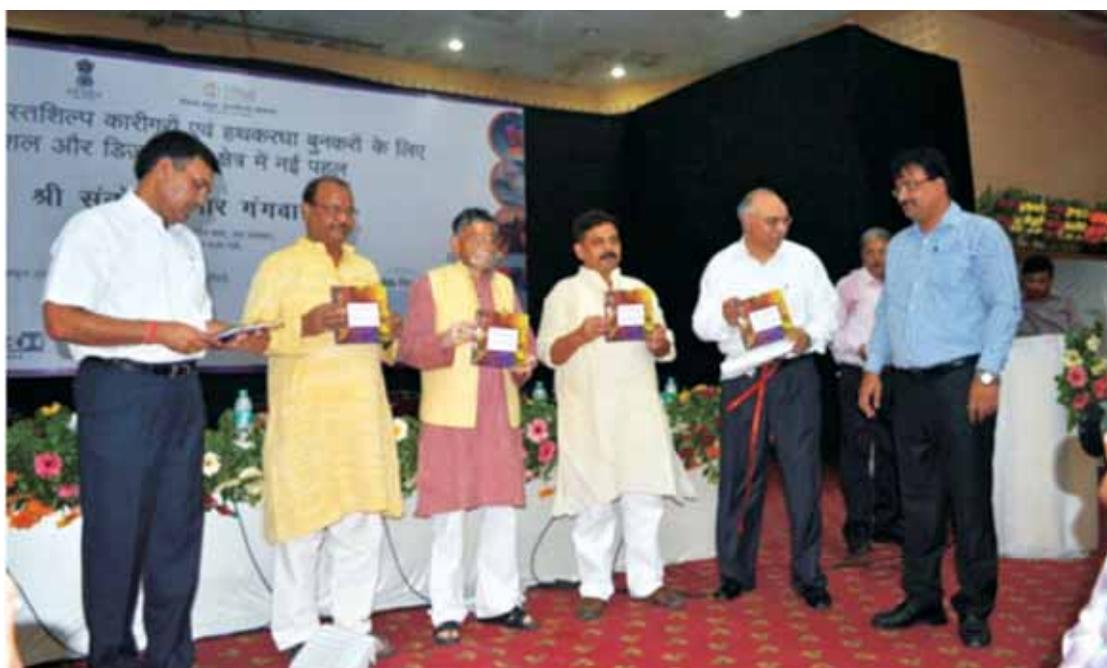
- Organized participation in HGH India, 5-7 August, 2014 in Mumbai, India with 7 participants.

- Organized participation in Qinghai Intl. Carpet Exhibition,, 2014 in Xining, Qinghai, China from 7-11 August, 2014 with 39 Member-exporters.

- Organized participation in Textile House Fair, 2014 in Sao Paulo, Brazil from 16-19 August, 2014 with 10 Member-exporters.

- Organized participation in Source NY, in New York, USA from 16-19, August, 2014 with 9 Member-exporters.

- Launched Training Programme on Carpet Weaving for 5000 artisans by Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (I/C) on 26/9/2014.



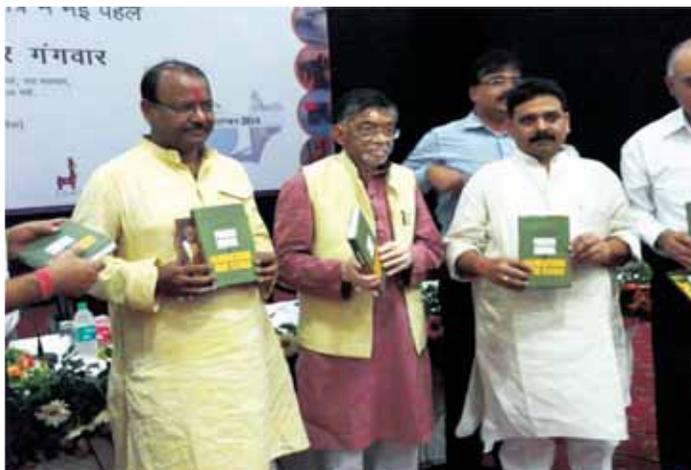
*(Mr. Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Hon'ble Minister of State for Textiles (I/C) launching Training Programme on Carpet Weaving*



{Inauguration of 28<sup>th</sup> India Carpet Expo, October, 2014 by Dr. S.K. Panda, IAS, Secretary (Textiles)}



Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India laying foundation stone for Trade Facilitation Centre and Crafts Museum at Varanasi on 7<sup>th</sup> November, 2014 in presence of Hon'ble Governor of U.P. Shri Ram Naik, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Textiles (I/C) Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar & Mr. Ahmad Hassan, Hon'ble Minister of State for Health, Govt. of U.P.



Hon'ble Minister of Textiles Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Unveiling the Book "Process Control in Manufacturing Home Textiles"



*Hon'ble Minister of State For Textiles (Independent Charge) Lighting The Lamp During Indian Fashion Jewellery and Accessories Show on 18th July, 2014*



*Hon'ble Minister of State For Textiles (Independent Charge) Inaugurating The IHGF Delhi Fair – Autumn, 2014 on 14th October, 2014*



## Chapter XII

### HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

#### 12.1 INTEGRATED SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ISDS)

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

sponsored by Central Government. As per the report of the Working Group on Textiles and Jute Industry for the Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17), the requirement of Human Resources in the Textile Sector would be about 178 lakhs, out of which 110 lakhs human resources would be required in the mainstream Textile and Clothing Sector. To address the trained manpower needs of the textile and related segments, the Government has introduced pilot phase of Integrated Skilled Development Scheme (ISDS) in the last two years of the 11<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 272 crore including Rs. 229 crore as Government contribution with a physical target of 2.56 lakh persons. The scheme is part of a Government wide focus on creating skill that is needed to enhance the competition advantage of India in the manufacturing and textile sector. The

Scheme has been scaled up during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan with an allocation of Rs. 1900 crore to train 15 lakh persons.

### **Objective of the Integrated Skill Development Scheme:**

Integrated Skill Development Scheme aims at:-

1. To address the trained manpower needs of textiles and related segments by developing a cohesive and integrated framework of training based on the industry needs. Addressing this need is critical for enhancing the competitiveness of the industry in the globalised economy.
2. To increase the employability of residents of the target areas through imparting of skills in the above segments.
3. To ensure that the scheme is so designed as to cater to the wide range of skill sets required in various segments as listed above, while simultaneously ensuring sufficient flexibility to meet the dynamic needs of these segments over a period of the next five years.

**Scope of the Scheme:** The scheme proposes to leverage on the existing strong institutions and training experience within the Ministry under the Component-I, ensures private sector participation through a PPP Model under Component-II and to fulfil the paucity of skilled manpower to various states under Component-III which comprises State Government Institutes/Agencies. Demand driven courses ranging from Basic Training, Skill up-gradation, Advanced Training in emerging technologies, Training of Trainers, orientation towards modern technology, retraining, skill up-gradation, managerial skill, entrepreneurship development etc. in textiles and related segments. The Scheme targets to train 15 lakh persons during 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan.

**Funding Pattern:** The Government provides assistance to the extent of 75% of the total cost of the project, and balance 25% is envisaged to be met from Fee/Industry Contribution. However, the Empowered Committee is authorised to approve a higher level of government assistance in courses/programmes where it is not feasible to organise the beneficiary contribution. The maximum grant per trainee is estimated as Rs. 10,000/-.

### **Progress of Implementation:**

**Component-I :** Skill development by augmenting and strengthening the capacity of institutions and schemes under Ministry of Textiles. Through this component, the target is to train 5 lakh persons in various skill sets covering all segments under the ambit of the Ministry of Textiles over a period of 5 years. Under the Component I of ISDS, 18 proposals have been approved so far. The Implementing agencies are the Textile Research Associations, Apparel & Textile Design Centre, institutes under DC Handicrafts, DC Handlooms, Textiles Committee and Office of Textiles Commissioner, Central Silk Board etc.

**Component-II :** Skill development in partnership with the private sector viz. industry, NGOs, institutions, Government and potential employers. The target would be to train 5 lakh persons in all segments through a PPP model over a period of 5 years. Total of 16 agencies have been awarded projects under this component

**Component-III :** This component proposes skill development in partnership with State Government Agencies for training 5 lakh persons over a period of 5 years. Component-III has been introduced during 2013-14 and proposals from State Government have been invited. Projects received from Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram,

Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal have been approved.

Physical and Financial Achievements for the Year 2014-15 (01.04.2014 to 20.11.2014)

Components	Physical Achievements (persons)	Financial Achievements (Rs. in Crore)
Component-I	60795	43.97
Component-II	18992	48.74
*Component-III	1369	04.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>79787</b>	<b>96.95</b>

\* Project under Component-III of ISDS is taken up only on February 2014 onwards .

A skill exchange is also envisaged under the scheme to bridge the demand and supply gap for trained manpower in the textiles industry and also to provide placement linkages to the trainees. A Centralized Online MIS [www.isds-mis.com](http://www.isds-mis.com) has been launched for the Scheme on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2014 by Hon'ble Minister of Textiles for State (IC) to capture the progress of the projects. It has been made mandatory for all implementing agencies to install biometric attendance system in the training centres for capturing the attendance of the trainees and also to integrate the system with online MIS of the scheme.

**Sector Skill Council (SSC):** Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) has been set up under the aegis of the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). SSCs shall be the National level apex bodies comprising experts from all stakeholders of the textile value chain, trade bodies central and state Government officials, academia and research to ensure representation of various sectors. Apparel, Made-ups and Home Furnishing Sector Skill Council (AMHSSC) with AEPC as lead agency has been made operational. AMHSSC has so far identified 45 job roles and finalized 5 Qualification Packs for sewing machine operator, finishing and packing,

fabric cutting, surface ornamentation and sample making. Sector Skill Council on Textile and Handloom with CITI as lead agency as well as Sector Skill Council on Handicraft and Carpet with EPCH as lead agency has so far become functional.

**Resource Support Agency (RSA):**

Resource Support Agency (RSA) is an important institutional mechanism envisaged under ISDS to benchmark the training programmes under ISDS to international standard. Being an quality assurance arm of the ISDS, the RSA has been set up under the aegis of Textiles Committee which is responsible for quality management in the textile value chain. RSA will achieve this goal through following functions:

- (i) Identification of skill gaps in textile sector in consultation with industry, SSCs and RRSAs
- (ii) Building up skill inventory database for the textile sector,
- (iii) Develop course content
- (iv) Standardization of admission, assessment, certification and accreditation process to ensure acceptability of skill by various stakeholders.
- (v) Accreditation of Implementing Agencies
- (vi) Coordination with RRSAs and SSCs

**Regional Resource Support Agency (RRSA):**

The scheme guideline provide for 12 regional resource support agencies to cater the requirements of the different sector and regions with following functions:

- (i) Monitoring the performance of implementing agencies
- (ii) Customization of cost content in local languages
- (iii) Reporting to RSA with respect to enrolment, training and placement
- (iv) Training of trainers

## **The Geographical Indications of Goods**

The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act 1999 provides legal protection to Geographical Indications of goods etc. and prevents unauthorized use of these by others. Under Marketing & Export Promotion Scheme this office provides financial assistance to register the handloom items under Geographical Indications.

## **12.2 NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY (NIFT)**

The National Institute of Fashion Technology came into being in 1986, under the aegis of Ministry of Textiles, with a vision to fulfill the need for professionals specialised in the field of fashion. Over the years, it has emerged as a prominent leader in the field of professional education, deftly combining design with management and technology.

Today, NIFT is pioneering fashion education through a network of professionally managed campuses located at Bengaluru, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Chennai, Gandhinagar, Hyderabad, Jodhpur, Kangra, Kannur, Kolkata, Mumbai, New Delhi, Patna, Raebareli and Shillong.

NIFT focuses on creating multidisciplinary and professional environment for its students. The studios and laboratories are equipped with up-to-date machinery and software at par with the best industrial set-ups. Practical interactive instructions are conducted by trained and experienced faculty. The policy of hands-on, collaborative learning at NIFT is encouraged by way of Faculty exchange programs and internships. The Institute constantly seeks to share knowledge and expertise with professional and

educational organisations.

NIFT provides its students with opportunities for International exchange programs and internships due to tie ups with partner institutes and organizations. The international exchange program provides an exposure to the students to understand global markets and trends.

Through its Continuing Education programs, NIFT engages aspiring as well as working professionals into fashion and related education. These courses train professionals for various mid-level positions, offering a medium of upgradation, or an entry for young professionals, and at times acting as a catalyst for professionals to return to the workforce. For the Institute, being a centre of excellence and innovation is not an end in itself. Growth is meaningful only when the benefits go back to the roots. NIFT upholds and nurtures its values of social responsibility, developing numerous initiatives for collaboration with the crafts sector and skill building among underprivileged segments of the society. The Craft Cluster Initiative is a landmark effort which seeks to connect the students with artisans of various crafts, across the country. This encourages the craftsmen to broaden their outlook and update their product, production technical knowledge and skills, making their venture more profitable. On the other hand, it sensitizes the students towards the crafts, encouraging collaboration and understanding between modern design and age-old traditions. The initiative has also encouraged interaction between young students and the generation of artisans, who were reluctant to carry forward traditional craft. This has led to interest amongst the artisans children to re look at their occupation with new respect.



Over the years, through its persistent efforts, NIFT has created an environment for professional excellence and attitude in the textile and fashion industry.

### CONVERGE 2014

Converge is an Inter-Campus cultural and sports meet of NIFT organized in the month of December every year intended to provide a well-rounded holistic development along with a chance of interaction amongst the students of various campuses of NIFT. The preliminary selections at every NIFT Campus ensure that the best of each Campus compete with one another in this event.

Converge'14 was held among groups of three to four campuses and was hosted by the NIFT campuses located at Bhubaneswar, Kangra and Kannur for the span of three days i.e. from 22nd to 24th December 2014 and at NIFT Gandhinagar Campus for a span of two days i.e. from 21st to 22nd December 2014. The event was a major step in inculcating the spirit of 'ONE' Alma Mater in the students across the campuses of NIFT. 50 students from each of the 15 NIFT campuses participated with zeal and enthusiasm in the event. Various activities were organized under the Cultural Club, Sports, Adventure & Photography (SAP) Club, Literary Club, Ethics, Social Service and Environment (ESSE) Club.

### CONVOCATION



NIFT Convocation is organized every year to confer degrees to the Graduating students of that Academic year. In 2014, individual campuses organized Convocation ceremonies. Also the Convocation was completed within the Academic years, thus maintaining continuity and ensuring better participation of graduates.

A total nos. 1960 graduates received degrees in 2014.

The first Doctorate of Philosophy degree was conferred on Prof. Vandana Narang in the Convocation 2014 of Delhi Campus.

### REPORT ON PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN BY NIFT

NIFT Campuses undertake consultancy projects with various Government and Non Government Organisations. Projects provide exposure to faculty and experiential learning to students. It benefits various stakeholders by upgrading technical skills and adds design value. Details of some major projects undertaken by NIFT recently, are placed below:

1. To transform the Ethiopia Textile Industry Development Institute (ETIDI) to a Centre of Excellence through Twinning Arrangement with NIFT.
2. Four One year Certificate Programme in Fashion Design Development

- (CPFDD), Fashion Design and Management (CPFDM), Application of Information Technology in Fashion (CPAIT) and Knitwear Design and Manufacturing (CPKDM) for Ministry of DONER.
3. Setting up of Common Facility Centre at NIFT Raebareli.
  4. Designing of Uniform for Safai Karamcharis of MCD for East Delhi Municipal Corporation.
  5. Project on Integrated Skill Upgradation, Design Development and Product Diversification Training on Jute for National Jute Board.
  6. Upgradation of Crafts of Maharashtra for Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.
  7. Designing Maharashtra Pavilion at India International Trade Fair – 2014 for Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation.
  8. To design gifts out of Handloom Fabric for DC (Handlooms).
  9. Designing of Ceremonial Uniform for Railway Protection Force.
  10. Conduct of Short term Course for the Indian Navy Officer for Sourcing and quality.
  11. Apparel; Accessory Development and Management Skill for Directorate of Commerce & Industries.
  12. Short term workshop on Dress Making, Cut & Sew, Embroidery & Needlework for ITI Trainers.
  13. Pattern and Prototype Development for Lindstrom.
  14. Skill Development programme on 'Fashion Retail Sales Professional' and 'Fashion Boutique Management

### **NIFT CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMME**

A diverse array of Continuing Education programmes is being offered by NIFT to

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

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

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

### **PLACEMENTS AND INDUSTRY COORDINATION**

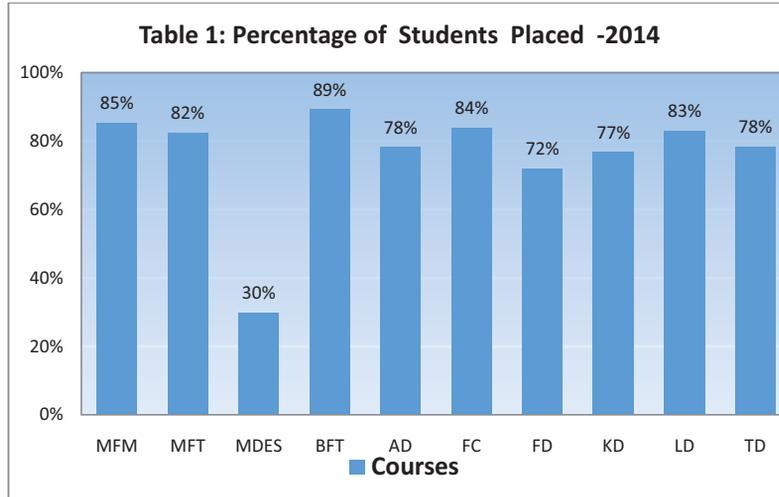
#### **NIFT Campus Placements 2014**

NIFT Campus Placements 2014 were held at 6 campuses of NIFT viz. New Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai, Gandhinagar during 26<sup>th</sup> May 2014 to 18<sup>th</sup> June 2014, A total of 405 companies registered for campus placements offering 1640 job vacancies.

A total of 1720 students registered for placements, of which 1355 students got placed i.e. 79 percent of the students who registered for the placements got placed

through various modes of placements i.e. Pre-placement offers, campus placements and off campus placements.

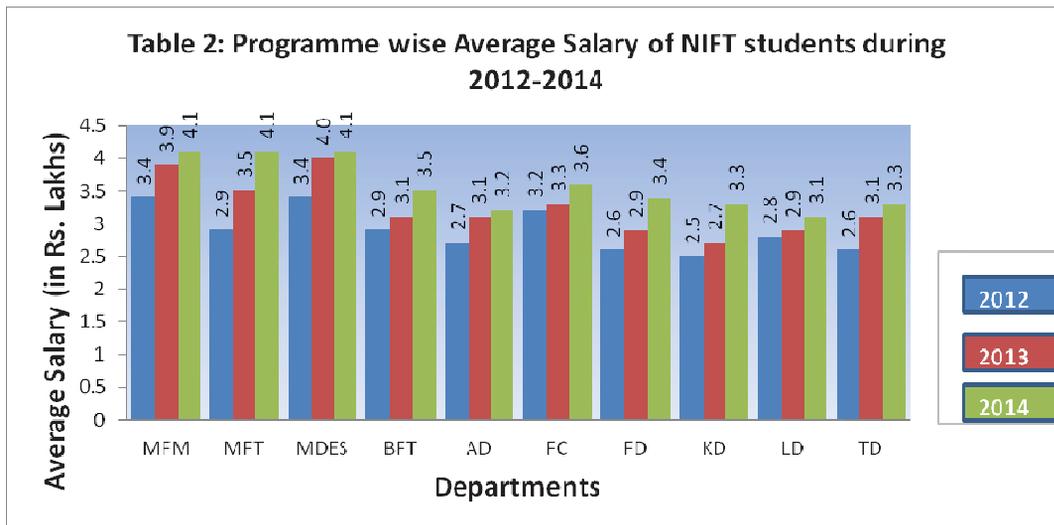
The discipline wise analysis of the placements 2014 is given in Table 1:-



The Average annual salary during campus placements 2014 for the students from Master's program is Rs.

4.10 lakhs per annum whereas that of for the Bachelor's Programme is 3.34 lakhs per annum.

The Average annual salary obtained by students from different programmes during campus placement 2014 vis-à-vis 2013 & 2012 is shown in Table 2:-



The recruiting companies were from diverse segments like Designers, Manufacturer exporters, Buying Agencies,

Consultants, Retailers, Fashion Brands, E-Retailer, Home Furnishings, Technology Solution Providers along with international Brands.

## INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC LINKAGES



### INTERNATIONAL LINKAGES

The academic strategy of NIFT embraces internationalism. The core activities of the institute have enhanced its international visibility and standing. NIFT has strategic agreements and partnerships with 33 leading international fashion institutes & organizations that share the same academic direction. This integrates NIFT students with the global mainstream of fashion. The international collaborations allow the students to experience 'study abroad' options through exchange programmes. This initiative provides an excellent opportunity to NIFT students, selected for the exchange programme, to interact with students from various geographies, encouraging them to broaden their vision and understand different cultures. The 'study abroad' opportunity can be undertaken by the students across NIFT centres and all course disciplines. To provide an academic gradient, the institute's international linkages allow the students to participate in international competitions / seminars / research and other events.

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

There is a constant exchange of students from Partner institutes. In 2013-14 while – 69 went to institutes like Ensait, France; Queensland University of Technology, Australia; Swiss Textile College, Switzerland; University of Wolverhampton, UK, Saxion University, Netherlands; De Montfort University, UK; Royal Academy of Arts, NABA, Italy; Amsterdam Fashion Institute, Netherlands; 46 students came from these Universities to undertake exchange programme at NIFT.

NIFT students at all campuses are encouraged to participate in international events and competitions. The students have participated in several prestigious international competitions like Mittelmoda, Italy; ITS, Italy; World of Wearable Art, New Zealand; Arts of Fashion Foundation USA; ENTRAMADOS, Spain, Gangam Festival Korea. The institute also attracts international students who come and experience its academic and cultural richness. Through the exchange programmes, students from overseas institutes have developed valuable insight not just into Indian culture, arts & crafts but have also understood the Indian market and its dynamics. The students of Management & Technology have had invaluable exposure to production techniques that cater to high fashion demands of the global marketplace.

#### DUAL DEGREE OPPORTUNITY

NIFT has entered into a strategic alliance with Fashion Institute of Technology, New York, USA. The partnership encompasses a landmark achievement and first of its kind at NIFT. This new international dimension will allow select meritorious students from NIFT, the unique opportunity to obtain a Dual Degree from both NIFT and FIT. Students from NIFT will undertake two years study at the home institute intercepted by one year of study at FIT. 14 students undertook the Dual Degree program 2013-14.

#### International delegations who visited NIFT in 2014-2015:

- a) The University of Northampton, School of The Arts, UK, April 2014
- b) Visit of Delegate from Swiss Textile College, Switzerland, May 2014
- c) Visit of Fashion Council members from Australia through the Australian

High Commission in India, October 2014.

- d) Visit of Design and Merchandising Faculty, Ms. Clare Mc Turk from Manchester Metropolitan University UK, October 2014.
- e) Visit of Delegation from George Brown College Canada, October 2014
- f) Visit of Delegation from Erhvervsakademi SydVest, Denmark, November 2014

#### DOMESTIC LINKAGES

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

NIFT has MoUs with the following organizations/institutes:

**National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad-** The cooperation between the two institutes is in the areas of - Faculty Sharing for Teaching, as panelists in juries and as guides for Ph.D programmes, Infrastructure sharing, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.

**School of Fashion Technology (SOFT), Pune & Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) Kerala:** Curriculum design, semester planning, academic scheduling, examination and evaluation systems, faculty recruitment, conduct orientation program, faculty training/capacity building, establish resource centre, assist in machinery/equipment procurement.

**Footwear Design & Development Institute(FDDI)-** NIFT signed a MoU with FDDI, Delhi in December 2013. The cooperation between the two institutes is in the areas of - Faculty Sharing for Teaching,

as panelists is juries and as guides for Ph.D programmes, Infrastructure sharing, Joint Students Field Trips, Design Education & Promotion.

### **NIFT Ph.D. PROGRAMME**

NIFT offers Ph.D. in the areas of design, management and technology as applied with broad reference to fashion and lifestyle, textile and apparel sectors and craft clusters. The programme is designed for the purpose of carrying out applied and fundamental research to create a body of original knowledge for the use of academia and industry at large.

The admission process for the Ph.D. programme starts during the month of April every year with the announcements of results and registration during the month of July. The eligibility criteria for admission to the Ph.D. programme are specified in the Regulations for the Ph.D. programme.

Ph.D. Program was launched in 2009 with 7 registered students; currently total 33 scholars are pursuing their PhD from NIFT. NIFT has awarded its first Ph.D. this year in the Convocation 2014.

### **Policy Interventions**

The Regulations for the Ph.D. programme has been revised to accommodate provisions such as extension of time, break in study, change in research topic or guide, evaluation process, performance monitoring etc.

The Board of Governors, NIFT considered and approved the revised eligibility criteria for Ph.D. admission as proposed by the AAC to be included in the Ph.D. Policy of NIFT and the same was implemented during 2013 admission.

### **Cluster Development Activities**



As a leader in the fashion education in India, NIFT realizes the importance of its social responsibilities and continues its endeavor to create responsible designers who are able to appreciate and promote the crafts of India. The academic activities like Craft Cluster Intervention help to sensitize the students to the realities of the craft sector and give insight into regional sensibilities. 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 with an aim of empowering the crafts community.

Under the Cluster Development Initiative during the year 2013-14, 1384 NIFT students under faculty supervision, across NIFT campuses, conducted the survey and documentation of handloom and handicrafts in different regions of India from June till December 2013. The objectives and deliverables of the cluster study were framed keeping in view the competency and specialization of each program. Cluster Initiative Coordinator in each NIFT campus selected the craft regions and craft for survey in collaboration with the senior faculty of the respective departments. The main objective was to study the present status of the chosen

craft and to identify the needs of the cluster. The study also gave insight into the size of the cluster, skill level of the artisans/producers, Production process, marketing and challenges faced by the craftspeople. Through Graduation Projects the students have done design intervention in clusters of West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Assam. Some of the other craft related projects handled by NIFT include conducting design development workshop at Khambhat, Kutch, Vadodara, Patan, Jasdan and Koteswar in Gujarat, designing of trends and forecast pavilion at National craft expo organized of Gujarat, diagnostic study of languishing craft of Temple applique, designing saris for handloom weavers of Tamilnadu, designing a home furnishing collection for Phulia Handloom cluster and product design, development and technical upgradation project under Madhya Pradesh Hast Shilp Vikas Nigam (MPHSVN).

### **FACULTY ORIENTATION TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT, FACULTY DEVELOPMENT & BRIDGE PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES**

The competitive environment and the dynamics of rapidly evolving fashion business education demands academic and professional standards par excellence comparable with the best in the world. In order to stay ahead, the requisite competencies need to be constantly developed and upgraded through an institutionalized mechanism and process. Training constitutes a critical element of Human Resource Development which facilitates the personal/institutional growth and empowerment of academic personnel by providing inter and intra departmental network and linkages amongst NIFT's various Departments and campuses. It also instils a feeling of shared vision and goals within the NIFT family.

Under the Faculty Orientation Training & Development (FOTD) during the year 2013 – 2014, 18 newly recruited faculty attended the Orientation Programme held at Kannur Campus on December 23 and 24, 2014. Apart from orienting the faculty towards the overall governance at NIFT, some of the interesting topics covered were Reframing, Role of faculty in NIFT, Design for sustainability, Education and personality development etc. The main objectives of Training of Trainer (ToT) programmes, for the non-new recruits, are to ensure that Campuses remain self-reliant before the beginning of any semester and to minimize the dependency on external resources. TOTs are usually in Subject areas related to NIFT Curriculum. 22 programmes of duration ranging between 2 to 5 days were conducted. A total of 133 faculty were beneficiaries. Some of the niche areas covered were Design thinking and innovation, Documentary – photography – story telling, Corporate Social Responsibility, Pattern Making and Fit Appraisal for mass manufacturing, Sustainable Production and Ergonomics in the Garment Industry, Communication and presentation skills etc.

In order to enable NIFT faculty to update their working knowledge of the industry at micro level or have a holistic understanding of the industry and its interrelation ship, Faculty Industry Attachments are facilitated which exposes the faculty to the latest practices and enables the same to be disseminated in the class rooms. A total of 23 faculty members undertook Industry Attachments during June – July 2013 in reputed organizations/ companies. A list of 62 publications/ papers presented/ research articles by faculty have been compiled and widely circulated amongst the faculty of all the NIFT Campuses.

The Bridge Programme, is a supplementary programme of one year duration for UG

Diploma holders and six months duration for PG Diploma holders, to facilitate the NIFT Alumni to convert their NIFT Diploma to Degrees. Bridge programmes were conducted at four NIFT campuses namely Delhi, Mumbai, Gandhinagar & Bengaluru.

### **12.3 SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF TEXTILES AND MANAGEMENT (SVPISTM)**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles Management (SVPISTM) is focused for Textiles and Management education. The institute aims to shape aspiring youngsters

into new age professional managers, capable of leading the Indian Textile Industry to the pinnacle of world textile galaxy. The institute offers Post Graduate Degree in Management (PGDM) viz. (i) Textile Management (ii) Apparel Management and (iii) Retail Management.

The students are given personalized approach for Upgradation and exposure to the Industry along with their regular classes. Textile Management Club and Students Activity Club are actively functioning and managed by the faculty and student coordinators. Guest Lectures, Language classes (Hindi, English and French) are conducted regularly.



## Chapter XIII

### PUBLIC SECTOR

**13.1** The following Public Sector Undertakings are actively involved in promotional and Development of Textile Sector:-

1. National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC)
2. Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited
3. National Handloom Development Corporation Limited
4. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)
5. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi
6. British India Corporation Limited (BIC)
7. Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Ltd, Kolkata
8. National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC), Kolkata

#### **13.1.1 National Textile Corporation Ltd. (NTC)**

NTC Ltd. ceases to be a sick industry company, within the meaning of section 3(1)(0) of SICA as its net worth has turned positive, and stands discharged from the purview of SICA/BIFR vide order of BIFR dated 28.10.2014.

As on 01.1.2015, the functional mills are 23. The mill wise breakup of the Company are as follows:-

- (i) 18 units have been modernized.
- (ii) 3 new units have been set up.
- (iii) 2 units have been partially modernized.

At present 7 units are making cash profit. A short term strategic plan having financial out lay of approximately Rs.65 crores has

been formulated to make the cash profit making units as 13 by end of March, 2015. Further, the Company has a future plan to set up Integrated Skill Development Centre under IDS, Incubation Centre, Textile Plaza, Processing facilities and Garmenting to make the NTC an integrated self-sustained Company.

As on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2014, 63296 employees have gone under MVRS

from April, 2002 onwards and it has paid Rs.2372.74 crores by way of compensation to these employees. NTC has reduced the manpower from 90,000 to about 7940 employees. It has also closed 193 unviable showrooms of the Retail Marketing Division.

During the last 5 years, the production of yarn and fabric of the Company was as follows:-

Production	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (April-Dec,14)
Yarn (Lac Kg)	346.03	350.20	427.98	489.11	385.06
Fabric (Lac Mtrs)	89.91	120.25	127.29	147.78	116.55

The targets of major parameters for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 as per MOU are as follows:-

Major parameters	2013-14	2014-15	Provisional 2014-15
Sales Turnover (operating Income) (Rs. in Cr)	1000	1300	1118
Generation of funds from Non-Performing Assets (Rs. in Cr)	440	400	-
Utilization (Spg) %	85.21	85	83
Cash Generation from Operation (Working Units) (Rs. in Cr)	13.00	-33.10	-43.17
<b>Production</b>			
Yarn (Lac Kg)	450	541	510
Fabric (Lac Mtrs)	200	213	165

The rating given by DPE for the last 7 years to the Company is as follows:-

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Rating	Fair	Fair	Not Assessed	Fair	Good	Very Good	Good

Number of persons with disabilities employed as on 31.03.2014:-

Sl. No.	Official Organisation	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D		TOTAL	
		SS	NO. PWD	SS	NO. PWD						
1	NTC LTD., NEW DELHI	178	2	436	12	888	15	6808	55	8310	84

SS – Sanctioned strength

No. of PWD - Number of persons with disabilities employed.

21 mills have been awarded ISO certification and two Regional Office of NTC. 5 units have been awarded OEKOTEX certificate.

While the Company has been enjoying the benefit of budgetary support from its inception, there is no budgetary support for its wages from the year 2009-10 onwards.

### 13.1.2. Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited

The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd. (the "Corporation") is a Government of India Undertaking under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles. It was established in the year 1958, as "Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd" with the twin objective of (i) export promotion and (ii) trade development of handicraft and handloom products. In the Year 1962, it was renamed as "The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Limited". The Corporation is presently is a two star export house engaged in exports of handicraft and handloom products (including hand knotted woolen carpets and ready-made garments) besides undertaking export of gold and silver jewellery / articles. The Corporation was nominated in the year 1997-98 for import of bullion and sale in the domestic market. The performance of the Corporation in 2013-14 in relation to major indicators is given below:-

Turnover	-	2552.66 Crores
Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	-	1.69 Crores

The Corporation has made Operating Profit of Rs. 3.84 Crores against Rs. 2.27 Crores which works out an increase of 69 % over the previous year. The increase is mainly due to increase in Core Group turnover with improved profit margins and increase in margin in Bullion Business.

Further, Corporation registered the year with a Net Profit after tax of Rs. 1.69 crores.

### CAPITAL

The Authorized and Paid up Capital of the Corporation remained unchanged at Rs. 20.00 Crores and Rs. 13.82 Crores respectively during the year 2013-2014. The entire Paid up Capital has been subscribed by the Hon'ble President of India.

### DIVIDEND

The Board has recommended a final dividend of Rs. 0.34 Crores (i. e. 20% of Profit after Tax), for the year 2013-14. Provision of Rs. 0.06 Crores has been made for Corporate Dividend Tax on the final dividend proposed after seven years.

### WORKING RESULTS

The Total Turnover of the Corporation decreased from Rs 4157.40 crores in 2012-13 to Rs. 2552.66 crores during the year, a decrease of 1604.74 (38.6 %). The decrease is mainly due to:-

- Bullion Business is an opportunity driven business. During the year Bullion Imports decreased by Rs.1607.75 crores (39%) as it was directed by the Ministry of Textiles in June, 2013 to concentrate and boost up the Core Business of the Corporation. Subsequently, the Government allowed us to do import of Bullion in January, 2014.
- Increase in Core Group Business by Rs. 3.01 crores (6.33 %) due to improvement in Domestic Business by opening of new retail outlets and Corporate institutional sales and other aggressive Marketing Strategies adopted.

HHEC continued its focus on Core Group and so far we have added thirty new international Buyers and 3 new buyers from new Countries and taken various distinctive initiatives in Domestic Market as well. As a result, we have achieved 6.33 % of Growth in our Core Business over previous year.

Overheads for the 2013-14 amounts to Rs. 23.32 crores almost the same level to that of previous year at Rs. 23.23 Crores inspite of inflation.

The Operating profits have increased to Rs.3.84croresduringtheyearascompared to Rs.2.27 crores in the previous year, an increase of Rs.1.57 crores (69.16%) due to increase in Core Group turnover with improved profit margins and increase in margin in Bullion Business.

Further, considering the current tax liability and other provisions, We have ended with the Net Profit after tax of Rs. 1.69 crores as against Net Profit after tax Rs. 2.49 crores last year.

#### **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY & SUSTAINABILITY**

The Corporation endeavors to contribute suitably to the society both directly and indirectly through various means, viz. generating employment for the artisans and weavers who mainly belongs to Below Poverty Line, providing exposure to their ethnic arts and crafts at international level and providing free space to artisans and weavers in the events organized at Noida Complex for display and sale of their products. The Corporation has been always emphasizing on empowerment of weaker section of artisans and weavers by promoting and providing a platform to market their products and sourcing procurement from the textiles and craft clusters through its procurement centers.

During the year 2013-14, the Corporation had successfully undertaken two distinctive projects through Sulabh Sanitation Mission Foundation with a total expenditure of Rs. 9.84 lakhs:

- Creation of Sanitation Facility by constructing Toilet Complex with an expenditure of Rs. 7.10 Lakhs in Block Pakridayal, Bihar and
- Creation of Drinking Water facilities by installation of 4 Mark II Hand-pumps with an expenditure of Rs. 2.64 Lakhs in Block Pakridayal, in Bihar.
- Contribution of Rs. 0.10 Lakhs to Adruta Children Home
- Development of 20 new Eco-friendly products made from Soya beans/ Banana/Pine Apple/Elephant Grass etc

Further, during Current Financial Year 2014-15, the Corporation is going to continue to undertake the same projects of creation of Drinking Water Facility & Sanitation Facility at the Cluster of Bihar.

#### **RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT**

In compliance with the guidelines on Research & Development (R&D) notified by the Department of Public Enterprises requiring all CPSEs to undertake R&D activities. The Corporation undertook the following projects:

- Cluster based new Samples Development / Supplies for Market Testing amounting to Rs. 54.08 Lakhs.
- During the year, HHEC has complied with Buyers' Social on account of two major Buyers.

#### **EXPORT PROMOTION AND TRADE DEVLEOPMENT**

The Corporation has participated in various exhibitions in India and abroad

to showcase the new samples developed from traditional crafts and textiles clusters as well as to upgrade knowledge on designs and fashions abroad. During the year, the Corporation participated in a number of International Fairs viz., 24<sup>th</sup> India Home Furnishing Fair (Japan), 34<sup>th</sup> India Garment Fair (Japan), Australian International Sourcing Fair (Melbourne), Heimtextil 2014 (Frankfurt, Germany) and Ambiente, 2014 (Frankfurt, Germany). Participation in domestic fair includes HGH India 2013 (Mumbai), IHGF (autumn) Greater Noida, Tex Trends India 2014 (Pragati Maidan), IHGF (spring) Greater Noida and India International Hand-woven Fair, Chennai.

HHEC has planned to continue focusing on Core Group activities and undertake aggressive International and domestic Market Strategies to next level.

- **Opening New outlets abroad:** During the year two new retails outlets have been opened at Rajiv Gandhi Hastshilp Showroom, Baba Khark Singh Marg, Delhi and Shilparamam, Hyderabad. Further in the current year linking Textiles and handicrafts with tourism HHEC has signed agreement with Archeological Survey of India for retail outlet/museum shop at Qutab Minar & Sarnath Museum. It is also planned to open new retail outlets / Museum shops at Indira Gandhi Kala Kendra, Delhi, Buddha Smriti, Bihar & Gaya Museum, Bihar as the agreements have already been signed for the same. Talks are in advance stage with ITDC and ASI to add more shops at tourist destinations of India in Textile Tourism Project of Government of India.
- ❖ **Corporate institutional Sale:** The Corporation has been especially focusing on corporate institutional

sales with special focus on big organizations like CVC, Parliament House, Ministry of External Affairs, NTPC, SAIL, IRCTC, NBCC, OIL India, BHEL etc. along with other Corporations in Private Sector. During the year, HHEC is planning to expand this segment with other private industry.

- ❖ **E-Marketing:** keeping in view, the modern trend of shopping, the Corporation has initiated by adding new product line, introduce user interface, social media partnerships etc. HHEC is planning to enhance activity in this channel of Marketing directly or through handholding with bigger players on a long term basis.
- ❖ **Capacity Expansion:** To cater specific buyers' demands and to meet international standards and technology and in turn increasing buyers & demand for Ready-to-Wear, the Corporation has planned to further expand our Garment factories in Chennai and Noida by adding new machine and it has also been planned to start utilizing HHEC's space at Okhla by setting up an infrastructure for factory for Ready-to- Wear.
- **SAARC Museum:** HHEC has signed agreement with Ministry of External Affairs for development of project, its maintenance and management. Accordingly, HHEC has signed agreement with DTTDC for development and Civil works of SAARC Museum.
- With changing fashion, usages and concerns of buyers, HHEC has further strengthen the natural product series and added new diverse Range of "Natural Products" which are made from Palm leaf, Sea grass, Straw grass, etc. Further, it is also planned to strengthen existing eco-

friendly product line with adding new fruit fibers/grass. Fusion of fiber with other natural fiber will be explored.

- HHEC has entered into an MOU with National Textiles Corporation for display and selling its products through NTC's flagship stores "BRAND INDIA" under their scheme "BRAND INDIA" & "SETU" in this series HHEC started its operation on shop in shop module at NTC Charni road Mumbai outlet and planning to have more such outlets with NTC.
- HHEC Chennai Branch is set up at a plot area of approx two acres with existing crèche building, office building. Now, HHEC has planned to modernize the Chennai Branch by utilizing the vacant land and constructing a new building in the 1<sup>ST</sup> phase without demolishing the existing building for which government support will also be sought for financial assistance.

#### **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT & INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

- The Corporation gives due importance to training to its employees at all levels to develop them to realize their true potentials, improve in the areas of lesser strengths and to work with a high sense of responsibility. Re-deployment and motivation are also given priority with a view to develop the inherent faculties and qualities of employees.
- During the year under Report, industrial relations were cordial and harmonious at all Branches / Units. No man-days were lost due to strike or lockout. All the employees worked with a new vigour & zeal.
- None of the employees of the Company received remuneration in excess of the limits prescribed in

Section 217 (2A) of the Companies Act, 1956 read with the Companies (Particulars of Employees) Rules, 1975 as amended from time-to-time.

- The Corporation strictly follows the directives issued by Government of India with regard to reservation of posts for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes as also for handicapped persons. The roster for reservation of post for SC / ST/ OBCs is duly maintained to ensure that there is no violation of the rules / instruction in this regard. No posts reserved for SC/ ST/ OBC got de-reserved for the period under report.
- As per Guidelines on Human Resource Management issued by Department of Public Enterprises, during the year, various activities have been undertaken by the Corporation such as training programs on leadership, Time Management, Health awareness, skill up-gradation, Gender sensitization, Team Building, currency risk Management and Inventory Management etc.
- Appointment of persons with Disabilities" (PwDs): As on 31.03.2014, total number of persons in position was 129, including Group 'A' and 'B', out of which three persons {one each belonging to Orthopedically Handicapped (OH), Visually Handicapped (VH), Hearing Handicapped (HH)} were appointed against the posts reserved for persons with disabilities (PwDs) i. e. 2.33 %. Earlier, reservation was made in Group 'C' and 'D' only and the shortfall was made up by appointment of one HH. Action for filling up one shortfall in higher group will be initiated.

## ➤ CASES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT

The status of the cases for Sexual Harassment Act during the financial year 2013-14 is as under:

Number of cases received	Number of cases disposed off	Number of cases pending as on 31.03.2014
3	3	Nil

Complaint of Sexual Harassment against Two management Trainees were received from three lady officials. Based on the report of the Internal Complaints Committee of the HHEC, contract of one management Trainee was terminated with immediate effect vide Order, dated the 22nd November, 2013 under the provision of Sexual harassment of women at Work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013. A recordable warning to desist from such activities was administered to another Management Trainee.

### 13.1.3. National Handloom Development Corporation

National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd., Lucknow was set up in February, 1983 by the Government of India as a Public Sector Undertaking under the Companies Act, 1956. The Authorized Capital of NHDC Ltd. is Rs.2000 lakh and its Paid up Capital is Rs.1900 lac. The main objectives of NHDC are:

- Carry on the business of supplying all types of yarn for the benefit of the handloom sector.
- Organize supply of quality dyes and related materials needed by the handloom sector.
- Promote marketing of handloom fabrics.

- Aid, assist and implement the projects connected with the production of handloom fabrics including taking up modernization programme, technology for the handloom sector.

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

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

Year	Supply of Yarn	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2012-13	1070.78	1318.56
2013-14	1262.09	1788.46
2014-15 (upto Dec'14)	999.80	1534.17

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

Year	Dyes & Chemical	
	Quantity (in lakh kg.)	Value (Rs. in crore)
2012-13	27.62	20.90
2013-14	36.31	35.69
2014-15 (upto Dec'14)	26.20	36.98

For ensuring timely supply to the users on cash basis under this scheme, NHDC has

opened 10 nos. Warehouses at Sitapur & Moradabad (Uttar Pradesh), Guwahati (Assam), Samundragarh (West Bengal), Kannur (Kerala), Chirala & Karimnagar (Andhra Pradesh), Agartala (Tripura), Bhubaneshwara (Odisha) and Ranchi/ Godda (Jharkhand).

2. In order to promote marketing of handloom fabrics, the corporation organizes special exhibitions like Silk Fabs & Wool Fabs. The Government of India reimburses the expenses incurred by the Corporation in these exhibitions. The details like number of exhibitions, participating agencies and total sales generated at these exhibitions during the last 2 years are as under:

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

Besides, Corporation has set up 8

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

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

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

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

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Turnover	Net Profit	Dividend	MOU rating
2012-13	137546.57	697.39	141.00	EXCELLENT
2013-14	184003.11	1203.28	241.00	EXCELLENT

#### 13.1.4. Cotton Corporation of India (CCI)

The role assigned to the CCI under the Textile Policy of June 1985 was:

1. To undertake price support operations whenever the market prices of kapas touch the support prices announced by the government of India without any quantitative limit
2. To undertake commercial operations only at CCI 's own risk; and
3. To purchase cotton to fulfil export quotas given to CCI

The above role of the CCI continued under the New Textile Policy of 2000.

However, the last stated function no longer is relevant as export of cotton is now free and the Government is releasing no quotas. Nevertheless CCI purchases cotton even now to undertake export of cotton.

In the Cotton Season 2013-14 MSP operations have been undertaken by CCI in Andhra Pradesh procuring 40,813 bales of cotton.

CCI extended Integrated Cotton Cultivation (Contract Farming) in cotton growing States bringing an area of 48,495 hectares under contract farming as against 48,147 hectares in the previous year.

### 13.1.5. Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. New Delhi

The Central Cottage Industries Emporium was established in Delhi in the year 1952 under the management of Indian Cooperative Union and was later on taken over by Central Cottage Industries Association in 1964 and was incorporated as Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.(CCIC) on February 4, 1976. CCIC is under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles.

The main objective of CCIC is to be a dealer, exporter, manufacturer and agent of quality Indian handicrafts and handlooms and to develop markets for these products in India and abroad. The Corporation has showrooms at Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai and Hyderabad.

#### Capital

The authorized capital of the Corporation is ₹1200 lakhs and the paid-up capital is ₹1085 lakhs.

### Working Results

#### a) Turnover

The turnover of the Corporation for the year under report was ₹8,185.64 lakh as against ₹7,776.33 lakh in the previous year i.e. 2012-13.

#### b) Exports

The total exports of the Corporation during the year 2013-14 were ₹277.36 lakh as compared to ₹302.08 lakh in the previous year.

#### c) Profitability

The Gross Profit during the year 2013-14 increased from ₹3870.03 lakh in the previous year to ₹4130.75 lakh. The overheads of the Corporation increased from ₹3921.76 lakh in the previous year to ₹4100.67 lakh in the current year. The current year ended with a pre-tax profit of ₹36.63 lakh as against corresponding profit of ₹51.64 lakh in the previous year.

#### Statistics

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

(₹ in lakhs)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Actuals upto Oct.2014	Estimates/ Forecast 2014-15
Turnover	7249.10	7776.33	8185.64	4476.42	8800.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) Before tax	66.66	51.64	36.63	Not Available	50.00
Net Profit (+) / Loss (-) after tax	49.21	24.57	12.85	Not Available	34.00
Dividend	10.00	4.92	2.57	Not Available	6.80

#### Development of Designs/ Exhibitions

During the year 2013-14, CCIC organized 50 in-house thematic exhibitions and exhibitions outside CCIC emporia wherein newly designed products were displayed by the Corporation to expand

the patronage of Corporation.

With a view to develop exclusive new designs and new products for sales through showrooms, during the year, CCIC, with Financial Assistance from office of Development Commissioner

(Handicrafts), undertook ten Technical Design Development Workshops in the areas of Metal craft, wood craft, hand block printing, Chamba Rumal, Cane craft, jewellery etc.

Further, new and exclusively designs in silver articles, brass and white metal ware, wood craft and pottery which are highly in demand as Diwali Gifts in new attractive packaging were also launched in all showrooms of CCIC.

With a view to upgrade the shopping experience of customers, CCIC undertook major improvements in the layout, visual display, lighting and interiors of the New Delhi showroom. Further to promote the handicrafts and handlooms one more new showroom was opened at Hyderabad.

#### **Goals set for procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises and Achievements**

The target for sourcing of handicrafts and handlooms merchandise from MSME registered vendors for CCIC is 20% for the year 2014-15.

CCIC is sourcing handicraft and handloom products from primary producers registered with Office of DC(Handicrafts), (the Central Govt. department under Ministry of Textiles) who are deemed to be MSME registered source for procurement of handicraft and handloom products.

During the period April to November, 2014, CCIC has achieved the above target. During the year 2014-15, CCIC will make all efforts to exceed the prescribed target of 20% sourcing from MSME vendors.

#### **On line Shopping**

CCIC has its online shopping website i.e. [www.thecottage.in](http://www.thecottage.in) for its valued customers. The website displays about 1000 Handloom and Handicraft products with description for online shopping.

The products can be purchased through Secured payment gateway by credit card which is verisign certified. The products purchased can be shipped to any country all over the world. It has order tracking mechanism and links to various Govt. websites, Incredible India etc.

#### **Manpower Strength & Training**

As on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014 the Corporation had strength of 297 employees as compared to 304 in the previous year.

#### **13.1.6 British India Corporation Limited (BIC)**

##### **BACKGROUND**

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

##### **Modernization / Rehabilitation of BIC Limited**

Based on the financial position, the B.I.C. Limited was referred to BIFR in 1992 and was declared as a Sick Company. A Rehabilitation Scheme approved by BIFR at a total cost of Rs.211 crore in 2002. The Scheme could not be implemented in totality as permission was not granted by U.P. State Government for conversion of leasehold property into

freehold property. Modified Rehabilitation Scheme for Rs 273 crore was approved by BIFR in 2008 which envisaged Rs 273 crore budgetary support from Govt of India and balance Rs 116 crore from sale of surplus land. A further revised scheme for Rs 338 crores was approved in 2011, based on recommendation of Bureau for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in the year 2010.

A MDRS was prepared and put up before BIFR and was approved in its hearing dated 14.02.2008 at a total cost of Rs.273.28 crores with Govt. budgetary support of Rs.157.35 crore and rest from sale of surplus land. A revised scheme for Rs.338.04 crore was recommended by BRPSE in its meeting held on 28.07.2010/18.12.2010. The revised scheme was accorded in principle approval by Cabinet, GOI in its meeting held on 9.6.2011 subject to the condition that permission is first obtained for sale of surplus land from Government of UP.

The means of finance envisaged are as under:-

(Rs. in crore)

Grant from GOI VRS	17.10
Operating losses 9/10, 10/11 grant	66.99
Interest free loan against sale of land	128.66
Soft Intt. Loan from GOI for salary (2 years)	78.00
Intt. Free loan from GOI for conversion charge payment	47.35
The cost of the scheme	338.04

The implementation of the scheme is yet to commence as the required permission for sale of surplus land is yet to be obtained from Govt of UP. The issue is being taken up at various level and in the latest development Chief Secretary, UP Government vide OM dated 25.11.2014 constituted a

committee under the Chairmanship of Divisional Commissioner, Kanpur for expeditious disposal of the issue. The first meeting of the committee was held on 7.1.2015 wherein it was decided that the Government intends to run the unit of BIC at Kanpur may be as per the present Management or PPP Model. The main objective is to regain the industrial scenario of Kanpur and generate direct and indirect employment opportunities.

At present the production activities in both the units of BIC i.e. CWM Branch Kanpur (Lalimli) and NEWM Branch, Dhariwal (Dhariwal) are negligible due to non availability of working capital. As soon as the implementation of the Scheme commences the woollen and worsted products of 'Lalimli & Dhariwal' as lohis, shawls, blankets, worsted and woollen suitings will be made available to the common man at a reasonable price. Also the supply of various uniform cloth etc. as Serge battle dress, Shirting Angola, Baratheia will be resumed to Defence, Paramilitary, Government and other institutions at a competitive price.

Both the BIFR and BRPSE Schemes emphasized on generating funds from sale of surplus land, with prior permission from Government of UP for conversion of leasehold to freehold land. Government of UP is examining the land conversion matter.

## SUBSIDIARIES OF BIC LIMITED

### ELGIN MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, KANPUR

The Elgin Mills Company Limited was established in the year 1864 and it was registered in the year 1911 comprising of 2 Units, Elgin No.1 & Elgin No.2. By an ordinance called the British India Corporation Limited (Acquisition of

shares) Act 1981 the GOI acquired all shares of BIC Limited and thus became a Government Company on 11<sup>th</sup> June 1981. The Elgin Mills Co. being subsidiary of Govt. Co. acquired the status of Govt. Company. The company was engaged in the production of cotton and blended fabrics for Civil Market and Defence, Paramilitary, Government and other institutions as Towels, Bed sheets, Suitings and Shirtings, Drill, Cellular etc.

Due to continuous losses suffered by the company, a reference under the provision of SICA was made to BIFR and was declared sick. The BIFR recommended winding-up of the company in 1994. AAIFR confirmed the said order in 1997 and accordingly Hon'ble High Court Allahabad passed winding up order in 1999 and appointed Official Liquidator. Govt of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in June 2001. M/s. Elgin Mills Co. Ltd. had taken loans from various financial institutions for working capital and modernization around 1980. These loans could not be repaid due to paucity of funds and M/s. Kotak Mahindra Bank assignee of M/s. ICICI filed a case in Hon'ble High Court in the year 2009 for recovery of their dues and orders for liquidation were passed Hon'ble AHC in 2011. The case is being contested in Hon'ble High Court to safeguard the properties of M/s. Elgin Mill Co. Ltd.

M/s Elgin Mills is presently contesting cases filed by banks for winding-up and a one time settlement has been offered to the banks.

#### **CAWNPORE TEXTILES LIMITED, KANPUR**

British India Corporation Ltd. is a Government of India Company under the administrative control of Ministry of Textiles. Cawnpore Textiles Ltd. is a subsidiary company of BIC Ltd. and

was incorporated in the year 1920. The company was engaged in the production of fabric and yarn for domestic civil market and Defence, Paramilitary, Government and other institutions.

Due to continuous losses and the net worth of the company getting eroded/negative, the company was referred to BIFR under the provisions of SICA and the company was declared as sick company in 1992. In 1999 High Court of Allahabad passed order for winding up and appointed an Official Liquidator. Govt of India implemented Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) in 2001. The secured creditors filed a case in Hon'ble High Court and the mill and residential premises of Cawtex were taken over by the liquidator appointed by Allahabad High Court. Payments to all the secured creditors have been made as per the OTS and the company is seeking permission of Allahabad High Court to bring the company out of liquidation.

#### **13.1.7 Jute Corporation of India (JCI) Ltd, Kolkata**

JCI is a GoI enterprise set up in 1971. JCI is the official agency of the Ministry of Textiles (MoT) responsible for implementing the MSP policy for jute producers and serves as a stabilising agency in the raw jute market. JCI also undertakes commercial operations, procuring jute at prices above the MSP on commercial consideration to generate profits. JCI's price support operations involve procuring raw jute from small and marginal farmers at MSP without any quantitative limit as and when the prevailing market price of jute falls below the MSP. These operations help create a notional buffer in the market by siphoning off excess supply, in order to arrest inter-seasonal and intra-seasonal fluctuations in raw jute prices. JCI's Departmental Purchase Centres (DPCs), which are situated in rural areas, purchases raw jute

directly from the farmers. JCI has around 171 DPC's of which 101 are in West Bengal, 26 in Assam, 20 in Bihar and the rest in the three other jute growing states of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Tripura. During the year 2014-15 (upto 19.1.2015) 0.154 lakhs of bales have been procured by JCI under MSP operation.

The authorized and paid up capital of the Corporation is ₹5 Cr & the net worth is ₹86.37 Cr. as on 31.03.2014. The entire authorized capital has been subscribed by the Government of India.

### Mission/Vision

To act as the Price Support Agency of the Govt. of India and to undertake Minimum Support Price (MSP) Operation to provide remunerative price of raw jute to the jute growers and gradually increase its market share in the domestic trade.

### Main Functions

1. To take up Price Support Operation on behalf of the Government as and when the raw jute prices touch the level of the Minimum Support Price fixed by the Government of India

without any quantitative limit.

2. To undertake commercial operations for jute mills of NJMC on for other purpose as and when required.
3. To undertake distribution of certified jute seeds under subsidy scheme of NJB and gradually increase the quantity with an objectives to make available certified jut seeds to farmers.
4. To conduct other extension activities like, demonstration of new retting techniques and display of daily market rate by allocating centres under JTM MM III and NJB schemes for the benefit of the jute growers.
5. To carry out the role of the implementing Agency for Mini Mission III and also provide necessary support on activities of Mini Mission IV and other Mini Mission of the Jute Technology Mission.
6. To plan and implement schemes under Corporate Social Responsibility.

Performance of Jute Corporation of India Ltd is highlighted below:

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 Provisional
Quantitative (Bales/Lakh):				
Procurement of Raw Jute	1.56	3.63	1.90	0.74
Sales of Raw Jute	1.34	2.39	2.60	1.58
Closing Stock	0.47	1.74	1.06	0.20
Financial (₹ / Lakh)				
Sale of Raw Jute	5599.39	11135.57	12331.00	8303
Net Profit after Tax	1021.95	1336.77	987.10	550

### 13.1.8 National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd. (NJMC), Kolkata

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.

#### 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.645.07Cr., payment of liabilities and provisions for funds for implementation of Rs. 702.21 Cr. and Modernizations and startup Expenses of Rs 215.70Cr.

- 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 215.70Cr.
- iv) Net worth is expected to be positive in the 6th year i.e. 2015-16.
- v) Settlement of Officers' VRS under composite package.
- vi) Engagement of workforce under contract basis initially till the modernisation is complete.

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

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14
Production (MT)	9379	9916
	Rs. in Cr	Rs. in Cr
Sales	49.73	58.12
Other Income	17.67	17.98
Total Revenue	67.40	76.10
Total Expenses	83.40	82.61
Profit/Loss (-)	(-)16.00	(-) 6.55
Profit/Loss (-)	(-) 15.43	(-) 6.00
Cumulative Loss (-)	(-)297.88	(-)304.43

### 13.1.9 Birds Jute & Exports Ltd. (BJEL), a subsidiary of NJMC

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

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

The proposal for revival of BJEL prepared by IDBI was considered by BRPSE on April, 2008 and granted in principle approval with certain observation. Accordingly IDBI revised the revival proposal. A draft cabinet note was also circulated by the

MOT in view of comment raised by the ministry of Finance. MOT decided to place the updated revival scheme to BRPSE for its recommendation. Accordingly, BJEL resubmitted the revised revival proposal with a total Cost of Scheme of Rs.137.88 Crore to be financed mainly from sale of surplus land of the BJEL and interest free GOI loan. The entire GOI loan and holding company loan together with accrued interest at a normal rate has been proposed to be refunded from sale of surplus land of BJEL. The proposals also include modernization & renovation of its existing plant with capital expenditure including working capital of Rs. 30.57 Crore. The above proposal was forwarded to BIFR. BIFR accepted the revised DRS of BJEL with in principal approval from Ministry of Textiles to provide start up expense amounting to Rs 21.20 crore as bridge loan and directed to circulate to the stake holder on 3.11.2011.

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

Physical	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Production	-	-	-
FINANCIAL RESULT	(Rs.in Lac)	(Rs.in Lac)	(Rs.in Lac)
Other Income	8.61	8.76	8.78
Total	8.61	8.76	8.78
Salary & Wages	191.98	-	-
VRS Expenditure	--	-	-
Administrative & other Overheads	57.46	75.02	80.61
Interest on GOI & NJMC loan	815.30	778.72	400.57
Depreciation	1.17	1.09	1.01
Total	1065.91	854.83	482.19
Loss before Tax	1109.00	865.57	265.10



## Chapter *XIV*

### TEXTILE RESEARCH

**14.1** Recognising the vital role of Research & Development in the advancement of technology and processes in the textile and apparel sector, the ministry has been actively supporting Textile Research Associations which cover the entire gamut of the sector.

There are eight TRAs engaged in the work of research and development: -

1. Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association (ATIRA)
2. Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)
3. South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)
4. Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)
5. Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA)

6. Synthetic and Art Silk Mills Research Association (SASMIRA)
7. Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)
8. Wool Research Association (WRA)

Under the R&D Scheme, Ministry of Textiles supports upto a maximum of 75% of the project cost and to ensure the stakeholders commitment, the balance 25% has to be arranged by the Implementing Agencies. Further in order to ensure sustainability and commercial viability of the research efforts, and to encourage creation of IPRs/patents, the Industry partner/partners who have contributed 25% of the Project cost, can be given some special rights such as exclusive use of the technology/process/products developed through the research for a fixed period; and/or

use of the technology/process/products developed at a special discounted rate. As per the guidelines formulated under the R&D Scheme, all research projects are initially submitted in the office of Textile Commissioner. To examine the research projects, two tier mechanisms have been provided. All projects have to be technically and financially evaluated initially by the Project Appraisal & Monitoring Committee (PAMC) and then approved by the Project Approval Committee (PAC).

Based on the experience of implementing the scheme during the XI Plan the scope and coverage of the scheme is proposed to be expanded horizontally and vertically to cover R&D in certain critical areas such as Jute and other allied sectors. A special focus on 'green' R&D initiatives which would support inter-alia Research innovation, benchmarking studies, dissemination, and compliance with identified best practices and other related activities to encourage the adoption of green initiatives. The thrust would be on ensuring contract research, dissemination and commercialization of the R&D projects which are taken up. A budget line was created for this scheme in Demand for Grants 2014-15 under "Research & Development" (Major head 2852) with token provision of Rs. 51 crore.

## 14.2 TEXTILES COMMITTEE

The Textiles Committee, established by the Textiles Committee Act, 1963, has the primary objective of ensuring quality of textiles both for internal marketing and exports. Its functions include promotion of quality of textiles and textile exports, research in the technical and economic fields, establishing standards for textiles and textile machinery, setting up of laboratories, data collection etc. The Committee has its Head Quarters at

Mumbai with 28 Regional Offices, 17 of them with laboratories, including 9 eco parameters testing laboratories.

### 14.2.1 Performance During 2014 – 15:

#### 1.0 Laboratories of the Textiles Committee:

**1.1** The Textiles Committee established laboratories at important textile centres in India to assist the compulsory pre-shipment quality inspection of textiles.

**1.2** Initially, a laboratory was set up at the Head Quarters of Textiles Committee at Mumbai during 1969. Subsequently, 17 more laboratories were set up at important textile centres in India up till 2002, at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cannanore, Chennai, Coimbatore, Guntur, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Karur, Kolkata, Ludhiana, Madurai (under PPP), Nagari, New Delhi and Tirupur. Nine of these laboratories at Bangalore, Cannanore, Chennai, Jaipur, Ludhiana, Karur, Mumbai, New Delhi and Tirupur have facilities for eco-testing also. However, the Jodhpur and Nagari laboratories were closed during 2006-07 and 2010-11 respectively as there was not much demand for testing in these regions. Subsequently a laboratory was setup at Panipat to cater to the needs of textile trade and industry in and around Panipat.

**1.3** The organizational structure of the Laboratory Wing comprises Director assisted by Joint Directors, Dy. Directors, Assistant Directors, Quality Assurance Officers, Junior Quality Assurance Officers and other Administrative staff.

**1.4 Testing activities :** Laboratories are catering to the needs of the exporters, manufacturers, traders and other agencies dealing in textiles by testing their samples for quality aspects and for improvement of quality of the textiles under the commercial

testing scheme by levying scheduled test charges.

## **1.5 Other Activities:**

### **1.5.1 Training on Textiles Testing**

Laboratories of the Textiles Committee are conducting various training programmes for the benefit of the textile industries and institutions. 5 training programme were conducted on testing of Dyes, Chemical and Textiles by various laboratories of Textiles Committee during 2013-14 and 70 personnel were trained. Some of the institutions, who are regularly availing our training services, are BD Somani Institute, Mumbai, National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Mumbai, Master Linen Inc. Karur & Loyal Textiles Ltd. During the year 2014-15, the revenue earnings on this account is projected at Rs.1.50 lakh.

## **1.6 Accreditation**

14 out of 16 laboratories of the Textiles Committee have been accredited by NABL for ISO/IEC 17025. Desktop audit documents of the laboratory of Textiles Committee at Jaipur as per the ISO/IEC 17025 system were submitted to NABL during the year 2013-14. On verification, NABL has recommended the continued accreditation status for these laboratories.

**1.6.1** Reassessment audit of Hyderabad, Kanpur, Karur, Cannanore, Chennai, Coimbatore & Mumbai has been successfully completed by NABL. On audit, NABL has recommended the continued accreditation status for laboratories at Hyderabad, Kanpur, Karur, Cannanore, Chennai, Coimbatore & Mumbai.

### **1.6.2 Consultancy on Laboratory Management System**

Laboratory, Mumbai is in receipt of fresh proposal for consultancy on Laboratory

Management System for ISO 17025 accreditation from Centre of Excellence, PSG College, Coimbatore. Officials of the Laboratory were deputed to this Laboratory and consultancy on preparation of Management System documents is under process.

## **1.7 Proficiency Testing Provider**

A separate entity within the laboratory called PT provider cell has been constituted in April 2007 to avoid the expenditure arising out of participation in round robin test conducted by international agencies for maintaining the accreditation status of its 14 laboratories. During 2014-15, laboratory at Mumbai has organised one Proficiency Testing scheme for chemical and one for mechanical parameters of textiles for the performance evaluation of textile testing laboratories. In all 52 laboratories from India and overseas have participated in this programme. The test results for the above mentioned programme are under compilation. The revenue generation on this account is Rs.5.60 lakhs.

## **1.8 Web-based Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS)**

The implementation of the LIMS is completed in the Head Office, Mumbai and the process of samples registration, allotment for testing, tracing of sample status, samples payment etc. are being done on LIMS for Mumbai laboratories. The implementation of LIMS at regional laboratories is planned in a phased manner.

**1.9.1** Overall Performance for the year 2014-15 (projected revenue generation), activity-wise vis-a-vis previous year through various activities of laboratories of the Textiles Committee are as under.

(Rs. in lakh)		
Activities	2013-14	2014-15 (Projected)
<b>Commercial Revenue</b>		
Testing activity	1267.84	1246.00
Training on textile testing	0.34	1.50
Project (ILC/ILPT)	4.67	5.60
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1272.85</b>	<b>1253.10</b>

#### 14.2.2 The Export Promotion & Quality Assurance Division:

**2.1** The Export Promotion & Quality Assurance Division carries out the following functions:

- i) Conducting technical studies in the textile industry, under Section 4(2)(a) of the Act
- ii) Promotion of export of textiles, under Section 4(2)(b) of the Act.
- iii) Establishing, adopting and recognizing standard specifications for textiles and packing materials, under Section 4(2)(c) of the Act.
- iv) Specifying the type of quality control or inspection need to be applied to textiles under Section 4(2)(d) of the Act.
- v) Providing training on the techniques of quality control to be applied to textiles under Section 4(2) (da) of the Act
- vi) Providing for inspection and examination of textiles and packing materials used in the packing of textiles under Section 4(2)(e) of the Act.
- vii) Advising on the matters relating to development of textile industry and providing for such other matters as may be prescribed by the Central Government under Section 4(2)(i) & 4(2)(j) of the Act, respectively.
- viii) Classification of textiles under HTS and HS system.

**2.2** This Division is headed by a Director, assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Quality Assurance Officers besides administrative staff posted at Headquarters, Mumbai and other Regional Offices. The Officers are qualified Textile Technologists.

**2.3** Apart from carrying out quality inspection in aid of export promotion, the Division also issues the following special certificates to the exporters as required under various bilateral agreements / schemes.

- a) **Certificate of Origin under Generalised System of Preferences (GSP)** : Under the scheme of Generalised System of Preferences (GSP), the Committee issues GSP Certificate in Form-A for textiles and textile articles to the exporters. This certificate enables the importers to claim duty preferences at the importing end.
- b) **Certificate of Origin under Indo-Japan Comprehensive Economic Agreement (IJCEPA)**  
Ministry of Commerce vide Gazette Notification No.59/2009-2014(RE-2013) dated 15.5.2014, has authorized Textiles Committee to issue Certificate of Origin under Indo-Japan Comprehensive Economic Agreement (IJCEPA) for textiles & made-ups for export to Japan.
- c) **Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential)**: The Textiles Committee is also authorized to issue Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential) from July 2005 to enable the exporters to establish the country of origin of the material exported.
- d) **Handloom Certificate**: Under the various bilateral agreements with developed countries, the Committee is issuing Handloom & Cottage Industry Certificates after conducting

limited inspection for ensuring handloom origin of eligible textile items to enable the importers to claim duty concessions.

- e) **Tariff Rate Quota Certificate (TRQC):** Endorsement on TRQC is done for monitoring import quota for specific textiles items for the following countries:
- i) For readymade garments from Sri Lanka under India-Srilanka Free Trade Agreement (ISFTA)
  - ii) For apparels from Bangladesh under South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA)
  - iii) For acrylic yarn from Nepal under Indo-Nepal Trade Treaty.

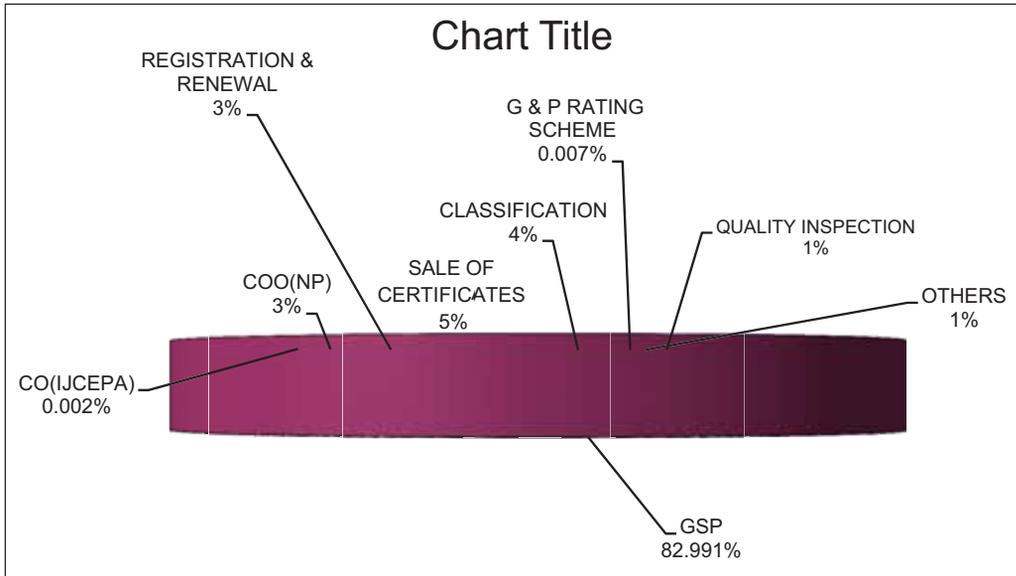
- f) **Classification of Textiles:** Textiles Committee offers services to the textile industry & trade on classification of textiles & textile articles under Harmonised System (H.S.)/ Harmonised Tariff Schedule of the United States Annotated (HTSUSA)/ Combined Nomenclature (CN) Code. This service is mostly availed by the textile exporters, importers and Indian Customs Authorities.

**2.4** The quantum of work carried out by this Division during 2014-2015 (upto October 2014) and anticipated figures from November 2014 to March 2015 are indicated below :

ACTIVITY	2014-2015 (April to October 2014)	Projected for November 2014 to March 2015
Quality Inspection under ISO-17020 (No. of lots)	274	200
No. of physical verification carried out under (IJCEPA)	132	100
No. of GSP Certificates issued	241219	172300
No. of Certificates of Origin (Non-Preferential) issued	59686	42700
No. of IJCEPA Certificates issued	562	400
No. of lots examined under limited inspection for loom origin for issue of Handloom certificates	150	100
No. of handloom and other special certificates issued	189	140
No. of samples classified for HS code, description, etc.	4004	2900
No. of new exporters registered	498	360
No. of registrations renewed	2296	1700
Sale of Blank GSP Forms	139410	99600
Sale of Blank Certificate of Origin (Non-Preferential) Forms	79172	56600
Sale of CO (IJCEPA)	1357	1000
Sale of Blank Certificates under Bilateral Agreement	222	160
Endorsement on TRQC for monitoring import quota of RMG under ISFTA	9	6
Endorsement on TRQC for monitoring import quota of Acrylic yarn under Indo-Nepal Trade treaty (in Metric Ton)	3229	2300
Endorsement on TRQC for apparel Articles from Bangladesh under SAFTA	0	0
No. of Units registered for rating of Ginning & Pressing Factories	8	6
Total revenue generated for activities at S.N. 1 to 18 above. (Rs.in Crores)	10.20	7.30

**2.5** The service-wise revenue by the Export Promotion and Quality Assurance Division is shown below:

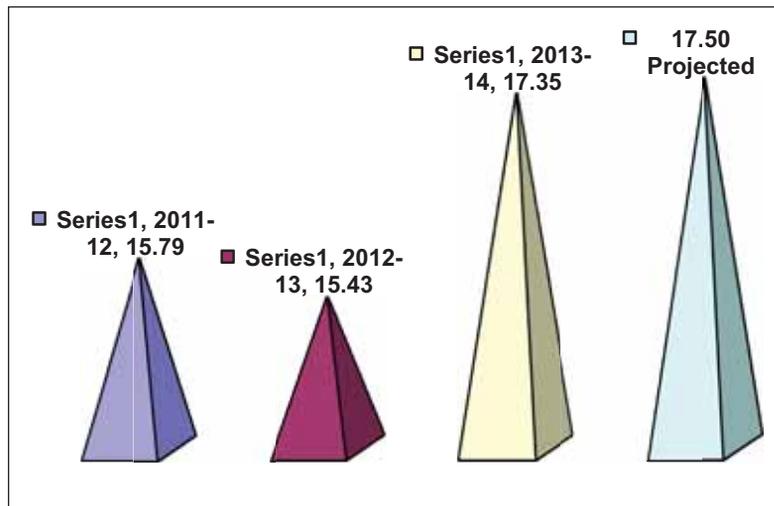
Service Wise Revenue Generation  
EP & QA Division (April to October 2014)



**2.6** Endorsement of GSP Certificates contributes major portion of revenue generated by the EP&QA Division (82.991%), sale of various blank certificates contributes for 5% of the total revenue collection. While revenue collection from issuance of certificate of origin, (non-preferential) for (3%) and registration & renewal fee accounts for 3%, classification accounts for 4%, assessment of Ginning

& Pressing factories(0.007%), Quality inspection accounts for 1%, and other services viz. TRQC Endorsement under India-Sri Lanka & India-Nepal Free Trade Agreement generated 1% of total revenue during April 2014 to October 2014.

**2.7** The Revenue generated by the EP & QA Division from 2011-12 to 2014-2015 (projected) is given in the following chart:



**2.8** The above chart shows the trend in the revenue collection of the EPQA Division, since 2011-2014. During the last three financial years, the trend in the revenue generation of the Division is -2.27% (2012-13), +12.44% & + 0.86 respectively

**2.9** Developmental Activities Scheme on Assessment & Rating of Ginning & Pressing Factories

The task of “Assessment & Rating of Ginning & Pressing Factories” was assigned to Textiles Committee by Ministry of Textiles vide letter dated 29.4.08. The assessment of the units was started from November 2009. 984 units were registered for rating and assessment of 950 units has been completed.

Textiles Committee has identified 239 Ginning & Pressing Units which have not achieved star rating status under the scheme on “Assessment & Rating of G&P Factories”. To encourage these units for upgradation of the technology, Infrastructure and Management parameters, a marketing drive is carried out by deputing 4 teams of officers initially in Gujarat. By this drive, efforts are on to convince these units to upgrade the technology and come forward for assessment of their units. About 100 units will be visited initially in phase I and next phase will cover all the remaining units.

Data on Assessment & Rating Status as on October 2014

Applications enrolled		984
No. of units assessed		950
No. of rated units		950
5 star rated units		023
4 star rated units	-	087
3 star rated units	-	206
2 star rated units	-	342
Single star rated units	-	053
Single star (For Limited period) -		160
No. of provisionally rated units -		079

**14.2.3 TQM Services**

Textiles Committee reoriented its role from that of regulatory to developmental. In the process, it has emerged out as industry friendly organization. The developmental activities were initiated in rendering consultancy on ISO-9000 quality management systems, ISO-14000 Environmental Management systems, SA-8000 (Social Accountability Management Systems), OHSAS 18000 (Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series), Codes compliances, such as SEDEX, BSCI, CTPAT etc. to the aspiring textile units on chargeable basis.

**3.1** During the year under report, a total of 02 units came forward to avail the consultancy services under ISO 9000 / ISO 14000 / SA 8000 / OHSAS 18000/ SEDEX, BSCI, CTPAT etc. The total number of units under consultancy has gone upto 660 units so far. The Textiles Committee is the only organization in the country to have rendered consultancy services to so many textile units. Another 15 units are expected for consultancy services under various standards in the current year.

**3.2** The Textiles Committee has imparted training to 332 industry persons from April-2014 to October 2014 in subjects related to Quality management and quality assurance systems such as Awareness programs, Statistical techniques and Internal audit. It is expected to impart training to 600 persons by March 2015.

**3.3 Post Certification Activities:** In order to demonstrate the continued relevance of Textiles Committee in the development of Small & Medium Entrepreneurs (SMEs), the Committee has introduced the post certification activities. During the year under report as on 31/10/2014, 13 companies have

availed post certification support services from the Textiles Committee.

### 3.4 HANDLOOM MARK:

Textiles Committee has been appointed as implementing agency (IA) by the Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms). The Handloom Mark was launched on 28.06.2006. The performance report in the Handloom Mark Scheme as on April – 2014 to October 2014 is given below:

Name of the Activity	Target	Achievements (April 2014 to October 2014)	Anticipation upto March 2015
No. of Registrations	2000	1857	2000
No. of label sold	1 Crore	9791878	1.25 Crores

### 3.5 Popularization of the Mark through Domestic and International Publicity:

The success of Handloom Mark scheme depends upon the action taken towards its popularization. This has been achieved not only through the sensitization seminars but also through other publicity measures. The publicity measures are broadly classified into two categories such as ATL (Above the Line) activities and BTL (Below the Lines) activities. The ATL activities consist of publishing through Print and Electronic Media tools where as the BTL activities consist of field level activities such as participating in Exhibitions, Fairs, Seminars, etc.

### 3.6 Publicity through ATL activity:

**3.6.1 Advertisements through Magazines :** The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) has so far released advertisement on Handloom Mark in five magazines namely Fashion Era, International Trade Market, The Apparel Times, Rail Bandhu, Air Ports India, at a total cost of Rs. 10,53,150/-.

As per their direction, the Committee has released the funds from the Handloom Mark Account.

### 3.7 Publicity through BTL Activities:

**3.7.1 Domestic and International exhibitions:** As a part of the BTL activities, Textiles Committee participates in National and International Exhibitions & Trade Fairs for publicity of Handloom Mark. During the year, the Textiles Committee has participated in three Domestic Exhibitions.

**3.7.2 Awareness programmes in Colleges:** With a view of imparting awareness on Indian Handlooms and Handloom Mark, among the younger generation, Textiles Committee has planned to conduct awareness programmes in colleges, especially women's colleges all over the country. Textiles Committee plans to conduct 25 Awareness Programmes in colleges in the year 2014-15.

**3.7.3 Cluster Level Seminar and Camps:** These programmes are conducted in order to create awareness of Handloom Mark Scheme amongst the users such as Individual Weavers, Master Weavers, Primary Cooperative Societies, Apex Societies, Retailers/Traders, Manufacturer Exporters, etc. Textiles Committee plans to conduct 25 cluster level seminars and Registration camps in the year 2014-15.

**3.7.4 Awareness/Dissemination meets :** In order to bring general awareness among the stakeholders of the industry, the Committee has co-participated in programmes/ dissemination meets organized by other agencies such as Weavers Service Centre, National Handloom Development Corporation, etc. So far, the Textiles Committee has

participated in 7 programmes. The awareness / dissemination meets were attended by 615 participants. It is planned to conduct 25 awareness programmes by March 2015.

#### **14.2.4 Market Research Department:**

The Department has rich experience in organising Textile Economic Research (TER) for textiles and clothing sector. The Division is manned by reputed researchers & statisticians having expertise in research on textile trade, globalization, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), issues on World Trade Organization (WTO) etc. Some of the major activities undertaken by the Department are as follows:

##### **4.1 Market for Textiles & Clothing**

**(MTC):** One of the major research project carried out by the department on domestic demand estimation of household sector is “National Household Survey: Market for Textiles and Clothing (MTC). The annual report studies the demand pattern of textiles on the basis of key variables like per capita consumption, aggregate demand trends and sectoral and regional preferences, market size on the basis of the fibres, yarns and products, etc. This is the only report of its kind available in the country. The report for 2013 has been published.

##### **4.2 Market Intelligence in Textiles**

**(MIT):** In order to bridge the data gap on Competitiveness at product levels for the textiles industry, the Committee has initiated Market Intelligence in Textiles (MIT). It will study and analyse the Competitiveness of Indian Textile products in different export destinations and study the Cost Bench-Marking in the industries. The dissemination is expected to help the trade and industry to develop their business strategy in international market.

The second publication on, “Competitiveness Analysis of the Global Synthetic Textiles” has been published. In addition to this, the competitiveness analysis for 12 products under cotton yarn has been completed.

##### **4.3 Policy related Research/Studies:**

The globalization has brought about new challenges like REACH, GSP+, etc, on which the government needs to act by providing feedbacks/policy interventions to contain the aftereffects of the new agreements, regulations etc in order to safeguard the domestic stakeholders. As a part of providing inputs on the emerging issues, the Market Research Wing has taken up following studies:

- Non Papers on REACH, GSP Plus, Non Tariff Barriers(NTBs)
- Agenda for the Indo-EU Joint Working Group meeting
- Concept notes on Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and Anti Dumping duty imposed by Brazil
- Feedback on restriction on sale of Chinese Dor, inclusion of Zippers Industry under the Ministry of Textiles, Proposed MoU on India-Afghanistan & India-Kazakhstan Textiles Co-operation
- Universalisation of Handloom Mark Scheme
- Textile Policy of Odisha
- Textiles Committee Collaboration with Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) for Standard Development for Indian Textiles & Clothing
- Approach Paper for Zero Defect in Manufacturing of Readymade Garments
- Proposal for Textiles Committee as Resource Support Agency under the ISDS scheme

#### 4.4 Preserving Tradition and Promotion of Handlooms / Handicrafts

- The Study & Documentation of Traditional Handwovens of India in 9 States completed and the 9 reports have been prepared.
- Evolving quality and developing Brand name for Indian Handloom has been prepared. The traditional attires were covered under the *Brand India handlooms* scheme.
- Study and documentation of Copperware of Uttarakhand has been prepared.

#### 4.5 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) facilitation through Geographical Indication (GI):

- **Technical Assistance Services for Intellectual Property Rights for unique textiles:** The Committee in collaboration with the state Govt. of Maharashtra, Kerala, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Tamil Nadu has facilitated IPR protection of 25 unique textiles through Geographical Indication (GI) Act, 1999.
- During the current financial year, one unique handloom textile namely Kuthampully Dhoties and Set Mundu of Kerala has been registered under GI Act. Besides, three more applications filed before GI registry, Chennai.

#### 4.6 Major Achievements

- The Study & Documentation of Traditional Handwovens of India in 9 States completed and the 9 reports

have been prepared.

- Evolving quality and developing Brand name for Indian Handloom has been prepared. The traditional attires were covered under the Brand India handlooms scheme.
- Approach Paper for Zero Defect in Manufacturing of Readymade Garments
- Market Intelligence in Textiles: Global Competitiveness in Synthetic Textiles was published
- One unique textiles namely Kuthampully Dhoties and Set Mundu of Kerala registered under GI Act, 1999
- Textile Policy of Odisha has been prepared

#### 14.2.5 The Cluster Development Programme:

Honourable Minister of State for Textiles, Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar has released a set of books titled "***Shantipur Handlooms : Transformation through Cluster Development***" and "***Model Training Manual for Capacity Building of Cluster Development Executives***, prepared by Textiles Committee (being implementing agency) on 30/07/2014 at the Ministry of Textiles, New Delhi

#### 14.2.6 Finance of the Committee:

The Committee generates internal revenue by way of user charges such as testing and certification charges, consultation fees, etc. The details of the revenue receipts realized and anticipated during the year 2014-15 are as follows.

Head of Accounts	2014-15 (up to September 2014)	Anticipated during October 2014 to March 2015	Total (in lakh Rs.)
Service Charges:			
Certification to Exporters	599.73	579.17	1178.90
Laboratory Testing	645.88	644.12	1290.00
Total Quality Management	6.90	8.10	15.00
Market Research Studies/Surveys	0.00	25.00	25.00
Sale of Publications	0.52	0.48	1.00
Human Resource Development (Training)	0.77	1.23	2.00
Quality Inspection	11.25	10.75	22.00
Sale of Forms	41.40	48.60	90.00
Total [A]	1306.45	1317.45	2623.90
Other Receipts			
Interest on short term deposit with SBI	454.21	145.79	600.00
Recoverable Advances & deposits including interest	11.30	8.70	20.00
Mis. Receipts (includes settlement of insurance claim & sale proceeds of capital assets)	7.52	7.48	15.00
Rent on Auditorium & Board Room of the Committee's Building at Mumbai	3.07	6.93	10.00
Handloom Mark Scheme	21.75	8.25	30.00
Rating fees of Ginning & Pressing Factories	5.75	2.25	8.00
Total [B]	503.60	179.40	683.00
Total [A + B]	1810.05	1496.85	3306.90



## Chapter XV

### TEXTILES IN NORTH EASTERN REGION

#### 15.1 INTRODUCTION

The North Eastern Region (NER), consisting of Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Sikkim has got a rich tradition of textiles with handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and jute being a major source of employment and income generation in the region.

Due to the geographical isolation and difficult terrain of the region, production of

textile items takes place on a small scale and marketing of the produce remains a key challenge in the region.

#### 15.2 Budget Provision

The Ministry of Textiles continues to earmark 10% of its total budget for the North East. The details of budget allocation made for the NER and expenditure incurred during the 12<sup>th</sup> plan is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	Total allocation	Allocation for NER (BE)	Allocation for NER (RE)	Expenditure
1	12 <sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan	25931.00	2593.10		
2	Annual Plan 2012-13	7000.00	700.00	450.00	184.65
3	Annual Plan 2013-14	4631.00	463.10	390.00	232.71
4	Annual Plan 2014-15	4831.00	483.10	350.00	241.03 (as on 13.1.2015)

Table 2 :The scheme- wise details of budget provision made for the NER and expenditure incurred during the year 2014-15 is given below:

**Statement showing scheme-wise expenditure/utilization of 10% Lump sum provision earmarked for the North Eastern Region during 2013-14 in (Rs crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	Allocation for NER (RE-2013-14)	Expenditure 2013-14	BE 2014-15	RE 2014-15	Expenditure 2014-15 upto 13.01.2015 (Rs crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Industry						125.27
	NER Textiles Promotion Scheme	70.00	2.86	157.00	126.00	105.93
	Scheme for Usage of Geo Textiles in NER	46.00		85.00	8.00	
	NIFT	15.00		23.00	10.00	10.00
	Scheme for Promotion of Agro Textiles in NER	9.00		10.00	9.00	9.34
Silk						72.18
	Catalytic Development Scheme	99.12	99.12	60.00	60.00	59.51
	Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and IT Initiative	10.10	10.10	12.30	12.30	8.20
	Seed Organisation	4.04	4.04	6.00	6.00	4.00
	Quality Certification Scheme	2.00	2.00	0.20	0.20	0.07
	Co-ordination and Marketing Development (HRD)	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.40
Handicraft						23.00
	Welfare and Other Scheme	15.00	15.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Market Support	10.00	10.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
	Design and Technical Upgradation Scheme	9.00	9.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Infrastructure and Technical Development Programme			5.00	2.00	5.00
	Human Resource Development	6.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Research & Development	2.25	2.25	1.00	1.00	1.00
	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojanma	1.40	1.40	1.00	1.00	1.00
Handloom						20.58
	Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme	35.00	35.00	49.00	40.90	7.55
	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	30.00	14.28	30.00	30.00	6.40
	Revival Package	18.00	18.00	8.00	8.00	4.00
	CHCDS- Handloom Mega Cluster	4.00	2.47	4.00	4.00	
	Mill Gate Price Scheme/ Yarn Supply Scheme	3.50	0.64	5.00	5.00	2.63
	others			10.00	10.00	
	Total	389.96	232.71	483.10	350.00	241.03

**15.3 North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)**

This is the largest and the most important scheme being implemented for the

development of Textiles in the North East. The Scheme was approved in November 2013 is an umbrella scheme which provides for the development of projects related to Silk, Handloom,

Handicraft as well as for the construction of Apparel and Garment manufacturing Centres. The Scheme has a total outlay of Rs 1038.10 crore for implementation in the 12th Plan.

The component of NERTPS related to the construction of Apparel and Garment manufacturing Centres in the NE States was launched recently with the announcement of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2014 in Nagaland and has been taken up with the objective of promoting employment in the NE States and encouraging entrepreneurship especially amongst women in the area of garmenting which has a huge potential both within the country and abroad. Under the proposed intervention, the Centre would provide assistance @ Rs 18 crore per State for the construction of physical infrastructure and purchase of machinery

and capacity building for the setting up of Apparel and Garment Centres. The State Governments contribution would be in the form of provision of developed land. National Building Construction Company Ltd (NBCC) has been identified as the executing agency for the infrastructure component (construction of workspaces and for Supply/installation and commissioning of machinery).

#### 15.4 Implementation of Catalytic Development Programme under sericulture in NE Region.

The other important scheme for the development of sericulture in the North East is the Catalytic Development programme. Details of allocation state-wise approved for XII Plan and funds released during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively are as under:

[Rs. in crore]

#	State	XII Plan (2012-17) Allocation	Expenditure during 2012-13	Expenditure during 2013-14	Approved BE for 2014-15	Anticipated for 2014-15	Funds released during 2014-15 (upto September)
1	Assam	90.00	20.22	30.67	16.00	27.23	16.00
1.a	KAAC	Coverd above	1.00	0.97		--	0
1.b	BTC	32.00	6.39	13.20	8.00	12.59	8.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	2.20	4.10	2.76	4.82	2.76
3	Manipur	35.00	6.89	10.01	6.72	16.45	6.72
4	Meghalaya	24.00	6.70	10.64	5.67	10.08	5.67
5	Mizoram	25.00	6.00	9.98	5.70	10.72	5.70
6	Nagaland	25.00	5.21	10.80	8.40	12.24	8.40
7	Sikkim	5.00	0.46	--	0.50	0.93	0
8	Tripura	20.00	7.78	8.84	6.25	10.96	6.25
<b>Total for NE</b>		<b>266.00</b>	<b>62.85</b>	<b>99.12</b>	<b>60.00</b>	<b>106.02</b>	<b>59.50</b>
<b>Total for all States</b>		<b>889.00</b>	<b>205.16</b>	<b>295.75</b>	<b>213.00</b>	<b>301.47</b>	<b>171.44</b>
Share for NE (%)		30%	31%	34%	28%	35%	35%

## 15.5 TECHNICAL TEXTILES

Technical Textiles are high performance textiles that have huge potential for the North East and find application in areas such as agriculture, infrastructure development, slope erosion control and hills embankment, river bank erosion control, etc. Recognizing the relevance and potential of the North East Region, two new pilot schemes with special focus for promoting usage of Geotechnical textiles and Agrotextiles with an overall outlay of Rs. 482 crores over five years have been envisaged. The briefs of the schemes are as under:

### (i) **Scheme for promoting usage of Agrotextiles in North-Eastern Region:**

The aim of the scheme is to encourage utilization of Agrotextiles in improving the agriculture, horticulture, floricultural & sericulture produce of the N-E states through awareness programmes, development of Agrotextile products suitably customized for use in the North-Eastern region, demonstrations, distribution of Agrotextile kits to farmers in the local communities etc. An amount of Rs 10.00 crore has been allocated during 2014-15 for the scheme. So far, 23 demonstration centres have been approved and 9 seminars have been organised for creation of awareness on Agrotextiles under the scheme.

### (ii) **Scheme for Usage of Geotextiles in North Eastern Region-**

The objective of the scheme is to encourage adoption of modern, cost effective technology by utilizing Geotextiles in development of infrastructure like road construction, slope/hill protection, lining of water reservoir etc in North East, improving the durability, function and life of infrastructure created . The scheme aims

at carrying out pilots for demonstration of usage of Geotechnical textile material in infrastructure projects.

## 15.6 HANDLOOMS

As per the handloom census 2009-10, the handloom sector provides employment to 43.31 lakh persons engaged on 23.77 lakh handlooms across the country, of which there are 21.60 lakh weavers (49.87%) and 15.50 lakh handlooms (42.06%) are in the North East. Majority of looms in the North Eastern States are deployed for domestic use with a small proportion being deployed for both domestic and commercial use.

Different schemes are being implemented for the development of Handlooms in the North East for funding infrastructure creation, technology upgradation, training, weavers welfare , provision of hank yarn etc as provided in Table 2 above. Three Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) at Guwahati, Agartala and Imphal are functioning for development of designs and dissemination of information to the weavers in the region and 2 new WSCs in Nagaland & Mizoram are being set up. Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHT) set up at Guwahati caters to the requirements of the handloom sector for technically qualified manpower. During 2014-15, 33 clusters have been sanctioned for consolidation in Manipur and a sum of Rs.2.36 crore released. In addition, 26 new group approach projects have been sanctioned and a sum of Rs.0.54 crore has been released.

The weavers also avail of Health Insurance under the Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) and life Insurance for accidental and natural death under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana.

### State-wise number of weavers enrolled under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana and Health Insurance Scheme

Name of State	Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana					Health Insurance Scheme				
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Sept. 2014)	Policy Year 2009-10	Policy year 2010-11 (30.11.10 to 29.11.11)	Policy year 2011-12 (30.11.11 to 29.11.12)	2013-14	2014-15 (upto Sept. 2014)
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	855	1787	6000	6000	6000
Assam	34322	54811	58607	58323	18358	352124	355322	387563	387563	387563
Manipur	1062	16235	9334	5015	237	29991	34587	51135	51135	51135
Meghalaya	2920	14000	0	15500	1907	35250	30000	30919	30919	30919
Mizoram	59	59	0	0	0	110	1129	1386	1386	1386
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	32820	50000	39501	39501	39501
Sikkim	0	104	180	262	80	55	400	342	342	342
Tripura	1548	0	1000	2000	0	25250	21851	9367	9367	9367
TOTAL	39911	85209	69121	81100	20582	476455	495076	526213	526213	526213

The North Eastern Region (NER) is extended a special dispensation under **the Yarn Supply Scheme**, where the rate of freight reimbursement is much higher when compared to other States keeping in view the difficult terrain in this region. The rate of reimbursement admissible under Yarn Supply Scheme for transportation in NER as well as other region is as under:

Area	Freight (% of value of yarn supplied)		
	Other than silk/jute yarn	Silk Yarn	Jute/Jute blended yarn
<b>In plain areas</b>	2.5%	1%	10%
<b>Hills/ Remote Areas</b>	2.5%	1.25%	10%
<b>North-East area</b>	5%	1.50%	10%

#### 15.7 HANDICRAFT

The Handicrafts Sector plays a significant role in the economy of the North East by providing employment to a vast segment of craft persons. However the sector suffers several handicaps on account of its unorganized nature with additional

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

Some of the important crafts of this region are Cane and Bamboo, Mat weaving, Basketry, Wood work, Carpet weaving, Brass craft, Hand-block printing, Jewellery, Stone work, Jute handicrafts, Conch shell, Date leaf etc. Though handicrafts of North-East are gaining in popularity they have not been able to penetrate the high end of the domestic markets and the international markets. As a result, the exports from this region is very insignificant. The major challenge faced by the sector is that of marketing opportunities and scale.

During the 2014-15, the Government of India implemented seven different generic schemes for the development of handicrafts in NER. Brief highlights of the schemes are as under :

**1. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana** (for developing artisans' clusters and includes initiatives

like carrying out of base line Surveys, holding Design Workshops Shilpguru Awards, Distribution of Tool/Kits Marketing etc)

## 2. Marketing Support

During the year 2014-15 Rs. 500.00 lakhs have been allocated for North Eastern Region under Marketing & Support Services Scheme (MSS) which comprises of 3 sections namely

- Marketing (Gandhi Shilp Bazar, Crafts Bazar, Exhibitions)
- International Marketing (India International Trade Fair; Participation in International Fair)
- Publicity (through print and electronic media; through maps, folders, brochures catalogues and pamphlets; through Website, CD ROMs, to create Brand image through fashion shows etc.)

## 3. 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 designs to meet present day market requirement.

## 4. 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.

## 5. Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme

The scheme has been included in the 12<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan as one of the major schemes with the following main components, in life Insurance and Health Insurance.

- a. **Pension support to** artisans in indigent circumstances during their old age.
- b. **Credit Guarantee Scheme** to alleviate the problem of collateral security or 3rd party guarantee and remove impediments to flow of credit to handicrafts sector.
- c. **Interest Subvention Scheme** for facilitating credit access through provision of 3% interest subvention for scheduled banks.
- d. **Issue of Identity Cards and creation of data-base**
- e. **Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana** to access to the best of healthcare facilities in the country
- f. **Aam Admi Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisan** to provide life insurance protection to the Handicrafts Artisans, whether male or female, between the age group of 18-60 years.

No expenditure has been incurred under the Welfare schemes due and modalities are underway for the merger of the RGSSBY scheme with RSBY.

## 6. Design and Technical Upgradation

## 7. Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme

### 15.8 Important Events in the North East:

In pursuance of the vision of “Sabke Sath Sabka Vikas” for making the development process inclusive and

participative, 54 women sericulturists from all over India were felicitated for the first time in one day conference on “Women Empowerment through Sericulture” held in New Delhi on the 17th September, 2014.

2. The M/O Textiles has given special attention for development of the North Eastern region in general and for the

generation of productive employment for the youth and women in particular by “Setting up centres for production of garment and apparels”, in each North Eastern State.

3. An exclusive Buyer-Seller meet for promotion of handloom and handicraft products of North East was held in Guwahati on 20.12.2014.



Handicraft Buyer-Seller meet at Guwahati - 20th December, 2014



## Chapter XVI

### CITIZENS CHARTER

#### 1. Vision:

To create a modern, vibrant, integrated and world-class textiles sector including handlooms and handicrafts to produce cost efficient and high quality textiles, apparels and handicrafts for domestic and export sectors.

#### 2. Mission:

To promote planned and harmonious growth of textiles by making available adequate fibres to all sectors so as to achieve a CAGR of 11.5 % in Textiles & Apparel production; to promote technological up-gradation for all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk and wool; to promote skills of all textile workers, handloom weavers and handicrafts artisans, with a target of

imparting training to 26.75 lakh persons in 5 years; 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 so as to achieve annual average growth rate of 15 % in exports and to increase India's share of world exports of textile & apparels.

#### 3. Main Services / Transactions and Service Standards

The Ministry of Textiles provides policy support and implements programmes and schemes for the development and growth of Textiles Industry. We commit to the following services:

##### (i) Main Services / Transactions

Sl No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
1	Appointment of officers within the purview of the Ministry of Textiles.	2.0	Shri S.P. Katnauria, Director	sp.katnauria@nic.iin	011-23061142	i) Initiation of process by the Ministry ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	NA
2	(i) Constitution / re-constitution of Central Silk Board. (ii) Appointment of Chairman / Director (Finance) / officers within the purview of the Central Silk Board.	2.0	Shri Keshav Kumar, Deputy Secretary	<a href="mailto:keshav.kr76@nic.in">keshav.kr76@nic.in</a>	011-23063728	i) Initiation of process by the Central Silk Board. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	Nil
3	i) Constitution / Reconstitution of Board / Committees / Board of Directors of CCIC. (ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary / officers within the purview of CCIC.	4.0	Smt. Geeta Narayan, Director	<a href="mailto:geeta.n@nic.in">geeta.n@nic.in</a>	011-23063310	i) Initiation of process by the CCIC. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	Nil
4	i) Constitution / Reconstitution of Board / Committees / Board of Directors of SVPISTM. (ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary / officers within the purview of SVPISTM	4.0	Ms. Jaya Dubey, Director	Jaya.dubey@nic.in	011-23061865	i) Initiation of process by the SVPISTM. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	Nil

Sl No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
5	i) Constitution / Reconstitution of Board / Committees / Board of Directors of Textile Committee. (ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary / officers within the purview of Textile Committee.	2.0	Ms. Jaya Dubey, Director	Jaya.dubey@nic.in	011-23061865	i) Initiation of process by the Textile Committee. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	Nil
6.	(i) Constitution / Reconstitution of Board/ Committees/ Board of Governors (BOG), NIFT/ Board of Directors of NIFT. (ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary / officers within the purview of NIFT.	2.0	Ms. Indrani Kaushal, Additional Economic Advisor	indrani.k@nic.in	011-23010494	i) Initiation of process by the NIFT. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	Nil
7	(i) Constitution/ Re-constitution of Board of Directors of Jute sector. (ii) Appointment of CMD in NJMC / officers within the purview of JTM.	2.0	Smt. Geeta Narayan, Director	<a href="mailto:geeta.n@nic.in">geeta.n@nic.in</a>	011-23063310	i) Initiation of process by the JTM. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	Nil
8	Appointment of Chairman & Managing Director / Directors -(Technical) / (Marketing) / (Finance) / (HR) / CVO and other Directors within the purview of BIC.	1.0	Shri Ram Singh, Director	ram.singh94@nic.in	011-23063446	i) Initiation of process by the BIC. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	Nil

Sl No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
9	Appointment of Chairman & Managing Director / Directors -(Technical) / (Marketing) / (Finance) / (HR) / CVO and other Directors within the purview of NTC	1.0	Shri Ram Singh, Director	ram.singh94@nic.in	011-23063446	i) Initiation of process by the NTC. ii) Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	As per the checklist available at <a href="http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in">http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in</a>	Nil
10	Release of Grants-in aid to grantees	2.0	Shri Sujit Gulati Joint Secretary	gulatis@nic.in	011-23063192	Issue of Sanction Order after concurrence of IFD for release of funds.	Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil
11	Dilution Order under Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act)	10.0	Smt. Geeta Narayan, Director	<a href="mailto:geeta.n@nic.in">geeta.n@nic.in</a>	011-23063310	(i) Obtaining Comments / inputs from the Jute Commissioner (ii) Examination of Proposal (iii) Issuing of Order.	Proposal from Department of Food & Public Distribution.	Nil
12	(i) Processing of applications in response to Advertisement. (ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	10.0	Ms. Jaya Dubey, Director	Jaya.dubey@nic.in	011-23061865	i) Processing of application in response to Advertisement ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals	Receipt of proposals from SPVs.	Nil
13	Maximum time taken for processing of application under Integrated Skill Development Schemes (ISDS) and Issue of Sanction of Approved Courses.	10.0	Ms. Jaya Dubey, Director	Jaya.dubey@nic.in	011-23061865	i) Maximum time taken for processing of application for skill Training Centres. ii) Issue of sanction of approved courses. iii) Average time taken to conduct the awareness programme.	Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil

*Ministry of Textiles*

Sl No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
14	Release of subsidy under TUFS to Banks after communicating sanction.	10.0	Kiran Soni Gupta, Textile Commissioner	txc-otxc@nic.in	91-22-22004510 / 22014446	(i) Processing of claims received from O/o TXC. (ii) Issue of sanction to Banks (iii) Sending Bills to P&AO (iv) Transfer of funds through RTGS	Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil
15	Forwarding of HS Codes to DGFT to be recognized as Technical Textile products.	10.0	Shri Ram Singh, Director	ram.singh94@nic.in	011-23063446	(i) Consideration of proposal by HSN Sub-Committee under the chairpersonship of Joint Secretary which approves and recognize the list of HS code and recommend the codes to DGFT for recognition for monitoring trade data purpose.	(i) <u>Proposal from the stakeholders such as Textile Committee, COEs, Industry players etc.</u>	Nil
16	Views on SFC/ EFC Notes / Cabinet Notes to the Concerned Ministries	10.0	Shri A.K. Sharma, Deputy Secretary		011-23061537	Receipt of proposals from Admn. Division. Scrutiny of proposals in Integrated Finance Wing and raising of deficiency queries if any.	As per the instructions issued by Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance and Cabinet Secretariat from time to time	Nil
17	Redressal of Grievances received in the Ministry	16.0	Shri A.K. Sharma, Deputy Secretary		011-23061537	i) Time taken for acknowledgement of grievances; ii) Time taken for acknowledgement of grievances received through centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring system (CPGRAMS) iii) Time taken to forward grievance to the concerned officer for necessary action iv) Time taken to reply to the applicant	Receipt of the grievance proposal fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil

Sl No	Services / Transactions	Weightage (%)	Responsible Officer & Designation	Email	Mobile (Phone No.)	Process involved	Documents Required	Fee to be paid
18	Issue of Annual statement of GPF Account	2.0	Ms. Jayashree Shivakumar Under Secretary	jayashreeshiva69@gmail.com	23063192	Schedule posting, Interest Calculation, preparation and issue of Annual Statements	-	Nil
19	Payment of Bills by PAO	2.0	Sh. Sahab Singh, Dy. Controller of Accounts		011-23061775	Scrutiny of bills issue of cheques / Demand Drafts	Receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	Nil
20	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO	2.0	Sh. Sahab Singh, Dy. Controller of Accounts		011-23061775	Scrutiny of Service Book, Pension Calculation, Preparation and issue of PPO	Service Book, Vigilance clearance, Pension papers etc.	Nil

## (ii) Service Standards

Sl No.	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicators	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
1	Appointment of officers within the purview of the Ministry of Textiles	2.0	i) Initiation of process by the Ministry	30	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	15	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
2	(i) Constitution / re-constitution of Central Silk Board.	2.0	i) Initiating process of reconstitution of various Board's / Committees 6 months before expiry of the existing Board / Committee.	180	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
	(ii) Appointment of Chairman / Director (Finance) / officers within the purview of the Central Silk Board.		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	0.50	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days	0.50	Section Diary / Despatch Register
3	(i) Reconstitution of Board's / Committees / Board of Governors (BOG) NIFT / Board of Directors of CCIC / Textile Committee / SVPISTM.	8.0	i) Initiating process of reconstitution of various Board's / Committees 6 months before expiry of the existing Board / Committee.	180	Days	4.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
	(ii) Appointment of Director General / CVO / Managing Director / Secretary / officers within the purview of NIFT / CCIC / Textile Committee / SVPISTM		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register

Sl No.	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicators	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
			iii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
4	(i) Constitution/ Re-constitution of Board of Directors of Jute sector.	2.0	i) Initiating process of reconstitution of various Board's / Committees 6 months before expiry of the existing Board / Committee.	180	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
	(ii) Appointment of CMD in NJMC / officers within the purview of JTM.		ii) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	0.50	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days	0.50	Section Diary / Despatch Register
5.	Appointment of Chairman & Managing Director / Directors -(Technical) / (Marketing) / (Finance) / (HR) / CVO and other Directors within the purview of NTC / BIC.	2.0	i) Initiation of process for appointments.	30	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal, fully completed in all respect with approvals.	60	Days	1.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
6	Release of Grants-in aid to grantees	2.0	Issue of Sanction Order after concurrence of IFD for release of funds	30	Days	2.0	
7	Dilution Order under Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (JPM Act)	10.0	Maximum time taken from the date of the receipt of the proposal complete in all respect.	15	Days	10.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
8	(i) Processing of application in response to Advertisement. (ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)	10.0	i) Processing of application in response to Advertisement.	40	Days	5.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Issue of sanction of approved proposals.	30	Days	5.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
9	Maximum time taken for processing of application under Integrated Skill Development Schemes (ISDS) and Issue of Sanction of Approved Courses.	10.0	i) Maximum time taken for processing of application for skill Training Centres.	90	Days	6.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Issue of sanction of approved courses	30	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register

Sl No.	Services / Transactions	Weight	Success indicators	Service Standards	Unit	Weight	Data source
			iii) Average time taken to conduct the awareness programme	30	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
10	Release of subsidy under TUFs to Banks after communicating sanction.	10.0	Average time taken for release of subsidy	90	Days	10.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
11	Forwarding of HS Codes to DGFT to be recognized as Technical Textile products.	10.0	Average time taken for consideration of proposals	30	Days	5.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			Proposal from the stakeholders such as Textile Committee, COEs, Industry players etc.	15	Days	5.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
12	Views on SFC/EFC Notes / Cabinet Notes to the Concerned Ministries	10.0	Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal	15	Days	10.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
13	Payment of Bills by PAO	2.0	Maximum time taken from the date of receipt of the proposal complete in all respect	7	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
14	Despatch of Pension Authority to the CPAO	2.0	Maximum time taken for dispatch after receipt of the proposals complete in all respect.	30	Days	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
15	Issue of Annual statement of GPF Account	2.0	Last date of issue of the statement	31 <sup>st</sup> August of the succeeding year.	-	2.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
16	Redressal of Grievances received in the Ministry	16.0	i) Time taken for acknowledgement of grievances.	4	Days	4.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			ii) Time taken for acknowledgement of grievances received through centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring system (CPGRAMS)	2	Days	4.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iii) Time taken to forward grievance to the concerned officer for necessary action	7	Days	4.0	Section Diary / Despatch Register
			iv) Time taken to reply to the applicant	60	Days	4.0	

Note: Wherever the service standards indicated is 7 days or less, only the working days will be counted.

Services to Citizens are provided by the Responsibility Centres (RCs) for the sub-sectors covering the entire Textile Industry through the Citizen's Charters prepared by the RCs. For any deficiency/dispute, citizens may approach the RCs and when not satisfied, may approach the Ministry as per above service standards.

#### 4. Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

The M/o Textiles has developed a grievance redressal portal (CPGRAM) at its website <http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in> for receiving and redressing the grievances of public online. The system has been devised in such a manner as to involve less paper work on the part of the organizations handling grievances of the public.

As per the system, any citizen can visit the website of Ministry of Textiles and lodge his/her grievance under the link "Public Grievances". The nodal officer in the Ministry accesses grievances relating to his subjects by logging in his user account and takes action for redressal. In case the grievance relates to any of the organizations under the Ministry, the nodal officer transfers it to the concerned organization online. At present 18 organizations under the Ministry as mentioned hereunder have been included in the Grievance Redressal Mechanism:

Sl. No.	Name of the Office
1.	Development Commissioner (Handloom)
2.	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)
3.	Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai
4.	National Jute Board, Kolkata
5.	Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata
6.	Jute Corporation of India, Kolkata

In the event of non-fulfillment of the commitment / non-redressal of grievances by the RCs, the users may

Sl. No.	Name of the Office
7.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Kolkata
8.	British India Corporation, Kanpur
9.	National Textiles Corporation, New Delhi
10.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi
11.	Handlooms and Handicrafts Exports Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi
12.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd., Mumbai
13.	National Handlooms Development Corporation Ltd., Lucknow
14.	Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur
15.	Central Silk Board, Bangalore
16.	National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi
17.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textile & Management, Coimbatore
18.	Textile Committee, Mumbai

send their complaint or meet personally at the following address for appropriate action:

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff Grievances Officers	Address & Telephone
1.	Ministry of Textiles	Mr. A. Madhukumar Reddy, Joint Secretary (Public Grievances)	Room No. 270, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi. Tel : 011- 23061450, e-mail- sunaina.tomar@nic.in
2.	Development Commissioner (Handicraft)	Shri S.S. Gupta, Development Commissioner (Handicraft).	West block-7, R.K.Puram, New Delhi-110066 Tel:- 011-26106902, 26103562 Fax : 6163085 e-mail- ssgupta234@yahoo.com
3.	Development Commissioner (Handloom)	Shri Suresh Chandra, Chief Enforcement Officer	Office of DC (Handloom) Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi 110011 Tel- 011- 23061976 Fax : 011-23063866
4.	Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai	Shri S. Balaraju, Joint Textile Commissioner(P)	New C.G.O. Building, 48, New Marine Lines, Mumbai-400 020. e-mail : textilec@gmail.com Tel-22-22014554

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff Grievances Officers	Address & Telephone
5.	Office of Jute Commissioner, Kolkata	Mrs. Chandrani Gupta, IES Dy. Director (E&F)	C.G.O. Complex, 3 <sup>rd</sup> MSO Building, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, DF Block, Salt Lake City, Kolkata. Tel:033-2337-6982, 6973, 6975 FAX: 033-2337-6972, 6974. e-mail : jcoffice@jutecomm.gov.in Website : www.jutecomm.gov.in
6.	National Jute Board, Kolkata	Shri Nabendu Sengupta, Secretary	3A & 3B, Park Plaza, 71 Park Street, Kolkata-700 016 Tel:033-2226-3438 / 2217-2107 Fax:033-2217-2456 e-mail : jute@njbindia.in Website : www.jute.com www.njbindia.com
7.	Jute Corporation of India Limited (JCI), Kolkata	Shri C. Sengupta, Company Secretary-cum-General Manager	15 N Nellie Sengupta Sarani Kolkata : 700087 Tel : 033-22527027 / 7028 / 6770 Fax : 033-2252 6771 / 6890 e-mail <a href="mailto:jutecorp@vsnl.net">jutecorp@vsnl.net</a> Website : www.jci.gov.in
8.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC), Kolkata	Shri Sujit Pal, Executive Finance & Costing	Chartered Bank Building, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Floor, 4, Netaji Subhash Road, Kolkata – 700001. Tel : 033-22306434 Fax : 033-22305103 e-mail- <a href="mailto:njmccorp@cal.2.vsnl.net.in">njmccorp@cal.2.vsnl.net.in</a> Website : www.njmc.gov.in
9.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles & Management, Coimbatore	Dr. C. Rameshkumar, Director	1483, Avanashi Road, Peelamedu, Coimbatore - 641 004. Tel : 0422-2571675, 2592205 e-mail- <a href="mailto:director@svpitm.ac.in">director@svpitm.ac.in</a>
10.	National Textiles Corporation Limited, New Delhi	Shri Mathew Philip, Joint Manager (HR)	National Textile Corporation Ltd., Scope Complex, Core-IV, 7, Lodi Road, New Delhi- 110003 Tel : 011-24360892 Mob. 9654642685 e-mail- <a href="mailto:ntcqnd@de12.vsnl.net.in">ntcqnd@de12.vsnl.net.in</a>
11.	Cotton Corporation of India Ltd, Mumbai	Shri B.K. Mishra, CMD	Kapas Bhavan, Plot No. 3 A, Sector 10, Post Box No. 60 CBD Belapur Navi Mumbai - 400 614 Tel : 022-2757 9217 e-mail- <a href="mailto:headoffice@cotcorp.com">headoffice@cotcorp.com</a>

Sl. No.	Offices	Public /Staff Grievances Officers	Address & Telephone
12.	Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur	Shri K. K. Goyal, Executive Director	C - 3, Near Shastri Circle, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur 342003 Rajasthan (INDIA) Tel : 0291-2433967 / 2616328 FAX. : 0091-291-2439017 email : <a href="mailto:woolindiajodhpur[at]dataone[dot]in">woolindiajodhpur[at]dataone[dot]in</a>
13..	Central Silk Board, Bengaluru	Ms. K.N. Meenakshi, Joint Director (Admn.)	CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, Bangalore-560068, Karnataka Tel : 080 – 26282699, 26282503 FAX : 080-26681511 e-mail : <a href="mailto:ms.csb@nic.in">ms.csb@nic.in</a>
14.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd, New Delhi	Mr. Pramod Nagpal, Managing Director	Jawahar Vyapar Bhawan, Janpath New Delhi-110001 Tel : 011 23323825, 23730374 Fax : +91-11-23328354 e-mail- <a href="mailto:md@cottageemporium.in">md@cottageemporium.in</a>
15.	National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi	Smt. Pramali Sharan, Director (Admn.)	NIFT Campus, Hauz Khas, Near Gulmohar Park, New Delhi -110016 Tel : 011-26535890
16.	British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur	Shri S. Srinivas, CMD (Addl. Charge of BIC)	11/6, Smt. Parvati Bagla Road, P.O Box No. 77, Kanpur-208001 Tel : 0512- 2530196 e-mail : <a href="mailto:bicltdsps@yahoo.co.in">bicltdsps@yahoo.co.in</a>
17.	National Handloom Development Corporation, Lucknow	Shri Sarvepalli Srinivas, Managing Director	10 <sup>th</sup> &11 <sup>th</sup> Floor, Vikas Deep 22, Station Road, Luck now-226001 Tel : 0522-2635297 e-mail: <a href="mailto:honhdc@nhdcltd.co.in">honhdc@nhdcltd.co.in</a>
18.	Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd., NOIDA	Dr. Arun Vir Singh, General Manager (Marketing)	A-2, Sector-2, Udyog Marg Noida-201301, Gautam Budha Nagar , (U.P) India. Tel : 0120-2554275 +(91)-(0120)-2539155/2539156 <b>Fax</b> : (+91)-(0120)-2537003 e-mail : <a href="mailto:hhecnd@hhecworld.in">hhecnd@hhecworld.in</a>
19.	Textiles Committee, Mumbai	Dr. P. Nayak, Secretary	P. Balu Road, Prabhadevi Chowk, Prabhadevi, Mumbai – 400 025, <u>Tel</u> : 91-22-66527507, 66527500 Fax : +91-22-66527577 / 66527509 e-mail : <a href="mailto:secytc@gmail.com">secytc@gmail.com</a>

#### 5. Stakeholders/Clients:

Farmers, weavers, artisans, workers, entrepreneurs, textile exporters who are engaged in the production, processing, weaving, crafting, designing marketing, exporting of textiles (all fibres) and apparel/ clothing in the organized and unorganized

sectors in urban and rural areas through the following :

1. The Development Commissioner for Handicrafts, New Delhi
2. The Development Commissioner for Handlooms, New Delhi

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>3. Jute Commissioner's Office, Kolkata</p> <p>4. Textile Commissioner's Office, Mumbai</p> <p>5. Central Silk Board, Bengaluru</p> <p>6. Central Wool Development Board, Jodhpur</p> <p>7. Commissioner of Payments, New Delhi</p> <p>8. Textile Committee, Mumbai</p> | <p>9. National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi</p> <p>10. National Jute Board, Kolkata</p> <p>11. Powerloom Service Centres</p> <p>12. Weavers' Service Centres</p> <p>13. Export Promotion Council (for Textile Sector)</p> <p><b>6. Responsibility Centres:</b></p> |
|---|--|

Name	Address
Office of Jute Commissioner	CGO Complex, 3 <sup>rd</sup> MSO Building, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor, DF Block, Salt Lake, City Kolkata-700064, Tel: 91 (33) 2337 6970 Fax: 033-23376972/6973/6974 e-mail: jcoffice@jutecomm.gov.in Website: www.jutecomm.gov.in
Office of Textiles Commissioner	New CGO Building, Nishtha Bhavan, Post Bag-11500, 48, New Marine Lines, Mumbai-400020, Tel: 91-22-22014446/22004510 Fax: 022-22004693, e-mail: txc-otxc@nic.in Website: www.txcindia.gov.in
3. Central Silk Board	CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, Bangalore-560068. Karnataka State. Tel: 080-26282699, 26282503 Fax: 080-26681511, e-mail: ms.csb@nic.in Website: http://www.csb.gov.in
Central Wool Development Board	C - 3, Near Shastri Circle, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur 342003 Rajasthan (INDIA) Tel: 0291-2433967 / 2616328 FAX.: 0091-291-2439017 E MAIL: <a href="mailto:woolindiajodhpur[at]dataone[dot]in">woolindiajodhpur[at]dataone[dot]in</a>
Textiles Committee	P. Balu Road, Off, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi Chowk, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025, Tel: 91-22-66527507, 66527500, Fax: +91-22-66527577, 66527509, e-mail: <a href="mailto:secytc[at]gmail[dot]com">secytc[at]gmail[dot]com</a>
National Institute of Fashion Technology	NIFT Campus, Hauz Khas, Near Gulmohar Park, New Delhi - 110 016 Tel: 011-26542100 Fax: 011-26542151 e-mail: <a href="mailto:admissions@nift.ac.in">admissions@nift.ac.in</a>
National Jute Board	3 A&B, Park Plaza, 71, Park Street, Kolkata-700016, Tel: 033-2226-3438 / 2217-2107 Fax: 033-2217-2456 e-mail: <a href="mailto:jute@njbindia.in">jute@njbindia.in</a> Website: <a href="http://www.jute.com">www.jute.com</a> , <a href="http://www.njbindia.com">www.njbindia.com</a>

Each of these field organizations under the Ministry have their own Citizens' and Service Charters in which they commit to serve you and set down standards of performance by which you can assess the

quality of the services and their dedication to perform them well.

**7. Indicative expectations from service recipients:**

Sl. No.	Expectations
1.	Submit application forms duly complete in all respects.
2.	State Governments should properly utilize the central financial assistance released to them for the projects and make efforts for timely completion of projects.
3.	Please show courtesy to Ministry's officers.
4.	Always keep proper records of your letters / communications with the Ministry.
5.	If you have an appointment with an officer in the Ministry/its subordinate/attached offices, please arrive 15 minutes prior to the appointment.
6.	If you want to cancel an appointment, please give a written notice via fax or email at least two days in advance.
7.	Send reports in the prescribed format as per prescribed timelines.
8.	To check the website regularly for updates on policies, programmes and procedures.
9.	Give suggestions/inputs on drafts placed on Ministry's website.
10.	Attend stake holder consultation meetings organized by the Ministry and its agencies.

**Action under the Right to Information Act, 2005**

This Ministry has designated officers as Central Public Information Officers (CPIOs) and Appellate Authorities. The Ministry of Textiles, as well as, its Attached & Subordinate Offices, Autonomous & Statutory Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings have completed the action for setting up of the necessary infrastructure for implementation of the Act. Ministry monitors the implementation of the Act by the organizations under the Ministry of Textiles.

Our Information and Facilitation Counter (IFC) is situated near Gate No. 18, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi. Any feedback / suggestions from the users may be sent to Ms. Indrani Kaushal, Addl. Economic Adviser, Economic Division, Ministry of Textiles, Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi at [indrani.k@nic.in](mailto:indrani.k@nic.in). Suggestions on the Citizen Charter may be sent to A.K. Palit, Assistant Director at [ak.palit@nic.in](mailto:ak.palit@nic.in).

More detailed information may be seen on our website (<http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in>)



## Chapter XVII

### WELFARE MEASURES

#### 17.1 SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL SUB-PLAN (TSP) DURING 2014-15

##### 17.2.1 SILK SECTOR

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES SUB-PLAN (SCSP) AND TRIBAL

#### SUB-PLAN (TSP) UNDER CDP DURING 2014-15

Planning Commission, Govt. of India has formulated revised guidelines to ensure channelizing proportionate flow of Plan Outlay from general sectors for implementation of schemes which directly benefits the individuals or families belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes commencing from

2011-12. The objectives of the programme include substantial reduction of poverty & unemployment, creating productive assets, human resource development and arrest exploitation through physical and financial security among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Keeping in view these objectives and the revised guidelines, the Ministry of Textiles has earmarked a provision of Rs. 31.59 crores (excluding NE States) for sericulture sector from out of Rs. 213.00 crores approved for CDP, for implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan (Rs. 25.00 crores) and Tribal Sub-Plan (Rs. 6.59 crores) during 2014-15. Accordingly, the State-wise break-up of funds earmarked exclusively for SCSP and TSP from CDP have been worked out and communicated to the Departments of Sericulture in

States. During 2014-15 (upto December 2014) Rs. 20.91 Crores and Rs. 4.85 Crores has been released under CDP for implementation of Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub- Plan respectively.

### 17.1.2 WOOL SECTOR

There are no separate programmes/schemes for SCs/STs implemented by central Wool Development Board. However, most of beneficiaries under Boards' schemes belong to rural and far flung hilly and desert areas in all major wool producing States involved poorer from Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe community. During 2014-15, the Board has been allocated Rs.200 crores and have utilized Rs. 1.50 crores for schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe (upto Dec'2014).

### 17.1.3 HANDLOOM

The handloom sector employees 43.31 lakh persons in weaving and allied activities with 23.77 lakh handlooms. This sector is weaver-specific/occupational in nature, with the majority of weavers belonging to the poorest and the marginalized sections of the society. Of the total adult workforce, 10% of the weavers are scheduled castes, 18% are scheduled tribes, 45% are other backward classes and remaining are from other castes as per the report of handloom census of India (2009-10).

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

development of handlooms and welfare of weavers.

In the plan schemes, separate allocation of budget under schedule caste sub plan (SCSP) and tribal sub plan (TSP) are provided and during the year 2013-14, an amount of Rs.26.29 crore under SCSP and Rs.7.90 crore under TSP has been incurred. During the year 2014-15 an amount of Rs.45.00 crore under schedule caste sub plan (SCSP) and Rs.33.99 crore under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) has been provided. An amount of Rs.22.93 crore under SCSP and Rs.28.28 crore under TSP has been incurred upto 31.1.2015

### 17.1.4 HANDICRAFTS

Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) is implementing seven generic schemes viz. Baba Saheb Ambedkar hastshilp Vikas Yojana; Design and Technology Up-gradation Scheme; Marketing Support and Services Schemes; Export Promotion Schemes; Research & Development Schemes Human Resource Development & Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme (New Scheme). All these schemes play a vital role in the empowerment and upliftment of women artisans and artisans belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Of total workforce engaged in handicrafts, estimated 56.1% are women, and 28.30 % belong to SC/ST category (Source : Census Survey, 2012-13). There are certain crafts, which are practiced predominantly by women like embroidery, mat weaving, etc. Special attention is being paid to ensure that a large number of women artisans get benefit of all the developmental schemes, such as training, marketing related programmes, National Awards, exhibitions, etc.

## **17.2 Activities Related To Progressive Use Of Official Language**

Hindi is the Official Language of the Union of India and the policy of the Government aims at progressive use of Hindi in official work. Effective steps have been taken during the year to ensure compliance with the Official Language Policy of the Government; implementation of the annual programme and compliance with the various orders of the Government of India on the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language.

### **17.2.1 Compliance with the provisions of the Official Language Act, 1963**

All documents such as resolutions, general orders, rules etc., under Section 3(3) of the Official Language Act and all papers laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament were issued bilingually, i.e. in Hindi and English.

Rule-4 of Official language Rules, 1976 is being implemented in true spirit

### **17.2.2 MONITORING AND INSPECTIONS**

In order to ensure compliance with the Official Language Policy, monitoring is

done through reviewing the quarterly progress reports regularly.

### **17.2.3 COMMITTEES**

The Departmental Official Language Implementation Committee in the M/o Textiles has been constituted under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (In-charge Hindi). Quarterly meetings of the committee were organized regularly and follow up action were taken up for compliance of decisions for use of Hindi in official work.

Re-constitution of the “**Hindi Salahkar Samiti**” is under process.

### **17.2.4 HINDI FORTNIGHT**

Hindi Fortnight was celebrated during 16-30 September, 2014 in the Ministry. Various competitions were organized to encourage and motivate employees for doing official work in Hindi. Appeals from Minister of State for Textiles (I/C) and Secretary (Textiles) were circulated on the occasion of Hindi Diwas in the M/o Textiles as well as in its Attached/ Subordinate offices and PSUs etc. for doing maximum work in Hindi.



## Chapter XVIII

### INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

**18.1** Government of India has recently launched the 'Digital India' initiative to integrate the Government Ministries / Departments with the people of India through ICT connectivity for building up effective governance. It also aims to ensure that government policies and services are made available to citizens for inviting their views w.r.t their needs and priorities. This will enable an interactive digital link between the government and citizens and increase their participation in governance.

With this vision and mission in mind, the Ministry has taken several initiatives to enhance its e-governance services on its domain to serve the Trade and Industry. By disseminating citizen centric information through respective websites

of the Ministry and its organizations, it has phased in transformation. Through G2G/G2B/G2E applications like e-office suite, MIS on various schemes like ISDS, SITP etc. it has improved its corporate functioning which is now enabled to monitor delivery of quality services. NIC services such as desktop / online video conference services, the ministry and its subordinate organizations have conducted video conferencing sessions with different states, to discuss the planned schemes and their implementation.

- The Ministry has upgraded all sections with latest Desktops and Software connected with Giga byte bandwidth LAN/WAN/ Wireless networks with IPv6 compatibility to implement the systems like e-office suite, Biometric Attendance Systems,

MIS on Cotton, Computerized Shop allocation systems for Weavers at INA Dilli HATT.

- Action has been taken to participate in MyGov, Digital India and Make in India programs of Government of India.
- Desktop video conference facility has also been established with Senior officers.
- Websites of DC (Handlooms), DC(Handicrafts) and O/o Textiles Committee have been redeveloped and hosted in the NIC server.
- Training programs were organized during the year for officers of the Ministry, Attached Offices on various applications at MOT, NICHQ, DeitY, NIC Data Centre, Delhi.

Textile Informatics Division of National Informatics Centre (NIC), DeitY, Ministry of Communications & Information Technology has been rendering handholding support to MOT and all its offices for coordination in hosting of websites and their maintenance, facilitating access to on-line e-governance services, developing/deploying of applications and providing network services.

### 18.1.1 Enhancing websites

The Ministry's site at <http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in> is enriched with new links for Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Report to the People, e-book, e-Gazette, National Policy of HIV/AIDs, O/o Chief Controller of Accounts and its various statements of Appropriation Accounts, etc. Content updating policy has been reviewed to ensure the timely web updation Website of O/o DC(Handlooms) and O/o Textiles Committee have been redesigned and hosted in the NIC server with additional features like on-line content Management Interface, GIGW

compliance including facility for the access to physically challenged users. Website of DC(Handicrafts) has been redesigned and launched with Hindi contents also.

Textiles Committee's website has been awarded National Award for the Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, 2014 under the category of Best Accessible Website by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Disability Affairs.

### 18.1.2 ICT Infrastructure up-gradations

New Hardware/Software have been incorporated to the sections for better performance. Various cyber security measurements have been taken by deploying more firewalls, manageable network equipment as per the security guidelines issued time to time by GOI. System for Automatic patch management and virus detections have also been upgraded to ensure virus free zone over the LAN/WAN/ services.

### 18.1.3 E-Governance

In order to strengthening the in-house workflow, web based e-office suite has been upgraded with new features. Modules like File Management system, Knowledge management and sharing, Employee Master Details, Leave Management were enabled for operation. Proper hands-on training on e-office has also been organised to the various level of officers in the ministry. Upgraded VIP reference system was implemented at the office of Minister of Textiles.

The Ministry is hooked up with new G2G services like COM DDO Payroll package, National Data sharing data.gov.in, e-Procurement portal, e-Service Book, Pension Book, Vigilance System, RFD, Public Grievances, Parliament questions / answers(E-Reply), ACC Vacancy, data.

gov.in, PGRMS system, SPARROW system etc.

Economic Research and Market intelligence Unit (ERMIU) is providing an integrated interface for collection and dissemination of Information to Trade and Industry through a dedicated web site (<http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in/ermiudel/>). Monthly analytical reports on Prices of Textiles items, Production of Yarn/Cloth etc., Sectorial information of Cotton, Silk, Man Made Fibre, Jute, and Import/Export of Indian Textiles are available on the ERMIU web site along with Indian economy indicators.

#### 18.1.4 New initiatives

Biometric Attendance System (BAS) has been implemented in the Ministry, O/o DC (Handlooms), and O/o DC handicrafts. NHHM, WSCs located at Delhi have been on boarded and twenty more offices across the country are being followed up for the same and expected to online by March 2015.

In O/o DC (Handlooms) e-stall allotment has been done for Dilli Hatt, ACASH etc.

Under Make in India Campaign, an interactive portal has been launched by DIPP for facilitating the investors and business community through which they may interact with Government on a regular basis regular basis (<http://makeinindia.com>). Directions/Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the Protocol for handling 'Make in India' Queries are formulated. Queries from the investors especially on the sector like TUF and Manufacturing of yarn have been answered.

<http://MyGov.nic.in> opens a unique opportunity for the government departments to reap the benefit from the sharing of ideas, thoughts and on-ground participation by the people through this

portal, thereby contributing immensely towards good governance. Since the launch, it has generated tremendous enthusiasm among the people. A forum on How to increase the demand of Indian silk products in the country as well as abroad has been started and more than 500 comments were received from the MyGov members

In order to achieve three key Vision areas of Digital India Programme include “**Infrastructure as a utility to every citizen**” , “**Governance and Services on Demand**” and “**Digital Empowerment of Citizens**” consists of universal digital literacy, digital resources access and collaborative digital platform for participative governance, various re-engineering process are being initiated by the Ministry.

#### 18.1.5 ICT implementation in other organization

Attached and subordinate offices under the Ministry have also upgraded their ICT infrastructure as per the requirement with sophisticated LAN. They are directed to ensure the IPv6 compatibility in their ICT infrastructure. These offices had enhanced their respective web sites with more users centric features. Various application forms required by the public or Trade community for submitting the proposal under different schemes are also provided on the site for downloading. Plenty of statistical / analytical reports on the Industrial database are also being published for the reference to the industry. Adequate in-house applications were also developed and implemented. Respective regional offices / field level offices are also equipped with adequate ICT facility to avail Internet and Email facility. Awareness courses for the purpose are organized for officials to operate and deliver the services more effectively.



## Chapter XIX

### GENDER JUSTICE AND GENDER BUDGETING

#### 19.1 COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

The Cotton Corporation of India has total strength of 964 employees including 109 women employees as on 31.03.2014.

The Corporation has framed certain rules and operations such as Recruitment Rules, CDA Rules, Medical rules, TA/DA Rules, HBA Rules, Staff Welfare Rules, Vehicle Advance/maintenance Rules, etc. for all regular employees of the Corporation including women employees.

In the Corporation, basically there are two streams in the staffing pattern i.e. General and Accounts/Finance. The entry point in the Corporation is at present generally at the level of Junior Cotton Purchaser, Junior Assistant and Grade-I

employees. The recruitment/promotion policy of the Corporation is governed by the Recruitment Rules, which are applicable to all employees including women employees.

The Corporation has different employees Welfare Schemes, which are open for all the regular employees to avail the benefits thereof irrespective of any gender differentiation.

A Committee to prevent “**Sexual Harassment of Women in work place**” has been constituted at Head Office based on the directives of Hon. Supreme Court in order to protect working women for Sexual harassment and to ensure gender quality. The Complaints Committee under Rule 4(4) (1) of CCI’s CDA Rules 1975 shall be deemed to be an Inquiring

Authority and its Report shall be deemed to be an inquiry.

Leave including maternity leave is allowed to women employees as per Central Government Rules.

### **19.2 Handloom Sector**

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

During XII plan, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms has been implementing three schemes which are – (i) National Handloom Development Programme (ii) Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme; (iii) Yarn Supply Scheme for development of handlooms & welfare of Handloom weavers IHDS, MEPS, DHDS have been merged into Comprehensive Handloom Development Scheme (CHDS). Further, RRR package & CHDS have also been merged into a single centrally sponsored scheme viz. National Handloom Development Programme. Mill Gate Price scheme has also been renamed as Yarn Supply Scheme.

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

## **19.3 SILK SECTOR**

### **WOMEN UPLIFTMENT**

In India people are involved in sericulture and its allied industries mostly in the rural area for their livelihood. Women constitute the major portion of those employed in down stream activities in sericulture. This is possible because sericulture activities starting from mulberry garden management, leaf harvesting and silkworm rearing is more effectively taken up by the women folk. Silk reeling and weaving activities also engage women. Thus, involvement of women in sericulture which would also be in consonance with the National Policy for the empowerment of women is in the right direction.

Concerted efforts have been initiated by the Central Silk Board to supplement the social and cultural requirements of the women associated with silk industry. Under the Centrally sponsored Catalytic Development Programme (CDP), the Central Silk Board had implemented a number of programmes in collaboration with State Governments during X Plan. Financial and Technical assistance was provided for on-farm and post-farm activities like reeling, dyeing, twisting, printing, finishing etc., Benefits accrued inter-alia, to SC/ST and women workers. Under the Catalytic Development Programme, the following programmes have been implemented by CSB for the benefit of women workers:

- Promotion of women friendly technology packages, developed by the research institutes of CSB.
- Supply of improved reeling cum twisting devices and spinning wheels to the NGOs, women groups, individual women reelers / spinners at 50% subsidy (CSB & State)

- Training programmes were organized to impart training to women reelers / spinners on the operation of improved devices; and
- Implementation of Cluster Development Projects by the integration of CDP schemes, wherein

support is provided to Women Self Help Groups.

The man power expenditure details in respect of women and SC /ST employees under R&D and Seed /HRD components of Central Silk Board as on March 2014 are shown in **Annexure-I & II**, respectively.

## ANNEXURE - I

### CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BANGALORE - 560 068

#### FORMAT FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION ON “GENDER BUDGETING” AND ON SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SC’s & ST’s

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E. 2014 - 15 (Apprvd. by MOT)		R.E. 2014 - 15 (Proposed by CSB)		B.E. 2015 - 16 (Proposed by CSB)	
		Total Salaries	SC / ST	Total Salaries	SC / ST	Total Salaries	SC / ST
		& Wages	Share	& Wages	Share	& Wages	Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I	CSB Manpower Details						
1	R & D / Transfer of Technology & Training / IT Initiatives	141.70	47.99	138.68	47.01	150.97	51.19
2	Seed / Co-Ordination & Mktng. Development (HRD).	104.80	36.10	109.00	37.55	117.52	40.50
	Total :	246.50	84.09	247.68	84.56	268.49	91.69

**ANNEXURE - II**

**CENTRAL SILK BOARD, BANGALORE - 560 068**

**FORMAT FOR FURNISHING INFORMATION ON “GENDER BUDGETING” AND ON SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN**

(₹ in Crores)

Sl. No.	Details of the Scheme	B.E. 2014 - 15 (Apprvd. by MOT)		R.E. 2014 - 15 (Proposed by CSB)		B.E. 2015 - 16 (Proposed by CSB)	
		Total Salaries & Wages	Women Share	Total Salaries & Wages	Women Share	Total Salaries & Wages	Women Share
		3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2						
I	CSB Manpower Details						
1	R & D / Transfer of Technology & Training / IT Initiatives	141.70	22.65	138.68	22.06	150.97	24.01
2	Seed / Co-Ordination & Mktng. Development (HRD)	104.80	14.47	109.00	15.04	117.52	16.20
Total :		246.50	37.12	247.68	37.10	268.49	40.21

**19.3.1 PUBLIC GRIEVANCE  
REDRESSAL MACHINERY**

As per the instructions of the Ministry of Textiles, Senior Officers of the Central Silk Board holding independent charge need to be nominated as Grievance Officers, in order to redress the grievances of the Staff of the Board and the Public as well. The list of grievance officers nominated in the CSB is enclosed at **Annexure-III**.

As regards the complaints relating to sexual harassment at workplaces received from the women employees / Women Farm Workers of the CSB, Complaints Committees have been constituted at Central Office and also at the Institutes' level to act as the Inquiring Authority as regards the Disciplinary Cases involving such complaints.

**Central Silk Board Bangalore – 560 068**

**Annexure-III**

**LIST OF OFFICERS WHO ARE HANDLING PUBLIC/STAFF GRIEVANCES  
PERTAINING TO CENTRAL SILK BOARD**

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Office
01	Dr. Vankadara Sivaprasad, Director	Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Srirampura, Manandavadi Road, <b>Mysore - 570 008</b> . Dist: <b>Mysore</b> , State: <b>Karnataka</b> .
02	Dr. B. S. Angadi, Director	National Silkworm Seed Organisation, Central Silk Board, CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, <b>Bangalore - 560 068</b> . State: <b>Karnataka</b>

Sl. No.	Name and Designation	Office
03	Dr. Alok Sahay, Director	Central Tasar Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, P.O. Piska Nagari, <b>Ranchi - 835 303</b> , Dist: <b>Ranchi</b> , State: <b>Jharkhand</b> .
04	Dr. S. Nirmal Kumar, Director	Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, P.O. Berhampore, <b>Berhampore - 742 101</b> . Dist: <b>Murshidabad</b> , State: <b>West Bengal</b> .
05	Dr. Khursheed Ahmad Sahaf Director	Central Sericultural Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, Central Silk Board Complex, National Highway – 44, Galander, Pampore – 192121, Srinagar, Dist: <b>Srinagar</b> , State: <b>J &amp; K</b> .
06	Dr. K. Giridhar Director	Central Muga Eri Research and Training Institute, Central Silk Board, P.O. <b>Lahdoigarh</b> Charali, P.B.No.131, <b>Jorhat - 785 700</b> . Dist: <b>Jorhat</b> , State: <b>Assam</b> .
07	Dr.Rakesh Kumar Mishra, Director	Basic Tasar Silkworm Seed Organisation, Central Silk Board, P.B. No. 15, Satyam Commercial Complex, I Floor, Link Road, <b>Bilaspur - 495 001</b> , State: <b>Chhattisgarh</b> .
08	Shri M. M. Borpuzari, Scientist-D	Central Sericultural Germplasm Resources Centre, Central Silk Board, Thally Road, P.B.No.44, <b>Hosur - 635 109</b> . Dist: <b>Krishnagiri</b> . State: <b>Tamil Nadu</b> .
09	Shri. Malay Kumar Ghosh, Scientist-D	Central Silk Technological Research Institute, Central Silk Board, CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, <b>Bangalore - 560 068</b> .
10	Dr. Kanika Trivedy Scientist-D	Seri-Bio-Tech Research Laboratory, Central Silk Board, CSB Campus, Carmalram Post, Sarjapur Road, <b>Kodathi</b> , <b>Bangalore – 560 035</b> .
11	Dr. Amalendu Tikader, Scientist-D	Central Silk Board, CSB Complex, BTM Layout, Madiwala, <b>Bangalore - 560 068</b> .
12	Dr. P. Jayaprakash, Scientist-D	Muga Silkworm Seed Organisation, Central Silk Board, Dargah Road, Sijubali, P.O. Hatigaon, <b>Guwahati - 781 038</b> , Dist: <b>Kamrup</b> , State: <b>Assam</b> .

## 19.4 HANDICRAFTS

The schemes implemented by Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) are composite in nature and not specific to area, caste or gender. However, the artisans belonging to all communities including women artisans draw benefits from the schemes.

Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), during 2014-15 is implementing following seven generic schemes:

1. Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana.
2. Marketing Support and Services.
3. Human & Resource Development.
4. Handicrafts Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme
5. Design and Technology Up-gradation.
6. Research and Development.
7. Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme (New Scheme)



## Chapter XX

### VIGILANCE ACTIVITIES

**20.1** The Vigilance Unit of the Ministry is headed by a Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO) who is also Joint Secretary of the Ministry. The CVO is appointed with the approval of the Central Vigilance Commission. The CVO is the nodal point in the vigilance set up of the department and is entrusted with the following:-

- Identification of sensitive areas prone to malpractices/temptation and taking preventive measures to ensure transparency, integrity and efficiency in government functions;
- Taking suitable action to achieve the targets fixed by the Department of Personnel and Training on anti-corruption measures;
- Scrutiny of complaints and initiation of appropriate inquiry/investigation thereon.
- Inspections and follow up action on the same;
- Furnishing of comments of the Ministry to the Central Vigilance Commission on the investigation reports of the Central Bureau of Investigation;
- Taking appropriate action in respect of departmental proceedings on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission or otherwise;
- Obtaining first stage advice and second stage advice of the Central Vigilance Commission, wherever necessary; and
- Obtaining the advice of Union Public Service Commission in regard to the nature and quantum of penalty to be imposed, wherever necessary.

There are also part time Vigilance Officers in the Attached and Sub-ordinate offices of the Ministry of Textiles. However, the overall responsibility of vigilance activities of these offices rests with the Chief Vigilance Officer of the Ministry of Textiles.

Preventive Vigilance continues to receive priority attention with emphasis primarily on identification of areas sensitive or prone to malpractices and temptation. The guidelines/instructions issued from time to time by the Department of Personnel and Training and the Central Vigilance Commission in this regard are followed. Action taken includes the following:-

- (i) The areas of sensitive nature are identified in the Ministry and Surveillance is kept thereon.
- (ii) Security measures have been strengthened and appropriate institutional mechanisms have been put in place to avert malpractices.
- (iii) The Agreed List and List of Public Servants of Doubtful Integrity are prepared.
- (iv) Maintenance of Annual Property Returns and forwarding the copies to DOP&T/Cadre Controlling Authorities of concerned officers.

During this year 280 complaint cases have been received from various sources i.e. Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation and individuals. CVC's advice has been sought in eight cases. Ten disciplinary cases are already on process. No fresh disciplinary cases are received. Vigilance clearance was

given to 134 officials/officers working in and under the Ministry.

Vigilance Awareness Week-2014 was observed from 27<sup>th</sup> October to 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2014 by the Ministry of Textiles, attached and subordinate offices, CPSU's and Statutory Boards under the Ministry. Secretary (Textiles) made a presentation on first day of the Vigilance Awareness Week in respect of Combating Corruption- Technology as an enabler before CVOs & CMDs of various organizations and officers of the Ministry. Vigilance Awareness Week commenced with the pledge taking ceremony which was administered by the Secretary (Textiles) to officials/officers of the Ministry. Apart from displaying banners/posters at prominent places of premises of the Ministry, Essay and Debate competitions were held on the occasion. There was an overwhelming response from officers/officials of the Ministry. Ten officers participated in the officer category of the Essay Competition and won prizes ranging from first position to consolation. In the staff category of the Essay Competition, seventeen officials took part and eight of them won prizes. In the officer category of the Debate Competition, seven officers participated and won prizes. Out of ten officials, eight of them won prizes in the staff category of the Debate Competition. The celebration concluded with prize distribution ceremony under the Chairpersonship of Joint Secretary & CVO on 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2014. All the events were completed successfully in a professional and time-bound manner. It was a team work of high order in which everybody participated with great enthusiasm.



Hon'ble President of India Shri Pranab Mukherjee awarding the Textiles Committee, Ministry of Textiles for best Accessible Website

## Chapter XXI

### PERSONS WITH DISABILITY

**21.1** The number of persons with various disabilities in various posts in Group 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' against the 3% vacancies to be reserved for them under Section 33 of PWD ACT is given below:-

Sl. No.	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD						
1.	Ministry of Textiles	35	NIL	82	1	62	NIL	NIL	NIL
2.	O/o the Development Commissioner (Handlooms)	93	NIL	298	04	745	07	40	NIL
3.	O/o The Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)	37	NIL	274	NIL	1631	23	--	--
4.	O/o The Textile Commissioner	62	NIL	242	03	325	02	--	--
5.	O/o Jute Commissioner	11	NIL	16	NIL	37	NIL	15	NIL
6.	National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT)	626	01	250	NIL	312	01	181	02
7.	Central Wool Development Board	01	NIL	10	NIL	07	NIL	06	NIL
8.	O/o the Commissioner of Payment	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	05	NIL	NIL	NIL
9.	National Jute Board	05	--	14	--	30	--	--	--
10.	Central Silk Board	811	10	1483	25	1563	29	--	--
11.	Textile Committee	80	NIL	156	2	198	2	82	NIL

Sl. No.	Office/Organization	Group A		Group B		Group C		Group D	
		SS	No. of PWD						
12.	The Cotton Corporation of India Ltd	71	-	93	03	1188	09	155	01
13.	National Textile Corporation Ltd.	178	02	436	12	888	15	6808	55
14.	The British India Corporation Ltd.	23	0	135	0	255	0	498	0
15.	The Handicrafts & Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.	47	--	78	--	68	02	21	01
16.	Birds Jute & Export Limited(BJEL)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
17.	The Jute Corporation of India	55	02	109	01	384	07	103	01
18.	Nation Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.(NJMC)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
19.	National Handloom Development Corporation Limited	42	Nil	60	02	76	01	30	02
20.	Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd.	16	--	143	03	33	01	105	02
21.	SardarVallabhBhai Patel International School of Textiles & management	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

SS- Sanctioned Strength

No. of PWD- Number of Persons with Disabilities employed



## Chapter XXII

### OBSERVATIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

Most recent and Important Audit Observations /Paras.

Sl. No.	Audit reference	Gist of Para
1.	Report No. 1 of 2011-13 (Part II-A) of C&AG as Para No.2	2.Inordinate delay in construction of Handloom Marketing Complex at Janpath, New Delhi
2.	Report No. 19 of 2013 of C&AG as Para No. 12.1 in chapter XII	12.1 Inordinate delay in purchase of ready built flats resulted in blockade of funds ₹ 2.38 crores for more than seven years besides escalation of cost and loss of interest of ₹. 1.67 crore in Guwahati
3	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.3.7	3.7 Saving of ₹.100 crore or more (Section-wise)
4	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.3.12	3.12 Large supplementary grants due to unrealistic budgetary projections (exceeding 40 per cent) (entry Sl. no. 10 Table 3.6)
5	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.3.16	3.16 Cases of savings of ₹10 crore and above where entire provision remained unspent:- (i) entry no.120-Annex 3.14:2851.00.789.43-Revival, Reforms & Restructuring package for the handloom Sector And (ii) entry no.121-Annex 3.14 : 2851.00.796.43-Revival, Reforms & Restructuring package for the Handloom Sector

Sl. No.	Audit reference	Gist of Para
6	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.3.17	3.17 Saving of ₹. 100 crore or more under a Sub-head (i) entry SI. No136 Annex 3.15 (2851.00.103.01- Handloom) (ii) entry SI. No137 Annex 3.15 I (2851.00.103.45-Revival, Reform & Restructuring Package for Handloom) (iii) entry SI. No138 Annex 3.15 (2852.08.202.13-TUFS) and (iv) entry SI. No139 Annex 3.15 2852.08.202.16: Procurement of Cotton by CCI
7	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.3.18	3.18 Cases of unrealistic budgetary assumptions Saving of ₹.50 crore and above constituting more than 40 per cent of budgeted provision (Minor/sub-head wise): entry SI. No 37 Annex 3.16 (2851.00.103.41 - Int Handloom Dev Scheme)
8.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.4.5.2	4.5.2 Augmentation of provision to object head 'Grants for creation of capital assets'-Development of Mega Clusters (entry no. 2 Table 4.5)
9.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.4.6.1	4.6.1 Misclassification of capital expenditure as revenue expenditure (entry no. 21 Table 4.9-page 117-118)
10.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.4.7.2	4.7.2 Non-operation of object heads Grants for creation of capital assets and Grants-in-Aid-Salaries (entry no. 9 Table 4.12)
11.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No. 4.7.3	4.7.3 Misclassification within Object heads under the same section of grant.{ (i) entry no. 24 Table 4.13-page 130-NIFT) and (ii)entry no. 25 Table 4.13-Powerloom Service Centre}}
12.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.14	<b>5.6.14 Expenditure in terms of entities - Public Sector undertakings Autonomous Bodies,, Registered Societies</b> Neither the Ministry nor the CGA maintains the sub- grantee wise disbursement of Grants-in-aid and actual expenditure against those disbursements year wise although substantial amounts of grants released to statutory bodies like Central Silk Board is further released to sub- grantees either through the State Governments or other organisations. During the year 2012-13 a substantial amount (29 per cent or ₹369.46 crore) of the plan grants were released to private sector companies/non-governmental organisations/trusts. Most of these institutions are not under the direct audit jurisdiction of the CAG xxxxxx etc.
13	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.15	<b>5.6.15 Flow of expenditure on Grants-in-aid month-wise</b> As per rule 212 (1) of the General Financial Rules (GFRs), the Ministry or Department should ensure even flow of expenditure throughout the year. It was however, observed that Ministry of Textiles had not adhered to the above provision of the GFRs while releasing Grants-in-aid during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13.
14.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.16	<b>5.6.16 Non assurance of Capital Assets worth ₹ 750.56 crore by the grantees out of the Grants so released by the Ministry`</b> Ministry of Textiles released ₹750.56 crore under the object head Grants for Creation of Capital Assets during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13. Ministry had been including a clause in some of the sanction orders that the assets created out of the grants shall not be disposed off without the approval of the Ministry. Rule 215(3)(I) of General Financial Rules also enjoins that in the case of funding of sponsored project and scheme, a stipulation should be made that the ownership in the physical and intellectual assets created or acquired out of each funds shall vest in the sponsor. However, no centralised records/ database viz. name of the grantee, details of assets created including nature of the assets created, amount of grant actually utilised for creation of capital assets, ownership of such assets etc. were maintained by the Ministry.

Sl. No.	Audit reference	Gist of Para
		The sanction orders issued by the Ministry in the above mentioned cases, however, neither contained any clear instructions with regard to details of assets to be created nor required the grantee to intimate the Ministry in turn about the details of the capital assets created from the grants. As there were no records available with the Ministry in respect of capital assets, created by the grantee, assurance could not be given that the expenditure of ₹750.56 crore booked under this head actually resulted in creations of capital assets for which the grant was sanctioned.
15.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.17	<b>5.6.17 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) not signed for Grants released above ₹ 5 Crore</b> No MoU was entered by the Ministry although budgetary support of more than ₹. 5 crore per annum was given to: (1) Central Silk Board (2) National Institute of Fashion Technology (3) Textiles Committee (4) Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (5) M/s Fairdeal Textiles Park Pvt. Ltd. (6) Kishangarh Hi Tech Textiles Park Ltd. (7) M/s Ludhiana Integrated Textiles Park Ltd. (8) Asmeeta Infratech Pvt. Ltd. (9) M/s Vraj Integrated Textiles Park Ltd. (10) M/s Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.
16.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.18	<b>5.6.18 Release of Grants without ascertaining from grantee the quantum of Grants received from State Government</b> During 2012-13, Ministry released grants amounting to ₹ 19.84 crore to National Institute of Fashion Techno (NIFT) without insisting for any information with regard to receipt of grant from other Central Government Department any State Government, although there was an unspent balance of ₹ 52.13 crore with NIFT as on March 2012 in respect of Grants received from the State Government.
17.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.19	<b>5.6.19 Delay between authorisation and release of grants</b> Analysis of CPSMS date revealed that there were substantial delay ranging from eight days to more than three months from the date of sanction of grants to the date of release of payment to grantee institutions during the years 2011-12 to 2012-13 (Table 5.7).
18.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.20	<b>5.6.20 Grants released without taking into account unspent balances of ₹ 259.87 crore</b> During the years 2011-12 to 2012-13, the Ministry released recurring grants-in-aid of ₹ 1415.52 crore to the National Institute of Technology and Central Silk Board but it did not take into account the unspent grant of ₹ 259.87 crore available with these organizations while releasing subsequent recurring Grants of ₹ 1,415,52 crore.
19.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.21	<b>5.6.21 Non-disclosure of expenditure incurred on loans and advance in the Utilization Certificates</b> (1) Central Silk Board (2) National Institute of Fashion Technology did not disclose the cumulative loans and advances of Rs. 117.64 crore in the Utilization Certificates furnished in respect of the grants for the year 2011-12. The Ministry also neither asked the grantee nor ascertained the same from the annual audited accounts of the grantees before release of Grants of Rs. 533.53 crore during 2012-13. Thus, the organization Grant of Rs. 117.64 crore (loans and advances) was not taken into consideration by the Ministry while releasing subsequent Grants. During the years 2011-12 and 2012-13, released to Central Silk Board, National Institute of Fashion Technology grants-in-aid of ₹ 608.24 crore and ₹ 533.53 crore respectively were released to the organization (table 5.19) that these organization did not disclose the loans and advance of ₹ 117.64 crore disbursed as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2012 out of the grants received, while furnishing the Utilization certificates in respect of the grants for the year 2011-12.

Sl. No.	Audit reference	Gist of Para
		The Ministry neither asked the grantee nor ascertained the same from the annual audited accounts of the grantees before release of grants of ₹ 533.53 crore during 2012-13. Thus the unutilized grant of ₹ 117.64 crore (loans and advances) was not taken into consideration by the Ministry while releasing subsequent grants.
20.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.22	<p><b>5.6.22 Utilisation Certificates (UCs)</b> (a) 2070 number of Utilization Certificates amounting to Rs. 240.31 crore were outstanding as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2012 (as per Annex 5.4). The earliest period of the grants sanctioned for which utilization certificate is outstanding pertains as back as to the year 1978-79. The Ministry neither initiated any action to blacklist the defaulter institutions/ organizations nor made any efforts to reduce the pendency of the outstanding utilization certificates.</p> <p>(b) ) In February 2010, grants-in-aid of ₹ 77.64 crore was released to National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) by the Ministry and utilization certificates for the entire grants was submitted by the NIFT to the Ministry. Subsequently it was found that NIFT submitted incorrect utilization certificate, as cheques amounting to ₹. 21.13 crore and ₹. 5.25 crore prepared for payment to Central Public Works Department (CPWD), Hyderabad and Delhi State Industrial Development Corporation (DSIDC), Delhi respectively were not delivered but the amount was included in the UC. Thus, NIFT not only furnished incorrect UC without actual utilization of the grant but in the Ministry also there was no mechanism to examine the utilization certificate to ensure the proper utilization of the grants released.</p>
21.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.23	<p><b>5.6.23 Non-submission or performance-cum-achievement report and annual audited statements</b></p> <p>During 2010-11, to 2012-13, the Ministry released recurring grants aggregating ₹ 1,557.01 crore to the 12 institutions/organisations (Table 5.20) year after year. However, the Ministry did not have any mechanism to verify that the performance cum achievement Reports are submitted by the grantee bodies in respect of earlier grants within the stipulated timeframe, though sanction orders issued by the Ministry contained a clause that the Performance cum achievement reports should be submitted before the release of next installment of the grants.</p> <p>Recurring grants for the subsequent financial year to above entities were also released, in excess of the permissible limits, without submission of the annual audited statements by them to the Ministry relating to grants-in-aid released in the preceding year.</p>
22.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.24	<p><b>5.6.24 Preparation of Budget without adequate proposals from the grantee bodies</b></p> <p>Except for statutory bodies and other government autonomous bodies, the budget proposals were not invited before the prescribed time. In the case of registered societies, application were called for by the Development Commissioners during the currency of financial year itself after the budget proposals ere approved. Thus, the budget proposals submitted by the Development Commissioners in respect of estimates of grants were not backed by actual requirement, but based on past trends and projections, which resulted in large savings. To cite an example, in 2012-13, an amount of Rs.2082.50 crore was obtained in the budget towards Grants-in-Aid General under the scheme Revival, Reform and Restructuring package for the handloom sector, without furnishing the detail to the Parliament with regard to the institution and amount of proposed grants to each of them. However, the actual disbursement during the year for this scheme was ₹ 291.03 crore only, resulting into savings of ₹1,791.47 crore.</p>

Sl. No.	Audit reference	Gist of Para
23.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.25	<b>5.6.25 Discrepancies in maintenance of register of grants</b> It was observed that register of grants were maintained centrally at the Ministry level as well as at the Sectional level. However, may essential information, viz. conditions attached to the grant, due date of receipt of UC and statements of accounts, actual date of receipt of UC and statements of accounts, details of unspent balance, etc. were not entered in the register. Thus the state, of maintenance of basis records for disbursement of grant was not proper, having impact on monitoring the sanctions/disbursement/utilization of the grants.
24.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.26	<b>5.6.26 Non-disclosure of information relating to grantee bodies on Ministry's website</b> No list containing institutions or organisations along with details of amount and purpose of grants was uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Textiles. However, an attached office of the Ministry, the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), had been displaying the list in its website in respect of grants disbursed by that office.
25.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.27	<b>5.6.27 Non-reporting of details to Parliament through annual reports</b> Recurring Grants-in-aid between ₹ 10 lakh and ₹ 25 lakh , aggregating ₹. 1.15 crore and ₹ 1.57 crore were released by the Ministry during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively to private institutions/ organisations but details thereof were not included in the annual report of the Ministry.
26.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.28	<b>5.6.28 Peer Review of autonomous organizations not conducted</b> No external peer review of the (1) Central Silk Board (2) National Institute of Fashion Technology (3) Textiles Committee (4) Central Wool Development Board (5) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Institute of Textiles Management autonomous bodies was ever got conducted by the Ministry on the objective for which the autonomous organisation was set up and whether these objectives have been or are being achieved.
27.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.29	<b>5.6.29 Deficient Internal oversight</b> In spite of more than 40 per cent of the expenditure being incurred by the Ministry on grants-in-aid, the internal oversight mechanism is not in commensurate with the size of the expenditure and activities of the Ministry. In absence of a strong and effective internal oversight, it could not be ascertained in audit as to how the Ministry ensures compliance of rules, regulations and extant instructions on the subject by the grantee bodies in their day to day functioning and delivery of the programme.
28.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.30	<b>5.6.30 Parking of funds</b> Ministry of Textiles had released Grants-in-aid of ₹. 2.80 crores to three bodies (Table 5.23) for setting up of Urban Haats at various places on cost sharing basis, viz. 30 per cent share of implementing agencies/State Government and 35 per cent share each of offices of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) and Development Commissioner (Handloom). Sanction orders contained conditions that if the grantee fails to utilize the grant for the purpose for which the same has sanctioned, it will refund the amount of grant with interest thereon at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. The grants disbursed were lying with the Implementing Agencies for a period ranging from 19 to 61 months as on October ,2013 as the construction work had not yet started, resulting in parking of funds with the implementing agencies.

Sl. No.	Audit reference	Gist of Para
29.	Report No. 1 of 2014 of C&AG as Para No.5.6.31	<p><b>5.6.31 Other points of interest</b></p> <p><b>5.6.31 (a) Non-realisation of interest from NIFT</b>                      During the years 2010-11 and 2011-12, National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) refunded grant-in-aid aggregating ₹ 45.46 crore, being utilized by its various campus, to the Ministry of Textiles (Table 5.24). However, the interest amounting to ₹. 8.27 crore was not collected on the unutilized and refunded grants from the NIFT, though the amount was held by the NIFT in their bank accounts for the period ranging from 374 to 1147 days.</p> <p><b>5.6.31 (b) Non-realisation of principal amount of grants and interest from SPVs implementing the Scheme 'Integrated Textiles Parks'</b>                      During March 2006 to March 2010 Ministry of Textiles released grants-in-aid aggregating ₹ 50.89 crore in respect of 10 SITPs, which were cancelled later on. Of the ₹. 50.89 crore released by Ministry, an amount of ₹. 21.99 crore was refunded by the grantees (SPVs) leaving a balance of the ₹. 28.90 crore yet to be refunded. Grantees were also liable for payment of interest on unutilized grant as per conditions of the sanction orders. Only two grantees paid interest amounting to the ₹.0.26 crore along with unutilized grant, and remaining eight grantees had not paid interest amounting to the ₹. 17.79 crore (as on 31 March 2012) as per details given in Annex 5.6. Thus , a total amount of the ₹. 45.69 crore was recoverable from grantees (SPVs).</p> <p>5.6.31© C) In case of two completed projects,viz. Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park Limited and Karur Integrated Textiles Park Ltd., it was found that these SPVs invested Government grants in fixed deposits and earned interest of ₹. 1.86 crore and ₹. 0.61 crore respectively. However, no adjustment of interest was made in the final installment of grant resulting in excess release of ₹. 2.47 crore as grants to these two SPVs. Gujarat Eco Textiles Park Ltd. had earned interest amounting to ₹. 0.43 crore on Government grant but the same was not adjusted/ accounted for by the Ministry while releasing the final installment of grant amounting to Rs. 4.00 crore in June2010.</p> <p>5.6.31(d). In another case of SPV, viz. Palladium Hi-Tech Weaving Park ,it was observed that the SPV paid an interest of ₹. 0.33 crore out on loans taken by it from different Financial Institutions out of the bank account maintained exclusively for the grants received from Government of India.</p>



## Chapter *XXIII*

### RESULTS FRAMEWORK DOCUMENT

#### 23.1 Vision

A modern, vibrant, integrated and world-class textiles sector including handlooms and handicrafts.

#### 23.2 Mission

Planned and harmonious growth so as to achieve a CAGR of 12% in Textiles & Apparel production; technological upgradation of all types of textiles including technical textiles, jute, silk and wool; skills development of all textile workers, handloom weavers and handicrafts artisans with the target of imparting training to 15.00 lakh persons in 5 years; easy access to health care facilities and insurance cover to all weavers and artisans; export of all types of textiles and handicrafts so as to achieve average annual growth rate of 15 % and increase

India's share of world exports of textiles & apparels.

#### 23.3 Objectives

- 1 To achieve sustainable growth, modernization, value addition, increase in exports and overall development of the organized Textiles sector.
- 2 To develop and modernize the decentralized Powerlooms sector.
- 3 To promote growth, development and exports in Sericulture & Silk sector.
- 4 To Promote Growth and Development of technical textiles.
- 5 To ensure integrated development and promotion of Jute sector.
- 6 To develop Handicrafts Sector, increase handicraft exports,

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>employment generation and welfare of artisans.</p> <p>7 To develop Handlooms sector, increase handloom exports, employment generation and welfare of weavers.</p> <p>8 To develop Wool &amp; Woollen textiles sector and increase in exports of woollen products.</p> <p>9 To promote Textile Sector and Handicraft Development in the North East Region.</p> <p>10 To strengthen textiles and Fashion Education.</p> <p>11 To improve the functioning &amp; performance of PSEs and Responsibility Centers.</p> | <p>productivity and quality of cotton, jute, silk, wool and other natural fibres.</p> <p>4 To create Centres of Excellence and formulate regulatory framework and standards for technical textiles.</p> <p>5 To facilitate the development of the handlooms sector and handicrafts sector.</p> <p>6 Dissemination of schemes, programmes and designs, etc, through the print and electronic media, seminars and workshops, roadshows and websites of the Ministry and various organizations under it.</p> <p>7 To improve the penetration of schemes in the NE Region.</p> <p>8 To implement Social Security Schemes for weavers, artisans and allied workers in handlooms, handicrafts, powerlooms and wool sectors.</p> <p>9 To improve the functioning &amp; performance of PSUs.</p> <p>10 To implement RFD system for the Ministry and various organizations under it.</p> |
|---|---|

#### 23.4 Functions

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1 To promote domestic and foreign direct investments in the textiles sector.</p> <p>2 To promote R&amp;D in textiles sector and strengthen the data base.</p> <p>3 To formulate appropriate policies and schemes for all sectors of textiles and fibres and improve production,</p> | <p>4 To promote domestic and foreign direct investments in the textiles sector.</p> <p>5 To promote R&amp;D in textiles sector and strengthen the data base.</p> <p>6 To formulate appropriate policies and schemes for all sectors of textiles and fibres and improve production,</p> |
|--|--|

#### Inter se Priorities among Key Objectives, Success indicators and Targets

Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target Value (Value corresponding to Excellent)
[1.1.1] Investments under TUFS	Rs. In crores	2.0	7000
[1.1.2] Capacity addition under TUFS in spinning sector	No. in lakh spindles	2.0	3.60
[1.1.3] Capacity addition under TUFS in weaving sector	No of looms	2.0	4000
[1.2.1] Increase in yarn production	%	2.0	4.5
[1.2.2] Increase in fabric production	%	2.0	3
[1.3.1] Operationalization of parks (25% of units starting production)	Nos	1.0	5
[1.3.2] Investment attracted	Rs. in crore	1.0	200
[1.3.3] Operationalization of old parks (50% of units starting production)	Nos	1.0	5

Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target Value (Value corresponding to Excellent)
[1.3.4] Employment generation in parks developed up to 2013-14.	Nos	1.0	4000
[1.4.1] Persons to be trained under ISDS programme in Textile & related sectors	Nos	3.0	200000
[1.5.1] Publication of outcomes of the R&D projects completed as on 31-3-14 by the concerned R&D institutions in the peer reviewed international journals or in the Indian Journal for Textile Research.	Nos	1.0	7
[1.5.2] Adoption by the industries of the outcome of the R&D projects completed on 31-3-14	Nos	1.0	8
[1.6.1] Total value of Exports including all fibres and their products.	US \$ Bn	4.0	37
[2.1.1] Setting up of new shuttless looms	Nos.	0.4	3110
[2.1.2] Investment in powerlooms under TUFS	Rs. in crore	0.4	545
[2.2.1] Projects operationalized	Nos.	0.4	22
[2.3.1] Weavers / Workers enrolled under Group Insurance Scheme.	Nos in thousands	0.4	150
[2.4.1] Weavers exposed	Nos.	0.3	890
[2.5.1] Clusters covered, trade enquiries and value of orders received	Nos.	0.1	17
[2.5.2] Trade enquiries received	Nos.	0.1	833
[2.5.3] Value of orders received	Rs. in crore	0.1	22
[2.6.1] Upgrading as Semi automatic Powerlooms	Nos.	0.4	16670
[2.7.1] Projects covered	Nos.	0.4	4
[2.7.2] DCR received	Date	0.4	30/06/2014
[2.7.3] DPR received	Date	0.4	31/08/2014
[2.8.1] Fund placement with Fund Manager	Rs. in Crore	0.4	13.00
[2.8.2] Project covered	Nos.	0.4	8
[2.9.1] Investment in dyeing and Processing for power loom sector	Rs. in Crore	0.4	500
[3.1.1] Total Raw Silk production in the Country	In M. Tons	3.0	27200
[3.2.1] Silk exports by ISEPC	Rs. crore	3.0	3300
[3.3.1] No.of persons to be trained under ISDS	Nos	1.0	9850
[3.4.1] Silk production in NER	In M.Tons	2.0	4800
[3.4.2] Raw Silk production in Special Category (silk) States ( J&K, HP, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand )	In M.Tons.	1.0	2800
[4.1.1] Achievement of deliverables as per MOU in respect of all COEs	%	0.5	100
[4.1.2] Revenue generated by the COEs as per targets in MOU	Rs. in lakh	0.5	138
[4.2.1] Technical Textile units registered with Office of Textile Commissioner under TMTT	No	0.5	19

Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target Value (Value corresponding to Excellent)
[4.3.1] Acceptance of Updation of baseline survey report of T.T.	Date	0.5	16/08/2014
[4.3.2] Preparation draft standards by Centres of Excellence and submission to BIS	Nos	0.5	5
[4.4.1] Establishment of Demonstration Centres	Nos.	0.25	6
[4.4.2] Providing agriculture kits	Nos.	0.25	30
[4.5.1] Pilot Projects to improve Geotextiles in North Eastern Region	Nos.	0.25	8
[4.5.2] Consumption of geotechnical textiles	lakh sq mts	0.25	12
[4.6.1] Finalisation of approach paper	Date	0.5	29/01/2015
[4.7.1] Finalisation of approach paper	Date	0.5	29/01/2015
[4.8.1] Finalisation of approach paper	Date	0.5	29/01/2015
[5.1.1] Increase in production of jute fibre in quantity terms. (Lakh bales)	lakh bales	2.0	3.80
[5.2.1] Quantity supplied within the indented period	%	2.0	90
[5.3.1] Utilisation of CFC funds	%	1.0	100
[5.3.2] Completion of the project	Date	1.0	31/12/2014
[5.3.3] Increase of coverage in awareness	Nos.	1.0	300
[5.4.1] Targetted export for 2014-15	US\$ Million	2.0	500
[6.1.1] Adoption of new clusters for Technical , marketing and financial support	No.	1.0	100
[6.2.1] Value of Exports	US Million \$	1.0	4800
[6.3.1] Health Insurance coverage	No. in Lakhs	1.0	5
[6.4.1] Sales in Craft Bazar, Gandhi Shilp Bazar & Exhibitions	Rs. in crore	1.0	360
[6.5.1] Number of new designs developed	No.	1.0	4090
[6.5.2] No. of artisans trained	No.	1.0	9400
[6.6.1] Number of artisans trained through Guru shishya Parampara	Nos.	1.0	1245
[6.6.2] No. of artisans to be trained through skill upgradation	Nos.	1.0	3645
[6.7.1] No. of applications forwarded to banks for credit to artisans	Nos.	1.0	10000
[6.8.1] Number of advance tool kits distributed	Nos.	1.0	400
[6.8.2] Branding through participation in International events.	Nos.	1.0	19
[7.1.1] New looms provided	No.	1.0	1000
[7.1.2] Yarn Supply through NHDC	Rs. in crore	1.0	1800
[7.1.3] No. of looms upgraded	No.	2.0	12000
[7.1.4] No. of Weavers Credit Cards issued	No.	2.0	55000
[7.2.1] Health Insurance cover to weavers	Lakh No.	2.0	18

Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target Value (Value corresponding to Excellent)
[7.3.1] Participation in Buyer-Seller Meet, National & International Fairs (Value of Orders Booked)	Rs. in Crore	1.0	25
[7.3.2] Participation in Buyer-Seller Meet, National & International Fairs (Enquiries Received)	No.	1.0	175
[7.3.3] Handloom Export	Rs. in crore	1.0	2450
[8.1.1] Increase in production of woollen textiles over previous year (Rs. in Crore )	%	1.0	5
[8.1.2] Increase in production of raw wool over previous year (Quantity in Million Kg.)	%	0.5	2
[8.2.1] Number of Sheep to be covered under Sheep & Wool Improvement Scheme(SWIS)	No. in Lakhs	1.0	28
[8.3.1] Percentage increase in the value of export of wool garments and woolen products	%	1.0	5
[8.4.1] No. of Pashmina goats to be covered under Pashmina Wool Development Scheme	No. in Lakhs	0.5	2
[8.5.1] No. of eligible sheep & pashmina goats to be benefited under nutrition/ feed support	No. in Lakhs	0.5	1
[8.6.1] No. of sheep breeders to be insured under insurance scheme	No. in Lakhs	0.5	0.20
[9.1.1] Operationalization of projects sanctioned up to 31.03.2014	Nos.	1.0	5
[9.1.2] new projects sanctioned	Nos.	1.0	4
[10.1.1] Start of Construction	Date	0.15	30/09/2014
[10.2.1] Starting of new courses	Nos.	0.25	4
[10.3.1] Admissions in UG programme	Nos.	0.15	2350
[10.3.2] Admissions in PG programme	Nos.	0.1	600
[10.4.1] No. of students placed	Nos.	0.25	1625
[10.5.1] To provide craft clusters in India, with innovative design, technology and capabilities for inclusive and sustainable growth	Nos.	0.1	2
[11.1.1] PSEs showing improvement in turnover & gross profit for MOU signing PSEs	Nos.	1.0	5
[11.2.1] Physical production (per day) (as per MOU 14-15) of NJMC	In M.T.	1.0	38
[11.3.1] Timely Completion of RFDs by RCs	Date	1.0	15/05/2014
On-time submission	Date	2.00	05/03/2015
On-time submission	Date	1.00	01/05/2014
Degree of implementation of commitments in CCC	%	2.00	100
Degree of success in implementing GRM	%	1.00	100
Date	Date	2.00	01/11/2014
% of Implementation	%	1.00	100
% of implementation	%	2.00	100

Success Indicator	Unit	Weight	Target Value (Value corresponding to Excellent)
Responsibility Centres covered	%	1.00	100
% of implementation	%	2.00	100
Percentage of ATNs submitted within due date (4 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by CAG during the year.	%	0.25	100
Percentage of ATRS submitted within due date (6 months) from date of presentation of Report to Parliament by PAC during the year.	%	0.25	100
Percentage of outstanding ATNs disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100
Percentage of outstanding ATRS disposed off during the year.	%	0.25	100

ed information may be seen on our website (<http://ministryoftextiles.gov.in>).



## Chapter *XXIV*

### GOALS SET FOR PROCUREMENT FROM MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

In order to ensure effective implementation of Public Procurement Policy for Micro & Small Enterprises (MSEs) Order, 2012 notified under MSME Act 2006, all concerned in the Ministry of Textiles, its subordinate and attached offices and CPSEs under the administrative control of Ministry were advised that due care may be exercised for making provisions that at least 20% of the total annual procurement of goods and services shall be made from MSEs including providing a sub-target of 4% procurements from

MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs. All Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSE) under Ministry of Textiles have been advised to send a periodical report (on 6 monthly basis) to Ministry indicating the share of procurement made from MSME's owned by SC's and ST's. The information received from various CPSEs under Ministry of Textiles indicating procurement made in 2013-14 and goals fixed for procurement during 2014-15 is enclosed at Annexure



Procurement of goods and services from MSMEs													
(In lakhs of rupees)													
S.No.	Particulars	Year	Target for FY	Year	Target for FY	Year	Target for FY	Year	Target for FY	Year	Target for FY	Year	Target for FY
		2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15	2013-14	2014-15
		NHDC		CCIC		NTC		CCIC		HHEC		BIC	
1	Total Annual Procurement	187444.83	190000	2898	2900	14965.38	18427.14	3517	4000	2845.01			
2	Total Value of goods and Services procured from only MSEs (including MSEs owned by SC/ST enterpruners)	113861.83	104364.17	1307	1450	3623.16	4855.04	991	800	1001.41			
3	Total Value of goods and Services procured from only MSEs owned by SC/ST enterpruners				120		228.14		32				
4	% of procurement from MSEs (including owned by SC/ST enterpruners) out of total procurement	60.74%	54.93%	45.10%	50%	24.21%	26.35%	28.00%	20.00%	35.20%			
5	% of procurement from only MSEs owned by SC/ST enterpruners out of total procurement				4.14%		5.05%	0	4.00%	NIL			
6	Total number of Vendor Development programmes for MSEs												
		NA	NA	NIL	1	35	49			NIL			
7	Confirmation of uploading annual MSE procurement profile on your website by hyperlink of same	Yes	Yes	NIL									

