

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(2017-18)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

**[Action taken by the Government on the Observations/
Recommendations of the Committee contained in their
Twenty-Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for
Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Textiles]**

THIRTY-FIRST REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

December, 2017/ Agrahayana, 1939 (Saka)

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(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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[Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Textiles]

Presented to Lok Sabha on 2nd January, 2018

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 2nd January, 2018



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI**December, 2017/ Agrahayana, 1939 (Saka)**

CONTENTS

	PAGE No.
<i>COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE</i>	<i>(iv)</i>
<i>INTRODUCTION</i>	<i>(v)</i>
CHAPTER I	Report.....
CHAPTER II	Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by the Government.....
CHAPTER III	Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply.....
CHAPTER IV	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.....
CHAPTER V	Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature

APPENDICES

- I. Minutes of the sitting of the Committee held on 21.11.2017.
- II. Analysis of the Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha)

COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2017-18)

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA - CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

Lok Sabha

2. Shri Udayanraje Pratapsingh Bhonsle
3. Shri Rajesh Diwakar
4. Shri Ashok Kumar Dohrey
5. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey
6. Shri Devajibhai Fatepara
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13. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
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15. Shri R. Parthipan
16. Shri Dayakar Pasunoori
17. Shri Hariom Singh Rathore
18. Shri Y.S. Avinash Reddy
19. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania (Hira)
20. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
21. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav

Rajya Sabha

22. Dr. K. Chiranjeevi
23. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
24. Shri N. Gokulkrishnan
25. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway
26. Shri P.L. Punia
27. Shri Rajaram
28. Shri Amar Shankar Sable
29. Ms. Dola Sen
30. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen
31. *Vacant*

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. | Ms. Rhimjhim Prasad | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Smt. Anita B. Panda | - | Director |
| 2. | Smt. Archana Srivastva | - | Under Secretary |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour (2017-18) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Thirty-first Report on 'Action taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Textiles.

2. The Twenty-fourth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and laid in Rajya Sabha on 20th March, 2017. The Ministry of Textiles furnished their replies indicating Action Taken on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report on 2nd August, 2017. The Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report at their sitting held on 21st November, 2017.

3. An analysis of the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twenty-fourth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) is given at Appendix-II.

4. For ease of reference, Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

New Delhi;
15th December, 2017
24th Agrahayana, 1939 (Saka)

(DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA)
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

REPORT

Chapter-I

This Report deals with the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty Fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Textiles.

2. The Twenty Fourth Report was presented to Lok Sabha/laid in Rajya Sabha on 20th March, 2017. It contained 14 Observations/Recommendations. Replies of Government in respect of all the recommendations have been received and are categorized as under:-

- | | | |
|-------|--|---|
| (i) | Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government –
Para Nos. 11, 12, 19, 30, 31, 32, 45, 50, 56, 58, 61, 62
(Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14) | Total: 12
percentage:85.71 |
| (ii) | Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply – | NIL |
| (iii) | Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration – | NIL |
| (iv) | Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature -
Para Nos. 20 and 53
(Sl. Nos. 4 and 10) | Total: 2
percentage:14.29 |

3. The Committee desire that Action Taken Notes in respect of Observations/Recommendations contained in Chapter I and final

action taken reply in respect of the Recommendation contained in Chapter V of this Report, for which interim reply has been given by the Government, may be furnished to them at the earliest.

I. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)
(Recommendation No. 4)

4. In their original recommendation, the Committee had observed as under:

"As per the Ministry, Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) has since been streamlined to meet the skill needs of industry and procedure for implementation has also been simplified. Out of the total plan target of 15 lakh persons under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), so far about training of about 6 lakh persons have been completed. Process has been initiated to complete the balance target in the remaining period of 12th FYP. A major reason for shortfall of achievement of physical target during previous years was due to late entry of State agencies as implementing partners under Component-III through which 5 lakh persons' training was envisaged in the guidelines. As there is separate Ministry for Skill Development, the Committee desire to be apprised about roles of both the Ministries in Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS). The Committee hope that physical targets during this year will be achieved after entry of State agencies as implementing partners under Component-III."

5. In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles have stated as follows:

"Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) has been aligned with the overall framework for skill development adopted by the Government including common norms in close coordination with Ministry of Skill Development and National Skill qualification Framework (NSQF). Government of India under Cabinet Secretariat vide ID No. 793/1/3/2016-CA. V dated 14th March, 2017 has decided that skilling

programmes in textile sector, other than spinning & weaving components in organised sector will continue to be implemented by Ministry of Textiles and Skilling programmes for spinning and weaving in the organised sector are to be transferred to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The ISDS which was co-terminus with XIIth Plan has been extended upto September, 2017. A proposal for continuing the Skill Development Scheme in the Textile Sector is under process. Under the proposal, the provision for Skill Development through State Governments agencies as implementing partner has been retained. Revised targets will be decided alongwith with the approval of the proposed scheme. "

6. The Committee note that the Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), which was co-terminus with the XII Plan, has since been extended till September, 2017. They also note that a proposal for continuing the Scheme in Textile Sector was under process and after approval of the proposal, the revised targets were to be decided. The Committee while appreciating the further continuance of the Scheme, feel that Textile Sector, being the premier sector in employment generation, would benefit substantially with a better skilled workforce under ISDS. As the extension of ISDS is over, the Committee would like to be apprised of the present status/outcome of the scheme.

II. PowerTex India

(Recommendation No. 8)

7. In their original recommendation, the Committee had observed as under:

"The Committee note that during 12th Plan period the approved outlay for Power loom sector was ₹335 crore and the actual expenditure is ₹ 264.37 crore (till 24/02/2017). In this regard the Ministry stated that out of the above approved amount, an amount of ₹23.29 crore was allocated to Health Insurance Scheme which was since transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Due to this the above amount of ₹23.29 crore was not utilized by the Ministry. The Committee also note that 121251 looms have been upgraded under the Scheme for In-Situ Upgradation of plain Powerlooms and under its modified version, ₹487 crore is available from 2017-18 to 2019-20 to the Ministry. The Committee desire to know the status of the scheme, component-wise at the action taken stage."

8. In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles have stated as follows:

The Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development has been modified with inclusion of few Powerloom Sector Schemes and few new components with a total outlay of ₹487.00 crores for the three year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 under one umbrella namely PowerTex India. This comprehensive scheme for Powerloom Sector Development has been launched on 1st April, 2017.

The components of PowerTex India and its approved outlay are as under:

Name of the scheme component under PowerTex India	Approved Outlay for 3 year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (₹.in lakh)
Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers	2000.00
New Solar Energy Scheme	1994.80

Modified Yarn Bank	2400.00
Modified Common Facilities Centres	2400.00
Marketing, Publicity and IT components	1050.00
Insitu upgradation of Plain Powerlooms	28200.00
Group Workshed Scheme	7200.00
Grant in Aid for other than Tx.C. PSCs	1500.00
Modernization of PSCs	180.00
Tex Venture Fund	1300.00
Total	48224.8
Administrative charges/expenditure @1%	482.248
Total Outlay for the 3 Year period	₹.48707.048 lakhs i.e. ₹.487.07 crores

9. The Committee note that the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development has been modified with inclusion of few Powerloom Sector Schemes and few new components under one umbrella Scheme namely PowerTex India. The Committee further note that the Scheme has been launched on 1st April, 2017 with a total outlay of ₹ 487 Crore for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20. Though the Ministry have furnished details of distribution of the approved outlay to various schemes run under the umbrella Scheme, the expenditure on each of them, during the

past six months have not been specified. The Committee opine that the success of any Scheme is dependent upon infusion of funds as well as its publicity and acceptance amongst the recipients faction. They, therefore, desire that the expenditure on each of the Schemes till November, 2017 be furnished to them besides close monitoring over the expenditure and other peripheral issues.

III. Group Insurance Scheme

(Recommendation No. 9)

10. In their original recommendation, the Committee had observed as under:

"Concerned over the limited coverage of Powerloom weavers/workers in Bhiwandi, Maharashtra in social security schemes as a sample case, the Committee note that although there are more than one lakh Powerloom Units having around 9.44 lakh persons associated with them in Bhiwandi, hardly one lakh workers have been enrolled under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Textiles, surprisingly only 4820 workers are covered under EPF from Bhiwandi Cluster. The Committee was particularly pained to observe a very low EPF coverage in Bhiwandi. At the behest of the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles is stated to have made a reference to the Ministry of Labour and Employment on the matter and the details of the Units operating in the Bhiwandi cluster have been submitted by the Textile Commissioner to the EPF Commissioner. The Committee expect that both the Commissioners would work in tandem so as to ensure adequate coverage under EPF to the Powerloom workers of Bhiwandi without losing further time. At the same time the Committee hope that this sample study would kick start the process in both the concerned Ministries to sincerely endeavour to provide all the available social security benefits to textiles workers on a Pan India basis. The Committee would desire to be apprised within 3

months of the actual number of workers covered and the increase in social security coverage of textile workers, if any, at the action taken stage."

11. In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles have stated as follows:

"The Group Insurance Scheme is a voluntary scheme in which the Powerloom weavers have to contribute ₹.80/- per annum towards his share of premium, and the remaining amount of ₹.100/- by the LIC of India and ₹.290/- by the Government of India.

The year-wise enrollment of Powerloom workers of Bhiwandi under GIS and benefits availed are as under:-

Year	No. of workers enrolled	GOI premium released in ₹. lakhs	Claims settled		Scholarship paid	
			No. of claims	Amount ₹ in lakhs	No. of claims	Amount ₹ in lakhs
2003-04	998	1.49	01	0.20	0	00
2004-05	1448	2.17	02	0.80	13	0.07
2005-06	1681	2.52	12	2.80	38	0.19
2006-07	2152	3.22	16	3.90	20	0.16
2007-08	22990	34.48	27	08.10	07	0.07
2008-09	8183	12.27	58	17.40	12	0.12
2009-10	12069	18.10	130	69.30	16	0.18
2010-11	14180	21.27	155	92.90	03	0.03
2011-12	16463	24.69	237	143.10	00	00
2012-13	8316	24.11	274	165.30	10	0.09
2013-14	4615	13.38	268	166.80	17	0.19
2014-15	2478	7.18	194	119.40	00	00

2015-16	7330	21.25	106	65.10	00	00
2016-17	2247	6.51	21	12.60	01	0.01

Textile Commissioner, Mumbai forwarded the list of 1,11,702 Powerloom units covering 6,08,865 powerlooms of Bhiwandi cluster to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (I), Employees Provident Fund Organization, Regional Office, Mumbai- II, Thane, subsequently forwarded the list of Powerloom units of all India on 13.01.2017. The data is as per the Powerloom survey conducted by M/s. Neilsen as on 2013.

Further, the Textile Commissioner letter dated 17.03.2017 forwarded an additional list of addresses of 449 Powerloom units of Bhiwandi Powerloom cluster which were filed as Information Memorandum (IM) with Regional office of the Textile Commissioner, Belapur, during the period of December 2013 to April 2014.

The Group Insurance Scheme is implemented on a pan-India basis. However, priority is given to identified powerloom clusters having large scale concentration of powerloom weavers.

The Overall year-wise enrollment of Powerloom workers including all clusters under GIS and benefits availed are as under :-

Year	Target*	No. of Workers insured	GOI Share released
2011-12	150600	156434	2.37
2012-13	152358	151429	2.12
2013-14	118000	146872	3.92
2014-15	116000	125104	3.90
2015-16	115000	111441	6.62
2016-17	146,200	162,921	2.00
Total			20.93

Other Social Welfare Measures.

Under the PowerTex India Scheme the following Social security measures for Powerloom weavers/workers have been included:-

1. Dormitory / worker's residential accommodation included in the Group

Workshed Scheme : The additional subsidy for construction of Dormitory / workers' accommodation which includes adequate hygienic toilet and bathroom (kitchen with store room and dining hall may be

included as optional) for accommodation of minimum 1.25 persons per Powerloom will be provided @ 125 Sq. ft per person. The rate of subsidy per sq. ft for Dormitory/workers' accommodation will be equal to the rate of subsidy per sq. ft applicable to Group workshed.

2. Dormitory / worker's residential accommodation included in the Common Facility Centre (CFC) : Construction of dormitory for workers and workers residential are allowed with a maximum GOI subsidy of Rs.40 lakh per CFC, in addition to the maximum subsidy of Rs.2.00 Crore per CFC.

12. The Committee note that the Group Insurance Scheme (GIS) is a voluntary scheme in which the weavers contribution is ₹ 80/- p.a. and remaining premium is being paid by Life Insurance Corporation of India and Government of India ₹ 100/- and ₹ 290/- respectively. The Committee are of the view that since the Scheme is voluntary and not mandatory, there may be instances where the weavers ignore the Scheme to avoid paying their share of premium. The Committee opine that there are other parallel Schemes of the Government of India like Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana and Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana under which the premium is nominal and could be borne by the Ministry of Textiles, and by adopting this policy, the Ministry would be able to provide insurance cover to all the weavers. They, therefore, recommend that the Ministry should explore the feasibility of getting all the weavers covered under the existing insurance Schemes, wherever applicable.

IV. Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY)

(Recommendation No. 10)

13. In their original recommendation, the Committee had observed as under:

"The Committee note the launching of 'Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY), a scheme to incentivize employers in the textile (apparel) sector registered with the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) for job creation. The Committee note that 90% of the work force in the garment industry falls within the monthly salary of upto ₹1,5000/- of which 70% are women workers. This makes them eligible for the Employee Pension Schemes (EPS) of EPFO. The Committee are happy to note that in order to incentivise creation of new jobs in the formal section, the Government will be paying the EPS contribution of 8.33% for all new employees enrolling in EPFO for the first three years of their employment, and that the Ministry of Textiles shall be providing additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution for the Ready Made Garment Sector, under PMPRY. The Committee note that in this regard though the implementation part will be done by EPFO but the verification of NIC codes of Textile Units would be done by the Textile Commissioner. The Committee expect that a harmonized and well-coordinated efforts on the part of both the Ministries in implementing this scheme would result in incentivizing the employers to recruit unemployed persons and also bring to book informal employees. So far 77,042 new workers from 255 garment units have been validated by O/o Textile Commissioner, thus benefitting workers in a major way. The Committee have been informed that actual number of workers enrolled would be available with EPFO. In this context the Committee feel that since both the Ministries are working in tandem on PMPRPY, the Ministry of Textiles should also remain aware of the actual number of textile workers getting the benefits. They would like to apprise of the progress in the scheme at the action taken stage."

14. In their Action Taken Note furnished to the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles have stated as follows:

"During the current FY-2017-18, there is a provision of Rs.200 crores under PMPRPY. Efforts will be made in coordination with Ministry of Labour and Employment/EPFO and Textile Commissioner to ascertain the details of employment generation under the PMPRPY Scheme. Progress of the Scheme including number of beneficiaries would be compiled on a quarterly basis."

15. The Committee note that the Ministry of Textiles are coordinating with the Ministry of Labour and Employment/EPFO to ascertain the details of employment generation under the Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY), and the progress of the Scheme including the number of beneficiaries would be compiled on a quarterly basis. The Committee desire that the information as compiled may be furnished to them on half yearly basis for their consideration and information.

CHAPTER-II
OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY
THE GOVERNMENT

(Recommendation Para No. 11)

The Committee note that the outlay proposed by the Ministry for 12th Five Year Plan was ₹40,203.19 crore based on the Working Group Report whereas the approved outlay was ₹25,931.19 crore. The cumulative expenditure from 2012-13 to 2016-17 is ₹17,225.64 crore (as on 28th February, 2017) which is 66.5% of the approved outlay and 42.9% of the proposed outlay. Clarifying the delay and under utilisation of funds in the first three years of the XIIth Plan period, the Ministry has stated that owing to stepwise procedure, time lag is involved in implementation of schemes from concept stage to identifying the components/subcomponents/beneficiaries, in-principle approval, SFC/EFC, formulation of guidelines in consultation with the State Governments, preparation of DPRs, approval of the Empowered Committee comprising representatives of other Ministries, Depts. which precedes sanction and releases to Implementing Agencies such as Central/ State Corporations, NGOs under various schemes.

Reply of Government

Being statement of facts, it needs no reply.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 12)

It has been further informed that by the end of the third year of 12th Plan, all major schemes were firmed-up after due procedure resulting in accelerating, the momentum in utilizing funds during 2015-16. Nevertheless the Committee have observed over the years that fund allocation each year showed a decreasing trend only. Though by February, 2017, 66.5% of XIIth Plan Outlay was utilized, the Ministry has assured the utilisation of remaining funds by the end of March, 2017. The Committee note that the major impeding factor of lack of absorption capacity of allocated funds in the North-East under the regular Schemes is being tackled under the specific

umbrella scheme for the development of textiles and apparel sector in the North Eastern States. The Committee were also apprised of the impetus given to the weavers/ artisans of North-East and signing of 20 MOUs following an Investor's Summit in Shillong, Meghalaya recently. While appreciating the initiatives taken, the Committee desire to be apprised of the utilisation status of the Outlay received and major achievements of the Ministry during the XIIth Plan period.

Reply of Government

Ministry of Textiles has ensured optimal utilisation of Annual Plan Allocation & Five Year Plan outlay. The year wise allocation and expenditure during 12th Five Year Plan i.e 2012-13 to 2016-17 is given below:

(Rs in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual Exp.	% over BE	% over RE
2012 -13	7000.00	4500.00	3627	51.82	80.60
2013 - 14	4631.0	3900.00	3167	68.39	81.22
2014 -	4831.0	3500.00	3320	68.73	94.87
2015-	3523.3	3239.36**	3111	88.32	96.06
2016-17	3350.00	4841.28	4868	145.31	100.55

*** While the RE for Plan funds in 2015-16 was Rs. 3315.37 crore, Rs 76.01 crore was re-appropriated from Plan to the Non-Plan side to subsidize JCI for price support reducing the defacto RE to Rs. 3239.36 crore.*

Due to the special efforts made by the Ministry, under NERTPS an amount of Rs.230.75 crores spent exceeding the RE allocation for 2016-17.

Major achievements during the XII Five Year Plan period include launch of India Handloom Brand for promoting quality assurance in Handloom; sanctioning of 19 Textile Parks under the scheme of Integrated Textile Parks; training of more than 8.50 lakh individuals under the Integrated Skill

Development Scheme with 72% placement in wage employment; upgradation of 1.25 lakh Plain Powerlooms providing an impetus to upgradation in powerloom sector; substantial growth in the production of overall silk production and bivoltine silk. Other achievements include discharge of NTC from BIFR after its networth turned positive; construction of Apparel and Garmenting centres in all the North Eastern States etc.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 19)

The Committee note that BE of 2016-17 was ₹3,350.00 crore which has been enhanced to ₹4,841.28 crore at the RE stage mainly due to allocation of a thousand crore for ATUF scheme. As per the Ministry ₹4,070.14 crore was utilised up to 28.02.2017 which is 84.07% of the RE 2016-17 and they are totally confident of 100% utilisation of the same by end of Financial Year. The Committee further note that the BE 2017-18 of ₹6,226.50 crore to the Ministry principally caters to 2 major flagship schemes of the Ministry, that is, ₹2,013 crore for ATUFS and ₹1,860 crore for PMPRY. This would leave just ₹2,353.50 crore for other activities/ initiatives being taken for the textile sector. Moreover, the Committee has also been informed about the committed liabilities of ₹3,334.90 crore for 2016-17. The Ministry appears confident about getting additional funds of ₹1,000 crore at RE stage. The Ministry has also projected their committed liabilities for 2016-17 to the tune of ₹3,334.90 crore.. Hence, the Committee counsel the Ministry to focus on those components where all the necessary groundwork has been done instead of frittering away funds on half-baked components, thus leading to maximum utilisation of the allocated funds.

Reply of Government

In view of the reduction in the budget provisions under within budget heads, the Ministry, in keeping with the recommendations of the Committee will focus on those components where all the necessary groundwork has been done and ensure maximum utilization of the allocated funds.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 30)

The Committee note that likely surrender of funds during 2016-17 under plan expenditure would be ₹500.21 crore whereas under non plan expenditure it would be ₹42.09 crore. The reasons for the savings under plan expenditure for many schemes/ programmes have been attributed to non receipt of viable proposals from the implementing agencies. The Ministry stated that constant and vigorous monitoring is being made to remove the impediments encountered during 2016-17. Weekly Monitoring at the level of Secretary and the concerned Joint Secretaries has ensured increased momentum of expenditure under most schemes of the Ministry. Under programs/schemes which require proposals from the State Governments, regular interaction with State Chief Secretaries through meetings and visits has been adopted as a mechanism to ensure regular flow of proposals from States during the year. Regional Conferences with State Governments have been held during 2016-17 to discuss implementation and off take under the schemes. The Committee desire to be apprised at action taken stage about the development made in this regard. The Committee are of the view that the Ministry need to adhere to the Instructions/ Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Finance to observe the ceiling of 33% expenditure in the last quarter and 15% in the last month of March every financial year.

Reply of Government

During year 2016-17, four Regional Conference with State Govt. were held to discuss implementation and ensure off take under the scheme. As result of this coordination and regular monitoring, the expenditure under Plan Scheme has been 100% during 2016-17. The Guidelines/ Instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance are being followed by the Divisions. Relaxation of Ministry of Finance was obtained where necessary, on receipt of proposals from beneficiaries / implementing agencies for release of funds beyond 33% and 15% in the last quarter and in the month of March, 2017 respectively.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 31)

The Committee note that the proposed allocation for 2017-18 was ₹16,314.28 crore but an amount of ₹6,226.50 crore only has been allocated for the year 2017-18, which is 22.25% higher than the previous year's allocation. The Committee are of the view that this allocation will not be sufficient for effective implementation of all ongoing as well as new Schemes i.e Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), Pradhan Mantri Protsahan Rojgar Yojana (PMPRY). Therefore, additional funds may be sought by way of Supplementary Demands for Grants for effective implementation of all ongoing as well as new Schemes based on performance.

Reply of Government

Ministry of Textiles has proposed an amount of Rs.16314.28 crores but an amount of Rs. 6226.50 crores only has been allocated for the year 2017-18. Further, the budget requirement proposed for 2017-18 and the budgetary provision actually made in respect of ATUFS, ROSL and PMPRPY is given in the table below:-

Schemes	Proposed in budget 2017-18	Actual allocated
Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(ATUFS)	7207.07	2013.00
Remission of State Levies (RoSL)	3500.00	1555.00
PMPRPY	790.00	200.00

Accordingly as suggested there would be a need for additional funds in the course of the year based on effective implementation of the above schemes. Additional funds with accordingly be sought by way of Supplementary Demands for Grants.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 32)

The Committee note that a special package of ₹6,000 crore has been announced for employment generation and promotion of exports in textiles and apparel Sector. The special package (Scheme of RoSL and PMPRPY) is to be operational for a period of three years after being notified and Budgetary Funds are lapsable. No additional grant for the package was received from Ministry of Finance. However, an amount of ₹400 crore out of own saving of the Ministry of Textiles budget has been received and disbursed to Deptt. of Revenue for Remission of State levies for apparel. A sum of ₹1,555 crores for RoSL and ₹200 crore for PMPRPY has been earmarked for the financial year 2017-18. The Committee are of 32 the view that all out efforts should be made for optimum utilization of funds within prescribed time period and there should be no parking of funds. The Ministry should also endeavor to disburse remission of State levies for apparel directly for better monitoring and speedier disbursement.

Reply of Government

During Financial Year 2016-17, an amount of Rs.400 crores was transferred to Department of Revenue (DoR) for Remission of State Levies for apparel. The Utilization Certificates from DoR have been received. For Financial Year-2017-18, on receipt of request from DoR, identifying that claims worth Rs.1554 crore is pending with them, Rs.1554 crores has been transferred to DoR. Ministry of Textiles is in constant touch with DoR and all efforts are being made to ensure that the remission takes place at the earliest and there is no parking of funds.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 45)

The Committee note that during 12th Plan period the approved outlay for Power loom sector was ₹335 crore and the actual expenditure is ₹264.37 crore (till 24/02/2017). In this regard the Ministry stated that out of the above approved amount, an amount of ₹23.29 crore was allocated to Health Insurance Scheme which was since transferred to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. Due to this the above amount of ₹23.29 crore was not utilized by the Ministry. The Committee also note that 121251 looms have been

upgraded under the Scheme for In-Situ Upgradation of plain Powerlooms and under its modified version, ₹487 crore is available from 2017-18 to 2019-20 to the Ministry. The Committee desire to know the status of the scheme, component-wise at the action taken stage.

Reply of Government

The Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development has been modified with inclusion of some Powerloom Sector Schemes and new components with a total outlay of Rs.487.00 crores for the three year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 under one umbrella namely PowerTex India (Comprehensive Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development). The Comprehensive Scheme has been launched on 1st April, 2017.

The components of PowerTex India and its approved outlay are as under:

Name of the scheme component under PowerTex India	Approved Outlay for 3 year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (Rs.in lakh)
Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers	2000.00
New Solar Energy Scheme	1994.80
Modified Yarn Bank	2400.00
Modified Common Facilities Centres	2400.00
Marketing, Publicity and IT components	1050.00
Insitu upgradation of Plain Powerlooms	28200.00
Group Workshed Scheme	7200.00
Grant in Aid for other than Tx.C. PSCs	1500.00
Modernization of PSCs	180.00
Tex Venture Fund	1300.00
Total	48224.8
Administrative charges/expenditure @1%	482.248
Total Outlay for the 3 Year period	48707.048 i.e. Rs.487.07 crore

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 50)

Concerned over the limited coverage of Powerloom weavers/workers in Bhiwandi, Maharashtra in social security schemes as a sample case, the Committee note that although there are more than one lakh Powerloom Units having around 9.44 lakh persons associated with them in Bhiwandi, hardly one lakh workers have been enrolled under the Group Insurance Scheme of the Ministry of Textiles, surprisingly only 4820 workers are covered under EPF from Bhiwandi Cluster. The Committee was particularly pained to observe a very low EPF coverage in Bhiwandi. At the behest of the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles is stated to have made a reference to the Ministry of Labour and Employment on the matter and the details of the Units operating in the Bhiwandi cluster have been submitted by the Textile Commissioner to the EPF Commissioner. The Committee expect that both the Commissioners would work in tandem so as to ensure adequate coverage under EPF to the Powerloom workers of Bhiwandi without losing further time. At the same time the Committee hope that this sample study would kick start the process in both the concerned Ministries to sincerely endeavour to provide all the available social security benefits to textiles workers on a Pan India basis. The Committee would desire to be apprised within 3 months of the actual number of workers covered and the increase in social security coverage of textile workers, if any, at the action taken stage.

Reply of Government

The Group Insurance Scheme is a voluntary scheme in which the Powerloom weavers have to contribute Rs.80/- per annum towards his share of premium, and the remaining amount of Rs.100/- by the LIC of India and Rs.290/- by the Government of India.

The year-wise enrollment of Powerloom workers of Bhiwandi under GIS and benefits availed are as under:-

Year	No. of workers enrolled	GOI premium released in Rs. lakhs	Claims settled		Scholarship paid	
			No. of claims	Amount Rs in lakhs	No. of claims	Amount Rs in lakhs
2003-04	998	1.49	01	0.20	0	00
2004-05	1448	2.17	02	0.80	13	0.07
2005-06	1681	2.52	12	2.80	38	0.19

2006-07	2152	3.22	16	3.90	20	0.16
2007-08	22990	34.48	27	08.10	07	0.07
2008-09	8183	12.27	58	17.40	12	0.12
2009-10	12069	18.10	130	69.30	16	0.18
2010-11	14180	21.27	155	92.90	03	0.03
2011-12	16463	24.69	237	143.10	00	00
2012-13	8316	24.11	274	165.30	10	0.09
2013-14	4615	13.38	268	166.80	17	0.19
2014-15	2478	7.18	194	119.40	00	00
2015-16	7330	21.25	106	65.10	00	00
2016-17	2247	6.51	21	12.60	01	0.01

Textile Commissioner, Mumbai forwarded the list of 1,11,702 Powerloom units covering 6,08,865 powerlooms of Bhiwandi cluster to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (I), Employees Provident Fund Organization, Regional Office, Mumbai- II, Thane, subsequently forwarded the list of Powerloom units of all India on 13.01.2017. The data is as per the Powerloom survey conducted by M/s. Neilsen as on 2013.

Further, the Textile Commissioner letter dated 17.03.2017 forwarded an additional list of addresses of 449 Powerloom units of Bhiwandi Powerloom cluster which were filed as Information Memorandum (IM) with Regional office of the Textile Commissioner, Belapur, during the period of December 2013 to April 2014.

The Group Insurance Scheme is implemented on a pan-India basis. However, priority is given to identified powerloom cluster having large scale concentration of powerloom weavers.

The overall year-wise enrollment of Powerloom workers including all clusters under GIS and benefits available are as under:-

Year	Target	No. of workers insured	GOI share released
2011-12	150600	156434	2.37
2012-13	152358	151429	2.12
2013-14	118000	146872	3.92
2014-15	116000	125104	3.90
2015-16	115000	111441	6.62
2016-17	146,200	162,921	2.00
Total			20.93

Other Social Welfare Measures

PowerTex India, Comprehensive Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development has launched on 01.04.2017, which will be effective from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2017. Under the PowerTex India schemes the following Social security measures for Powerloom weavers/workers have been included.

1. Dormitory / worker's residential accommodation included in the Group Workshed Scheme.

The additional subsidy for construction of Dormitory / workers' accommodation which includes adequate hygienic toilet and bathroom (kitchen with store room and dining hall may be included as optional) for accommodation of minimum 1.25 persons per Powerloom will be provided @ 125 Sq. ft per person. The rate of subsidy per sq. ft for Dormitory/workers' accommodation will be equal to the rate of subsidy per sq. ft applicable to Group workshed.

Dormitory / worker's residential accommodation included in the Common Facility Centre (CFC): Construction of dormitory for workers and workers residential are allowed with a maximum GOI subsidy of Rs.40 lakh per CFC, in addition to the maximum subsidy of Rs.2.00 Crore per CFC.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 56)

The Committee note that the Ministry has launched Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) in place of the earlier scheme of Revised Restructured Upgradation Fund Scheme (RRTUFS) with effect from 13.01.2006 for a period of seven years till 2021-2022. The focus of ATUFS is on value addition and employment generation in garmenting, technical textiles, weaving and processing segments. An amount of ₹17,822 crore has been approved for seven years. The Government also approved reforms inter-alia to boost the employment generation and exports in made ups sector, which includes additional 10% subsidy to be provided on achieving of the projected

production and employment generation, to both garmenting and made-up units availing 15% capital investment subsidy under TUFS for a period of three years. The Committee are pleased to note that the Ministry have started a web based monitoring and tracking mechanism "i-TUFS" for the above Scheme which provides transparent MIS platform to all the stake holders, beneficiaries banks, O/o Textile Commissioner and Ministry of Textiles for smooth implementation of the Scheme and elimination of any irregularities. At the same time the Committee find that as against the proposed outlay of ₹7,207.07 crore projected by the Ministry for ATUFS for 2017-18, the allocated fund allocation is mere ₹2,013 crore. Even the Secretary has conceded during evidence that the gap of ₹5,000 crore would lead to delay in disbursement and rolling over of claims to the next year. However, the Ministry appears to be confident of getting additional funds at RE Stage. Nonetheless, the Committee definitely apprehend delay due to lack of adequate funds at present for ATUFS and thus would urge the Ministry to continue their efforts to get more funds to sustain the scheme, which has statedly been receiving excellent response from the industry.

Reply of Government

In the current financial year 2017-18, Rs.2013 crores has been allocated and as on date, Rs. 587 crores has been released to provide subsidy under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). This Ministry will ensure full utilization of the budget allocated under TUFS for 2017-18. However, the demands for additional funds will be made as per the requirement to be assessed by the office of the Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 58)

The Committee are pleased to note that the India Handloom Brand (IHB) has been launched on the occasion of the first National Handloom Day on 7th August, 2015, with objective of generating a special market space and increased earnings to the weavers and exclusively catering to the quality need of the socioenvironmentally conscious consumers. The Committee note that since its launch, 740 registrations have been made so far under 97 products categories. The Committee are happy that 57 handloom products have been given GI registration out of which 29 registered products given Indian

Handloom Brand and so far of Indian Handloom products worth ₹87.89 crore has taken place. In this regard, the Committee desire that efficient measures to encourage the handloom weavers and to enhance the endorsement of Handloom products should be taken by the ministry.

Reply of Government

India Handloom Brand (IHB): Since the launched of “India Handloom” Brand, 780 registrations have been issued under 97 product categories as on 31.03.2017. An IHB cell has been set up in Weavers Service Centre (WSC), Delhi to co-ordinate the works related to IHB. To disseminate the scheme among the handloom weavers, manufacturers and other stake holders of handloom industries, WSCs have conducted 73 workshops covering various handloom clusters throughout the country.

(i) India Handloom Brand Retail Stores: India Handloom Brand has partnered with Retail Stores, to showcase and sell the exclusive IHB items from their stores. 25 Retail Stores across India have been opened and have been receiving a positive response from the customers and sales of Rs 248.83 lakh was reported till 31.03.2017.

(ii) Garment Manufacturers: 20 Garment Manufacturers, has been given the approval for working with the IHB producers and they have already initiated the handholding with grass root level weavers for sourcing the fabrics from IHB registered weavers and have designed and launched a separate range of garments.

(iii) Industry initiation: Initiation with various leading Brands has been undertaken by the IHB team ,based on their choices and selection of types of fabrics, they are being linked with the weavers/producers of IHB .The Brands have shown a positive outlook for the quality of fabrics being made available by IHB producers and have come forward in bringing out a separate range of garments in the their brand .BIBA, Peter England, ONAYA, have already launched a separate range of garments.

(Ministry of Textile’s O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 61)

While noting the Government's support for MSP of Jute for 4 years and the initiative taken under the 'I-Care' scheme of the Ministry of Textiles, which is meant to create awareness for jute cultivators to use better quality of seeds for improving productivity, the Committee feel that over the years, the focus on jute textiles and budgetary allocation thereon has been decreasing, which could primarily be due to the reduction in the demand for jute packaging of foodgrains and sugar, lack of availability of diversified products etc.

Reply of Government

It is submitted that there has been no reduction in the demand for jute sacking as the norms for mandatory packaging of foodgrains and sugar have been retained at 90% and 20% respectively. The use of jute bags for mandatory packing of foodgrains and export of Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) during the last 3 years is given below:

(i) Use of jute bags for foodgrains packing:

(Qty: In '000' Bales)

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Actual Indent	2273	2532	2557
Actual Supply	2188	2496	2440*

*Supply of bags (in 2016-17) for Rabi Marketing Season: 2017-18 is still going on and the data is as on 25-04-2017.

(ii) Export of Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) during the last three years:

*Value :
Rs./ Million*

Major Categories of JDPs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 (Estimated)
Floor Coverings	2388.99	2223.19	2497.15
Hand & Shopping Bags	2518.42	3221.86	3210.64
Decorative Fabrics	123.71	100.10	74.90
Other JDPs	54.58	78.86	54.95
Total of All JDPs	5085.70	5624.01	5837.64

As may be seen from the above, there has been growth in the export of JDPs in the last 3 years.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 62)

The Committee feel that bringing diversification in jute products could help sustain the wider use of jute which in turn would give a boost to an eco-friendly, indigenous and employment-generating industry and its workers, who primarily are engaged in the sector in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, etc., to a great extent. The Committee have been given to understand that the Ministry is focusing on new and diversified jute products and setting up Centres to impart training and marketing skills for the sector. The Committee further note that apart from the National Jute Board, the Indian Jute Industry Research Association, JCI and the Institute of Jute Technology (University of Kolkata) are receiving fund support in the current year's BE of Ministry of Textiles. Hence, the Committee stress upon the Ministry to ensure their focus to create all the necessary support and facilities to develop diversified jute products having good market demand so as to promote its domestic use as well as export. They desire to be apprised about various activities planned in this regard at action taken stage, along with the targets fixed and actual performance under the I-care scheme, the actual performance of the common facility centres, the incentive scheme for jute mill modernisation, and other efforts for protecting the interests of the jute industry and its weavers/artisans/ workers.

Reply of Government

The activities of NJB to increase the use of jute / jute products in the country are as follows:

(i) Jute-ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise):

This project was launched in 2015 to introduce improve agronomic practices and recently developed microbial consortium assisted retting among farmers intensively in some blocks in West Bengal and Assam. The following are the components of the project:

- i. Line sowing of jute using seed drill instead of broadcasting.
- ii. Weed management in jute by wheel hoeing/nail weeder instead of hand weeding.
- iii. Use of quality certified seeds particularly the high yielding varieties.

- iv. Use of CRIJAF SONA a microbial consortium to enhance the quality and volume of jute. This also helped in increasing the quantity of fibre yield as well as its quality in terms of grade by at least 1 ½ grades.

The lower cost of cultivation coupled with increase in yield and quality has helped farmers to earn Rs.10,000/- as additional income per hectare. During 2017, it is proposed to increase the coverage to 20,000 farmers. Two meetings were held jointly under the chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles and Hon'ble Minister of Agriculture and Farmers on 5th January, 2017 & 22nd March, 2017. The meeting of 22nd March, 2017 was also attended by the representatives of jute growing States. As decided in the said meeting, the States were requested to adopt the model of Jute- ICARE. As per decision taken the meeting, an MoU has been signed between National Seeds Corporation Ltd. (NSCL) and Jute Corporation of India Ltd. (JCI) regarding promotion of usage of jute certified seeds by Indian farmers.

(ii) Common Facility Centres (CFCs) implemented by the National Jute Board have been providing support to Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) on training, infrastructure/ machinery and marketing to artisans in development of Jute Diversified Products in 5 WSHG clusters; 3 in West Bengal and 1 each in Assam and Bihar. National Jute Board (NJB) has set up 5 such integrated centres for CFC in 5 places in West Bengal, Bihar and Assam. Two more CFCs have been announced in the State of West Bengal. Under these CFCs, about 348 beneficiaries have been trained and gainfully employed so far.

(iii) The Incentive Scheme for acquisition of plants & machinery (ISAPM) of NJB facilitates upgradation of technology in existing jute mills and entrepreneurs to manufacture value added JDPs . The performance of the scheme is as follows:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rs. Lakhs	362.18	480.01	779.17
No. of Mills	18	30	22

(iv) NJB's Retail Outlet scheme supports supply chain and bulk supply of JDPs for selective and mass consumption. The performance of the scheme is as follows:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rs. Lakhs	272.78	306.48	233.71

No. of Beneficiary	51	63	42
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(v) NJB provides incentives to successful children of Jute Mill workers in secondary and higher education. The performance of the scheme is as follows:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rs. Lakhs	187.20	246.40	54.20
No. of Students	2721	3151	722

(vi) A Jute Design Cell for development of Jute Shopping Bags and Lifestyle Accessories has also been set up at the Innovative Centre for Natural Fibres (ICNF) of NID (National Institute of Design), Ahmedabad. NID has already developed more than 100 woven, dyed, finished samples for jute lifestyle accessories and has showcased low cost jute carry bags as an alternative against plastic bags in Chandigarh and Shimla and in international fairs, where the newly design products received huge response from the visitors.

(vii) Export Market Development Assistance (EMDA) Scheme facilitates registered manufacturers and exporters of jute products to participate in international fairs and business delegation abroad for export promotion of lifestyle and other JDPs. The performance of the scheme is as follows:

	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Rs. Lakhs	272.78	306.48	233.71

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

CHAPTER-III

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH THE COMMITTEE DO NOT DESIRE TO PURSUE IN VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT'S REPLY

NIL

CHAPTER-IV

**OBSERVATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE
GOVERNMENT HAVE NOT BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE COMMITTEE AND WHICH
REQUIRE REITERATION**

NIL

CHAPTER-V

OBSERVATION/RECOMMENDATION IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE INTERIM IN NATURE

(Recommendation Para No. 20)

As per the Ministry, Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) has since been streamlined to meet the skill needs of industry and procedure for implementation has also been simplified. Out of the total plan target of 15 lakh persons under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), so far about training of about 6 lakh persons have been completed. Process has been initiated to complete the balance target in the remaining period of 12th FYP. A major reason for shortfall of achievement of physical target during previous years was due to late entry of State agencies as implementing partners under Component-III through which 5 lakh persons' training was envisaged in the guidelines. As there is separate Ministry for Skill Development, the Committee desire to be apprised about roles of both the Ministries in Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS). The Committee hope that physical targets during this year will be achieved after entry of State agencies as implementing partners under Component-III.

Reply of Government

Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) has been aligned with the overall framework for skill development adopted by the Government including common norms in close coordination with Ministry of Skill Development and National Skill qualification Framework (NSQF). Government of India under Cabinet Secretariat vide ID No. 793/1/3/2016-CA. V dated 14th March, 2017 has decided that skilling programmes in textile sector other than spinning & weaving components will continue to be implemented by Ministry of Textiles and Skilling programmes for spinning and weaving are to be transferred to Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The ISDS which was

coterminous with XIIth Plan has been extended upto September, 2017. A proposal for continuing the Skill Development Scheme in the Textile Sector is under process. Under the proposal, the provision for Skill Development through State Government agencies has been retained as implementing partner. Revised target will be decided alongwith with the approval of the proposed scheme.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

(Recommendation Para No. 53)

The Committee note the launching of 'Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY), a scheme to incentivize employers in the textile (apparel) sector registered with the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) for job creation. The Committee note that 90% of the work force in the garment industry falls within the monthly salary of upto ₹1,5000/- of which 70% are women workers. This makes them eligible for the Employee Pension Schemes (EPS) of EPFO. The Committee are happy to note that in order to incentivise creation of new jobs in the formal section, the Government will be paying the EPS contribution of 8.33% for all new employees enrolling in EPFO for the first three years of their employment, and that the Ministry of Textiles shall be providing additional 3.67% of the employer's contribution for the Ready Made Garment Sector, under PMPRY. The Committee note that in this regard 45 though the implementation part will be done by EPFO but the verification of NIC codes of Textile Units would be done by the Textile Commissioner. The Committee expect that a harmonized and well- coordinated efforts on the part of both the Ministries in implementing this scheme would result in incentivizing the employers to recruit unemployed persons and also bring to book informal employees. So far 77,042 new workers from 255 garment units have been validated by O/o Textile Commissioner, thus benefitting workers in a major way. The Committee have been informed that

actual number of workers enrolled would be available with EPFO. In this context the Committee feel that since both the Ministries are working in tandem on PMPRPY, the Ministry of Textiles should also remain aware of the actual number of textile workers getting the benefits. They would like to apprised of the progress in the scheme at the action taken stage.

Reply of Government

During the current FY-2017-18, there is a provision of Rs.200 crores under PMPRPY. Efforts will be made in coordination with Ministry of Labour and Employment/EPFO and Textile Commissioner to ascertain the details of employment generation under the PMPRPY Scheme. Progress of the Scheme including number of beneficiaries would be compiled on a quarterly basis.

(Ministry of Textile's O.M No. 2/3/2017-Parl, dated 31st July, 2017)

New Delhi;
15th December, 2017
24th Agrahayana, 1937 (Saka)

DR. KIRIT SOMAIYA
CHAIRPERSON,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(2017-18)

Minutes of the Fifth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on Tuesday, the 21st November, 2017 from 1200 hrs. to 1330 hrs. in Committee Room No.4, Parliament House Annexe, Extension Building, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Kirit Somaiya – CHAIRPERSON

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

1. Shri Rajesh Kumar Diwakar, MP
2. Shri Ashok Kumar Dohrey, MP
3. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey, MP
4. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam, MP
5. Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud, MP
6. Shri C.N. Jayadevan, MP
7. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli, MP
8. Dr. Arun Kumar, MP
9. Shri Hari Manjhi, MP
10. Shri Hari Om Singh Rathore, MP
11. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, MP
12. Shri Dayakar Pasunoori, MP

RAJYA SABHA

13. Shri Ram Narain Dudi, MP
14. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway, MP
15. Shri Rajaram, MP
16. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen, MP
17. Shri N. Gokulakrishnan, MP
18. Ms. Dola Sen, MP

SECRETARIAT

1. Smt. Anita B Panda - Director
2. Shri Dhiraj Kumar - Additional Director
3. Smt Archana Srivastva - Under Secretary

PART-I

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee, convened for consideration and adoption of following draft Reports on:

(i) XX XX XX XX XX;

(ii) Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their 24th Report on Demands for Grants (2017-18) of the Ministry of Textiles; and

(iii) XX XX XX XX XX.

3. The Committee took up the Draft Reports one by one for consideration and adoption. Giving an overview of the Recommendations made in the Draft Reports, the Chairperson requested the Members to give their suggestions on them, if any.

4. The Draft Reports were adopted by the Committee without any addition/ modification.

5. The Committee then authorized the Chairperson to finalise the Reports in the light of consequential changes that might arise out of factual verification of the Draft Reports and to present the same to both the Houses.

PART-I

XX XX XX XX XX

XX Does not pertain to this Report.

APPENDIX-II

(Vide Para No. 3 of the Introduction)

**ANALYSIS OF ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT ON RECOMMENDATIONS
CONTAINED IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON LABOUR (SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

	Total	Percentage
I. Total number of Recommendations	14	
II. Observations/Recommendations which have been accepted by Government Para Nos. 11, 12, 19, 30, 31, 32, 45, 50, 56, 58, 61, 62 (Sl. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14)	12	85.71%
III. Observations/Recommendations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies - Nil	00	00%
IV. Observations/Recommendations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee and which requires reiteration – Nil	00	00%
V. Observations/Recommendations in respect of which replies of Government are of interim in nature- Para Nos. 20 and 53 (Sl. Nos. 4 and 10)	02	14.29%

		100%
