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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

**(2019-20)**

**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**

**(2019-20)**

**SECOND REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

**November, 2019/Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)**

**SECOND REPORT**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**  
**(2019-20)**  
**(SEVENTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

**MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**

**DEMANDS FOR GRANTS**  
**(2019-20)**

***Presented to Lok Sabha on 29.11.2019***

***Laid in Rajya Sabha on 29.11.2019***



***LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT***  
***NEW DELHI***

**November, 2019/Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)**

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\* Note appended with this cyclostyled copy.

## **COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

**(2019-20)**

**Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab - Chairperson**

### **MEMBERS**

#### **LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria
3. Shri John Barla
4. Shri Raju Bista
5. Shri Pallab Lochan Das
6. Shri Pasunoori Dayakar
7. Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi
8. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
9. Shri B.N. Bache Gowda
10. Dr. Umesh G. Jadhav
11. Shri Dharmendra Kumar Kashyap
12. Dr. Virendra Kumar
13. Adv. Dean Kuriakose
14. Shri Sanjay Sadashivrao Mandlik
15. Shri K. Navaskani
16. Shri Khalilur Rahaman
17. Shri D. Ravikumar
18. Shri Nayab Singh Saini
19. Shri Ganesh Singh
20. Shri Bhola Singh
21. Shri K. Subbarayan

#### **RAJYA SABHA**

22. Shri Husain Dalwai
23. Shri Ram Narain Dudi
24. Shri Oscar Fernandes
25. Shri Elamaram Kareem
26. Dr. Raghunath Mohapatra
27. Dr. Banda Prakash
28. Shri Rajaram
29. Ms. Dola Sen
30. Shri M. Shanmugam
31. *Vacant*

### **SECRETARIAT**

- |                               |   |                             |
|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri T.G. Chandrasekhar    | - | Joint Secretary             |
| 2. Shri P.C. Choulda          | - | Director                    |
| 3. Shri D.R. Mohanty          | - | Additional Director         |
| 4. Shri Devudu Babu Badireddi | - | Assistant Executive Officer |

## **INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairperson, Standing Committee on Labour (2019-20) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Textiles.

2. The Committee considered the Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Textiles which were laid on the Table of the House on 12<sup>th</sup> July, 2019. After obtaining the Budget Documents, Explanatory Notes, etc., the Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Textiles on 27<sup>th</sup> September, 2019. The Committee considered and adopted the Report at their sitting held on 27<sup>th</sup> November, 2019.

3. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Textiles for tendering oral evidence and placing before them the detailed written notes and post evidence information as desired by the Committee in connection with the examination of the Demands for Grants.

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

**New Delhi;**

**27<sup>th</sup> November, 2018**

***6<sup>th</sup> Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)***

**BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB**

***CHAIRPERSON,***

***STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR***

## **REPORT**

### **Part- I**

#### **INTRODUCTORY**

The Indian textile industry is one of the largest in the world with a large unmatched raw material base and manufacturing strength across the value chain. It is the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. The share of textile and clothing in India's total exports stands at a significant 13 % (2017-18). India has a share of 5% of global trade in textiles and apparel. The uniqueness of the industry lies in its strength both in the hand-woven sector as well as in the capital intensive mill sector. The mill sector is the second largest in the world. Traditional sectors like handloom, handicrafts and small scale powerloom units are the biggest source of employment for millions of people in rural and semi urban areas and also contribute more than 75 % of total textiles production in the country.

2. The Indian textile industry has inherent linkage with agriculture and with the culture and traditions of the country making for its versatile spread of products appropriate for both domestic and the export markets. The textile industry contributes to 7% of industry output in value terms, 2% of India's GDP and 15% of the country's export earnings. With over 45 million people employed directly, and another 6 crore people in allied sectors, including a large number of women and rural population, the sector has perfect alignment with Government's key initiatives of Make in India, Skill India, Women Empowerment and Rural Youth Employment.

3. The Ministry of Textiles is responsible for policy formulation, planning and development of the Textiles Industry. The vision of the Ministry is to 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.

4. Mission of the Ministry is (i) to promote planned and harmonious growth of textiles by making available adequate fibres to all sectors; (ii) to modernize the industry through technological upgradation; (iii) to develop capacity and skills of all textile workers; (iv) 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 and (v) to promote exports of all types of textiles and clothing and handicrafts and increase India's share of world exports in these sectors.

5. In keeping with the goal of making India's development inclusive and participative, the Government's central focus has been on increasing textile manufacturing by building the best-in-class manufacturing infrastructure, upgradation of technology, fostering innovation, enhancing skills and traditional strengths in the textile sector.

6. Major schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Textiles are National Handloom Development Programme, Mill Gate Price Scheme/Yarn Supply Scheme, Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, POWERTEX INDIA, MUDRA and PowerTex STANDUP INDIA, Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme, Baba Shaheb Ambedkar Hastisilp Yojana, Design & Technical Development, Marketing Support & Services Scheme, Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme, Integrated scheme for Development of Silk Industry, Powerloom Mega-clusters, Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD), Group Insurance Scheme (GIS), Group Workshed Scheme, Pilot Scheme for In-Situ Upgradation of plain Powerloom & comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS), Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme, Scheme for integrated textiles park, Human Resource Development (ISDS), Scheme for Usage of Geo-textiles in the North East, Scheme for promoting Agro Textiles in the North East, Integrated Processing Development Scheme, Workers' Hostel, NER Textiles Promotion Scheme and Research & Development, Setting up of Hastkala Academy in Delhi, Setting up of five mega clusters etc.

7. The Ministry carries out the implementation of various Schemes through its several attached and subordinate offices, Statutory and Autonomous bodies and the Central Public Sector Enterprises.

8. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2019-20 are given under Demand No.96. The detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry were laid in the Parliament on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2019. The Budget Estimate of the Ministry showing Revenue and Capital expenditure for the year 2019-20 is as under:-

**(₹ in crore)**

Expenditure Head	Budget Estimate
Revenue	4,800.57
Capital	30.91
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,831.48</b>

#### **A. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS**

9. On perusal of the documents furnished to the Committee, the Budget Estimate (B.E), Revised Estimate (R.E) and Actual Expenditure (AE) figures for the Ministry during the last three fiscals are as follows:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Year	BE	RE	AE	Short fall/ Excess expenditure
1.	2016-17	4594.82	6286.10	6227.50	1632.68
2.	2017-18	6226.50	6250.80	5940.19	286.31
3.	2018-19	7147.73	6943.26	6695.76	451.97
4.	2019-20	4831.48	-	-	-

10. As may be seen from above, the BE of ₹7,147.70 crore for the fiscal 2018-19 was higher in comparison to BE amount of ₹6,226.50 crore for the previous fiscal (2017-18). Explaining the reasons thereof, the Ministry in their written reply stated as follows:

"Enhanced allocation of B.E for the year 2018-19 as compared to the allocation of B.E for the year 2017-18 was due to higher allocation of ₹924.00 crore for MSP operation for cotton procurement and the higher allocation of ₹2,163.85 crore i.e. additional amount of ₹608.85 crore for ROSL during 2018-19 for promoting exports of textiles and employment generation. Also, the Budget provision was enhanced mainly under ROSL which was ₹1,555.00 crore in 2017-18 and providing ₹2,163.85 crore in 2018-19."

11. Asked to state the reasons for pruning down the BE of ₹7,147.73 crore to ₹6,943.26 crore as the RE stage. The Ministry stated that the B.E. of ₹7,147.73 crore was reduced to ₹6,943.26 crore at R.E stage due to overall Economic measures i.e. minimize the Government expenditure. Moreover, the budget provision was revised downward at RE stage by the Ministry of Finance due to slow pace of expenditure under ATUFS.

12. When queried by the Committee on the reasons for the slow pace of expenditure under ATUFS, the Ministry stated that in 2018-19, the BE for the scheme was ₹2,300 crore which was reduced at RE stage to ₹622.63 crore. The main reasons for this reduction were:

- The expenditure during the previous years was mostly to meet the committed liabilities of cases under the previous versions of TUFS (MTUFS, RTUFS and RRTUFS). However, over the period due to repayment of loans and consequent reduction in outstanding loan amount resulted in gradual reduction in the interest reimbursement subsidy.
- The average project size/investment has been in the range of ₹3.6 to ₹3.7 crore under ATUFS which is lower than the average size witnessed under



previous versions of TUFs (MTUFs, RTUFs and RRTUFs) which is an indication of higher participation by MSMEs

- (c) ATUFs was launched *w.e.f* 13.01.2016 and it involves one-time back end subsidy after installation of machinery and physical verification by joint inspection team. Hence submission/ processing of subsidy claims under ATUFs involves more time.
- (d) Submission of deficient documents/incomplete information by the units in ATUFs claims leading to large number of objections and non-release of subsidy. This resulted in slow progress of expenditure and reduction in budget allocation at RE stage.
- (e) Joint Physical Inspection of machinery before release of subsidy also prescribed for all ongoing committed liability cases *w.e.f* 27.02.2019.”

13. Asked to explain the reasons for shortfall in the Actual Expenditure during 2016-17 to 2018-19 *vis-a-vis* the fund allocation, the Ministry submitted as under:

“The expenditure for the last three fiscal years 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 were 99.7%, 95.03% and 96.43% respectively as against the R.E for these last three fiscal years. The shortfall in the expenditure during 2017-18 and 2018-19 were 4 to 5%. Some of the main reasons for the shortfall of the expenditure are given below:-

- (a) Non- submission of viable proposals by implementing agencies in time
- (b) Delay in settlement of accounts/utilization certificate for grants availed during previous years.
- (c) Lending agencies/banks did not submit sufficient claims against the committed liabilities under the TUFs scheme. Large number of objections were reported on the claims by the Joint Inspection Committee Payment against various bills could not be passed/cleared due to technical snag/ crash of PFMS on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 2019.
- (d) Model code of conduct came into force in March, 2019; Non-receipt of viable proposals from the State Government/Sectoral organization.
- (e) Delay in possession of land led to delay in release of subsequent installment under NERTPS-loco progress of work i.e. construction of road/scope in the Hill areas due to extreme climate in North Eastern States.
- (f) Under the scheme of Research & Development for Textile there was less demand/Less-receipt of proposals from the industries for undertaking R & D work since unwillingness of industry to provide matching share of 30% of the project cost.

Apart from above, the actual expenditure was lower in comparison to RE provision due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the implementing agencies under various schemes of Ministry of Textiles and there was some technical problem in payment system.”

14. The Committee queried whether the under-utilisation of funds during the last three fiscals hampered the overall implementation of Schemes. While giving an affirmative reply, the Ministry stated that Jute, Silk and Handicrafts Schemes were affected due to less provision of funds during the previous years.

15. As regards the Outlay Proposed and allocated for the fiscal 2019-20 the Committee were informed that the Total Outlay Proposed (Revenue and Capital) by the Ministry for the year 2019-20 was ₹8,299.67 crore. However, the Ministry of Finance has allocated ₹4,831.48 crore for BE 2019-20. Scheme wise details are as below:

<b>GRANT No. 96</b>			
(₹ in crore)			
	<b>Scheme</b>	<b>BE 2019-20 (Proposed)</b>	<b>BE 2019-20 (Approved)</b>
	<b>Non-Scheme</b>		
1	Sectt.	40.00	35.00
2	Textiles Commissioner	65.00	36.00
3	Jute Commissioner	15.00	11.00
	<b>Central Sector Schemes</b>		
4	TUFS	1500.00	700.00
5	Cotton Corporation	2393.39	2017.57
6	National Handloom Development Programme	182.95	115.00
7	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Scheme	12.20	20.00
8	Yarn Supply Scheme	250.00	195.00
9	Trade Facilitation Centre and Craft Museum	0.00	3.00
10	CHCDS - Handloom Mega Cluster	30.00	40.00
11	Weavers Service Centre (WSCs)	52.66	42.00
12	Development Commissioner(Handloom) (DC-HL)	10.39	7.00
13	Development Commissioner(Enforcement)	2.99	2.50
14	Reservation Act 1985	2.30	2.30
15	Institute of Handloom Technology(IIHT)	13.29	10.00
	Other Handloom Schemes		
16	Training and Extension	22.76	18.50
17	Design & Technical Upgradation	69.05	70.00
18	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Yojana	6.30	6.00
19	Market Support & Services	48.60	45.00

20	Handicraft <b>Artisans</b> Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	25.08	26.00
21	Research and Development	6.00	9.50
22	Human Resource Development	18.80	26.15
23	Infrastructure & Technology Development	31.04	2.50
24	Development of Other Craft in <b>J&amp;K</b>	4.00	0.01
25	Handicraft Mega Cluster	63.75	30.00
26	<i>Museum</i>	<i>15.95</i>	<i>9.00</i>
27	<i>Development Commissioner</i>	<i>15.55</i>	<i>10.00</i>
28	<i>Marketing and Service Extension</i>	<i>25.84</i>	<i>17.50</i>
29	<i>Economic &amp; Crafts</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
30	<i>Export Promotion</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>0.00</i>
31	<i>ICT( Inst. Of Carpet Technology)</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>4.80</i>
32	Setting up Hast Kala Academy in Delhi	0.00	2.00
33	Wool (Umbrella Scheme Integrated Wool Development programme)	0.00	29.00
34	Central Silk Bord (Grants towards Development of Silk)	829.42	730.00
35	Silk Mega Cluster	10.00	10.00
36	Payment against collection of Jute	0.00	0.00
37	Development of Jute Textiles (NJB)	110.00	25.00
38	Jute Corporation of India subsidy	50.00	8.00
39	Commissioner of payment Jute	<i>0.02</i>	<i>0.03</i>
40	IJIRA	<i>4.00</i>	<i>1.52</i>
41	Power-tex India	311.35	127.90
42	Powerloom Mega Cluster	29.50	25.00
43	Group Insurance Scheme	5.60	<i>5.00</i>
44	Integrated Processing Development Scheme	49.10	3.50
45	SITP	97.10	20.00
46	Workers Hostel	0.40	1.00
47	Textile Committee	113.41	30.00
48	Flatted Factory cum Incubators	8.00	4.00
49	Remission of State levies (RoSL)	1000.00	0.00
50	PMPRPY	0.00	0.05
51	Export Promotion Studies	2.00	<i>1.00</i>
52	Textiles Labour Rehabilitation Scheme (TWRFS)	1.50	<i>1.50</i>
53	AEPC	0.70	0.00
54	TRAs	<i>9.00</i>	<i>9.00</i>
55	Comissioner of Payment 1984 act	<i>0.20</i>	<i>0.20</i>
56	International Contribution	<i>1.00</i>	<i>1.00</i>
57	HRD (ISDS)	518.85	100.50

58	Research and Development (TRS)	0.00	0.01
59	NIFT	51.86	29.00
60	Others Technology Mission	0.03	0.03
61	NER Textile Promotion Scheme	147.72	124.98
62	Usage of Geo Textiles in North East	0.00	0.01
63	Promoting Agro Textiles in North East	0.00	0.01
	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>8279.15</b>	<b>4800.57</b>
	<b>CAPITALS SECTION</b>		
64	National Handloom Development Programme	20.00	20.00
65	BJEL	0.50	0.50
66	BIC	0.01	0.01
67	NJMC	0.01	0.01
68	Infr. & Technolgy		9.21
69	Powertex		1.18
	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>20.52</b>	<b>30.91</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8299.67</b>	<b>4831.48</b>

16. The Committee desired to know the basis on which the Ministry of Finance drastically reduced the BE proposal of the Ministry of Textiles. In reply the Ministry, submitted as under:

“The B.E. for 2019-20 was ₹4,831.48 crore which is much less as compared to the B.E. for the last year the ₹7,147.53 crore in 2018-19. This was due to no fund allocated to ROSL for the year 2019-20 as well as reduction of ₹1,600.00 crore for TUFs i.e B.E for TUFs is ₹700.00 crore as against the B.E.of ₹2,300.00 crore in 2018-19. Moreover, ROSL scheme has been converted into ROSCTL which is based on revenue foregone principle and does not require budget allocation during 2019-20.”

17. In evidence, a representative of the Ministry elaborated as under:

“महोदय, सभी माननीय सदस्य इसके बारे में जानते हैं। टफ में एक अपग्रेडेशन स्कीम है जिसमें एग्जिस्टिंग टैक्सटाइल यूनिट को मशीनरी को मॉडर्नाइज करने के लिए पैसे दिए जाते हैं। उसमें कई सारे कम्पोनेंट्स हैं। उसमें कुछ सब्सिडी दी जाती है, यह सब चल रहा था। इस स्कीम को मंत्रालय बैंक के माध्यम से इम्प्लीमेंट करती थी। बैंक ने किसी को लोन दिया तो उसका तीस परसेंट तक कैपिटल सब्सिडी हम रिलीज करते थे। पिछले साल सी.ए.जी. ने कुछ आब्जर्वेशन्स किए थे और उसके द्वारा कहा गया कि बैंक्स के द्वारा जो पैसे दिए जा रहे हैं, आपका उस पर कोई कन्ट्रोल नहीं है। आप इसे ठीक से समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं इसलिए आप इसे देखिए। जब ऑडिट का आब्जर्वेशन आया तो तय हुआ कि इसको बैंक को न देकर डायरेक्टली अपने हाथ में लें। हम जाइंट इंस्पेक्शन टीम भेजकर और इसकी पूरी तरह से स्टडी करके पैसा रिलीज करेंगे। सर, हमने ऑडिट के आब्जर्वेशन के बाद इसको ले तो

लिया है, लेकिन हमारे पास इतना बैंड विड्थ नहीं था और हम इसके लिए ज्यादा आदमी नहीं भेज सकते थे इसलिए हम ज्यादा जाइंट इंस्पेक्शन नहीं करपाएं और हमारा एक्सपेंडिचर कम हो गया।"

18. The Committee then enquired whether the reduced BE for the fiscal 2019-20 would affect the effective implementation of schemes run by the Ministry of Textiles. While replying in the affirmative, the Ministry stated that there was a requirement of funds under Jute schemes, Assistance to Textile Committee, Sericulture and Research and Development Scheme. These schemes would require additional fund at in RE stage (2019-20). In absence of additional support, the implementation of the Scheme would be affected.

19. In response to a specific query, the Ministry deposed that an amount of ₹2,746.86 crore has already been utilised out of the BE provision of ₹4,831.48 crore leaving an amount of ₹2,084.62 crore for the remaining fiscal of 2019-20. In this regard, the Committee asked whether the remaining amount of ₹2,084.62 crore would be sufficient for the remaining period and the action plan prepared to seek additional funds from Ministry of Finance. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

"Expenditure already incurred till 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2019 is ₹2,772.39 crore *i.e.* 57.38% of total allocation of BE 2019-20. Therefore, the amount is not sufficient to meet the expenditure during the year 2019-20. Additional amount of ₹1,492.00 crore is required and the details of same has been sent to Ministry of Finance".

20. Asked to furnish the details of action plan for additional funds, the Ministry submitted as under:

"Additional funds of ₹1,492.00 have been primarily covering (i) demands of Procurements of Cotton by CCI- additional funds of ₹750.00 crore, (ii) to provide support to Central Silk Board - additional funds of ₹203.50 crore (iii) Payment of additional subsidy to Jute Corporation India and Development Scheme for Jute Sector - ₹164.00 crore (iv) for setting up NIFT Campus at Jammu & Kashmir, Raebareli and other centres - ₹69.00 crore (v) for National Handloom Development Programme additional funds - ₹64.73 crores (vi) Assistance to Textile Committee for previous pending liabilities- ₹63.41 crores (vii) for R& D Projects- ₹57.99 crore."

## **B. PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

21. As regards, the physical targets set during 2018-19 and achievements made thereon, the Ministry furnished a detailed statement as shown at **Annexure - I.**

22. A scrutiny of the details of the physical targets and achievements of the Ministry during 2018-19 has revealed that in a number of Schemes, the Ministry's performance has been under par in achieving the target set during the year. Moreover, in a number of Schemes like Comprehensive Powerloom Clusters Development Scheme (CHCDS), Research & Development, Textiles, North East Regional Textiles Development Scheme (NERTDS), Yarn supply Scheme/ silk industries/ mill gate price census, Handicraft workers etc. no target has been fixed during 2018-19.

23. In the above context, the Committee asked the Ministry to attribute reasons for shortfall in the above mentioned schemes and measures taken/proposed to ensure optimal achievement of targets set for various schemes during 2019-20. In reply, the Ministry stated as follows:

“(i) NERTPS : (a) The shortfall is mainly attributed to variation in Climate. In case of Muga and Eri the gestation period of plantation is minimum 3 years.

(b) Under PAHCHAN initiative which has been launched October 2016. Till date 24.47 Lakhs artisans have been enrolled . The exhaustive information of Aadhaar linked PAHCHAN database is sufficient for effective implementation of schemes under National Handicrafts Development Programme

(ii) Insitu Upgradation of plain power looms:

- 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 1,25,000 looms for 3 years (2017-18 to 2019-20)
- The scheme is meant for small Powerloom units having up to 8 looms. Priority would be given to units having less than 4 looms. The Government of India shall provide financial assistance to the extent of 50%, 75% and 90% of the cost of up-gradation as under;

Category	Percentage of subsidy	Maximum subsidy Amount per loom (in Rupees)		
		Plain powerloom to semiautomatic	Semi automatic loom to Shuttless Rapier	Plain powerloom to Shuttless Rapier
General	50 %	20,000/-	25,000/-	45,000/-

SC	75 %	30,000/-	37,500/-	67,500/-
ST	90 %	36,000/-	45,000/-	81,000/-

#### Target and Achievement under this scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Phy.	Fin(in crores)	Phy.	Fin (in cr.)	Phy.	Fin (in crores)
1	In-situ up-gradation scheme for plain powerloom	71668	68.25	85928 (subsidy paid for 54261 looms)	66.38	4797	45.01  (including the amount released for 31404 looms upgraded in the year 17-18)

#### Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme for Powerloom Mega Cluster

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)[ subsequently changed to Solapur Powerloom Cluster as per the request of the State Government] 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 Enterprise(SMEs) to boost production and export. The Scheme provides requisite infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of weavers engaged in the decentralized powerloom sector.

The Modified Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic affairs (CCEA) in October, 2013 for implementation during 12th Plan period with a Budget Outlay of ₹110 Crore. This scheme was further revised in December, 2016 for implementation for three years period (from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2020) with a Budget Outlay of ₹99.99 crores (₹75crore for Powerlooms+₹24.99 crore for silk). Under the Revised scheme, Government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 crore. During the

financial year 2018-19, an amount of ₹25.00 crore has been allocated under the Scheme out of which ₹14.85 crore has been released.

(iii) Marketing support and services scheme: In respect of Marketing support and services scheme (2.iii) it is submitted that target set for this scheme was 245 Domestic and 116 international Marketing events and 63 domestic events and 54 international events conducted against the annual calendar. It is pertinent to mention that in addition to above 90 Special marketing events and 103 Crafts demonstration programme organized during MSME 100 days outreach programme throughout the country including 19 selected district. Hence, the proposed marketing events were organized as marketing special events.

(iv) Group Insurance Scheme (under PowerTex): As per Standing Finance Committee (SFC), the annual target for 2018-19 is to enroll 2,55,000 Powerloom Workers. For B.E.2018-19, ₹5.28 crore was requested at the time of R.E.2017-18/B.E. 2018-19 but no fund was allocated under GIS in DDG 2018-19. 90325 persons were enrolled upto September, 2018. The beneficiary contribution was remitted to the LIC of India and the GoI share of contribution was pending for want of budget allocation. The liability towards GOI share of contribution payable against the enrollment made upto September, 2018 was ₹2.40 crore. In such a scenario, it was not possible for LIC to process the claim and disburse the eligible benefits to the claimant. The budget of ₹5.28 crore for 2018-19 under GIS was allocated in February 2019. Accordingly, O/o the TxC, Mumbai was authorized to utilize this amount for payment to LIC and enrollments of Powerloom Workers. The amount has been fully utilized.

(v) Capacity Building and Training under C&B Scheme: Under Samarth-Capacity Building in Textiles Sector, in 2018-19, there was a transition period of the scheme from previous version to current one i.e Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector). Major focus during the period was towards establishing a robust system for implementation of the scheme which includes alignment of various activates with overall framework prescribed by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, initiating process of empanelment of industry partners, finalizing modalities and delivering of various kinds of protocols and rolling out of end-to-end digital solution etc. As such, there has been no quantifiable physical achievement as well as financial achievement during the period under reference. Steps have been initiated to commence the training programme under Samarth scheme. Training target of about 4 lakh persons has been allocated to State Government Agencies and Sectoral organizations under Ministry of Textiles. Proposal has also been invited from Textiles Industry/Associations registered under Central or State Government/Chambers of Commerce of Central or State Government through RFP for empanelment and training target allocation. The Ministry is in the process of floating RFP for Textile Industry engaged in Garmenting, Apparels, Home furnishing and Made-ups for undertaking upskilling/Reskilling programme under Samarth. Further, Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance



System (AEBAS) and Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) have been operationalized for establishing a robust system for implementation of the scheme. The State Government Agencies are in the process of commencing training programme. However, training programme by industry/associations will also be commenced shortly after empanelment. As such, the allocated budget will be utilized for conducting training programme under the scheme.

(vi) Common Facility Centre: As per the revised combined SFC no new projects are to be sanctioned during 2018-19 and 2019-20. The payments are released to the old projects sanctioned in previous years based on the progress as certified by the Local Level Monitoring Committee (LLMC).

(vii) Group Workshed Scheme: As per the revised combined SFC approved for Powerloom & Knitting & Knitwear sector, the achievement of 2017-18 is shown as target. An amount of ₹47.72 crore out of 487.07 crores (originally kept for powerloom schemes) has been earmarked for Knitting & Knitwear sector. As per the revised SFC 68 old projects were to be completed during 2018-19. The shortfall in physical target is due to the non completion of projects which had been sanctioned in the previous years. During the year 2018-19 an amount of ₹7.64 cr has been allocated and full amount has been utilized for 1st, 2nd and 3rd stages. Moreover, these projects were sanctioned in previous years and projects completed are considered for payment based on the Local Level Monitoring Committee (LLMC) report.

(viii) Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP): SITP is a scheme which is operated in PPP mode. The release of funds is done in five tranches for each project based on the progress/milestones achieved. There has been no shortfall for the financial year 2018-19 vis-à-vis the RE 2018-19. It has been observed that delay in execution/completion of projects by the SPVs are due to the following reasons:

- (a) Delay in obtaining in State Government clearances pertaining to land, environmental, power, water and other utility services are one of the major reasons for delay in execution of projects under SITP.
- (b) Inability to raise the required equity by stakeholders of parks in time for completion of the project as per the action plan.
- (c) Delay/ difficulty in getting loans from the banks by the SPV.

(ix) Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS): Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS) is being implemented by Ministry of Textiles to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology including marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). It is demand-driven scheme. State Governments have been requested to forward suitable proposals, duly recommended by the State Pollution Control Boards for up-gradation of existing textile processing units or for setting up new processing units in their States for consideration of the

Ministry along with their commitment to meet 25% of the project cost. Seven (7) proposals have been in-principally approved by the Ministry under the IPDS scheme [ 3 in the State of Rajasthan, 3 in Tamil Nadu and 1 in Gujarat]. The scheme guidelines have been modified and extended upto 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2020.

The objective of the Scheme is to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology including marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). It has been observed that delays in execution/completion of projects by the SPVs are due to the following reasons:

- (a) Delay in obtaining in statutory clearances from the State Government.
- (b) Inability to raise the required equity by stakeholders of parks in time for completion of the project as per the action plan.

To address any issues being faced by the stakeholders in the above two scheme, regular meetings are being held in the Ministry under the Chairmanship of Secretary (T) for follow-up of the progress of the parks. Further, stakeholder consultation meetings are held under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Textiles with representatives from Industry and State Governments to understand the real-time issues being faced by the SPVs and address them."

## **C. SOME MAJOR SECTORS UNDER MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**

### **I. HANDLOOM SECTOR/INDUSTRIES**

24. As regards, the Handloom Sector, the BE, RE and AE figures for the last three years was as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>B.E</b>	<b>R.E</b>	<b>A.E</b>
2016-17	710	770	731.77
2017-18	604	470.28	468.98
2018-19	396.09	400.59	334.33
2019-20	456.80		

25. From the above data, it may be seen that the Actual Expenditure during 2016-17 to 2018-19 has been less than the RE provision. Asked to state the reasons for the same, the Ministry stated that most of the schemes under Handloom Sector were implemented on the basis of proposals received from the State Governments and in close coordination with the State Governments. The year-wise outflow of funds depended on the number of viable proposals for

release of funds under the various schemes. This led to variations in the annual figures.

26. On being queried whether, B.E of ₹456.80 for the fiscal 2019-20, was sufficient for effective implementation of the Scheme, the Ministry, submitted that further allocation of ₹6.68 Crores has been done. Also, additional funds of ₹66.42 Crores have been sought for various major handloom schemes like NHDP, CHCDHS and Yarn Supply Scheme.

27. Asked to furnish the details of present status of all the above-mentioned major handloom schemes, the Ministry furnished the complete details as enclosed at **Annexure-II.**

28. The Committee then desired to know the physical targets set and achievements made under Handloom Sector during the last three fiscals. In response, the Ministry furnished the details of physical targets set and achievements under various schemes during the last three fiscals and the current fiscal as shown at **Annexure-III.**

29. The Committee enquired whether there was any short fall and remedial action initiated by the Ministry to ensure maximum achievement. In reply, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“The outflow of funds and achievements of targets set under various scheme depends on number of viable proposals recommended by the State Governments. The State Governments are requested from time to time for recommending sufficient number of viable proposals under various schemes. The Officer in charge of various Weavers’ Service Centres located in various States also gets in touch with the State Governments for efficient implementation of various schemes and submission of adequate number of viable proposals of eligible handloom agencies by the respective States.”

30. The Committee also desired to know the year-wise and state-wise details of number of loans sanctioned and amount disbursed under concessional credit to weavers under Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency (MUDRA) scheme. In response, the Ministry furnished the details which is shown at **Annexure-IV.**

31. Asked to furnish the present status of Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“The present status of Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is as under:-

The Scheme has been approved for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20, with the following components:-

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)
- (b) Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and;
- (c) Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY):

Under the Scheme, life, accidental and disability Insurance coverage is being provided to all handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 18-50 years through PMJJBY/PMSBY. However, closed group of handloom weavers/workers in the age group of 51-59 years which are already enrolled under the Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY) would continue to get covered under the Converged MGBBY. The Life Insurance Corporation of India is implementing agency for the Scheme.

32. The details of the benefits and total annual premium share i.e. Govt. of India, LIC of India and Weavers/Workers under PMJJBY/PMSBY & converged MGBBY are as follows:-

Scheme components	Age Group	Insurance coverage	Benefits (Rupees)	Annual premium
PMJJBY	18-50 years	Natural Death	2,00,000	₹330/- GoI share - ₹150/- LIC share - ₹100/- Weaver/worker - ₹80/-
		Accidental Death	2,00,000	
PMSBY	18-50 years	Accidental Death	2,00,000	₹12/- entirely borne by GOI
		Total Disability	2,00,000	
		Partial Disability	1,00,000	
Converged MGBBY	51-59 years	Natural Death	60,000	₹470/- GoI share - ₹290/- LIC share - ₹100/- Weaver/worker - ₹80/-
		Accidental Death	1,50,000	
		Total Disability	1,50,000	
		Partial Disability	75,000	

33. The enrolment of handloom weavers/workers under the scheme from 2017-18 to 2019-20 (upto 06.09.2019) is as under:-

Year	Weavers enrolled under PPMJJBY/ PMSBY	Weavers enrolled under converged MGBBY
2017-18	115538	54660
2018-19	101986	43248
2019-20 (upto 6.9.2019)	2226	0

34. Year-wise fund position under Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme during last three Years is given as under:-

(₹. in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Expenditure(31.08.2019)
2016-17	30.00	28.50	26.50
2017-18	32.00	25.00	25.00
2018-19	19.00	10.05	02.06
2019-20	20.00	-	07.96

35. The Committee, then enquired about the nodal Ministry for administration and monitoring of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), as the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) has been merged with PMJJBY. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

"The Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles is the nodal department for monitoring of the Scheme. On behalf of this office, the State Director-in-charge of Handlooms & Textiles and its field offices monitor the implementation of the scheme. In order to have single point of contact, Nodal Officers have been nominated by the State Government which have been mapped with LIC Units in each State. The State Nodal Offices collect the applications and premium share of handloom weavers/workers for onward submission to respective LIC Unit Office for the enrolment under the scheme. Government of India share of premium is released to LIC of India as advance for enrolment of handloom weavers/workers."

36. A perusal of the documents furnished by the Ministry, has revealed that 5.32 lakh and 6.65 lakh weavers/ workers have been enrolled under the scheme during 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively. Asked to furnish the year-wise details of targetted weavers/ workers and the number of persons actually enrolled, the Ministry furnished the following details:

"Year-wise target and enrolment of handloom weavers/workers under PMJJBY/PMSBY and converged MGBBY are given as under:-

Year	Targeted weavers/ Workers (In lakh)	Enrolment of handloom weavers/ workers	Reason for shortfall
2017-18	5.32	170198	The Scheme is voluntary for enrolment of handloom weavers/workers. Weavers/ workers not turned up for enrolment so the achievement is less."
2018-19	6.65	145234	
2019-20	6.57	2226	

## II. **POWERTEX**

37. To address the long felt need of the powerloom sector and to strengthen its effective implementation, the existing schemes have been restricted by incorporating new components, a comprehensive scheme *viz.*, PowerTex India for development of powerloom sector was launched *w.e.f.* 1.4.2017 with an outlay of ₹487.07 crore with In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerlooms, Group Workshed Scheme (GWS), Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), PradhanMantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers, Solar Energy Scheme for Powerlooms, Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity

for Powerloom Schemes, Tex Venture Capital Fund, Grant-in-Aid to Powerloom Service Centres, Modernisation of Powerloom Service Centres.

38. Details of funds allocated and utilised for powertex during the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>AE</b>
2017-18	--	114.15
2018-19	87.15	77.15
<b>Year</b>	<b>Fund Sought</b>	<b>BE</b>
2019-20	311.35	127.90

39. From the above data it may be seen that during the fiscal 2018-19 the allocation for powertex scheme was ₹87.15 crore which was revised downwards at RE stage to ₹80.90 crore and actual expenditure was ₹77.15 crore. The Ministry stated that this shortfall was due to non-receipt of viable projects from implementing agencies. Asked to state the measures taken by the Ministry to overcome the impediments faced by them, the Ministry submitted as under:

"There is shortfall of Expenditure of ₹3.75 crores only in 2018-19 under the PowerTex Scheme. The reasons for shortfall has already been given by the Ministry as due to non receipt of viable project from implementing agencies in Physical target of common facility centre, new schemes / PM credit scheme, solar energy and short falls in physical targets of schemes like In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom, Group Insurance Scheme, powerloom cluster to be covered, corpus yarn Bank scheme.

In the current fiscal, the O/o TxC under the Ministry has taken up a meeting in August, 2019 of the Project Approval Committee (PAC) constituted under PowerTex India (a Comprehensive Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development). Moreover, slight amendments/ additions have been made in the guidelines pertaining to components of Prime Minister Stand up India and Group Workshed Scheme of PowerTex India Scheme in view of the action required on applications received by TxC office. Meetings are also proposed in the Ministry and with the implementing agency to overcome the impediment in implementation and utilization of allocated budget for the current year."

40. As would be seen from the above data, BE of ₹127.90 crore for the current fiscal is far lower than ₹311.35 crore the funds sought by the Ministry. The Committee enquired about the extent to which this reduction was likely to impact the effective implementation of the scheme. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

“The sub Scheme Solar Energy component of Power Tex India introduced *w.e.f* 2017-18 is yet to take off. Moreover, the proposals under the components of knitwear sector under PowerTex India have also not been received by the implementing agency i.e. Textile Commissioner Office. Reduction of Funds during 2019-20 has not much impact on the sub schemes under PowerTex India. Releases in the schemes like Group Workshed Scheme, Common Facility Centre, PM Credit Scheme for Powerloom weavers are based on the progress of the project/construction etc. and as such, the financial liabilities which fall short during the plan period may have to be extended either in the form of extension of the schemes or providing allocation under a budget head to meet the committed liabilities of the previous year’s subject to the approved outlay under the approved SFC.”

41. When asked the reasons for decline in budget outlay in respect of Powerloom Industries, the Ministry stated that the major sub-component of the scheme under the PowerTex India scheme was for In-situ upgradation of Plain Powerloom Scheme, that occupied a major portion of outlay of ₹192.29 crore (43.77%), out of the total scheme outlay for PowerTex India of ₹439.35 crore. The expenditure during the year 2016-17 to 2018-19 was ₹68.25 crore, ₹66.38 crore and ₹45.01 crore, respectively. Expenditure during the year 2018-19 was steeply reduced as compared to previous years due to the non processing of applications pertaining to the Bhiwandi Region of Maharashtra, which involved estimated subsidy amount of ₹100.00 crore. The processing of the said applications of Bhiwandi region for sanction was kept aside in view of the ongoing enquiry regarding genuineness or otherwise of the claims. Moreover, the matter has also been referred to the CBI. As such, possibility of further expenditure under the scheme would depend on the outcome of the vigilance enquiry.

42. Asked to furnish a brief note on current status of Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme including budget allocation the Ministry submitted as under:

"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)[ subsequently changed to Solapur Powerloom Cluster as per the request of the State Government] 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 Enterprise(SMEs) to boost production and export. The Scheme provides requisite infrastructure, technology, product diversification, design development, raw material banks, marketing & promotion, credit, social security and other components that are vital for sustainability of wavers engaged in the decentralized powerloom sector.

The Modified Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (CPCDS) was approved by the Cabinet Committee on Economic affairs (CCEA) in October, 2013 for implementation during 12th Plan period with a Budget Outlay of ₹110 Crore. This scheme was further revised in December, 2016 for implementation for three years period (from 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2020) with a Budget Outlay of ₹99.99 crores (₹75 crore for Powerlooms+₹24.99 crore for silk). Under the Revised scheme, Government assistance for a Mega Cluster is limited to 60% of the project cost subject to a maximum of ₹50 crore. During the financial year 2018-19, an amount of ₹25.00 crore has been allocated under the Scheme out of which ₹14.85 crore has been released."

43. In response to a specific query, the Ministry stated that they have succeeded in establishing of 2 Powerloom Mega Clusters under CPCDS scheme, one each at Erode (Tamil Nadu) & Ichalkaranji (Maharashtra). These Mega Clusters were reportedly progressing well.

44. The Committee desired to be apprised of the challenges faced by the Ministry while setting up powerloom mega clusters in the country. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

"All projects under the Comprehensive Powerloom Mega Cluster Scheme are decided by the Ministry of Finance and announced in the Budget. Accordingly, the proposal for setting up of new Powerloom Mega Clusters was recommended by the Ministry of Textiles to Ministry of Finance time to time for inclusion in the Budget speech. However, the major challenges in setting up of Mega Clusters are non availability of land and clearance from State Government."

45. The Committee then enquired whether the budget allocated to CPCDS was exclusively used for purpose of scheme or was being transferred to any other schemes. In reply, the Ministry stated that the budget allocated to CPCDS was exclusively used for purpose of scheme. As per guidelines of the scheme, the funds were released to the Mega Cluster on fulfilling the Physical and Financial criteria. However, unutilized funds were reported to the Budget Division.



46. As regards, the State-wise details of upgradation of plain powerlooms and amount disbursed under them, the Ministry furnished a detailed statement as shown at **Annexure-V**:

### **III. JUTE SECTOR**

47. 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 several lakh farm families. In addition there are a large number of persons engaged in the trade of jute. The details of the fund allocated and utilised under Jute Sector during the last three years is shown below:

(₹ in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>B.E</b>	<b>R.E</b>	<b>A.E</b>
2016-17	₹110.93	₹110.93	₹110.88
2017-18	₹97.52	₹135.92	₹149.18
2018-19	₹28.14	₹28.04	₹28.00
2019-20	₹34.55		

48. As may be observed from above, an amount of ₹28.14 crore was allocated for the Jute sector during BE 2018-19 and the same was revised to ₹28.04 crore at RE stage. The Ministry have utilised ₹28.00 crore. Asked to state the reasons for BE of 2018-19 being lower *vis-a-vis* BE of 2017-18 and 2016-17, the Ministry stated as follows:

“National Jute Board (NJB) in its Board meeting considered & adopted the Annual Action Plan (AAP) for the year 2018-19 by allocating fund of ₹105.60 Cr for schemes for development of Jute sector. However, only ₹19.00 Cr. were allocated to NJB in the BE/RE of 2018-19 though repeated requests were made to Budget Division for allocation of additional funds to NJB. A fund of ₹100 Crore to Jute Corporation of India (JCI) was approved by Ministry against grant of subsidy for price support and maintenance of infrastructure for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 (₹50 Crore for each financial year). However, only ₹7.50 Crore for the Fy-2018-19 and ₹7.90 crore sanctioned for Fy-2019-20 against the approved fund of ₹100 Crs.”

49. The Committee then enquired about the steps taken to ensure availability of adequate funds for Jute Sector. In reply, the Ministry stated that requests were made to Budget Section for allocating additional funds for the year 2018-19 and requests have been made to Department of Expenditure in r/o NJB vide Secretary (Textiles)’s D.O. letter dated 06.05.2019 & 09.08.2019

to allocate additional ₹81.00 Crore during supplementary Demands for the financial year 2019-20.

50. The representative of the Ministry while tendering in evidence elaborated as follows:

"Sir, these are basically for the schemes for the National Jute Board as well as the Jute Corporation of India.

The Jute Corporation of India undertakes the MSP operations in the raw jute sector and the National Jute Board runs various schemes like the I-Care project, the Common Facility Centres, The Workers' Welfare Schemes, The Incentives to Successful Children of Jute Mill Workers, Acquisition of Selective Machinery for the Jute Mills, Export Market Development Assistance Scheme, Retail Outlet Scheme, Jute Raw Material Bank Scheme, Jute Integrated Development Scheme, and Insurance Scheme for Jute Workers. These are the various schemes which are being run. I would request the Secretary, NJB to give the details...

...Sir, the National Jute Board is a statutory organisation. We basically run some of the schemes and initiatives for the development of the Jute sector. We will be handling the agriculture development. We will also be taking care of the improvement in manufacturing and the marketing promotion and development.

We have stopped most of the initiatives and the schemes because of the fund constraints. So, that is why we have asked for a sum of ₹81 crore. There is one programme called Jute I-Care. उसमें हम किसानों को रजिस्टर करते हैं और किसानों को सर्टिफाइड सीड्स दिये जाते हैं। उसमें हम लगभग सात राज्यों से दो लाख किसानों को एनगेज करते हैं। यह काम लगभग चार साल से चल रहा है। So, this is for the next year. As of now, we could not really take it forward. Approximately, ₹17 crore is required for this. Also, we have got one scheme for plan modernisation. जो हमारी जूट मिल्स हैं, उसमें काफी पुरानी मिशनरी है।

51. The Committee asked whether the Ministry would be able to start the schemes if they got the funds. In reply, the representative of the National Jute Board submitted as under:

"नहीं। पुरानी लायबिलिटीज हैं। Almost, ₹13 crore liabilities are there of last year only. Also, we need to undertake some of the initiatives. For example, marketing promotion, जो प्रोग्राम्स होते हैं, सामान्य तौर पर दीवाली और दशहरा से एग्जिबिशन शुरू हो जाती हैं, तो उसके लिए भी हमें अभी से प्लानिंग करनी होती है और हमें उसके लिए फंडिंग भी चाहिए। वर्कर्स वेलफेयर मैजर्स के तहत सैनिटेशन स्कीम्स होती हैं जहां हम स्वच्छता अभियान के तहत टॉयलेट्स कंसट्रक्ट करते हैं। We have to plan now for that."

52. When the Committee desired to know the details of Jute export and imports both in quantity and amount during the last three fiscals, the Ministry submitted as under:

"There is no export of raw jute from India during the last three years. The entire production of raw jute is being consumed by the domestic jute industry and unorganized sectors.

#### **Export of Jute Goods**

				<b>Qty: 000' M.T. Value: ₹ in Crores</b>	
<b>Year</b>	<b>Hessian</b>	<b>Sacking</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Total Qty</b>	<b>Total Value</b>
2015-16	77.39	38.32	24.94	140.65	1892.34
2016-17	78.56	46.63	15.49	140.68	2074.21
2017-18	86.80	44.77	21.22	152.79	2158.56
2018-19	64.11	37.09	20.48	121.68	2273.27

Source: DGCIS

The average export is around 138 thousand MT during the last 4 years. In the year 2018-19, although the export quantity wise has decreased by 20.1%, the value of export has increased from ₹2,158.56 crores to 2273.27 crore. It indicates that the export of value added products like diversified jute goods have increased.

#### **Import Of Raw Jute And Jute Goods**

(Quantity in thousand MT / Value: In ₹. Crore)

<b>Period</b>	<b>2015 - 2016</b>		<b>2016 - 2017</b>		<b>2017 - 2018</b>		<b>2018-2019</b>	
	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
Raw Jute	91.36	367.98	138.87	704.22	68.19	289.16	57.28	235.93
Jute Products	197.29	1256.55	140.40	931.61	115.97	880.29	129.23	951.92
<b>TOTAL IMPORT</b>	<b>288.65</b>	<b>1624.53</b>	<b>279.27</b>	<b>1635.83</b>	<b>184.16</b>	<b>1169.45</b>	<b>186.51</b>	<b>1187.85</b>

Source: DGCI&S, Ministry of Commerce

Due to cost advantage for jute mills in Bangladesh along with export subsidy and other incentives by the Bangladesh government along with better quality of raw jute available in Bangladesh, the imports of raw jute have been on the rise. The import of raw jute is primarily of higher grades which are used for manufacture of value added diversified products for export. However, following imposition of Anti Dumping Duty in Jan, 2017 by DGAD, there has been a considerable decline in Imports since 2017-18."

53. The Committee enquired whether Indian Jute Industry was able to generate profit and measures taken by the Ministry to overcome the

impediments faced by the Jute Industry. In reply, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“The Government of India provides subsidy in the procurement of jute bags from the jute mills by the State Procurement Agencies (SPAs) for packaging of foodgrains and sugar under the guidelines stipulated in JPM Act, 1987. Steps/Schemes for welfare of jute workers, development of jute industry, resolving problems of jute producers and increasing productivity and export of jute are as given below:

**Imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty:-** Government of India imposed Anti-Dumping Duty to protect Indian Jute growers and farmers. Based on application filed by Indian Jute Mills Association before the Designated Authority, i.e. Director General, Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties for initiation of Anti-Dumping duty on the import of jute products originating in or exports from Bangladesh and Nepal; DG, Anti-Dumping and Allied Duties initiated investigation. The Authority recommended definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of subject goods from Bangladesh and Nepal and Ministry of Finance imposed the Anti-dumping duty under Notification dated 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2017 to protect the interests of Indian Jute Industry and the persons engaged in the industry.

After the imposition of Anti-dumping duty *w.e.f.* 5.1.2017, an additional demand of 2 lakh Metric Tonnes has been generated in the domestic market for the jute industry, which has led to the reopening of more than 10 Jute Twine Mills located in Andhra Pradesh, benefitting 20,000 workmen directly and indirectly. Therefore, Anti-dumping duty has served to protect the interests of Indian Jute Industry and the persons engaged in the industry.

- A. Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 :- Under the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) [JPM Act], 1987, Government specifies the commodities and the extent to which they are mandatorily required to be packed in Jute Packaging Materials. At present, a minimum of 100% of food grains and a minimum of 20% of sugar are to be compulsorily packed in jute sacking. On an average, the annual Government support to jute industry on this account amounts to ₹6,500 crores.
- B. Inclusion of jute products under Technical Textiles items:- Recently, Directorate General of foreign Trade (DGFT) has issued a Notification dated 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2019 incorporating 207 items as Technical Textiles out of which 15 items are related with jute.
- C. 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.
- D. Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Select Machinery:- To increase the productivity of the jute machinery and make these efficient by replacing the

old machines by new and technologically advanced machines, NJB has been implementing schemes for modernization of jute industry. During the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) (2007-2013), a scheme known as 'Acquisition of Plant and Machinery' (APM) (Capital subsidy) was instrumental in bringing in investment of more than Rs. 500 crore. Considering success of the JTM scheme, the Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery was launched in 2013. The scheme in its present form is valid upto 31st March, 2020. A total fund of Rs. 50 crore has been provided by the Ministry of Textiles to NJB for three years (2017-18 to 2019-20).

- E. On- Going Scheme for Jute Farmers: JUTE –ICARE: This pilot project launched in 2015 is aimed at addressing the difficulties faced by the jute cultivators by providing them certified seeds at subsidized rates, seed drills to facilitate line sowing, nail-weeders to carry out periodic weeding and by popularising several newly developed retting technologies under water limiting conditions. This has resulted in increased returns to jute farmers. Encouraged by the success of this pilot project, the project has been extended till 31st March, 2020. This Ministry has given a total of Rs. 45.35 crore grant to NJB for a period of three years (2017-18 to 2019-20).
- F. Usage of Jute Geo-Textiles (JGT) in NER States:-Jute geotextiles being technical textiles is an eco-compatible solution to crucial geotechnical problems such as Soil erosion, Consolidation of Soft Soil, Construction of Rural Roads and for agro-textile applications. Continuous interactive awareness programmes have been organized with the Engineers and other stakeholders in various states including North East for increasing uses of jute geotextiles. The progress in application of jute geotextiles includes, 118 rural roads (approx. 900 K.Ms) under PMGSY, 36 flood embankments in West Bengal, 9 roads in UP (43 K.Ms) under constructions, 2 river embankments in Bihar under constructions, 1 road in Tamil Nadu (2.8 K.Ms) under PMGSY and Indian Railway used about 46 lakhs sq. mtrs. of JGT for strengthening embankment.
- G. Apart from this, the National Jute Board (NJB) has been implementing several measures for the benefit of workers, artisans and small producers and for promotion of the jute industry. These include:
  - (a) Export Market Development Assistance Scheme to facilitate registered manufacturer exporters of jute products to participate in international fairs and take business delegations abroad for export promotion of lifestyle and other diversified jute products.
  - (b) Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS) aims at setting up local units and agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bona-fide bodies to carry out various activities. JID agencies act as a facilitator for rendering the backward and forward linkages to the existing and potential entrepreneurs, imparting awareness and training at grass-root levels mainly on technology application and design /product development and disseminations. JID agencies are also a prime source for market facilitation to the Jute Diversified Products (JDP) units, SHGs, WSHGs, NGOs.

(c) Jute Raw Material Bank (JRMB) Scheme aims at accelerating the pace of JDP activities in the country by catering to the jute unorganised sector and the production units so that jute raw material is supplied to them regularly at economic rates i.e. mill gate price plus actual transportation cost, to help them manufacture high value products, both for domestic and international markets.

(d) Retail Outlet of Jute Diversified Products Scheme for providing assistance to jute entrepreneurs for opening of outlets of jute lifestyle jute products in Metro Cities, State capitals, District Head Offices and Tourist spots.

(e) Design Development Scheme - NJB Jute Design Cell at NID 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 whose prime objective is to develop newer and innovative Products through design and technology intervention for value addition and better market at home and abroad. 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, collapsible Jute bags, etc. Jute bags, namely, fashion bags, Tote bags, foldable hand bags at various fairs, exhibitions in domestic and international markets.

(f) Focused Market Initiatives for organising and participation in Jute Fairs, National Fairs / Regional Fairs, Export oriented fairs in India & abroad to extend marketing support to the artisans, small and micro entrepreneurs.

(g) Skill Development Program: Various Skill Development programmes are conducted for providing training on manufacture of jute diversified products to correctional homes like inmates of Tihar Jail, New Delhi, families/beneficiaries of the Delhi Police, Border Security Force (BSF) and other institutions. Many of the beneficiaries have started production and marketing of jute products with the support of NJB.

(h) Continuous Market Support is provided to jute artisans, entrepreneurs, weavers, NGOs, Women Self Help Groups for selling, marketing and promotion of their products in India and abroad. The fairs organized by NJB are means of livelihood to these groups of people. Some of the prominent events among others were – IITF, Delhi; Surajkund Mela, Haryana; Tex Trends, Delhi; Taj Mahotsav; Lucknow Mahotsav; Shilpgram, Udaipur; Giftex, Mumbai; Indian Handicrafts and Gift Fair, Greater Noida etc.

(i) Development & Promotion of Jute Diversified Products:- Several steps have been taken for promoting better agronomic practices in jute farming, promotion of the Jute Diversified Products (JDPs) and their marketing, support for technological up-gradation of jute mills, etc.

(j) Subsidy Scheme for Distribution of Certified Seeds:- This is a scheme for distributing certified jute seeds to the farmers. Certified jute seeds are

being distributed at a subsidy of ₹40/kg under the scheme. The network of Jute Corporation of India (JCI) is being utilized for implementation of the scheme. The scheme aims at improving the quality and productivity of raw jute and fetching better returns to the farmers.”

#### **IV. COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA**

54. Cotton Corporation of India(CCI) has been nominated by the Government of India for undertaking MSP operations in the event when prices of seed cotton (kapas) touch MSP level for procuring entire quantity of kapas offered by the cotton farmers in various APMC market yards at MSP rates without any quantitative limit. When prices below MSP, CCI procure cotton at MSP rate through its 348 procurement centres across the 11 cotton growing states. Besides this, additional 48 centres will also be opened on need basis. Details of the amount allocated and utilised under procurement of Cotton for the last three years are as under:

(₹ in crore)			
<b>Year</b>	<b>B.E</b>	<b>R.E</b>	<b>A.E</b>
2016-17	409.75	609.75	609.75
2017-18	0.01	302.67	102.68
2018-19	924	924	924
2019-20	2,017.97		

55. The Committee desired to know the reason for substantial enhancement of B.E for the current fiscal in comparison to the BE of previous years. In reply, the Ministry submitted as under:

“With the approval of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA), Ministry of Agriculture has been nominating Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) as Central Nodal Agency to undertake Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations as and when prices of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade seed cotton (kapas) falls below the MSP level. The losses, if any, incurred by the nodal agency in such operations are fully reimbursed by the Government.

CCI had undertook MSP Operations of 86.96 lakh bales in cotton year (October to September) 2014-15 and 8.45 lakh bales in 2015-16. On the basis of trading accounts submitted by CCI, Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) in its meeting held on 29.4.2015 and 31.03.2017 approved ₹3,767.85 crore for reimbursement of the losses towards MSP operations of kapas during the cotton years 2014-15 and 2015-16. The details of funds provided by the Ministry of Finance from the year 2014-15 is as under:-

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Amount provided (Rs in crore)</b>
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	259.60

2016-17	609.75
2017-18	102.68
2018-19	924.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>1896.03</b>

Out of the approved amount of ₹3,767.85 crore, an amount of ₹1,896.03 crore was provided during the year 2014-15 to 2018-19. Ministry of Finance has provided ₹2,017.57 crore in B.E. 2019-20 which includes balance approved amount of ₹1,871.82 crore. ”

56. The representative of the Ministry of Textiles elaborated in evidence:

"Sir, we are mandated to carry out the Minimum Support Price operations in the entire country. Our season will be starting from 1st October. The MSP rates for the new season have also been announced. The latest development in the sector is that the market price has fallen. This time, after four years, a huge MSP operation is likely. That is why we thought that we should have a clean account so that we do not have accruals from the earlier periods where a liability is still outstanding, we can start with a clean slate and the banks also fund at a comparatively lower interest rate if we can repay all the outstanding...

...सर, इसमें एक लाइन एड करना चाहूंगा। जैसा हमारे एफ.ए. ने बताया है पिछले कई सालों में कॉटन के एमएसपी से ज्यादा मार्केट प्राइस था, इसलिए हमने कॉटन बहुत ज्यादा प्रोक्योर नहीं की। पहले चाइना हमसे कॉटन यार्न खरीदता था, ट्रेड वार की वजह से वहां हमारा एक्सपोर्ट कम हो गया है। इस साल हमारा ऑफ - टेक कम है, एक्सपोर्ट कम हो रहा है और हम उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि प्रोडक्शन भी उम्मीद से ज्यादा होगा...

...इस साल हम उम्मीद कर रहे हैं कि कॉटन की क्रॉप भी ज्यादा होगी। हम उम्मीद करते हैं कि इस साल हमारा एमएसपी ऑपरेशन होगा और उसके लिए हमारी रिकवायरमेंट कम से कम 3000 करोड़ रुपये से 5000 करोड़ रुपये होगी। इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम 750 करोड़ रुपये लेकर पुरानी बैलेंस शीट को हम विलयर कर दें, ताकि हम इस साल के लिए तैयार रहें और एमएसपी ऑपरेशन को अच्छी तरीके से कर सकें।"

57. Asked to state the future plan of action in case the production of cotton got higher as compared to the previous year, the representative of the Ministry stated as under:

"सर, उसे हम खरीदेंगे। इसी के लिए मैं मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस की बात कह रहा था।...

...सर, उसके बाद हम उस की ई-ऑक्शन करते हैं, उसका एक तरीका होता है, रोज सुबह उसकी ऑक्शन होती है।...

...उसी में हमें घाटा होता है। वह जो घाटा होता है, वही एमएसपी बजट सपोर्ट है, वही पैसा हम सीसीआई को देते हैं।"

58. In response to a specific query the Ministry furnished the State-wise details of procurement of cotton and amount disbursed under the scheme during the last five years as reproduced below:

(Quantity in lakh bales of 170 kgs each)

State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Punjab	1.28	-	-	-	-
Haryana	0.80	-	-	-	-
Rajasthan	0.88	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	6.66	0.52	-	0.95	0.08
Maharashtra	17.63	1.17	-	0.15	1.96
Madhya Pradesh	2.82	0.29	-	0.08	0.51



Telangana	36.91	5.95	-	2.63	0.05
Andhra Pradesh	17.56	0.40	-	0.06	7.77
Karnataka	1.39	-	-	0.003	0.08
Odisha	1.03	0.12	-	0.02	0.25
Others	0.003	0.003	-	0.003	0.004
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.96</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.90</b>	<b>10.704</b>

Note: During cotton year 2016-17, since beginning average seed cotton prices were ruling above MSP level. Hence, there were no offers of cotton at MSP from farmers.

Amount disbursed/released to CCI was stated to be as under:-

(₹ in crore)	
<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Amount</b>
2014-15	Nil
2015-16	259.60
2016-17	609.75
2017-18	102.68
2018-19	924.00
2019-20	1871.82

59. The Committee then queried the specific steps taken by the Ministry to ensure adequate availability of cotton for domestic consumption in the textile industry. The Ministry in their written reply stated as under:

"India is a net Cotton surplus country where cotton production is more than consumption. Hence, there is adequate availability of cotton for domestic consumption in the textile industry. Government also reviews the cotton availability position from time to time. Adequate availability of cotton is ensured through domestic production and textile mills are able to source their requirement of cotton from the domestic market.

Statement showing domestic cotton balance sheet as finalized by Cotton Advisory Board (CAB) for cotton year 2016-17 to 2018-19 was stated to be as under:

<b>(Quantity in lakh bales of 170kgs)</b>			
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18(P)*</b>	<b>2018-19(P)*</b>
<b>SUPPLY</b>			
Opening stock	36.44	43.76	42.91
Crop (Production)	345.00	370.00	337.00
Imports	30.94	15.80	22.00
<b>Total Supply</b>	<b>412.38</b>	<b>429.56</b>	<b>401.91</b>
<b>DEMAND</b>			
Mill Consumption	262.70	280.11	274.50
S.S.I Consumption	26.21	26.18	25.00

Non Textile Consumption	21.50	12.77	12.00
<b>Total consumption</b>	<b>310.41</b>	<b>319.06</b>	<b>311.50</b>
Exports	58.21	67.59	50.00
<b>Total Demand</b>	<b>368.62</b>	<b>386.65</b>	<b>361.50</b>
<b>Closing Stock</b>	<b>43.76</b>	<b>42.91</b>	<b>40.41</b>
Source: Cotton Advisory Board		P-Provisional	
*As per CAB meeting dated 18-06-19			

60. The Ministry further apprised the Committee as follows:

"As per International Cotton Advisory Committee (ICAC) publication 'Cotton This Month – August 2019', the Global production for 2019/20 has been forecast to increase by 6% from the previous season. India's cotton production has also been forecast to increase from 5.45 to 5.75 Million Metric Tonnes during 2019-20."

61. The Committee then enquired whether Indian cotton is competitive in the global market or not along with details. In response, the Ministry stated that Indian cotton prices of S-6 variety (one of the most preferred variety in India) and International prices measured by Cotlook 'A' from cotton year 2016-17 to 2018-19 (upto 20th September, 2019) proves the competitiveness of Indian cotton in international market.

62. The Committee desired to be apprised of the effective steps taken to make Indian Cotton competitive with its counterpart in other countries. In reply, the Ministry submitted as below:

"Steps taken by the Ministry in order to make Indian Cotton competitive are as under:-

- CCI has provided digitalized moisture meters, micronaire testers and portable ginning machines to all its procurement centres, so that on the one hand farmers get right price for their produce based on scientific assessment of their quality at spot and better and textile industry get good quality cotton to be more competitive.
- CCI has prescribed quality norms for ginning and pressing factories to give better quality of cotton as per parameters fixed for lint %, shortages, trash% and packing quality of bales to ensure supply of good quality cotton to the Textile Industry.
- CCI pricing system is flexible and value based and is decided as per market conditions of demand and supply. CCI is selling its stocks on daily basis through e-Auction without break so that textile mills including MSME units may cover their need of good quality cotton at reasonable prices.
- Realizing the need for achieving a special place for Indian cotton in the international arena and to ensure production of assured quality bales, Government of India is planning to introduce quality labelling/bale tagging system."

63. As regards the details of India's export and import of cotton products both in quantity and value during the last three fiscals, the Ministry furnished the following information:

(Quantity in lakh bales of 170 kgs each)  
(Value in ₹ Crore)

Cotton year	Cotton Exports by India		Cotton Imports by India	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
2015-16	69.07	11434.80	22.79	4231.72
2016-17	58.21	11676.00	30.94	7679.00
2017-18	67.59	13976.71	15.80	4224.84
2018-19*(P)	50.00		22.00	

Source: Textile Commissioner Office/DGCIS Kolkata

\*P-Provisional as per Cotton Advisory Board meeting dtd.18.06.19

## V. DEVELOPMENT OF SILK INDUSTRY

64. Central Silk Board (CBS) is implementing "Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry" which is known as "Silk Samagra" with the following 4 components viz. Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. initiatives; Seed Organization; Coordination and Market Development; Quality Certification Systems, Export, Brand Promotion & Technology Up-gradation. The above four major Components of Silk Samagra are interlinked and aimed at a common goal. While the R&D units develop technology packages, impart training on improved technology programmes to stake holders and transfer the technology to the field through front line demonstration, the responsibility of seed production units is up-keep of the four tier seed multiplication network for maintaining the racial quality, hybrid vigor and robustness of breeds, production and supply of nucleus and basic seeds to own units and State seed production units and facilitate increase in the basic seed production in State units.

65. The financial allocation and expenditure incurred on Sericulture for the last three years were stated to be as follows:

(₹ in crore)

Year	BE	RE	Actual expenditure
2016-17	507.50	497.50	496.51
2017-18	575	600	542
2018-19	510.61	600.61	601.29

66. The Committee desired to be apprised of the targets set and achievement made (Financial & Physical) under R&D and reasons for shortfalls, if any. In reply, the Ministry submitted as follows:

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
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<b>R&amp;D / Transfer of Technology / Training/IT initiative</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Achievements</b>
New Projects to be initiated	70	69	50	37	50	24
No. of Research Projects to be concluded	45	50	36	36	50	50
Technologies to be disseminated	46	46	56	56	56	55
Capacity Building & Training/ Training Under CSB Schemes	15000	16690	15270	17292	15500	13885

Reason for shortfall during 2017-18 was re-assessment of requirements on the basis of field studies. Reason for shortfall during 2018-19 was revision of strategy of CSB to give more focus on basic research through Mega projects consisting of various sub projects. During 2018-19, two such mega projects consisting of 20 sub-projects were undertaken.”

67. Asked to furnish the details of recent Developments under ISDSI, in reply, the Ministry submitted as under:

“The details of recent development /Key achievements under Integrated Scheme for Development of Silk Industry (ISDSI) viz. Silk Samagra are as follows :

- i. Patent obtained for 5 technology packages.
- ii. 15 mulberry varieties and 25 silkworm breeds developed till 2018-19.
- iii. The total raw silk production increased by 11% (35,468 MT) during 2018-19 over the previous year 2017-18 (31,906 MT). The bivoltine raw silk production achieved a record production of 6,987 MT during 2018-19 by registering 18.95% growth over previous year.
- iv. The employment generation in the country is raised to 9.18 million persons in 2018-19 compared to 8.60 million persons in 2017-18, indicating a growth of 6.75%.
- v. Raw silk yield per hectare has increased to 105 kg during 2018-19 compared to 96 kg during 2014-15.
- vi. Cauveri gold (MV11 X S8) an improved cross breed with 62 to 74 kg/100dfls has been developed.
- vii. Developed a thermo-tolerant bivoltine double hybrid (N21 x N56) with yield potential of 72 kg cocoons/100 dfls with 21.5% shell, through molecular marker assisted selection breeding. In addition to these, two new productive bivoltine hybrids viz., CSR52N x CSR26N and (CSR52N.S8N) x (CSR16N.CSR26N) with BmNPV tolerance and Improved cross breeds viz., ICB17 x S8 and ICB14 x N23 with a yield potential of 70kg/100 dfls and 2A-3A silk have been developed and are under testing in the field.
- viii. Developed a new reeling machine “Sonalika” as a replacement for “Bhir” reeling” of Muga cocoons.
- ix. Automatic Reeling Machine for mulberry and improved vanya Reeling machine developed and commercialized.
- x. During 2017-18 and 2018-19, 7 Automatic Reeling Machines and 1,783 Improved Vanya Reeling and Spinning Machines have been established.
- xi. The Govt. of India has launched a programme for eradication of the old age thigh Reeling and distributed /being distributed 3280 Buniyaad Reeling Machines mostly to tribal women.
- xii. Produced 559.65 lakhs (Mulberry – 495.22 lakhs & Vanya-64.43 lakhs) basic and commercial disease free layings.
- xiii. 166.90 lakh tasar and muga cocoons procured or stabilizing market price.
- xiv. 25.46 lakh Silk Mark Labels sold.

68. The Committee then asked about the steps taken by the Ministry to overcome the impediments that occurred during the past years. In reply, the Ministry stated as follows:

"Impediments: Under certain components of Silk Samagra, the targets could not be achieved in full which is mainly due to non-availability of sufficient funds. This has affected especially implementation of beneficiary oriented field level interventions to provide critical input support to stakeholders /farmers.

During the current year 2019-20, the Govt. of India has approved allocation of Rs.730.00 crores towards implementation of Silk Samagra. Efforts are being made to support the critical areas with the availability of funds. However, taking into consideration the limited fund availability under the Central Sector Scheme, certain critical field level interventions are being dovetailed from other Central Schemes through an integrated convergence approach in project mode. Funds from other Central Schemes like RKVY (MoA), SGSY (NLRM), MKSP, MGNREGA (MoRD), TDF (NABARD) MSME, NERTPS etc. are proposed to be dovetailed for sericulture development through the convergence mechanism instituted by CSB for better synergy ensuring that there shall be no overlapping of objectives, duplication of efforts and coverage with this scheme."

69. Asked to furnish the details of export and import of Silk products during the last three years, the Ministry apprised as under:

#### Imports

Year	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹. in Crore)
2016-17	3795	1092.26
2017-18	3712	1218.14
2018-19 (P)	2785	1041.40

#### Exports

(₹. in crore)

Items	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (provisional)
Natural Silk Yarn	15.33	15.67	9.04
Silk Fabrics	1051.65	864.81	396.39
Readymade Garments	864.33	650.48	1184.54
Silk Carpet	63.78	17.34	113.09
Silk Waste	98.33	101.19	129.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>2093.42</b>	<b>1649.48</b>	<b>1832.45</b>

70. A perusal of the documents furnished to the Committee revealed that during the year 2018-19 against target of 15,500 persons, 13,885 persons were trained by the Central Silk Board Training Institutes. In this regard, the Committee desired to be apprised of the steps taken to involve the trained

persons in sericulture and also enquired whether the Ministry maintained database of persons trained. In reply, the Ministry stated as follows:

“The Ministry of Textiles through Central Silk Board organizes various training programmes under “Silk Samagra” for the stakeholders across the country. These programmes focus on skill seeding and skill upgradation in silk sector so as to create employment opportunities (mostly self-employment) for the new entrants and also to increase the income levels of the existing entrepreneurs by adapting improved package of practices. Beneficiary details are available with the CSB and it is periodically uploaded in the DBT portal. Shortfall in coverage is due to delay in receipt of grants. All the trained persons have taken up the sericulture activities themselves. Further, some of the progressive farmers who have been trained are to be utilized on trainers'/Community resource persons especially in Vanya to train other farmers.”

71. The Committee then enquired about the measures initiated to attract more youth into Sericulture by way of giving subsidies, loans for self employment etc. In reply, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“The beneficiary components have been re-introduced under Silk Samagra to catalyze the efforts of State Governments to improve the quality, productivity and production of Raw Silk besides, generating employment opportunities particularly in the rural areas. These interventions are important tools for transfer and adoption of improved technology packages developed by the Research Institutes of CSB. The beneficiary oriented interventions cover the major areas viz. (a) Development and expansion of host plant, (b) Strengthening and creation of Silkworm seed Multiplication infrastructure, (c) Development of farm and post-cocoon infrastructure, (d) Up-gradation of reeling and processing technologies in Silk, and (e) Capacity Building through Skill development / Enterprise Development Programme.

The funding pattern(%) for individual beneficiary oriented Silk Samagra components is as follows :

<b>Category</b>	<b>GOI(CSB)</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Beneficiary</b>
General States	50	25	25
General States – For SCSP & TSP	65	25	10
Special Status States, NE States	80	10	10
Group Activity	100%	--	--

The group activities are mainly meant for demonstration of latest technologies for adoption by farmers /stakeholders as a model, like CRC, CFC etc. The group activity can also be taken up by State Departments in their farms .If the group activities are implemented by States/NGOs, then the sharing Pattern will be 75:25 by GoI& State/NGO /Beneficiary .Implementation of Group Activity is monitored by both CSB and States".

72. As regards, the financial and physical target and achievement of Sericulture during 2018-19, the Ministry furnished the following information:

### **Financial Performance**

(₹ in crore)

<b>Scheme</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Sericulture	510.61	600.61	601.29

### **Physical Performance**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of Scheme</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Physical Achievement</b>
1.	New Projects to be initiated	50	24
2.	Capacity Building and Training under CSB Schemes	15500	13885
3.	Cocoon and Raw Silk Centers	11	
4.	Programmes/Events/Expo/Roadshow to be organised	480	463

73. As would be seen from above, under Sericulture sector, during the fiscal 2018-19 the financial targets have been achieved, whereas the physical targets could not be met. Asked to state the reasons for shortfall in physical target, the Ministry stated as below:

“Reason for shortfall during 2018-19 was revision of strategy of CSB to give more focus on basic research through Mega projects consisting of various sub projects. During 2018-19, two such mega projects consisting of 20 sub-projects were undertaken. Under certain components of Silk Samagra, the targets could not be achieved due to non-availability of sufficient funds.”

74. The Committee were informed that the Central Silk Board (CSB) has involved various State Departments/ Organisations/ Units in their programmes primarily in Eastern and North Eastern regions. In this regard, the Committee desired to be apprised of the measures taken to further enhance the collaboration so as to generate better response as well as employment opportunities. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

“During 2018-19, raw silk production in the country was 35468 MT including import substitute quality bivoltine silk 6987 MT which was 310% more than the level of XI Plan. This achievement is outcome of coordination between State sericulture departments and Central Silk Board. For further enhancement of this collaboration, various state level Coordination Committee headed by Principal Secretary and members from CSB/State field officers may discuss and

resolve all issues for implementing the programme. Regional office of CSB will function as coordinator. Besides this, a Zonal Working Group headed by Director of Sericulture of respective states may review and suggest course correction for better yield, dissemination of technology and issues related to marketing of produce."

## **VI. AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (A-TUFS)**

75. To boost employment generation in the textile sector, Government provides an additional 10% capital investment subsidy (CIS) for garmenting and made up units which have availed 15% CIS benefit under ATUFS based on the achievement of projected production and employment after a period of three years. Under the Scheme of ATUFS, from 25.7.2016 till 31.3. 2019, 1,759 applications involving investment of ₹12,836.78 crore have been reported by the garmenting industry under iTUFS software. It is estimated that the scheme has generated 23.01 lakh total employment (direct + indirect). The allocation and expenditure under TUFS during for the last three years was stated to be as follows:

(₹ in Crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
2016-17	1,480.00	2,621.98	2,621.98
2017-18	2,013.00	1,956.00	1,904.95
2018-19	2,300	622.63	615.68
2019-20	1500	-	-

76. When asked to state the reasons for drastic reduction of BE at RE stage during 2018-19 and its effect on the implementation of the scheme, the Ministry stated as follows:

"In 2018-19, the BE for the scheme was ₹2,300 crore which was reduced at RE stage to ₹622.63 crore. The important reasons for this reduction were:

- a) The expenditure during the previous years was mostly to meet the committed liabilities of cases under the previous versions of TUFS (MTUFS, RTUFS and RRTUFS). However, over the period due to repayment of loans and consequent reduction in outstanding loan amount resulted gradual reduction in the interest reimbursement subsidy
- b) The average project size/investment has been in the range of ₹3.6 to 3.7 crore under ATUFS which is lower than the average size witnessed under previous versions of TUFS (MTUFS, RTUFS and RRTUFS) which is an indication of higher participation by MSMEs



- c) ATUFS launched *w.e.f* 13.01.2016 and it involves one-time back end subsidy after installation of machinery and physical verification by joint inspection team. Hence submission/processing of subsidy claims under ATUFS involves more time.
- d) Submission of deficient documents/incomplete information by the units in ATUFS claims leading to large number of objections and non-release of subsidy. This resulted in slow progress of expenditure and reduction in budget allocation at RE stage.
- e) Joint Physical Inspection of machinery before release of subsidy also prescribed for all ongoing committed liability cases *w.e.f* 27.02.2019.”

77. The Committee then asked the reasons for reduction of BE 2019-20 *vis-a-vis* BE 2018-19 under TUFS and its affect on implementation of the Scheme during 2019-20. In reply, the Ministry submitted as under:

“During 2018-19, expenditure under the scheme was ₹621.92 crore and therefore, BE of ₹700 crore has been allocated in 2019-20 based on the actual expenditure incurred during the previous year. The allocation of ₹700 crore has been made to meet the expenditure under(i) Committed liability cases of previous versions of TUFS (MTUFS, RTUFS and RRTUFS) and (ii) subsidy claims under the new scheme ATUFS introduced with effect from 13.01.2016

Though substantial number of claims have been received under ATUFS, large number of claims are getting rejected or objected on account of deficiencies in documents submitted by the units. Further, average subsidy outgo per claim under ATUFS is much less as compared to the previous versions of TUFS. As regards committed liability cases of previous versions of TUFS, though banks/lending agencies have submitted subsidy claims on quarterly basis, they have not uploaded requisite documents/information in iTUFS portal to facilitate Joint Physical Inspection of machinery. As a result, the budgetary allocation of ₹700 crore is likely to be adequate to meet the expenditure of the scheme in the current year.”

78. On being asked to furnish the State-wise details of funds utilised under TUFS during the last three fiscals, the Ministry stated that under the scheme, funds were not allocated state-wise as it was a demand driven scheme and claims were settled on first come first served basis irrespective of the location/state of the unit. State-wise details of funds released to the units located in various States under the scheme during last three year are given at

#### **Annexure-VI**

79. The Committee then desired to know the extent to which A-TUFS has benefitted the textile industry in increasing investment, employment, generation and incentivise production in Garments units as well as Made-Up sector since its inception. In reply, the Ministry stated as below:

“Garment sector of the textiles industry, not only represent the top end of the value chain in the textiles industry but also has tremendous scope for

generating employment. Accordingly, higher rate of subsidy is provided for Garmenting and made-up sector under ATUFS for boosting employment and exports. The rate of Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) for garmenting and made-up under ATUFS is 15% subject to an upper limit of ₹30 crore. Further, the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) provides an additional incentive of 10% to garmenting sector over and above subsidy provided under ATUFS.

Under ATUFS, since inception a total number of 1125 UIDs have been issued covering an investment of ₹2,250.30 crore and total employment of 3.35 lakh under-garmenting and made-up.”

80. Asked to furnish the year-wise and state-wise details of textile units that have been upgraded under the scheme during the last three years, the Ministry furnished the detailed statement as shown at **Annexure-VII**:

81. The Committee then enquired about the measures taken to streamline the procedure under A-TUFS. In reply, The Ministry submitted as follows:

"A number of steps have been taken to streamline the procedure under ATUFS as detailed below to expedite settlement of subsidy claims and release of funds.

- a) Delegation of Powers: Earlier all claims were approved by the Textiles Commissioner and subsidy released to the beneficiary by the Ministry. On 28.08.2019, powers have been delegated to Textiles Commissioner to approve all JIT reports and release payments upto Rs. 5 crore. Powers have also been delegated within the O/o Textiles Commissioner (on 10.09.2019) to different level officers (Additional TxC, DDG, Joint Textiles Commissioners, Deputy Directors) to approve the JITs. Nine Regional Offices have been delegated powers to approve JITs upto Rs. 10 lakhs for release of subsidy by the office of Textiles Commissioner. This is expected to expedite the process of approval of JITs and release of subsidy to the beneficiaries.
- b) Geo-tagging and digital signature: System of geo-tagging of machinery has been implemented in August, 2019 and digital signatures by the units/banks/ offices of TxC have also been introduced in the iTUFS from August, 2019.
- c) Financial Vetting of claims: A team of 4 retired officers (01 Director level and 03 Senior Audit Officer Level) has been engaged in the office of Textile Commissioner to assist the office in financial vetting of subsidy claims so as to expedite approval of JITs / claims.
- d) Regional Offices of Textile Commissioner have been entrusted the responsibility of ensuring that the JIT reports are complete in all respects before forwarding them to the office of TxC for approval.
- e) Policy clarifications to further streamline the procedure are also under consideration."

82. In response to a specific query, the Ministry submitted that the reasons for shortfall in utilisation of the outlay was that lending agencies/ banks did not submit sufficient claims against committed liability pertaining to previous version of TUFs, MTUFs, RUFs and RRTUFs. The Inter-Ministerial steering Committee in its meeting held on 27.8.2019, decided that release of subsidy was subject to compliance with requirement of physical inspection of machinery procured under TUFs because of which only limited number of subsidy claims could be settled as there were large number of objections reported in the Joint Inspection Report. Asked to state /measures taken to overcome the above challenges and to increase the submission of claims by lending agencies/banks, the Ministry apprised as follows:

"Following steps have been taken by the Ministry to overcome the challenges and to increase the submission of claims by lending agencies/banks;

- a) A protocol has been issued on 14.06.2019 to banks/lending agencies for the conduct of Joint Physical Inspection and uploading of documents. Instructions have been issued by the Textiles Commissioner on 19.07.2019 and 05.09.2019 to banks/ lending agencies to upload the prescribed documents / information to facilitate JIT.
- b) iTUFs portal has been amended to provide for uploading of basic documents / information such as Loan Sanction Letter, details of subsidy already disbursed etc., by the banks to facilitate conduct of JIT.
- c) Public notices have been issued for sensitizing and creating awareness among the lending agencies/banks and industry.
- d) Letters issued to CMDs of nodal banks/agencies to upload the documents prescribed by the Ministry.
- e) The Textiles Commissioner also held meetings with the representatives of the banks to expedite uploading of loan / subsidy related documents in iTUFs portal.
- f) Additional manpower (75 officers) has been identified and deployed from Textiles Committee and Central Silk Board for conduct of these JITs.
- g) The matter of non-uploading of documents by the banks/ landing agencies has been brought to the notice of Secretary, Department of Financial Services by Secretary (Textiles) vide DO letters dated 01.08.2019 and 10.09.2019
- h) The matter relating to upload of document to facilitate verification of claims is being rigorously pursued with banks/lending agencies. "

83. When the Committee desired to be apprised of the specific objections reported in the Joint Inspection Report along-with the remedial action initiated, the Ministry submitted as under:

"The scheme guidelines for ATUFs prescribe Joint Inspection of machinery to be conducted to verify procurement of benchmarked machinery by the unit from enlisted suppliers before release of subsidy directly to the beneficiary account. Out of the 8854 UID issued, request for physical inspection have been received from 4646 units, of which joint inspection has been carried out in 3946 cases. Out of the 3946

cases inspected, claims have been settled in 218 cases. The claims are found to be liable for rejection in 730 case. In 1450 cases various kinds of deficiencies have been reported in the documents/information furnished by the units in the JIT reports. About 1500 JIT reports are under examination.

Various kinds of deficiencies observed in JIT reports/claims include non-submission of prescribed documents, failure to indicate machinery serial number in invoice, procurement of machinery other than benchmarked machinery, procurement of machinery/ accessories/ spares from manufacturers which are not enlisted, failure to provide break up of cost of machinery and accessories to work out admissible subsidy, mismatch of unit address in application and JIT etc.

A number of steps have been taken to streamline the procedure and processing of JIT reports / subsidy claims which are already mentioned in para 86."

84. The Committee enquired whether BE of ₹1,500.00 crore for the current fiscal would be sufficient for efficient implementation of the scheme. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

"BE 2019-20 is ₹700 crore. The allocation of ₹700 crore has been made to meet the expenditure under (i) Committed liability cases of previous versions of TUFs (MTUFs, RTUFs and RRTUFs) and (ii) subsidy claims under the new scheme ATUFs introduced with effect from 13.01.2016.

Though substantial number of claims have been received under ATUFs, large number of claims are getting rejected or objected on account of deficiencies in documents submitted by the units. Further, average subsidy outgo per claim under ATUFs is much less as compared to the previous versions of TUFs. As regards committed liability cases of previous versions of TUFs, though banks/lending agencies have submitted subsidy claims on quarterly basis, they have not uploaded requisite documents/information in iTUFs portal to facilitate Joint Physical Inspection of machinery. As a result, the budgetary allocation of ₹700 crore is likely to be adequate to meet the expenditure of the scheme in the current year."

## **VII. SAMARTH (Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS))**

85. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) was introduced on pilot basis in the last two years of the 11th Five Year Plan period. The Scheme has been scaled up during 12<sup>th</sup> Plan with an allocation of ₹1,900 crore to Train 15 lakh persons. On the basis of the learning from the ISDS, the Ministry has introduced new scheme *viz.*, "Capacity Building in Textiles Sector(SCBTS)" which is also known as "SAMARTH" with an outlay of ₹1,300 crore for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20. It is expected to provide skill training to 10 lakh youth with certification in various segments of Textile Sector and out of them, one lakh youth will be in traditional sectors. The details of fund

allocation and actual utilisation during the last three years under ISDS was stated to be as under:

(₹. in crore)			
<b>Year</b>	<b>B.E</b>	<b>R.E</b>	<b>A.E</b>
2016-17	150	250.80	250.79
2017-18	173.99	100	100
2018-19	200	42	18.39
2019-20	100.5		

86. As would be observed from above, during 2018-19, there has been substantial shortfall in utilisation of allocated funds. The Committee desired to know the reasons for such huge shortfalls and measures taken to optimally utilise the earmarked funds for 2019-20. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

"During the Financial Year 2016-17 and 2017-18, there was no shortfall in Actual Expenditure against Revised Estimate. In FY. 2018-19, there is shortfall in expenditure as Payment of various bills could not be made due to non-working of/issue in PFMS. Payment against various bills (₹14.03 crore) preferred during March 2019 got failed due to technical snag/crash of PFMS on 30.03.2019 & 31.03.2019.

Further, it is mentioned that, in 2018-19, there was a transition period of the scheme from previous version to current one *i.e* Samarth (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector). Major focus during the period was towards establishing a robust system for implementation of the scheme which includes alignment of various activates with overall framework prescribed by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, initiating process of empanelment of industry partners, finalizing modalities and delivering of various kinds of protocols and rolling out of end-to-end digital solution etc. As such, there has been no quantifiable physical achievement as well as financial achievement during the period under reference.

Steps have been initiated to commence the training programme under Samarth scheme. Training target of about 4 lakh persons has been allocated to State Government Agencies and Sectoral organizations under Ministry of Textiles. Proposal has also been invited from Textiles Industry/Associations registered under Central or State Government/Chambers of Commerce of Central or State Government through RFP for empanelment and training target allocation. The Ministry is in the process of floating RFP for Textile Industry engaged in Garmenting, Apparels, Home furnishing and Made-ups for undertaking upskilling/Reskilling programme under Samarth. Further, Aadhaar Enabled Biometric Attendance System (AEBAS) and Monitoring and Management Information System (MIS) have been operationalized forestablishing a robust system for implementation of the scheme. The State

Government Agencies are in the process of commencing training programme. However, training programme by industry/associations will also be commenced shortly after empanelment. As such, the allocated budget will be utilized for conducting training programme under the scheme.”

87. The Committee then queried whether the B.E of ₹100 crore, for the current fiscal would be sufficient for effective implementation of the Scheme. In reply, the Ministry submitted as follows:

“Out of BE 2019-20 of ₹100 crore, ₹15.25 crore has already been utilized. Further, the committed liabilities under ISDS amounting to about ₹ 9 crore are under process of release. The Ministry has already allocated about 4 lakh training targets to the State Government agencies and Sectoral organization of Ministry under Samarth for commencement of training programme. In addition, process is also underway for empanelling of Industry/Industry Association for entry level/upskilling training programme. The training programme under the scheme is demand driven and intended majorly to address the captive requirement of skilled manpower in textile industry. Considering the target allocation made so far, and taking into account the training programme to be carried out in the balance period of the Financial Year, the current allocation of funds seems to be insufficient. Additionally, an amount of ₹50 crore will be required under head Grant-in-aid General under the scheme.”

88. As regards imparting quality skill training to the youth under ISDS scheme, the Ministry deposed as under:

“Ministry has taken following steps to ensure skill training under the current skilling scheme:-

- (i) 100% physical verification of Training Centres before allocation of training target.
- (ii) Training by certified Trainers having cleared Training of Trainers (ToT) course conducted by Resource Support Agency (Textiles Committee)/ Sector Skill Councils (SSCs).
- (iii) Aadhaar Enabled Biometric attendance System (AEBAS) with minimum 80% attendance for assessment.
- (iv) CCTV recording of entire training programme and assessment process; to be kept for a minimum period of the one year.
- (v) 70% mandatory placement within 3 months of completion of training and placed trainees to be retained for 3 months.
- (vi) Mandatory wage employment of 70% for organized sector; for traditional sector, Minimum 50% to be wage employment with balance (of 70%) in self-employment.
- (vii) Post Placement tracking for one year and final payment of 20% is linked to tracking.

- (viii) Dedicated Cal centre (Helpline- 1800-258-7150):- Call centre has been operationalized under the scheme to address the queries/ grievances of different stakeholders.
- (ix) Mobile App for different stakeholders for ease of monitoring and implementation.”

89. On being asked to state whether the details of persons trained under ISDS and their placement after completion of training along with the State-wise details of trained persons during the last three fiscals were maintained, the Ministry apprised as under:

“All aspects of programme management and implementation such as submission of proposals, release of funds, enrollment of candidates, functioning of training, physical verification, assessment, placement, post-placement tracking etc. is managed through web based MIS operationalized under the scheme. The details of state-wise details of trained persons during the last three fiscals are at **Annexure-VIII.**”

90. In response to another specific query on ISDS, the Ministry submitted as under:

“Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) was implemented during 2010-11 to 2017-18 on pan India basis. Under the scheme, 11.14 lakh persons were trained out of which 8.43 lakh persons were provided with employment.

In order to continue the endeavour of the Ministry in addressing the skill gap in the textile industry, the Government has approved a new scheme titled Samarth-Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS) for the entire value chain of textile sector, excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector, for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹1,300 crore.

Under Samarth, training target of about 4 lakh persons has been allocated to various State Govt. agencies and sectoral organization under Ministry of Textiles. Ministry is in the process of ensuring various quality aspects and standards in the overall framework of the training programme including physical verification of the training centres. The Implementing Partners allocated with training targets are in the final stage of preparatory and mobilization process to initiate the training programme.”

## **VIII. REBATE ON STATE AND CENTRAL TAXES AND LEVIES (RoSCTL)**

91. In order to boost employment generation in the employment intensive textile and apparel sector, the Ministry of Textiles in August 2016, introduced RoSL scheme to provide for the remission of State levies on export of garments through the mechanism of rebate. It was extended to made-up sector and the guidelines for RoSL for made-up sector were notified in 2017.

92. A special package of ₹6,000 crore was launched in 2016 to boost investment, employment generation of around 1.11 crore jobs and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector with the following components viz., (i) full refund is provided under Remission of State Levies (ROSL) to the exporters for the State level taxes; (ii) production linked additional incentive of 10% is provided under the Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS); and (iii) full employer's contribution (12%) of the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) is provided under the Pradhan Mantri Paridhan Rozgar Protsahan Yojana (PMPRPY) for a period of three years *w.e.f* 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2018 to employees of garment industry who are earning less than ₹15,000 per month for all sectors including T&A sector.

93. A new scheme namely Rebate all embedded State and Central taxes/levies (RoSCTL) has been approved on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2019 to provide support and enhance competitiveness of apparel and made up sectors. RoSCTL scheme has replaced erstwhile Scheme for RoSL. Rebate under RoSCTL has been permitted through an IT driven scrip system at notified rates up to 31.03.2020.

94. The details of the B.E and R.E and Actual Expenditure pertaining to the Scheme during the last three fiscals are shown below:

(₹ in crore)			
<b>Years</b>	<b>B.E</b>	<b>R.E</b>	<b>A.E</b>
2016-17	-	400	400
2017-18	1,555	1,855	1,830.57
2018-19	2,163.85	3,663.85	3,650.60
2019-20	0.00	-	-

95. As may be seen from above no funds have been allocated for the scheme during 2019-20, though the actual expenditure was almost optimum during the previous years.

96. Asked to state the reasons for no fund allocation for the scheme during 2019-20, the Ministry submitted as below:

“With effect from 7<sup>th</sup> March 2019, a new scheme namely Rebate of State and Central taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) was approved by Cabinet and notified by Ministry of Textiles. RoSCTL rebates Central taxes in addition to State taxes and levies. RoSCTL has thus replaced the earlier scheme of RoSL which rebated only State levies. Cabinet approved disbursal of rebate through the IT driven scrip route by DGFT. The scrip operates on the duty foregone principle. Hence, there is zero allocation for the scheme in the current fiscal.”



In response to another specific query the Ministry stated that the Rebate was provided directly to the exporter's account by the CBIC. Hence, there was no state wise information.

97. The Committee, then, asked the extent to which the RoSL scheme has contributed in employment generation in textile and apparel sectors. In reply, the Ministry stated as under:

"The objective of the RoSL scheme was to rebate taxes to enhance the competitiveness of the apparel and made ups sectors. The apparel sector was impacted by the transition to the new tax regime and delayed and inadequate drawback disbursement. Employment in the apparel sector also has seasonal labours which migrate from rural areas during the lean season. Since the RoSL was an enhanced draw back scheme, no direct correlation can be established with employment generation in the sector."

#### **IX. NORTH EAST REGION TEXTILE PROMOTION SCHEME (NERTPS)**

98. The North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) is an umbrella scheme implemented in project mode to promote textiles industry in the NER by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to the industry. The scheme covers all sectors and subsectors of the value chain of textiles, apparel, handloom, handicrafts, sericulture, jute and powerloom. The details of fund allocation and utilisation during the last 3 years is shown below:

(₹ in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>BE</b>	<b>RE</b>	<b>AE</b>
2016-17	220.98	220.98	230.78
2017-18	220	220	239.98
2018-19	90	90	65.71
2019-20	124.98		

99. It may be observed from the above data that BE 2018-19 has been curtailed compared to the previous years, *i.e.* 2016-17 and 2017-18. The Committee asked to state the reasons therefore, the Ministry stated as under:

"NERTPS was approved for continuation beyond March, 2017 for 3 years with an outlay of Rs. 500 crore. Out of this Rs. 239.98 crore were utilized in the year 2017-18, the remaining part of outlay (Rs. 260.02 crore) is to be utilized for ongoing activities of approved projects wherein progress is subject to varied topography and climatic conditions in the North East. More so during

subsequent project period activities such as plantation, infrastructure etc. are not envisaged which require more fund allocation.”

100. On being asked to state the reasons for under utilisation of funds during the last fiscal, the Ministry stated that it was due to non-receipt of viable fund release proposals from State implementing agencies and Model Code of Conduct coming into effect in March, 2019. Besides, bills amounting to ₹7.57 crore could not be disbursed due to technical glitch in PFMS at the fag end of the financial year.

101. The Committee then desired to know the details of recent developments in the NERTPS and initiatives taken for development of textile sector in the North Eastern Region. The Ministry further stated as follows:

“Four (4) new projects namely Eri Silk Development Project for Women Empowerment in Chungtia, Nagaland, Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project in Tripura, Development of Eri Silk Industry in Aspirational Districts in Assam, Meghalaya and Bodoland Territorial Council, Assam and Development of Muga Silk in Arunachal Pradesh have been approved by Project Approval and Monitoring Committee of NERTPS in meeting dated 07.03.2019 with total project cost of Rs. 115.93 crore and GoI share of Rs. 107.06 crores.

Training programme is being conducted for Geo-tagging of all infrastructure created and plantation under NERTPS through NESAC, Shillong.”

“The sericulture sector provides employment generation to the tribal people (mainly women) in creating sustainable livelihood and value addition to the silk products within NE as Make in India initiative. Several new projects have been approved from Farm to Fabric. Besides this, support is provided to promote textiles industry in NE Region through infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support for Apparel & Garmenting / Handloom & Handicrafts sectors.”

102. In response to a specific query regarding employment generation in the NE Region and disbursement of funds under NERTPS, the Ministry apprised as under:-

“Upto 2018-19, overall employment generation in NE Region (including NERTPS) in sericulture sector is approximately 35.64 Lakh persons.

Fund disbursed under NERTPS during last three years is as under:

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fund Disbursed (₹. In crore)</b>
2016-17	230.78
2017-18	239.98
2018-19	65.71

## **X. EXPORT PROMOTION OF TEXTILES AND APPARELS**

103. The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world, after China. The industry is of vital importance to the Indian economy. The share of textile and clothing (T&C) in India's total exports stands at a significant 12% in 2018-19. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The major textile and apparel. The major textile and apparel export destinations for India are EU-28 and USA with 48% total textile and apparel export.

(₹ in crore)

<b>Values in mn usd</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
<b>India Textile &amp; Apparel</b>	35,995	35,372	35,666	36,627
<b>Handicrafts</b>	3,293	3,639	3,573	3,804
<b>Total T&amp;C including Handicrafts</b>	39,288	39,011	39,239	40,431
<b>India's overall exports</b>	262,290	275,852	303,376	329,536
<b>% T&amp;C Exports of overall exports</b>	15%	14%	13%	12%

104. As may be seen from above, the percentage of T&C Exports of overall exports has been consistently declining since 2015-16. Asked to state the reasons therefor, the Ministry deposed as under:-

“In 2018-19, India’s merchandise exports were valued at USD 329 Bn as per DGCIS. It registered 9% increase over merchandise exports in 2017-18 (USD 303 Bn). In the basket of merchandise exports, Textile and Apparel exports including Handicrafts had a share of 13% (USD 39.1 Bn) in 2017-18 and 12% share (USD 40.4 Bn) in 2018-19. Textile and Apparel including Handicrafts grew by around 3% year on year in 2018-19 as compared to 2017-18. The decline in percentage is due to overall increase in merchandise exports.

Apparel exports had a share of 40% in 2018-19 followed by cotton textile exports with a share of 31%, manmade textile had a share of 14% and Handicrafts had a share of 9%.”

105. In response to another specific query regarding the top global markets for Textile and Apparel Exports and measures taken to leverage the competitiveness of the T&A industry, the Ministry apprised as under:

“Top markets for Textile and Apparel Exports are as follows:

<b>Values in US\$ mn</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>Share in 2018-19</b>
EU	9,606	9,363	23%
USA	7,468	8,128	20%

UAE	3,324	2,440	6%
Bangladesh	2,305	2,353	6%
China	1,242	2,076	5%
Pakistan	668	659	2%
Turkey	763	602	1%
Sri Lanka	578	598	1%
Vietnam	551	574	1%
Saudi Arabia	550	525	1%
RoW	12,241	13,044	32%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39,296</b>	<b>40,362</b>	

Source: DGCI&S

To increase competitiveness of textile and apparel industry, Government has approved the Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) *w.e.f* 7<sup>th</sup> March 2019. The rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) were enhanced from 2% to 4% for garment and made-ups, 5% to 7% for handloom and handicrafts *w.e.f*. 1<sup>st</sup> November 2017. Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports done by MSMEs of textile sector from 3% to 5% *w.e.f*. 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme has been extended to merchant exporters from 02.01.2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters. Ministry of Textiles has also formulated a strategy to promote exports by diversifying export markets.”

(\$ in million) Imports				
Values in mn used	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
<b>T&amp;A Imports including handicrafts</b>	<b>6,022</b>	<b>6,293</b>	<b>7,319</b>	<b>7,555</b>
<b>Change over same period in previous year</b>		<b>5%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>3%</b>

106. It may be seen from above that import of textiles & apparel products has increased by 3% from US\$ 7,319 million in 2017-18 to US\$ 7,555 million during 2018-19. Asked to state whether scarcity of domestic raw textile materials had resulted in the increase in import of textile material, the Ministry stated as follows:

“Imports of textile and apparel products including Handicrafts has increased by 3% from USD 7,318 Mn in 2017-18 to USD 7,549 Mn during 2018-19.

#### Import Trend of Textile and Apparel

Values in US\$ mn	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR	Y-o-Y
T&A Imports	6,021	6,293	7,318	7,549	8%	3%

Source: DGCI&S

Imports of following textile (raw materials) have increased:

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>% change (Y-o-Y)</b>	<b>CAGR</b>
<b>Man-made textiles</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>1,973</b>	<b>2,265</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>18%</b>	<b>8%</b>
<i>Manmade Staple Fibre</i>	403	366	369	467	27%	5%
<i>Manmade Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups</i>	1,727	1,607	1,896	2,202	16%	8%
<b>Wool &amp; Woollen textiles</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<i>Wool Raw</i>	308	282	292	310	6%	0%
<i>Wollen Yarn, Fabrics, Madeups Etc.</i>	59	44	79	115	45%	25%

As far as manmade textile is concerned primarily textile raw materials which are not produced or are unavailable in desired quality and quantity is imported. In the case of wool, apparel grade wool is imported from countries like Australia as India largely produces carpet grade wool. In the case of manmade fabric 60% is imported of from China and manmade staple fibre imports comprise specialty fibres like Aramid fibres, Carbon fibres etc.”

107. The Committee then enquired about the details of imports of Textile products and their source during the last two fiscals. In reply, the Ministry furnished the following details:

**“ Imports of Textile products (USD Mn) are as follows:**

Commodity	2017-18	2018-19	% change (Y-o-Y)
Readymade Garment	773	1,106	43%
Cotton Textiles	2,448	2,065	-16%
Man-made textiles	2,265	2,670	18%
Wool & Woollen textiles	372	425	14%
Silk Products	251	202	-19%
Handloom products	10.9	15.4	41%
Carpets	94	101	8%
Jute Products	181	170	-6%
Total Textile & Clothing	6,394	6,755	5.6%
Handicrafts (Excl. Hanmade Crafts)	923	794	-14%
Total T&C including Handicrafts	7,318	7,549	3%

Source: DGCI&S

**Top Source of Textile and Apparel Products (US\$ mn) are as follows:**

<b>Suppliers</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>Share in 2018-19</b>
China	3,039	2,888	38%
USA	635	559	7%
Bangladesh	395	559	7%

<b>Suppliers</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>Share in 2018-19</b>
Vietnam	338	374	5%
Australia	325	266	4%
Indonesia	174	232	3%
Hong Kong	128	202	3%
Korea	164	192	3%
Thailand	167	182	2%
Sri Lanka	94	163	2%
RoW	1,858	1,931	26%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,318</b>	<b>7,549</b>	

Source: DGCI&S

## **XI. DEVELOPMENT OF SYNTHETIC /MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTS**

108. On being asked to state the steps taken for development of Synthetic textiles, the Ministry stated as under:

"Following steps have been taken by the Government regarding development of synthetic textiles:

"An Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) comprising CEO, NITI Aayog, Secretary, D/o Commerce, Secretary, M/o Textiles and Trade Adviser, M/o Textiles has been set up for the MMF sector. Meeting of the IMG was held on 7.9.2019 under the chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog. Following points were discussed during the meeting:

- Rationalization of GST rates to eliminate inverted GST Structure;
- Discontinuation of Anti-dumping duties on Purified Terephthalic Acid (PTA);
- 'Zero' import duty on PTA;
- Basic Customs Duty (BCD) was increased from 10% to 20% on 280 MMF fabric lines vide customs notification no. 81/2017 & 82/2017 dated 27th October 2017.
- Further, to curb the rise in T&A imports, Ministry of Textiles conducted import analysis of T&A products. As a result, BCD was increased from 10% to 20% on 104 HS lines of synthetic Textile & Apparel (T&A) products vide Customs Notifications no. 53/2018 dated 16.07.2018 and 58/2018 dated 07.08.2018 and corrigendum 58/2018 dated 13.08.2018. Details of 104 synthetic lines are as under:

<b>Category</b>	<b>HS lines (6 digit)</b>
Apparel	76
Carpets	16
Fabric	8
Made-ups	1

Others	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>

Additionally, HMOT, vide D.O. No. 14/26/2016-IT dated 21.8.2019, has requested Hon'ble FM for interventions regarding imposition of anti-dumping duties on PTA and viscose fibre".

## **Part-II**

### **Observations/ Recommendations**

#### **FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE DURING 2018-19**

1. The Committee note that the BE 2018-19 was ₹7,147.73 crore which was revised downwards at RE stage to ₹6,943.26 crore and the actual expenditure was ₹6,695.76. The reasons for under utilisation of RE fund have been attributed to non-submission of viable proposals by implementing agencies like State Governments/Sectoral Organisations in time; delay in settlement of accounts/non-submission of utilisation certificate for grants availed during previous year; non-submission of sufficient claims against the committed liabilities under Technological Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) by lending agencies/banks; failure of payment due to technical snag/ crash of PFMS on 30<sup>th</sup> and 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2019; less demand of proposals from industries for undertaking R&D due to unwillingness to provide share of 30% of the projects, non-receipt of viable proposals from the implementing agencies under various schemes of Ministry of Textiles and some technical problem in payment system, etc. While expressing their serious concern towards some avoidable causes like delay in settlement of accounts, technical glitches etc. that resulted in under utilisation of funds during 2018-19, the Committee impress upon the Ministry to take requisite preventive and punitive measures so that similar problems do not resurface and hinder optimal utilisation of allocated funds during 2019-20 and beyond.

#### **PROPOSED AND ACTUAL ALLOCATION FOR 2019-20**



2. The Committee note that against the Ministry's proposed outlay of ₹8,299.67 crore during the year 2019-20, the Ministry of Finance have approved an amount of ₹4,831.48 crore only, which is much lower to the BE amount of ₹7,147.53 crore during 2018-19. Such reduction has happened due to non-allocation to Rebate on State Levies (RoSL) for the year 2019-20 as well as reduction of ₹1,600 crore for TUFs *vis-a-vis* the allocation of ₹2,300 crore during 2018-19. The Committee appreciate that an amount of ₹2,746.86 crore has already been utilised by the Ministry as on September, 2019 out of BE of ₹4,831.48 crore leaving an amount of ₹2,084.68 crore for the remaining part of the fiscal 2019-20. In view of the Ministry's submission that reduction of BE 2019-20 would affect the efficient implementation of the schemes and there is a requirement of more funds under Jute Schemes, assistance to Textile Committee Sericulture, R&D Scheme etc. The Committee would like the Ministry of Textiles to take up the matter with the Ministry of Finance citing their further requirements on the basis of their appreciable performance till September, 2019 so that adequate supplementary allocation is made and the Schemes envisaged for 2019-20 are implemented.

### **PHYSICAL TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

3. The Committee are concerned to note that during 2018-19, there have been shortfalls in achievement of physical targets set for a number of Schemes like NERTPS, Insitu Upgradation of Plain Powerloom, Marketing Support and Services Scheme, Group Insurance Scheme, Capacity Building Training, Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Common Facility Center, etc. The reasons for such shortfalls have been attributed to variation in climate, non-allocation of funds under Group Insurance Scheme (GIS)

in DFG 2018-19, transition period of Capacity Building and Training Scheme for previous version to current one, delay in obtaining State Government clearances pertaining to land, environment, power, water, difficulty in getting loans from banks by the SPV etc. In order to overcome the above impediments the Ministry are reportedly taking a number of measures viz. conducting regular meetings under the Chairmanship of Secretary for follow up of progress of the schemes, stake holder consultation meetings under the Chairmanship of Minister of Textiles to understand the real time issues being faced by the SPVs and address them etc. While taking note of the measures initiated which are in right direction to bridge the gap between the physical targets set and actual achievements made, the Committee would like the Ministry to further intensify their monitoring mechanisms besides leveraging the consultation process with the State Governments so as to iron out the impediments and achieve the physical targets to the maximum in the coming years.

#### **HANDLOOM WEAVERS COMPREHENSIVE WELFARE SCHEME**

4. The Committee note that the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) has been approved for a period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with the components of Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), and Converged Mahatma Gandhi BunkarBima Yojana (MGBBY). Under the Scheme, the weavers are covered for a sum of ₹2 lakh both in the case of natural and accidental death. The Committee note that the BE 2018-19 for the scheme was ₹19.00 crore which was reduced to ₹10.05 crore at the RE stage and the actual expenditure has been ₹2.06 crore only as on 31.08.2019. The reason for the under-utilisation of allocated funds

was due to non-receipt of viable proposals from the implementation agencies. The Committee further note that a total of 1,45,234 & 2,226 weavers were enrolled against targets of 6.65 lakh and 6.57 lakh respectively for the years and such meagre number of weavers enrolled has been attributed to voluntary nature of enrollment under the Scheme. The onus therefore lies with the Ministry to educate the weavers and create awareness among them about the distinct advantage of enrollment under the HWCWS. The Committee therefore, impress upon the Ministry to make concerted efforts in this direction in coordination with NGOs, Self-help Groups, State Governments etc. so that enrollment of weavers under the scheme increases to a sizeable proportion.

### **POWERTEX**

5. The Committee observe that during 2018-19 the allocation for PowerTex scheme was ₹80.90 crore R.E was ₹77.15 crore and there has been a shortfall of ₹3.75 crore. The reasons for shortfall are reportedly due to non-receipt of viable projects from implementing agencies, no new project being sanctioned for the common facility centre, inability to take up new schemes viz. PM credit scheme, solar energy scheme, and short falls in physical targets of schemes like In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom, Group Insurance Scheme, Powerloom cluster to be covered, corpus yarn Bank scheme etc. As release of funds under the Schemes based on the progress of the project/construction etc. at the cluster level, it becomes imperative for the Ministry to focus on all the clusters across the Country and also monitor all the sub-schemes under PowerTex so as to ensure maximum achievement of targets including upgradation of plan Powerlooms.

### **JUTE SECTOR**

6. The Committee are deeply concerned to note the consistently lower Budgetary Allocations during the last few years towards the development of Jute Sector which has adversely impacted implementation of various schemes as well as modernisation and technological upgradation. The Ministry have submitted that during 2018-19, despite their repeated requests, the Finance Ministry did not allocate additional funds. In view of the fact that during 2019-20 also the Ministry would require additional funds, the Committee urge that the matter be again taken up earnestly with the Finance Ministry so as to obtain requisite additional allocation towards implementation of various Schemes and replacement of obsolete equipment.

7. The Committee note that there is 20.1 percent decline in quantity of Jute product exports, while the value of export has increased from ₹2,158.56 crore to ₹2,273.27 crore due to increase in export of value added products like diversified jute products. The Committee also note that the entire production of raw jute is being consumed by the domestic jute industry and unorganised sector due to which there was no export of raw jute from India during last year. Further, due to cost advantage for jute mills in Bangladesh and better quality of raw jute available there alongwith subsidy and other incentives provided by Bangladesh Government, the jute imports from Bangladesh have increased as these are mainly of higher grade of raw jute mainly fused for diversified products. With a view to countering such imports from Bangladesh, the Ministry are reportedly taking a number of steps like imposition of Anti-Dumping Duty, Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987, inclusion of Jute products under technical textiles, MSP for Raw Jute & Mesta Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of select machinery, usage of Jute Geo-textiles etc. Moreover, through National Jute Board (NJB) the Ministry are implementing several measures for the benefit of workers and artisans besides promoting

Schemes like Export Market Development Assistance Scheme, Jute Integrated Development Scheme, Design Development Scheme, Focused Market Initiatives, Skill Development Programme, Subsidy Scheme for Distribution of certified seeds etc. The Committee feel that these are appropriate measures to counter large scale imports as well as to promote Indian Jute Industry. While encouraging the Ministry to intensify their efforts, the Committee would like that concerted measures be taken for further development of diversified and value added jute products which have huge potentials in the international markets.

#### **COTTON CORPORATION OF INDIA (CCI)**

8. The Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) is the Central Nodal Agency to undertake MSP operations as and when Fair Average Quality (FAQ) grade seed cotton (kapas) falls below the MSP level, the losses, if any, incurred by the nodal agency in such operations are fully reimbursed by Government. The CCI had undertaken MSP operations of 86.96 lakh bales in cotton year (October-September) 2014-15 and 8.45 lakh bales in 2015-16 and on the basis of trading accounts submitted by the CCI, the Cabinet Committee on Economics Affairs approved ₹3,767.85 crore for reimbursement of losses towards MSP operations of kapas during the said years. The Committee note that out of the approved amount of ₹3,767.85 crore, an amount of ₹1,896.03 crore was provided to Cotton Corporation of India during the year from 2014-15 to 2018-19 and for the year 2019-20 the BE is ₹2,017.57 crore which includes balance approved amount of ₹1,871.82 crore. India is a net cotton surplus Country where cotton production is more than the consumption and its cotton is competitive in the global market. The Committee note that CCI has taken a number of effective steps to make Indian cotton competitive in the global market. In view of the above facts the Committee, recommend that the Ministry should

ensure that the fund requirement for Cotton Corporation of India are adequately catered to so as to enable it to accomplish the mission of making Indian Cotton more competitive world wide. The Committee further desire that only registered traders should be permitted for selling of quality cotton seeds and regular monitoring/inspection be done to enhance the quality and quantity of Cotton.

### **SILK**

9. The Committee are concerned to note that due to insufficient funds, the targets of some components under Silk Samagra have not been achieved. Further revision of strategy of Central Silk Board to give more focus on basic research through mega project has affected the targets under their sub projects as also the implementation of beneficiary oriented field level interventions to provide critical input support to stakeholders/farmers. To overcome the impediments the Ministry are reportedly making efforts to support the critical areas with the available funds. However, taking into consideration the limited fund availability under the central sector scheme, certain field level interventions are being dovetailed from other central schemes through an integrated convergence approach in project mode. The Committee appreciate that under Silk Samagra, 559.65 lakhs basic and commercial disease free layings have been produced, 25.46 lakh silk mark labels have been sold and 463 programmes/events/exhibitions have been organised by the Ministry. The Committee are of the considered view that the integrated convergence approach by the Ministry is a step in right direction and should be persisted with unabated with special focus on R&D and group and activity so as to ensure development of sericulture both in quality and quantity. The Committee further

desire that the web portal implemented by the Central Silk Board to pass on useful inputs to the m-kisans should contain District-wise data so as to enable the public representatives of the districts concerned to help such Kisans, as and when required.

#### **AMENDED TECHNOLOGY UPGRADATION FUND SCHEME (A-TUFS)**

10. The Committee note that the BE 2018-19 for the ATUF Scheme was ₹2,000 crore which was reduced at RE stage to ₹622.63 crore. The BE for 2019-20 is ₹700 crore based on the actual expenditure incurred during 2016-17. The Committee have been informed that under-utilisation of funds during 2018-19 was mainly due to large number of claims getting rejected or objected on account of deficiencies in documents submitted by units. In order to address the challenges, the Ministry are reportedly taking a number of measures which *inter-alia* include delegation of powers to Textile Commissioner to approve all Joint Inspection Team (JIT) reports and to release payments upto ₹5 crore and regional officers to approve JIT Reports upto ₹10 lakhs, besides Geo Tagging, digital signature and financial vetting of claims; issuance of protocol to bank/lending agencies for the conduct of joint physical inspection and uploading documents, iTUFS portal for uploading of documents, letters to CMDs of nodal banks/agencies to upload the documents prescribed by the Ministry etc. so as to avoid lacunae and expedite the submission of claims by the lending agencies/banks. While taking note of the measures initiated by the Ministry, the Committee desire the Ministry to clear all the liabilities of the previous versions of the ATUFS and come up with an effective action plan by encouraging the implementing agencies/banks as well as make them aware of all the required processes to get claims in time, for better implementation of the ATUF Schemes.

Simultaneously, the Ministry should seek additional funds from the Ministry of Finance by taking up the matter at the highest level so as to accelerate modernisation and development of the textile sector.

#### **SAMARTH (INTEGRATED SKILL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME (ISDS))**

11. The Committee note that on the basis of learning from ISDS, the Ministry introduced a new scheme *viz.* Capacity Building in Textiles Sector (SCBTS) which is also known as SAMARTH with an outlay of ₹1,300 crore for the period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 to train/provide skill training to 10 lakh youth. Explaining the reasons for shortfall in expenditure under SAMARTH during 2018-19, the Ministry have submitted that it was due to non-payment of various bills, technical snag in PFMS and a transition period of the Scheme from previous version to current one *i.e.* from ISDS to Samarth. As regards BE 2019-20 of ₹100 crore, the Committee find that ₹15.25 crore has been utilised as on September, 2019 and liabilities of 9 crore are under process of release. The Committee further note that the Ministry has been endeavoring to implement the scheme efficiently by taking numerous steps like 100% physical verification of training centres before allocation of training target; Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance System; 70% mandatory placement to be retained for 3 months, post-placement tracking for one year; mobile app for different stakeholders for ease of monitoring and implementation etc. In view of the above measures taken by the Ministry which require an additional amount of ₹50 crore during 2019-20, the Committee call upon the Ministry to exhibit better utilisation of funds so that they stand a good chance of getting the requisite additional allocation from the Ministry of Finance. The Committee further recommend that the Ministry of Textiles in



collaboration with the MSDE should devise a mechanism of skill programmes for the youth, especially based on regional and sectoral demands and with special attention towards rural areas and NE Region, so that the skilled/ trained persons are assured of appropriate placement.

#### **REBATE ON STATE AND CENTRAL TAXES AND LEVIES (RoSCTL)**

12. The Committee note that the Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) which has replaced the erstwhile Rebate on State Levies (RoSL) Scheme has been approved by the Cabinet and notified by the Ministry of Textiles on 7<sup>th</sup> March, 2019. The rebate under RoSCTL has been permitted up to 31.03.2020 through an IT driven Scrip system at modified rates. The Committee note that during the current fiscal there is no allocation under the Scheme, as the cabinet approved disbursal of rebate through IT driven Scrip route by DGFT and the Scrip operates on duty foregone principle. The Committee therefore desire that the Ministry should prepare the estimate of total rebate based on the IT driven Scrip (licences) in advance and encourage the trader/exporters to register under DGFT to get IT driven Scrip so that the scheme is drawn to its logical conclusion. Also, the Ministry should maintain the data of export of Garments and apparel and review the impact of Scheme on such exports so that corrective measures can be initiated as and when warranted.

#### **NORTH EAST REGION TEXTILE PROMOTION SCHEME (NERTPS)**

13. The Committee note that BE 2018-19 for NERTPS was curtailed *vis-a-vis* the 2016-17 and 2017-18 BE Allocation. The Ministry have submitted that NERTPS was approved for continuation beyond March, 2017 for 3 years with an outlay of ₹500 crore. The Committee also note that under utilisation of funds *i.e.*

**₹65 crore against the allocated amount of ₹90 crore during 2018-19 was due to non-receipt of viable proposals from state implementing agencies, model code of conduct during 2019, technical glitch in PFMS etc. The Committee express their displeasure towards under utilisation of funds under NERTPS and call upon the Ministry to make efforts to receive viable proposals and do away with technical glitches in the PFMS so as to ensure maximum utilisation of budgetary allocations.**

**14. The Committee appreciate note that the Ministry have recently initiated development of Sericulture (mainly for women) in NE as make in India initiative and several new projects have been approved. Besides, promotion of textile industry in NE Region through infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support for apparel and Garmenting handloom and Handicraft sector have also been taken up. Keeping in mind the vast potential of textile sector in the N-E Region, the Committee desire that the Ministry should continue to pay focussed and special attention for sustained development of sericulture, handloom, handicrafts, geo- textiles etc. for the overall socio-economic betterment of the people of the Region.**

#### **EXPORT PROMOTION OF TEXTILES AND APPARELS**

**15. The Committee note that export of textile and clothing products including handicraft from India have slightly increased to US \$40.4 billion during the year 2018-19 from US \$39.2 billion during 2017-18. However, the share of Textiles and Apparels (T&A) in overall export basket of India was reduced by 1% during 2018-19 in comparison to 2017-18. The Committee have been informed that in order to increase competitiveness of T&A industry, the Government are taking several measures like approval of schemes like RoSCTL, enhancement in the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Market Access Initiative (MAI), etc. The Committee are deeply concerned to note the decrease in export of T&A products to EU, UAE, Turkey,**

Saudi Arabia. Whereas, there has been increase in imports from Bangladesh, Vietnam, Indonesia, etc. which includes ready-made garments and handloom products. Nevertheless, it implies that the efforts made by the Ministry to increase exports and contain imports of T&A products have not brought the desired result. The Committee, therefore, impress upon the Ministry to intensify the measures already initiated besides, resorting to other innovative measures so as to ensure a sizeable growth in the export of Indian T& A products.

#### **DEVELOPMENT OF SYNTHETIC/MAN-MADE FIBRE PRODUCTS**

16. The Committee, also recommend the Ministry to focus on the production of high value added Synthetic/man-made fibre products and encourage investment in the Synthetic/man-made fibre industries in India so that export of such products is leveraged and import from China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Korea, etc. is gradually reduced.

New Delhi;  
27<sup>th</sup> November, 2018  
*6<sup>th</sup> Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)*

**BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB**  
**CHAIRPERSON,**  
**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

Scheme-wise physical targets and achievements along with reasons for shortfall, if any, in the achievements of the targets during 2018-19 and target for 2019-20					
Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project/ Programme	2018-19			2019-20
		Targets	Achievements	Shortfall, if any, indicate reasons in brief	Targets
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	A. Village & Small Industry				
1	Handlooms				
(i)	Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme with the Components of - a) Mahatma Gandhi BunkarBima Yojana(MGBBY) (Enrollment of weavers/workers target (in lakh)				
	PMJJBY/PMSBY and converged MGBBY	6.65	1.45	4.97	6.57
(ii)	National Handloom Development Programme (NHDC) (a) Block Level Clusters(BLCs)	80 BLCs	16 BLCs	Short fall 64 BLCs due to budget constraints.	75 BLCs.
(iii)	Yarn Supply Scheme/Mill Gate Price Scheme (Qty. in lakh kg)	2050	442.72	NA	-
(vi)	Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS). (a) Handloom Mega Cluster.	New Projects as approved in the PAMC in subsequent installment of ongoing projects	16 new projects and 2 <sup>nd</sup> installment of 7 BLCs	-	New Projects as approved in the PAMC in subsequent installment of ongoing projects
<b>2</b>	<b>Handicrafts</b>				
(i)	Baba Saheb Ambedkar Hastshilp Vikas Yojana (AHVY)/Dastkar Shashktikaran Yojana				
	Part-I Social Intervention and Extension Support Part-II Comprehensive Development support	-	21 Clusters	-	120
(ii)	<b>Design &amp; Technical Upgradation Scheme</b>				
(a)	Financial Assistance for supply of tools, safety equipment etc.	Need Based	5754	-	Need Based
(b)	Number of Design Workshops	150	146		120
(c)	Number of Integrated Design Projects	25	26		50
(d)	Number of Ship gurus/National Award/National Merit Certificate.	1 National Award Ceremony	Shilp Guru-8 National Award-25 National Merit Certificate-34	-	1 National Award Ceremony
(iii)	<b>Marketing Support &amp; Services Scheme</b>				
(a)	Gandhi Shilp Bazaar	65	16	-	55
(b)	Craft Bazaar	70	14	-	60
(iii)	Exhibitions	110	29	-	80

(iv)	Craft Awareness/Craft Demonstration/Special Marketing Event	-	19CDP + 84CDP + 90SME	-	80
(V)	International Marketing	116	46		81
(vi)	Publicity	2	2	-	02
<b>iv.</b>	<b>Human Resource Development Scheme(Handicraft)</b>				
(i)	Training Through Establishment Institutions	2	1	-	2
(ii)	Design Mentorship and apprentice Programme	2	-	-	2
(iii)	Handicrafts Training Programme- Technical Training	75	206	-	180
(iv)	Handicrafts Training Programme- Soft Skill Training	50	120	-	200
(v)	Guru Shishya Parampara	100	-	-	35
(vi)	Training of Trainers (ToT)	5	-	-	10
<b>v.</b>	<b>Research and Development Scheme(Handicraft)</b>				
(i)	Survey/Studies	10	3	-	05
(ii)	Conducting of Workshop/Seminar	20	24	-	50
(iii)	Registration of Crafts under Geographical Indication Act.	10	10	-	10
(iv)	Financial Assistance to taking up issues relating to Brand building and Promotion of Indian Handicrafts.	10	-	-	10
(v)	Census of handicraft artisans.	-	-	-	-
<b>vi.</b>	<b>Direct Benefit to Artisans</b>				
(i)	PMJJBY/PMSBY/Converged AABY (in lakhs)	1.30	37.67	-	2.00
(ii)	Support To Artisans In Indigent Circumstances	300	197	-	40 Artisans
(iii)	Interest Subvention Scheme	-	-	-	50,000 Artisans
(iv)	Issue of Identity Cards (in lakhs)	2.00	2.00	-	3.5
<b>vii.</b>	<b>Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme(Handicrafts)</b>				
(i)	Urban Haat	1	1	-	1
(ii)	Mini Urban Haat	1	-	-	1
(iii)	Emporia	1	4	-	1
(iv)	Sourcing Hub (Metro)	-	-	-	1
(v)	Sourcing Hub (Non Metro)	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Design School	1	1	-	1
(vii)	Handicraft Museum	-	-	-	-
(viii)	Craft Based Resource Centre	1	-	-	1
(ix)	CFC	1	-	-	1
(x)	Raw material Depot	1	-	-	1
(xi)	Testing Lab	-	-	-	1
(xii)	Craft village	1	-	-	1
(xiii)	Restructuring/revitalizing of existing institutions	-	-	-	-

(xiv)	Committed liabilities	4	1	-	-
<b>3</b>	<b>Powerloom schemes</b>				
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Power Tex</b>				
<b>i.</b>	<b>In-situ up-gradation of plain powerlooms (No. of looms ('000))</b>	38.33	4.8	*	35.05
	* As per the revised combined SFC approved for Powerloom & Knitwear sector, the achievement of 2017-18 is shown as target. An amount of Rs. 47.72 crore out of 487.07 crores (originally kept for powerloom schemes) has been earmarked for knitting & knitwear sector. As a vigilance enquiry is initiated on the claims received from the Bhiwandi region of Maharashtra, this office has stopped in principal approvals for new claims during 2018-19. Hence the target could not be achieved.				
<b>ii.</b>	<b>Group Workshed Scheme (GWS) (No. of projects)</b>	68	0	- *	26
	* As per the revised combined SFC approved for Powerloom & Knitwear sector, the achievement of 2017-18 is shown as target. An amount of Rs. 47.72 crore out of 487.07 crores (originally kept for powerloom schemes) has been earmarked for knitting & knitwear sector. As per the revised SFC 68 old projects were to be completed during 2018-19. However no completed project claims are received during the year 2018-19 an amount of Rs. 7.64 cr has been allocated and full amount has been utilized for 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> and 3 <sup>rd</sup> stages. Moreover, these projects are sanctioned in previous years and projects completed are considered for payment based on the Local Level Monitoring Committee (LLMC) report.				
<b>iii.</b>	<b>ISPSD</b>				
(a)	Modernization up gradation of PSCs(Nos.)	No target, on need basis			Need Basis
(b)	Grant-in-aid to Non-Tx.C-PSCs (N0. Of PSCs)	32	21	-	32
(d)	Exposure visits of powerloom weavers (No. of persons)	22	22	-	Publicity component. No target is available in the approved SFC. To be decided by the competent authority on need basis
(e)	Buyer seller Meet for Powerloom weavers (No. of Clusters to be covered)	10	12	-	
(f)	Seminars./Workshops conducted (No. of Clusters)	28	25	-	
iv	Common Facility Center (CFC) – (From the year 2013) (No. of Centre)	2	0 *	-	9
	* As per the revised combined SFC no new projects are to be sanctioned during 2018-19 and old projects sanctioned in previous years based on the progress as certified by the LLMC.				
v	Corpus Yarn Bank (No. of Projects)	14	10	-	0
	* Approved outlay is maintained 23. Out of the 14 old projects only 10 are considered during the year 2018-19. 2). NO new projects are to be sanctioned during 2019-20 as per the revised SFC.				
(vi)	Solar Energy Scheme (No. of Projects)	50	0	-	50
	New Scheme introduced w.e.f. 2017-18. Yet to take off. In the revised SFC only Rs. 3 Crore has been allotted to meet any claim receivable during 2019-20.				
(vii)	PM Credit Scheme for Powerloom Weavers (No. of projects)	75	0	-	75
	New Scheme introduced w.e.f. 2017-18. Yet to take off. 55JIT reports form Nodal Banks received are being examined based on revised guidelines suggested to MOT for consideration.				
3.2	Group Insurance Scheme (GIS) (No. of workers to be covered) in ('000')	255	103.34	-	275
3.3	Comprehensive Powerloom Cluster Development Scheme (Rs. in crore)	-	14.85	-	-
<b>4</b>	<b>Wool</b>				
	(i) Integrated Wool Improvement and Development Programme (IWIDP/IWF)	Under (i) Wool Marketing Scheme target to strengthen one Wool Mandis, Revolving Fund for procurement of 2 Lakh Kg wool, (ii) under HRD scheme target to operating Board's own	During 2018-19, under HRD scheme operated Board's own Wool Testing Centre at Bikaner and testing 2511 woollen & Designing Training Centre at kullu, collected raw wool price under MIN, completed one Evaluation works and	Few projects dully approved by the 4 <sup>th</sup> Technical Committee in its meeting held on 19 <sup>th</sup> Jan, 2019 having cost of projects up to Rs. one crore for implementation during FY 2018-19 could	Creation of Revolving Funds in the States of H.P. and Uttarakhand to procure 1000 Qtl. Additional raw wool in the States. Creating infrastructure for own wool grading centre in Uttarakhand. Operating Board's own wool testing lab with target to test 250 wool samples and to train 60 persons at Weaving & Designing Training Centre. Providing training for operating sheep shearing machines and AI in sheep. To benefit 15.14 lakhs sheep under 12 <sup>th</sup> Plan ongoing SWIS projects. To cover 25,000 sheep breeders uner Sheep Breeders Insurance scheme with the help of LIC.

		Wool Testing Centre & Weaving & Designing Training Centre, MIN, Wool fair, Evaluation, R &D, Seminar & Workshop, (iii) under Sheep Breeders Insurance Scheme target to benefit 25000 Sheep Breeders (iv) Under Angora Wool Development Scheme target to establish one Germplasm Centre and one Angora Rabbit farm, (v) under Wool Development Scheme target to benefit 15.14 lakhs Sheep under ongoing SWIS project.	benefited 1,372 Sheep Breeders under Wool Marketing Scheme, 4 <sup>th</sup> Technical Committee (TC) has approved two new projects having cost upto Rs. one crore received under sub-components for creation of Revolving Fund for marketing of 2 lakhs kgs. Raw wool and creating infrastructure for strengthening one wool Mandi bt these project could not be sanctioned in FY 2018-19 duly approved by Technical Committee (TC) meeting.	not be sanctioned due to held in abeyance the issue of Sanction Orders as well as release the funds due to some clarification raised by MOT	
(ii)	Wool Processing Scheme (Quality Processing of Wool and Woollen)	Setting up one new Common Facility Centres for wool processing facilities, 10 Shearing Machines, 1 bale press machine.	Under implementation of Wool Processing Scheme, the 4 <sup>th</sup> Technical Committee (TC) has approved four new projects received under sub-components of (i) Financial assistance for providing sheep shearing machines, (ii) procurement of equipments for projection microscope for Micron testing of fibre and (iii) Procurement of one Bale press machine.	As the CWDB held in abeyance issue of the Sanction orders for the approved projects by the 4 <sup>th</sup> TC meeting till resolving the issues raised by the MOT against the approved projects, the CWDP could not be utilized any fund under this component by the end of of FY 2018-19.	To establish one CFC for wool processing facilities. To provide 10 sheep shearing machines, procurement of one Micron testing of fibre as well as procurement of one Bale press machine.
<b>5</b>	<b>SILK (Sericulture)</b>				
(i)	Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology & IT Initiatives				
(a)	New Projects to be initiated (Nos.)	50	24	Due to lack of manpower (superannuation of Scientists) and also taking up of mega projects as per	50

				recommendations of RCC.	
(b)	No. of Research Projects to be concluded (Nos.)	50	50	-	35
(c)	Technologies to be disseminated (Nos.)	56	55	-	56
(d)	Capacity Building & Training Under CSB Schemes(Nos)	15500	13885	-	15750
ii.	<b>Silkworm Seed Production</b>				
(a)	Production of basic and commercial seeds for mulberry (Bivoltine, ICB, and CB), Tasar, Muga and Eri Sectors.	516.41	547.45	-	595.00
iii.	SMOI Activities Members Enrollment (Nos.)	250	291	-	260
(a)	Silk Mark Label distribution (lakh Nos.)	27	25.46	-	30
(b)	Programmes/events/Expos/Road shows etc. to be organized (Nos.)	480	463	-	500
(c)	Cocoon & Raw silk Centres (Nos.)	11	-	Paucity of funds	18
iv.	<b>Co-ordination &amp; Market Development</b>	The objective of this programme is Conceiving, implementing and monitoring of Plan programmes in CSB HQs and Regional Offices, forging effective synergies in dovetailing assistance from schemes of other Ministries, implementation of SMOI programmes in Certification centers, Price Stabilization of tasar and muga cocoons through Raw Material Banks, administrative and financial managements of 176 CSB units spread over all the States, up-keep of the governing body of Central Silk Board, advising the GoI on policy issues related to Sericulture and silk industry, parliament related works (parliament questions, Committees, etc.), Statistical analysis, publicity, Official language implementation , and implementation of Silkworm Seed Act.. Hence the activities carried out under this programme cannot be quantified.			
6	Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS)				
(a)	Target in terms of investment (Rs. in crore)	12207.00 cr	8921.7 cr	3285.3 *26.91%	12207.00 cr
(b)	Target in terms of employment generation (Numbers)	436793	54503	382290 ** 13%	436793
(c)	Target in terms of subsidy release (Rs in crore)	622.63 cr.	621.92 cr.	0.71 (99.9%)	700.00 cr.
	<p>* The average project size or investment was in the range of of Rs.3.6 to Rs.3.7 crore which was lower than the average size witnessed under RTUFS and RRTUFS. This was indicative of higher participation by MSMEs under ATUFS;</p> <p>** Employment generated under the previous version of TUFS could not be captured. Also, the percentage of claims from high value added and employment intensive segments such as technical textiles and RMG/made-ups remained low i.e. around 15%-20% under ATUFS.</p>				
7	Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)	Successful completion of at least 30 textile park from already completed 19 parks	No. of completed parks is 22 as of now (increase of 3 parks)	3 projects are completed. 3 more are to be completed as soon as recovery formula is finalized. Further 5 more projects are at 90% grant which are supposed to be completed shortly.	Completion of 6 more projects
8	Integrated Processing Development Scheme(IPDS)	Successful completion of 3 projects	Only 1 project has filed for completion. Remaining 2 are stuck in tendering process	Due to internal issues of the SPV, the projects could not take off	2 projects are likely to be completed in 2019-20
i	Workers Hostel	Successful completion of 2 workers hostel	One was completed. Another one has been filed for completion.	Final completion could not be given due to due to last moment changes by the SPV.	To complete one project.



ii	SIAM (Flatted Factory cum Incubation)	Successful completion of 2 projects and selection of incubates in one project.	Nil	Due to delay in release of funds as BG issue the project could not be completed.	Completion of at least one Incubation Centre with 3 incubatees.
9	Samarth Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (Earlier it was ISDS) ( No.of persons to be trained under skill training)	3.53 lakh *	-	*	4.00 lakh *
	* In 2018-19, there was a transition period of the scheme from previous version to current one. Major focus during the period was towards establishing a robust system including alignment of various activities with overall framework prescribed by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, initiating process of empanelment of industry partners, finalizing modalities and delivering of various kinds of protocols and rolling out of end-to-end digital solution etc. As such, there has been no quantifiable physical achievement of skill during the period under reference				
10.	<b>NER Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS)</b>				
1.	<b>Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP)</b>				
(a)	Plantation (Acres)	27010	26710	1. Slow progress is due to variation of climate. 2. In case of Muga & Eri, the gestation period of plantation is minimum 3 years.	-
(b)	Raw Silk (MT)	938	643		-
ii.	<b>Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project (IBSDP)</b>				-
(a)	Plantation (Acres)	4000	3942		-
(b)	Raw Silk (MT)	130	93		-
iii.	<b>Cluster Development Project &amp; Technology up gradation under NERTPS</b>	No targets. Only committed liabilities towards projects were sanctioned earlier.	14.46	-	-
iv.	<b>Marketing Production of Handloom Products under NERTPS</b>	34	12	Due to non-viable proposals	-
v.	<b>Integrated Development of Hand-crafted Bamboo, Natural Fibre and textile based Clusters for Nagaland</b>	1. Skill Mapping and Baseline Survey – In 6 clusters. 2. Skill Training to the artisans-50. 3. Promoting Social Enterprise-3 Nos. 4. Construction of CFC-6 (1 in each cluster). 5. Marketing Promoting Initiatives Participation in exhibition, Development of Product Catalogues, E-Commerce etc.	- Skill training for remaining 50 artisans completed. Promoting social enterprises completed-3 Construction of 3 buildings of CFC Participated in 1 trade fair	Delay in possession of land and delay in release of subsequent installments.	-
vi.	<b>Comprehensive Development of Terracotta unit (Setting up of CFC) in Manipur</b>	-	Construction work upto door level completed	The project is running timely	-

vii.	<b>Setting up of Integrated Textile Tourism Complex at Nongpoh, Meghalaya</b>	Setting up of Integrated Textile Tourism Complex at Nongpoh, Ri-bhoi District for HL weaver, HC artisans & Sericulture farmers.	Land identified /available, Baseline survey under completion.	Nil	NA
viii	<b>Integrated Design Development Project with Marketing linkage in NER States</b>	Organizing 10- Integrated project and Marketing linkage of NER handicraft product	3 Design Project under implementation	Nil	NA
ix	Workers' Hostel	Successful completion of the 2 workers' hostel	One was completed in last year. Another has filled for completion	Final completion could not be given due to last moment changes by the SPV	Remaining one project is likely to be completed in 2019-20
x	Incubation Centre	Successful completion of at 2 projects and selection of incubates in 1 projects	None of the Project achieve completion	Due to delays in fund releases a BG issue the project could not be completed	Completion of at least 1 incubation centres with 3 incubates
<b>11.</b>	<b>Jute Sector: Grants-in-aid to Jute Corporation of India (JCI) to maintain its infrastructure for MSP Operations for Raw Jute.</b>				
(a)	<b>Number of Departmental Centre for ensuring MSP operation</b>	141	141	Nil	141
(b)	<b>Number of Regional Officers for ensuring MSP operation</b>	14	14	Nil	14

**(ANNEXURE FOR HANDLOOM SECTOR)****Annexure-II****Present status of implementation of schemes under Handloom Sector****1. Block Level Clusters (Under NHDP & CHCDS)**

(Rs.in Crore)										
S N	States	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (as on 31.08.2019)		
		No. of BLCs sanctione d	Amt. release d	No. of Benf. Covere d	No. of BLCs sanctione d	Amt. release d	No. of Benf. Covere d	No. of BLCs sanctione d	Amt. release d	No. of Benf. Covere d
East Zone										
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4	1.57	1820	-	-	-	1	0.38	294
2	Assam	22	15.56	20012	-	2.74	-	2	1.43	866
3	Bihar	2	1.33	701	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Jharkhand	-	1.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.70	-
6	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Mizoram	2	0.80	280	-	0.24	-	1	3.19	354
8	Nagaland	-	1.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Orissa	-	-	-	5	0.61	1050	6	2.59	2014
10	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	0.05	-	-	-	-
11	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.31	341
12	West Bengal	-	0.05	-	17	7.48	23877	5	0.83	806
	Total East Zone	30	21.64	22813	22	11.12	24927	16	12.43	4675
West Zone										
1	Chhattishgarh	2	0.52	529	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Goa	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	1	1.56	7347	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	0.09	68	-	0.01	-
	Total West Zone	3	2.08	7876	0	0.09	68	0	0.01	0
North Zone										
1	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Haryana	-	-	-	-	0.04	14	-	-	-
3	Himachal	5	1.62	934		0.15	-	-	0.04	-

(Rs.in Crore)										
S N	States	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20 (as on 31.08.2019)		
		No. of BLCs sanctione d	Amt. release d	No. of Benf. Covere d	No. of BLCs sanctione d	Amt. release d	No. of Benf. Covere d	No. of BLCs sanctione d	Amt. release d	No. of Benf. Covere d
	Pradesh									
4	Jammu & Kashmir	4	2.35	905	-	0.04	32	2	0.33	509
5	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	0.12	51	-	-	-
7	Uttar Pradesh	9	3.72	2202	1	0.83	350	3	1.08	634
8	Uttarakhand	1	0.30	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>7.99</b>	<b>4321</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>1143</b>
<b>South Zone</b>										
1	Andhra Pradesh	3	12.87	665	3	8.59	442	-	4.06	-
2	Karnataka	1	0.28	529	5	1.14	1622	-	2.18	-
3	Kerala	1	0.35	450	-	0.80	260	1	2.24	320
4	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tamilnadu	9	14.05	4974		5.78	277			
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	0.11	50	1	0.24	159
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>27.55</b>	<b>6618</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16.42</b>	<b>2651</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8.72</b>	<b>479</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59.26</b>	<b>41628</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>28.81</b>	<b>28093</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22.61</b>	<b>6297</b>

## 2. Skill Upgradation (Under NHDP & CHCDS)

S. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on 31.08.2019)	
		No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered	No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered	No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered
East Zone							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	4	80	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	262	5240	0	0	0	0

S. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on 31.08.2019)	
		No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered	No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered	No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered
3	Bihar	4	80	13	254	2	40
4	Jharkhand	18	360	4	80	1	20
5	Manipur	69	1380	0	0	0	0
6	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nagaland	32	640	0	0	0	0
9	Odisha	26	520	23	460	0	0
10	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	West Bengal	6	120	14	280	0	0
	<b>Total East Zone</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>8420</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>03</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
1	Chhatisgarh	6	120	6	120	0	0
2	Gujarat	1	20	7	140	4	80
3	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Maharashtra	8	160	8	160	0	0
	<b>Total West Zone</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
1	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	18	341	9	180	9	178
4	Jammu & Kashmir	14	273	22	419	1	17
5	Punjab	0	0	1	20	0	0
6	Rajasthan	2	40	3	60	0	0
7	Uttrakhand	0	0	0	0	2	37
8	Uttar Pradesh	52	1040	66	1320	25	500
	<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>1694</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>732</b>

S. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on 31.08.2019)	
		No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered	No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered	No. of training programmes sanctioned	No. of weavers covered
South Zone							
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	117	2340	5	100
2	Karnataka	3	60	24	480	0	0
3	Kerala	0	0	18	360	0	0
4	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Tamil nadu	18	360	95	1898	2	40
6	Telangana	9	180	2	40	0	0
	Total South Zone	30	600	256	5118	7	140
	Grand Total	552	11014	432	8611	51	1012

### 3. Technology Upgradation (Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata) (HSS) (Under NHDP & CHCDS)

S. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on 31.08.2019)	
		No. of items	No. of weavers covered	No. of items	No. of weavers covered	No. of items	No. of weavers covered
East Zone							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	111	111	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	1569	1569	148	148	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	10	10	0	0
4	Jharkhand	0	0	426	322	235	131
5	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Meghalaya	221	221	0	0	0	0
7	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nagaland	560	560	0	0	0	0
9	Odisha	611	611	1290	1290	216	216
10	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Tripura	191	191	0	0	0	0
12	West Bengal	178	178	2270	2270	0	0
	Total East	3441	3441	4144	4040	451	347

S. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on 31.08.2019)	
		No. of items	No. of weavers covered	No. of items	No. of weavers covered	No. of items	No. of weavers covered
	<b>Zone</b>						
<b>West Zone</b>							
1	Chhatisgarh	10	10	6	6	0	0
2	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	56	37
3	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	60	60	395	233
5	Maharashtra	19	15	68	40	113	97
	<b>Total West Zone</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>367</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
1	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Haryana	0	0	7	7	0	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jammu & Kashmir	51	51	45	45	0	0
5	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rajasthan	0	0	33	33	0	0
7	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Uttar Pradesh	238	238	523	523	572	543
	<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>543</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	366	366	1930	1930
2	Karnataka	143	143	0	0	0	0
3	Kerala	1028	1028	635	635	125	125
4	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Telangana	170	170	50	50	0	0
6	Tamil nadu	602	602	1480	1480	2875	2687
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>1943</b>	<b>2531</b>	<b>2531</b>	<b>4930</b>	<b>4742</b>

S. No.	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (as on 31.08.2019)	
		No. of items	No. of weavers covered	No. of items	No. of weavers covered	No. of items	No. of weavers covered
	<b>South Zone</b>						
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5702</b>	<b>5698</b>	<b>7417</b>	<b>7285</b>	<b>6517</b>	<b>5999</b>

#### 4. Marketing events sanctioned (Under MHA component of NHDP)

S N	State	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
		No. of events sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries covered	No. of events sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries covered	No. of events sanctioned	Amount Released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries covered (Estimated)
	<b>East Zone</b>									
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0.10	2000	3	0.04	7000	-	-	-
2	Assam	14	2.51	32500	13	1.57	23500	11	-	18500
3	Bihar	-	-	-	3	0.52	7000		0.14	
4	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5	Manipur	4	-	9500	4	0.67	7500	-		
6	Meghalaya	1	0.08	2000	-	-	-	-		
7	Mizoram	2	0.42	4000	3	0.17	4500		0.24	
8	Nagaland	3	0.43	6500	3	0.40	7000	2		5000
9	Odisha	5	0.99	11000	5	0.17	9500			
10	Sikkim	2	0.31	4000	3	0.25	3000			
11	Tripura	8	0.97	17650	5	0.10	8000			
12	West Bengal	3	-	6200	2	-	4000			
	<b>Total East Zone</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>5.81</b>	<b>95350</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>81000</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>23500</b>
	<b>West Zone</b>									
1	Chhattisgarh	2	0.41	5000	2	-	5000	-	0.13	
2	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Madhya Pradesh	3	0.73	7000	3	0.35	7000	-	0.34	
5	Maharashtra	6	0.55	13000	3	0.31	7000		0.10	
	<b>Total West</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>19000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>-</b>



	Zone									
<b>North Zone</b>										
1	Delhi	-	-	-	-	0.17	-	-	-	-
2	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Jammu & Kashmir	2	0.34	5000	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
5	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rajasthan	2	0.36	5000	1	-	2500	-	-	-
7	Uttarakhand	2	0.31	4000	3	-	1500	-	-	-
8	Uttar Pradesh	14	1.62	29500	7	0.73	14000	7	0.06	14000
	<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2.63</b>	<b>43500</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0.93</b>	<b>18000</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>14000</b>
<b>South Zone</b>										
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	0.50	23000	2	0.42	5000	5	-	11000
2	Karnataka	6	0.56	12000	5	0.24	13000	-	0.22	-
3	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tamil Nadu	7	0.65	15500	6	0.47	13000	-	-	-
6	Telangana	7	0.66	15000	6	-	14000	-	0.09	-
	<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.37</b>	<b>65500</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>45000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0.31</b>	<b>11000</b>
<b>National Level IAs (NL IAs)</b>										
	NHDC	33	5.88	72500	48	3.76	64000	1	0.41	2000
	ACASH	35	6.40	74000	19	4.98	57000	-	1.66	
	Craft Mela	7	0.90	-	7	0.28	-	-	0.06	
	CCIC	1	0.31	350	5	0.27	10000	4	-	8000
	Misc/CSB	1	0.10	300	4	0.38	8000	-	-	
	<b>Total NL IAs</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>13.59</b>	<b>147150</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>9.67</b>	<b>139000</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.13</b>	<b>10000</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>26.09</b>	<b>376500</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>16.28</b>	<b>302000</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3.71</b>	<b>10000</b>

#### 5. Marketing Incentive (MI) sanctioned/released (Under MHA component of NHDP)

SN	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		MI released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries covered	MI released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries covered	MI released (Rs. in Crore)	Beneficiaries covered
<b>East Zone</b>							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-

4	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Odisha	-	-	-	-	7.85	55751
10	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	West Bengal	-	-	6.87	189401	-	-
	<b>Total East Zone</b>	-	-	<b>6.87</b>	<b>189401</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>55751</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
1	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Gujarat	-	-	3.00	14211	-	-
3	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total West Zone</b>			<b>3.00</b>	<b>14211</b>		
<b>North Zone</b>							
1	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	0.54	491
4	Jammu & Kashmir	0.27	305	-	-	-	-
5	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>305</b>			<b>0.54</b>	<b>491</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Karnataka	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Tamil Nadu	19.91	129465	16.48	137322	22.00	139826
6	Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>19.91</b>	<b>129465</b>	<b>16.48</b>	<b>137322</b>	<b>22.00</b>	<b>139826</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20.18</b>	<b>129770</b>	<b>26.35</b>	<b>340934</b>	<b>30.39</b>	<b>196068</b>

#### 6. Weavers' MUDRA Scheme (Under NHDP)

SN	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		No. of weaver beneficiaries	Loan amount disbursed (Rs. in crore)	No. of weaver beneficiaries	Loan amount disbursed (Rs. in	No. of weaver beneficiaries	Loan amount disbursed

					crore)		sed (Rs. in crore)
<b>East Zone</b>							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Assam	124	0.60	57	0.58	23	0.09
3	Bihar	241	0.77	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Jharkhand	125	0.12	59	0.20	0	0.00
5	Manipur	18	0.20	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Mizoram	0	0.00	09	0.05	0	0.00
8	Nagaland	01	0.01	0	0.00	0	0.00
9	Odisha	660	2.62	616	1.41	117	0.68
10	Sikkim	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
11	Tripura	09	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00
12	West Bengal	552	2.62	41	0.18	2	0.04
	<b>Total East Zone</b>	<b>1730</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>0.81</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
1	Chhattisgarh	162	0.84	35	0.37	39	0.20
2	Gujarat	64	0.02	9	0.08	2	0.01
3	Goa	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Madhya Pradesh	39	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Maharashtra	47	0.16	3	0.04	0	0.00
	<b>Total West Zone</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>1.02</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0.49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>0.21</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
1	Delhi	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Haryana	136	0.39	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Himachal Pradesh	77	0.23	19	0.30	5	0.06
4	Jammu & Kashmir	5381	32.01	3713	22.32	131	1.46
5	Punjab	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
6	Rajasthan	143	0.17	21	0.08	0	0.00
7	Uttarakhand	37	0.52	23	0.24	0	0.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	1168	9.13	990	3.61	2	0.05
	<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>6942</b>	<b>42.45</b>	<b>4766</b>	<b>26.55</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1.57</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	10781	52.28	6114	33.19	1172	6.22
2	Karnataka	851	2.84	1124	4.22	4	0.02
3	Kerala	158	0.66	128	0.63	52	0.27
4	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Tamil Nadu	18925	90.12	22774	112.38	3205	16.32
6	Telangana	1692	8.46	217	1.80	0	0.00
	<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>32407</b>	<b>154.36</b>	<b>30357</b>	<b>152.22</b>	<b>4433</b>	<b>22.83</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>41391</b>	<b>204.80</b>	<b>35952</b>	<b>181.68</b>	<b>4754</b>	<b>25.47</b>

## 7. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)

SN	State	2017-18 (Enrolment of weavers)		2018-19 (Enrolment of weavers)		2019-20 (upto 6.9.2019) (Enrolment of weavers)	
		Converged MGBBY	PMJJBY/ PMSBY	Converged MGBBY	PMJJBY/ PMSBY	Converged MGBBY	PMJJBY/ PMSBY
East Zone							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	0	106	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Odisha	3348	9930	0	0	0	0
10	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	West Bengal	5107	28187	1046	10926	0	0
	<b>Total East Zone</b>	<b>8455</b>	<b>38223</b>	<b>1046</b>	<b>10926</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
West Zone							
1	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	331	0	0
2	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	20	0	0
5	Maharashtra	02	50	0	52	0	0
	<b>Total West Zone</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
North Zone							
1	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Himachal Pradesh	161	1630	129	1231	0	0
4	Jammu & Kashmir	34	105	0	359	0	0
5	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rajasthan	0	0	0	18	0	0
7	Uttarakhand	00	50		181	0	0
8	Uttar Pradesh	228	2303	0	8779	0	64
	<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>4088</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>10568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>64</b>
South Zone							
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	6088	0	2162
2	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0

3	Kerala	781	1307	743	2052	0	0
4	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Tamil Nadu	44999	71870	41330	71949	0	0
6	Telangana	0	0	0	0	0	0
	<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>45780</b>	<b>73177</b>	<b>42073</b>	<b>80089</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2226</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>54660</b>	<b>115538</b>	<b>43248</b>	<b>101986</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2226</b>

## 8. Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

SN	Name of the States	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20(upto August, 19)	
		Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh	Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh	Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh
East Zone							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.03	9.65	0.021	8.41	0.002	0.610
2	Assam	0.72	327.21	1.848	1214.01	0.905	699.340
3	Bihar	0.44	105.69	0.385	78.60	0.000	0.000
4	Jharkhand	10.35	818.76	0.048	11.12	0.004	1.700
5	Manipur	0.52	497.29	0.273	261.04	0.197	179.370
6	Meghalaya	0.64	426.01	0.049	37.16	0.001	5.300
7	Mizoram	0.42	143.29	0.338	126.88	0.212	80.970
8	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.004	1.38	0.000	0.000
9	Orissa	5.73	4788.62	3.946	3231.72	1.161	962.310
10	Sikkim	0.02	7.87	0.002	1.10	0.003	1.180
11	Tripura	0.30	66.60	0.350	82.90	0.191	44.630
12	West Bengal	13.76	4088.07	4.214	1457.43	0.845	346.050
Total East Zone		32.93	11279.06	11.48	6511.75	3.52	2321.46
West Zone							
1	Chhattisgarh	33.53	6685.42	31.438	6427.92	3.525	806.840
2	Gujarat	0.31	1372.02	0.457	1460.87	0.111	501.340
3	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000
4	Madhya Pradesh	1.45	712.62	1.823	431.27	1.377	343.610
5	Maharashtra	0.33	769.10	0.289	326.03	0.131	106.250
Total West Zone		35.62	9539.16	34.01	8646.09	5.14	1758.04
North Zone							
1	Delhi	0.00	0.22	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000
2	Haryana	504.79	48327.60	38.536	3407.44	0.878	65.300
3	HP	1.89	3511.57	0.784	2571.81	0.123	617.900

SN	Name of the States	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20(upto August, 19)	
		Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh	Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh	Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh
4	J&K	0.82	208.18	0.162	76.74	0.068	36.750
5	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.000
6	Rajasthan	2.06	155.48	0.091	11.08	0.004	0.300
7	Uttarakhand	13.31	3531.86	3.690	1101.06	0.000	0.000
8	Uttar Pradesh	199.95	54174.68	62.531	19369.81	0.101	249.440
<b>Total North Zone</b>		<b>722.82</b>	<b>109909.59</b>	<b>105.79</b>	<b>26537.94</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>969.69</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.52	6507.18	16.474	5904.19	4.938	2443.950
2	Karnataka	8.98	4554.61	6.425	2401.08	0.472	436.170
3	Kerala	151.29	10642.57	63.476	5816.74	23.557	2080.730
4	Pondicherry	0.12	20.80	0.266	59.12	0.037	10.150
5	Tamil Nadu	576.64	100284.00	194.881	32335.59	113.200	14860.760
6	Telangana	15.14	3722.04	9.915	1653.64	4.333	722.770
<b>Total South Zone</b>		<b>764.68</b>	<b>125731.20</b>	<b>291.44</b>	<b>48170.36</b>	<b>146.54</b>	<b>20554.53</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1556.05</b>	<b>256459.01</b>	<b>442.72</b>	<b>89866.14</b>	<b>156.38</b>	<b>25603.72</b>

**Yarn supplied under 10% subsidy scheme**

SN	Name of the States	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20(upto August, 19)	
		Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh	Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh	Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh
East Zone							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.002	1.10	0.000	0.00
2	Assam	0.35	217.63	0.772	325.90	0.487	315.10
3	Bihar	0.02	56.79	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
4	Jharkhand	4.59	407.48	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
5	Manipur	0.10	319.74	0.080	153.00	0.119	144.95
6	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.47	0.000	0.18
7	Mizoram	0.00	0.37	0.009	3.96	0.009	4.25
8	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.14	0.000	0.00
9	Orissa	4.60	4260.64	2.561	2062.92	0.859	656.15

SN	Name of the States	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20(upto August, 19)	
		Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh	Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh	Qty. of yarn supplied in lakh kg.	Value of yarn Rs. in lakh
10	Sikkim	0.02	8.74	0.002	0.85	0.003	1.18
11	Tripura	0.21	51.25	0.158	35.92	0.116	27.22
12	West Bengal	10.98	3612.89	3.708	1256.75	0.788	320.08
<b>Total East Zone</b>		<b>20.86</b>	<b>8935.53</b>	<b>7.29</b>	<b>3841.01</b>	<b>2.38</b>	<b>1469.11</b>
<b>West Zone</b>							
1	Chhattisgarh	3.85	608.20	5.082	702.70	0.985	228.38
2	Gujarat	0.12	361.73	0.222	475.29	0.036	164.83
3	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
4	Madhya Pradesh	1.40	772.30	1.774	407.58	1.374	332.19
5	Maharashtra	0.33	847.15	0.243	305.37	0.126	105.63
<b>Total West Zone</b>		<b>5.70</b>	<b>2589.38</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>1890.94</b>	<b>2.52</b>	<b>831.03</b>
<b>North Zone</b>							
1	Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
2	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
3	HP	0.99	3360.64	0.687	2318.35	0.122	616.74
4	J&K	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.07	0.000	0.00
5	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00
6	Rajasthan	0.00	0.80	0.006	1.83	0.000	0.00
7	Uttarakhand	13.31	3924.29	3.690	1101.06	0.000	0.00
8	Uttar Pradesh	195.80	59550.14	61.859	19154.33	0.057	229.77
<b>Total North Zone</b>		<b>210.11</b>	<b>66835.87</b>	<b>66.24</b>	<b>22575.64</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>846.51</b>
<b>South Zone</b>							
1	Andhra Pradesh	3.80	4596.47	1.668	1940.57	1.557	1449.08
2	Karnataka	1.98	3409.60	0.771	855.15	0.358	403.02
3	Kerala	1.64	484.03	0.908	268.41	0.402	129.61
4	Pondicherry	0.12	23.11	0.261	57.72	0.037	10.15
5	Tamil Nadu	82.13	31691.49	57.376	16999.10	25.241	7818.31
6	Telangana	4.57	2407.63	4.295	806.05	2.564	451.58
<b>Total South Zone</b>		<b>94.23</b>	<b>42612.33</b>	<b>65.28</b>	<b>20927.00</b>	<b>30.16</b>	<b>10261.75</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>330.90</b>	<b>120973.11</b>	<b>146.13</b>	<b>49234.59</b>	<b>35.24</b>	<b>13408.40</b>

#### Yarn Depots and Warehouses:

S.N.	State	No. of Yarn Depots	No. of Warehouse
<b>East Zone</b>			
1	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	4	1

S.N.	State	No. of Yarn Depots	No. of Warehouse
2	ASSAM	15	10
3	BIHAR	1	1
4	JHARKHAND	1	1
5	MANIPUR	48	2
6	MEGHALAYA	2	1
7	MIZORAM	5	1
8	NAGALAND	1	1
9	ODISHA	41	2
10	SIKKIM	1	0
11	TRIPURA	8	2
12	WEST BENGAL	49	3
<b>Total East Zone</b>		<b>176</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>West Zone</b>			
1	CHHATTISGARH	3	1
2	GUJARAT	7	1
3	GOA	0	0
4	MADHYA PRADESH	11	1
5	MAHARASHTRA	2	1
<b>Total West Zone</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>North Zone</b>			
1	DELHI	0	0
2	HARYANA	4	1
3	HIMACHAL PRADESH	9	1
4	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	2	1
5	PUNJAB	0	0
6	RAJASTHAN	3	1
7	UTTARAKHAND	5	1
8	UTTAR PRADESH	100	4
<b>Total North Zone</b>		<b>123</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>South Zone</b>			
1	ANDHRA PRADESH	75	2
2	KARNATAKA	28	1
3	KERALA	25	2
4	PUDUCHERRY	2	0
5	TAMIL NADU	166	2
6	TELANGANA	23	1
<b>Total South Zone</b>		<b>319</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>641</b>	<b>46</b>

## 9. Implementation of Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985



**Targets and achievements for powerloom inspection:**

SN	State	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		Target for powerloom inspection	Achievements	Target for powerloom inspection	Achievements	Target for powerloom inspection	Achievements
East Zone							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Assam	272	217	276	264	280	68
3	Bihar	1880	2007	1920	2181	1960	662
4	Jharkhand	112	–	116	–	120	–
5	Manipur	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Meghalaya	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Mizoram	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Nagaland	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Odisha	776	776	792	792	808	275
10	Sikkim	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Tripura	68		72		72	221
12	West Bengal	6760	6768	7100	6089	7456	3002
	Total East Zone	9868	9768	10276	9326	10696	4228
West Zone							
1	Chhattisgarh	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Gujarat	43020	40202	45172	45866	47432	8440
3	Goa	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Madhya Pradesh	17512	17986	18388	19152	19308	6898
5	Maharashtra	24700	24887	25936	19251	26456	5934
	Total West Zone	85232	83075	89496	84269	93196	21272
North Zone							
1	Delhi	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Haryana	7088	7469	7440	8222	7812	3150
3	Himachal Pradesh	236	–	240	698	244	–
4	Jammu & Kashmir	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Punjab	928	1108	944	950	964	33
6	Rajasthan	12704	14922	13340	14018	14008	1722
7	Uttarakhand	68	–	72	123	72	–
8	Uttar Pradesh	11408	13279	11980	12761	30000	4423
	Total North Zone	32432	36778	34016	36772	53100	9328
South Zone							
1	Andhra Pradesh	13252	13557	13912	14652	14608	6104
2	Karnataka	13156	13410	13340	14018	13688	3231
3	Kerala	5828	5049	6120	6287	6244	814

4	Puducherry	816	842	832	1037	848	251
5	Tamil Nadu	69108	72273	72564	77611	76192	33260
6	Telangana	24920	30039	26168	29585	27476	10658
	<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>127080</b>	<b>135170</b>	<b>132936</b>	<b>143190</b>	<b>139056</b>	<b>54318</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>254612</b>	<b>264791</b>	<b>266724</b>	<b>273557</b>	<b>296048</b>	<b>89146</b>

**State-wise funds released for setting up of Enforcement Machinery**

SN	State	Funds released (Rs. in lakh)		
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
East Zone				
1	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
2	Assam	—	—	—
3	Bihar	—	—	—
4	Jharkhand	—	—	—
5	Manipur	—	—	—
6	Meghalaya	—	—	—
7	Mizoram	—	—	—
8	Nagaland	—	—	—
9	Odisha	—	—	—
10	Sikkim	—	—	—
11	Tripura	—	—	—
12	West Bengal	0.49	33.37	8.55
	Total East Zone	0.49	33.37	8.55
West Zone				
1	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—
2	Gujarat	25.70	15.39	7.82
3	Goa	—	—	—
4	Madhya Pradesh	13.64	8.72	15.74
5	Maharashtra	—	—	—
	Total West Zone	39.34	24.11	23.56
North Zone				
1	Delhi	—	—	—
2	Haryana	—	—	10.19
3	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
4	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
5	Punjab	—	—	—
6	Rajasthan	30.80	14.54	—
7	Uttrakhand	—	—	—

8	Uttar Pradesh	89.28	91.63	—
	<b>Total North Zone</b>	<b>120.08</b>	<b>106.17</b>	<b>10.19</b>
<b>South Zone</b>				
1	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—
2	Karnataka	—	—	—
3	Kerala	10.88	—	—
4	Puducherry	—	—	—
5	Tamil Nadu	121.70	57.06	89.73
6	Telangana	6.97	7.18	—
	<b>Total South Zone</b>	<b>139.55</b>	<b>64.24</b>	<b>89.73</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>299.46</b>	<b>227.89</b>	<b>132.03</b>

**Details of physical targets set and achievements under various schemes during the last three fiscals and the current fiscal.**

**1. Block Level Clusters (BLCs) (under National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP))**

SN	Year	Targets No. of BLCs)	Achievements No. of BLCs sanction)
1	2016-17	107	107
2	2017-18	75	61
3	2018-19	80	16
4	2019-20	80	18
	<b>Total</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>202</b>

**2. Marketing Events (Under Handloom Marketing Assistance component of National Handloom Development Programme)**

2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 ( as on 26.09.2019)	
Physical target for Handloom Marketing events	Achievements/no. of marketing events sanctioned	Physical target for Handloom Marketing events	Achievements/no. of marketing events sanctioned	Physical target for Handloom Marketing events	Achievements/no. of marketing events sanctioned	Physical target for Handloom Marketing events	Achievements/no. of marketing events sanctioned
<b>228</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>35</b>

**3. Handloom Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (HWCWS)**

Year	Targeted weavers/ workers (In lakh)	Enrolment of handloom weavers/ workers
2016-17	7.00	531981
2017-18	5.32	170198
2018-19	6.65	145234
2019-20	6.57	2226
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.54</b>	<b>8,49,639</b>

#### 4. Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Year	Target (Qty. of yarn in lakh kg.)	Achievements (Qty. of yarn in lakh kg.)
2016-17	1400.00	1791.20
2017-18	1800.00	1556.05
2018-19	2061.07	442.72
2019-20	500.00	156.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>5761.07</b>	<b>3946.35</b>

**Annexure-IV**

The Year wise and State wise number of loan sanctioned and loan amount disbursed under concessional Credit/Weaver MUDRA Scheme during the year 2017-18 to 2019-20 (upto 31.07.2019) is as under.

SN	Name of States	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20 (Upto 31.07.2019)	
		No of loan sanctioned	Total loan amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	No of loan sanctioned	Total loan amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)	No of loan sanctioned	Total loan amount disbursed (Rs. in lakh)
1	Andhra Pradesh	10781	5227.62	6114	3318.93	1172	622.40
2	Bihar	241	77.30	0	0.00	0	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	162	81.00	35	37.00	39	19.50
4	Delhi					0	0.00
5	Gujarat	64	2.00	9	7.50	2	0.97
6	Haryana	136	39.32	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Himachal Prd.	77	23.10	19	30.00	5	6.00
8	Jammu & Kashmir	5381	3200.78	3713	2232.58	131	145.50
9	Jharkhand	125	12.00	59	20.00	0	0.00
10	Karnataka	851	283.50	1124	421.60	4	2.20
11	Kerala	158	66.35	128	63.50	52	26.65
12	Madhya Pradesh	39		0	0.00	0	0.00
13	Maharashtra	47	16.50	3	4.40	0	0.00
14	Odisha	660	260.64	616	141.24	117	68.40
15	Rajasthan	143	17.00	21	8.00	0	0.00
16	Tamil Nadu	18925	9011.91	22774	11237.55	3205	1632.47
17	Telangana	1692	846.00	217	180.50	0	0.00
18	Uttar Pradesh	1168	913.42	990	360.56	2	4.80
19	Uttarakhand	37	52.00	23	23.50		
20	West Bengal	552	262.40	41	18.18	2	3.80
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>41239</b>	<b>20395.84</b>	<b>35886</b>	<b>18105.04</b>	<b>4731</b>	<b>2532.69</b>
	<b>NER</b>						
1	Arunachal Prd.			0	0.00	0	0.00
2	Assam	124	60.50	57	58.36	23	9.50
3	Manipur	18	20.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
4	Meghalaya			0	0.00	0	0.00
5	Mizoram			9	4.50	0	0.00
6	Nagaland	1	1.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
7	Sikkim			0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Tripura	9	2.70		0.00	0	0.00
	<b>Sub total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>84.20</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62.86</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9.50</b>
	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>41391</b>	<b>20480.04</b>	<b>35952</b>	<b>18167.90</b>	<b>4754</b>	<b>2542.19</b>

## Annexure-V

### State-Wise details of In-situ upgradation of plain powerloom

(Rs. In crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the state	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement	Financial Achievement	Physical Achievement
			2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
1	In-situ Upgradation of Plain Powerloom	Andhra Pradesh	6.74	1127	1.199	1153	2.273	1659
2		Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-
3		Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
4		Bihar	0.042	45	0.081	77	0	0
5		Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-
6		Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
7		Daman & Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-
8		Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
9		Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
10		Gujarat	0.387	411	0.054	56	0.007	8
11		Haryana	-	-	-	-	-	-
12		Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-
13		Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	0.01	8
14		Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-
15		Karnataka	1.249	833	2.349	1583	3.378	1734
16		Kerala	-	-	-	-	-	-
17		Madhya Pradesh	15.295	13168	0.039	52	0.449	818
18		Maharashtra	15.295	13168	30.712	26291	-	-
19		Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	-
20		Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-	-
21		Mizoram	-	-	-	-	-	-
22		Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-
23		Odisha	-	-	-	-	-	-
24		Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-
25		Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-	-
26		Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-	-
27		Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-	-
28		Tamilnadu	47.998	37338	31.032	24159	34.546	28351
29		Telangana	1.39	492	-	-	3.352	28910
30		Uttar Pradesh	0.72	495	0.911	882	0.967	718
31		West Bengal	0.006	4	0.01	8	0.0304	9

**Annexure- VI**

**Year wise and state wise release of funds during last three year under**  
**TUFS/ATUFS**

(In Rs. Crore)

S No.	Name of State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	74.82	58.86	24.218	157.90
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
4	ASSAM	0.85	0.86	0.13	1.84
5	BIHAR	2.18	0.55	0.09	2.82
6	CHANDIGARH	4.99	21.81	0.12	26.92
7	CHATTISGARH	1.49	1.10	0	2.59
8	DADRA & NAGAR	40.77	29.64	10.54	80.95
9	DAMAN & DIU	6.17	13.72	1.3589	21.25
10	DELHI	34.88	21.63	6.0502	62.57
11	GOA	1.01	0.44	0.19	1.64
12	GUJARAT	693.46	608.60	244.9398	1547.00
13	HARYANA	72.21	36.13	12.1568	120.49
14	HIMACHAL PRADESH	19.49	20.37	25.57	65.43
15	JAMMU & KASHMIR	2.74	1.18	0.76	4.68
16	JHARKHAND	0.48	0.14	0.02	0.64
17	KARNATAKA	33.19	41.36	10.7119	85.26
18	KERALA	13.59	4.47	0.23	18.29
19	MADHYA PRADESH	110.42	78.62	21.4953	210.54
20	MAHARASHTRA	516.26	398.38	112.7785	1027.41
21	MIZORAM	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
22	ORISSA	0.13	0.06	0	0.19
23	PONDICHERY	0.20	0.02	0	0.22
24	PUNJAB	376.51	226.14	58.7841	661.44
25	RAJASTHAN	184.95	89.89	27.79	302.64
26	TAMIL NADU	328.30	178.71	51.9291	558.93
27	TELANGANA	23.58	11.80	1.86	37.25
28	UTTAR PRADESH	39.87	22.64	4.1237	66.64
29	UTTARANCHAL	2.99	3.38	0.11	6.48
30	WEST BENGAL	36.44	42.65	5.9686	85.05
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2621.98</b>	<b>1913.15</b>	<b>621.9249</b>	<b>5157.06</b>



**Annexure VII  
(TUFS)**

**State-Wise and Year-wise UIDs issued (applications registered) under  
ATUFS is given in the table below:**

<b>State Name</b>	<b>Years</b>			
	<b>2016- 17</b>	<b>2017 - 18</b>	<b>2018 - 19</b>	<b>2019-20 (upto 25.09.2019)</b>
Andhra Pradesh	1	7	2	4
Assam	0	0	1	0
Bihar	1	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
Chattisgarh	1		1	0
Dadra & Nagar	9	23	20	37
Daman & Diu	4	8	4	7
Delhi	6	8	5	8
Goa	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	1400	1162	1271	1016
Haryana	122	86	69	45
Himachal Pradesh	4	2	1	5
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	1	0	4
Karnataka	38	30	23	29
Kerala	2	1	2	
Madhya Pradesh	20	11	12	8
Maharashtra	198	282	291	300
Orissa		1		1
Puduchery	0	0	0	
Punjab	328	177	230	116
Rajasthan	66	56	64	50
Tamil Nadu	279	231	187	129
Telangana	2	2	3	10
Uttar Pradesh	42	44	43	47
Uttarakhand	6	4	2	2
West Bengal	29	34	23	27
All India	<b>2558</b>	<b>2170</b>	<b>2254</b>	<b>1845</b>

**Annexure-VIII****Details of State-wise trained persons under the scheme during last three Financial Years**

State	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
	Trained	Trained	Trained
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	37407	34725	6709
Assam	1112	1056	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	321	12
Bihar	3635	8015	3784
Chandigarh	0	117	14
Chhattisgarh	1657	4417	296
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	57	292	0
Delhi	3326	7394	2048
Goa	0	0	0
Gujarat	26277	28953	5350
Haryana	6683	27485	5907
Himachal Pradesh	58	907	66
Jammu and Kashmir	249	0	0
Jharkhand	2048	2435	312
Karnataka	26046	45293	20249
Kerala	1133	3126	579
Lakshadweep	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	14258	39332	6702
Maharashtra	5396	7453	1456
Manipur	531	2929	40
Meghalaya	39	0	0
Mizoram	59	0	0
Nagaland	79	0	0
Odisha	10292	13646	1130
Puducherry	205	431	303
Punjab	2917	3633	615
Rajasthan	6886	16066	2453
Sikkim	87	140	34
Tamil Nadu	34105	71579	16989
Telangana	11547	17080	3653
Tripura	949	1843	17
Uttar Pradesh	15071	46257	23984
Uttarakhand	40	77	79
West Bengal	5533	16609	6296
<b>Total</b>	<b>217682</b>	<b>401611</b>	<b>109077</b>

\* ISDS was implemented till 30.11.2018. Further, Government approved new Scheme i.e Samarth. The guidelines of Samarth were issued on 23.04.2019. In 2018-19, there was a transition period of the scheme from previous version to current one. Major focus during the period was towards establishing a robust system for implementation of the scheme which includes alignment of various activities with overall framework prescribed by M/o Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, initiating process of empanelment of industry partners, finalizing modalities and delivering of various kinds of protocols and rolling out of end-to-end digital solution etc. As such, there has been no quantifiable physical achievement in skill during the period under reference.