

12

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2005-06)**

(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY BILL, 2005

TWELFTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February 2006/Phalguna 1927 (Saka)

12

TWELFTH REPORT

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2005-06)**

(FOURTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY BILL, 2005

Presented to Lok Sabha on 27 February 2006

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 27 February 2006



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

February 2006/Phalguna 1927 (Saka)

CONTENTS

	PAGE
COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE	(iii)
INTRODUCTION	(iv)
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE	1-
ANNEXURE – I	The National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2005
ANNEXURE - II	Minutes of the sittings of the Standing Committee on Labour held on 27.1.2006 and 24.2.2006

**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2005-2006)**

Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy – CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Furkan Ansari
3. Shri Joachim Baxla
4. Shri Santasri Chatterjee
5. Shri Munawwar Hassan Chaudhary
6. Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
7. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
8. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya
9. Shri Virendra Kumar
10. Smt. Sushila Kerketta
11. Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi
12. Shri Ananta Nayak
13. Shri Bassangouda Patil (Yatnal)
14. Shri Lal Mani Prasad
15. Shri Chandradev Prasad Rajbhar
16. Shri Mohan Rawale
17. Dr. Dhan Singh Rawat
18. Smt. C.S. Sujatha
19. Shri Parasnath Yadav
20. Vacant

21. Vacant

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri Gandhi Azad
23. Shri Lekhraj Bachani
24. Shri Jayanta Bhattacharya
25. Shri Debabrata Biswas
26. Ms. Pramila Bohidar
27. Shri Rudra Narayan Pany
28. Shri K. Chandran Pillai
29. Shri Dilip Ray
30. Vacant
31. Vacant

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri John Joseph - Secretary
2. Shri N.K. Sapra - Joint Secretary
3. Shri R.S. Misra - Deputy Secretary
4. Shri N.K. Pandey - Under Secretary
5. Shri C. Kalyanasundaram- Committee Officer

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Labour having been authorised by the Committee to submit the report on their behalf present this Twelfth Report on **The National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2005** of the Ministry of Textiles.

2. The Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 23 December 2005 and was referred to the Committee by the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha under Rule 331E (b) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha for examination and report within three months from the date of publication of the reference of the Bill in Bulletin Part-II of Lok Sabha dated 9 January 2006.

3. The Committee at their sitting held on 27 January 2006 heard the views of the representatives of the Ministry of Textiles and The National Institute of Fashion Technology on the provisions of the Bill. The Committee considered and adopted the Bill on 24 February 2006.

4. The Committee also wish to express their thanks to the officers of the Ministry of Textiles and the National Institute of Fashion Technology for placing before them detailed written notes on the subject and for furnishing the desired information in connection with the examination of the Bill.

NEW DELHI;
24 February, 2006
5 Phalguna, 1927 (Saka)

Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy
Chairman
Standing Committee on Labour

REPORT

1. The National Institute of Technology (NIFT) was set up by the Ministry of Textiles in the year 1986 as a society under the Societies Registration Act 1860. NIFT is fully funded and supported by the Government as a national level institute for design, management and technology to prepare and train professionals to meet the challenges of the dynamic global market and to promote India's exports in textiles, garments, lifestyle products and other fashion goods.
2. NIFT has been running full time Diploma programmes in "Fashion Design, Garment Manufacturing Technology, Apparel Marketing and Merchandising, Accessory Design, Leather Garment Design and Technology, Knitwear Design and Technology, Textile Design and Development and Fashion Communication". The Ministry of Textiles has stated in a written note that NIFT has been instrumental in bringing about a paradigm shift in the perception of 'fashion' in India, with its connotation extending beyond the conventional apparel industry, to integrate with every aspect of the lifestyle industry. Fashion today encompasses the business of studying, creating and promoting popular styles currently in vogue and the production and marketing of new styles of clothing and accessories, thus adding tremendous value to diverse industry and businesses.
3. The Committee were informed that NIFT trains about 1,500 students every year, through regular and industry sponsored programmes, who are readily absorbed by the industry. So far, 5,487 students have graduated from NIFT, all of whom have found employment in the Industry or have started their own enterprises. Many students of NIFT have pioneered major changes in the industry in strategy, approach, technology upgradation, design intervention and management practices, in the face of liberalization and globalization of the economy.
4. In the year 2003, NIFT in its quest for business competency in the global context, evolved the vision to emerge as a Centre of excellence and innovation proactively catalyzing growth of fashion business through leadership in professional education, research and training with concern for social and human values. The academic programmes and course curriculum were restructured to bring them at par with technical education programmes offered by other professional institutions with international benchmarking.
5. The Committee has been further informed that over the years, NIFT has provided technical support and guidance to institutions catering to the industry at the managerial, supervisory, and shop floor levels as well as to institutions in the sub-continent. Over 75 Fashion Institutes, Schools, Education Boards and organisations have benefitted from NIFT's expertise in developing fashion education programmes, in the areas of training, curriculum and infrastructure development, and systems management. It has been further informed that fashion has become a serious career option for students across the country with 75% of the students being drawn from non-metros and a near equal distribution between boys and girls.

6. The Ministry further apprised the Committee that NIFT has made concerted efforts to mainstream the craft tradition of the country as an integral component of the curriculum of all programmes. It focuses on training, design intervention, technology up-gradation, establishing market linkages and promotion. To facilitate this Initiative, Rural Development Enterprise Centres at the cluster hubs and Shared Resource Technology and Support Centres at the sub-cluster level, have been established across the country. In all 10,000 artisans living below the poverty line in the States of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala and West Bengal will be benefited by this initiative. NIFT has translated its vision of concern for social and human values' into a workable proposition by imparting knowledge to many NGOs to strengthen their capabilities through classroom and other projects.

7. Annually, around 200 deserving students are supported by NIFT with scholarships, grants etc. on need cum merit basis, apart from the State Government Scholarships. In the year 2004-2005, approximately Rs.58 lakh were released from the General Fund of NIFT for this purpose. NIFT has also designed a Student Employment Programme to aid such students by engaging them in Resource Centre, Laboratories, Industry Programmes and workshops on part-time basis. NIFT also facilitates provision of education loans to students by nationalized banks.

8. The Ministry of Textiles has set up ambitious targets for the industry to achieve an 8 per cent volume growth and a 9 per cent value growth and the exports to touch US\$ 50 billion by 2010. It is expected that 12 million new jobs will be generated if the targets set by the Ministry and the industry are achieved. A well-defined strategy will enable the Textile industry to shift focus to value-added products. The greatest value addition in the textile value chain is generated in the apparel segment. Apparel will, therefore, need to be the main thrust segment for enabling achievement of the vision and the role of high quality and innovative professional manpower and applied research infrastructure would be key to the strategy. Design and Technology would be the driving forces to promote Indian products in the global market in this era of liberalization and globalisation.

9. In regard to Intellectual Property Rights, the Committee were informed that NIFT has pioneered the introduction of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) education, mandatory for all streams. Seminars and workshops have been conducted with World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) to familiarize and train in-house faculty on the aspects of intellectual Property Rights. To protect the traditional handicrafts of the country NIFT has initiated nation wide registration of crafts under geographical indications act in collaboration with Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). The coverage includes 28 States of the country including 8 North-Eastern States.

National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2005

10. The National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2005 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 23 December 2005. Hon'ble Speaker has referred the Bill to the Standing Committee on Labour for examination and report within the three months from the date of publication of information regarding reference of the Bill in Bulletin Part-II of Lok Sabha dated 9 January 2006. The Bill seeks to establish and incorporate the National Institute of Fashion Technology for the promotion and development of educational and research in fashion technology and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

11. The Ministry of Textiles has stated in a written note furnished to the Committee that India will be able to pave the way for creating a truly global leader in fashion education by recognizing the prominent role of NIFT in ushering in the global best practices in the industry and sustaining and strengthening the traditional knowledge, skills and capabilities of our weavers and craftspeople. It will also signify the importance that Government attaches to fashion technology as a branch of rigorous professional education as a critical component of our policy strategy for value addition. The statutory status would enable NIFT to:-

- Make fashion technology education as an alternative career option for talented students and faculty.
- Enable NIFT to play a catalytic role in the growth of fashion and lifestyle related industry and businesses integrating design – technology-Management, Craft – Industry, National – Global and Class room – hands on entrepreneurial experience in a holistic manner.
- Be responsive to the needs of the industry and crafts Sector in a dynamic, ongoing, qualitative and timely manner, through flexible and evolving pedagogy and approach.
- Provide thought leadership to HRD Institutions at managerial, supervisory and shop floor level in a formal and structured manner.
- Create world class professionals needed to meet the challenges of global competition.
- Build strategies and implement them for promotion of Indian handlooms and handicrafts in the global market, through Government – Non-Government, Public – Private Partnership.
- Undertake State of Art research at doctoral and post-doctoral level.
- Promote best practices in various fields and processes related to fashion business.
- Establish strategic alliances with institutions of eminence globally for joint projects, craft and research initiatives.
- Enable students to pursue higher education in specialized fields in prestigious institutions in India and abroad.

12. During the audio-visual presentation to the Committee, the NIFT had made the following submissions:-

- Enable NIFT to award degrees, with formal recognition of its pre-eminent position and thought leadership.
- Promote state of art research at doctoral and post-doctoral level on industrial and policy issues.
- Facilitate forging partnerships with global leaders in fashion education.
- Endorse Fashion Technology as an emerging area of rigorous professional education and to transcend to higher levels.
- Recognize Fashion Technology as a critical component of the strategy for value addition.
- Enable fashion technologists to access financial capital for entrepreneurial initiatives.

13. Further the Secretary, Textiles briefed the Committee about the importance of the statutory status to the Committee as follows:-

“Sir, there are two basic issues to which I want to draw the kind attention of the Hon’ble Members. One is the handicap which the students once they pass out from these institutions face. At the moment, although the NIFT runs four-year courses and two-year courses, we only award diplomas; we do not award degrees. The entire matter was deliberated upon in various forums and also due deliberations took place in the Cabinet at length. Various inter-ministerial consultations were held, various discussions with the stakeholders were held and it was felt that this is an institution of a unique character in this country which is internationally recognized and, therefore, the handicap which the students face after this rigorous training should be removed. I may mention for your kind information that in the absence of a degree, if it is only a diploma, it poses problems in their future academic excellence and degrees, in admissions to foreign universities, post-doctoral and post-graduation academic works. Then, being diploma holders, they also face troubles in the sense that in the eyes of the financial institutions and others, they are treated like as if they are students from polytechnics or ITIs, which is not a fact. They enjoy a much higher status of learning and much higher quality of training which is imparted to them in these institutions. They also face avoidable difficulties in their aspirations to go abroad and excel.....The major provision in the Bill which is before you for your kind consideration pertains to the award of degrees to the students at the end of their training course, that is, Section-31”.

Definition of the word “Fashion”

14. Clause 2(e) of Chapter-I of the Bill provides for definition of certain terms and expressions appearing in the Bill. Sub-Clause (e) of the Bill gives the definition of the term “fashion” as follows:-

(e) “fashion” includes a popular trend, specially in styles of dress and ornament or manners of behaviour or the business of creating, promoting or studying styles in vogue or the production and marketing of new styles of clothing and cosmetics; and the words “fashion technology” with their grammatical variations and cognate expression, shall be construed accordingly”.

15. During briefing when it was pointed out that the definition does not include “textile sector”, and “Craft Sector”, the Director General of the NIFT replied as follows:-

“As per our view, it includes both the life style and craft. But we have discussed it with the legal department, cosmetics is not so much important to us as the life style and crafts. We have mentioned about the craft sector everywhere in the functions of NIFT mentioned in the Act. We will talk to the Legal Department for inclusion of life style and craft in its definition.”

16. The Secretary, textiles had also clarified to another question that the NIFT will be dealing with imparting education in design and research pertaining to the textile sector.

Board of Governors

17. As per Clause 3(3) of Chapter-II of the Bill, the Institute shall be governed by a Board of Governors. The composition of the Board of Governors is as follows:-

- (a) a Chairperson, who shall be an eminent academician, scientist or technologist or professional, to be nominated by the Visitor;
- (b) the Director-General of the Institute, ex-officio;
- (c) the Financial Adviser of the Ministry or Department in the Government of India dealing with the National Institute of Fashion Technology, ex-officio;
- (d) the Joint Secretary, in the Ministry or department in the Government of India dealing with the National Institute of Fashion Technology, ex-officio;
- (e) the representatives of the Ministry or Department in the Government of India dealing with higher education to be nominated by the Secretary of that Ministry or department, ex-officio;
- (f) five persons to be nominated by the Central Government, representing the States in which the campus of the Institute is located, from amongst persons who are academicians or industrialists of repute engaged in area of fashion technology; and
- (g) two eminent experts in fashion technology, one of whom shall be an educationist, to be nominated by the Visitor on the recommendations of the Central Government.

18. During the course of discussion with the representatives of the Ministry of Textiles after their audio visual presentation on the Bill, the Committee observed that in order to ensure NIFT functions in consonance with the ethos and also to ensure protection of traditional arts, handicrafts, etc. with reference to Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs), its Governing Board should also have three Members of Parliament – two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha.

Functions of the Institute

19. As per Clause 6 of the Chapter-II of the Bill, the following are the functions of the Institute:-

- (i) to nurture and promote quality and excellence in education and research in area of fashion technology;
- (ii) to lay down courses leading to graduate and post-graduate degrees, doctoral and post-doctoral courses and research in area of fashion technology;
- (iii) to hold examinations and grant degrees in the area of fashion technology;
- (iv) to confer honorary degrees, awards or other distinctions in area of fashion technology;

- (v) to cooperate with educational or other institutions in any part of the world having objects wholly or partly similar to those of the Institute by exchange of faculty members and scholars and generally in such manner as may be conducive to their common objective;
- (vi) to conduct courses for teachers, fashion technologists and other professionals;
- (vii) to undertake research and studies in the area of fashion technology and application thereof, particularly concerning the integration of locally produced materials, the requirements of mass production, improved quality and design and international marketing;
- (viii) to collect and maintain literature and materials available in area of fashion technology so as to develop a modern information centre within the country;
- (ix) to create a central faculty of fashion technology resource and analysis for use by the researchers;
- (x) to have a centre to experiment and innovate and to train persons in the area of fashion technology;
- (xi) to develop an international centre for creation and transmission of information in the area of fashion technology, with focus on educational, professional and industrial commitments;
- (xii) to develop a multi-disciplinary approach in carrying out research and training in area of fashion technology so that the larger interests of the profession, academia and fashion industry are better served;
- (xiii) to organize national or international symposia, seminars, conferences and exhibitions in selected area of fashion technology, from time to time;
- (xiv) to arrange courses catering to the special needs of the developing countries;
- (xv) to act as a nucleus for interaction between academia and industry by encouraging exchange of fashion technologist and other technical staff between the Institute and the Industry and by undertaking sponsored and funded research as well as consultancy projects by the Institute.
- (xvi) To provide technical assistance to artisans, craftsmen, manufacturers, designers and exporters of fashion productions; and
- (xvii) To carry out any other activity in the area of fashion technology not specifically listed above.

Opening of more centres of the Institute

20. The first centre of the Institute was opened in New Delhi in the year 1986. The Ministry of Textiles has informed the Committee that the upsurge in the demand for trained professionals necessitated the Institute to open Centres across the Country in Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai, Gandhinagar, Kolkata and Bangalore during 1995-97. When it was asked during evidence whether there is any proposal to open new centres in the North-East or in the States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Secretary, Textiles replied as follows:-

“There is some kind of a demand raised from the States. Some of the proposals are under consideration like the one for UP. You will appreciate that UP is one of the strong contenders in this category of textile sector. The final decision is yet to be taken”.

21. In this regard, the Secretary, Textiles further informed the Committee during evidence as under:-

“If resources are given to us and if we get the support from the various sectors including the required support from the State Governments then we will not let any laxity to come into its expansion and we will not back out”.

22. The Committee note that the Bill seeks to grant statutory status to the National Institute of Fashion Technology for the promotion and development of education and research in fashion technology, for granting degrees in the area of fashion technology and for acting as a nucleus for interaction between academia and fashion industry. Every year the National Institute of Fashion Technology trains about 1,500 students who are readily absorbed by the industry. So far, 5,487 students have graduated from NIFT and all of them have found employment in the industry or have started their own enterprises. Fashion has become a serious career option for students across the country with 75% of the students being drawn from non-metros and a near equal distribution between the boys and the girls. However, NIFT only awards diplomas to its students and is unable to award degrees as at present it is only a society registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860. Being only diploma holders, the students of the Institute face difficulties in their further academic pursuits particularly in getting admissions for higher studies in foreign universities. In this regard, the Committee were informed that statutory status would enable NIFT to award degrees to its students.

23. The definition of “Fashion” in the Bill does not include Textile and Craft Sectors. The main objective of NIFT is to proactively catalyze the growth of fashion business, particularly in the Textile and Craft Sectors. Moreover, the Craft Sector has a very high potential for innovation and development. Hence, the Committee consider it essential and appropriate to include Textile and Craft Sectors in the definition of “Fashion” and as an integral component of the curriculum of all programmes of NIFT. Hence, the Committee recommend that Sub-Clause (e) of Clause 2 of Chapter-I of the Bill may be amended as follows:-

(e) “fashion” includes a popular trend or a life style, specially in styles of dress and ornament or manners of behaviour or the business of creating, promoting or studying styles in vogue or the designing, production and marketing of new styles of clothing in Textile Sector, interior decoration, innovations in crafts, accessories and cosmetics and the word “fashion technology” with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall be construed accordingly”.

24. To ensure that the functioning of the Institute is carried out in consonance with the customs and ethos of our society and to also ensure protection of/innovation in traditional arts, handicrafts, etc., the Committee feel that it should be overseen by people's representatives. They, therefore, recommend that three representatives from the Parliament, i.e. two Members of Lok Sabha and one Member of Rajya Sabha should be nominated on the Board of Governors of the Institute”.

25. In order to benefit maximum number of students who seek to pursue higher education in the field of fashion technology and to boost the export of textiles from different parts of the country, the Committee are of the view that efforts should be made to open more centres of the Institute in different parts of the country by opening at least one centre in every State.

NEW DELHI;

24 February, 2006

5 Phalgun, 1927 (Saka)

**SURAVARAM SUDHAKAR REDDY
CHAIRMAN,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

**MINUTES OF THE TWELFTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LABOUR (2005-2006) HELD ON FRIDAY, 27 JANUARY 2006.**

The Committee met from 1200 hours to 1400 hours in Committee Room No. 53,
Parliament House, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy – CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Furkan Ansari
3. Shri Joachim Baxla
4. Shri Santasri Chatterjee
5. Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot
6. Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya
7. Smt. Sushila Kerketta
8. Shri Rajesh Kumar Manjhi
9. Shri Ananta Nayak
10. Shri Lal Mani Prasad
11. Shri Chandradev Prasad Rajbhar
12. Shri Mohan Rawale
13. Smt. C.S. Sujatha

RAJYA SABHA

14. Shri Lekhraj Bachani
15. Shri Jayanta Bhattacharya
16. Shri Debabrata Biswas
17. Shri Rudra Narayan Pany
18. Shri K. Chandran Pillai

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Shri N.K. Sapra | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri R.S. Misra | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. | Shri N. K. Pandey | - | Under Secretary |
| 4. | Shri S.K. Saxena | - | Assistant Director |

(I) **REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES**

Sl.No.	Name of the Officer	Designation
1.	Shri D.P. Singh	Secretary
2.	Smt. Asha Swaroop	Additional Secretary & FA
3.	Shri Sudripta Roy	Joint Secretary
4.	Smt. B.V. Uma Devi	Director
5.	Shri Oma Nand	Under Secretary

II REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY

1.	Smt. Gauri Kumar	Director General
2.	Smt. Tripti Ghosh	Director
3.	Shri Somasekhar	Director
4.	Shri Shantamanu	Director
5.	Smt. Kalpana Swamy	Registrar (Estt.)
6.	Shri S.K. Bhardwaj	Head AA
7.	Sr. Prof. Asha Baxi	Dean (A)
8.	Shri Anupam Jain	Head (IIA)
9.	Shri Rajesh Bheda	Chairperson (Fashion Technology)
10.	Ms. Archana Gandhi	Associate Prof.
11.	Shri Vinish Mehra	Associate Prof.
12.	Ms. Anavila	Designer Studio Manager
13.	Ms. Nitasha Gaurav	Associate Prof.

III REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE MINISTRY OF LAW & JUSTICE

1.	Dr. Sanjay Singh	Joint Secretary & Legal Counsel
2.	Smt. Sarata Jain	Deputy Legal Counsel

2. At the outset the Chairman welcomed Shri D.P Singh, Secretary and Officials of the Ministry of Textiles and asked them to brief the members about the National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2005 which has been referred to the Standing Committee on Labour by the Hon'ble Speaker.

3. The Secretary and officials of the Ministry briefed the Committee on the Bill. Then they replied to the queries raised by the Members.

4. The witnesses then withdrew. A verbatim record of the briefing has been kept.

5. In view of the commencing of the Budget Session of Parliament on 16 February 2006, the Committee decided to curtail their Study Tour to Varanasi, Mumbai, Pune and Ahmedabad from 11 to 16 February 2006, upto 15 February 2006. The programme of the Committee at Ahmedabad on 16 February 2006 has been cancelled. The Committee, now, decided to visit Varanasi, Mumbai and Pune from 11 to 15 February 2006 with the dispersal at Pune on 15 February 2006. The Committee also decided to visit Mumbai High on 13.02.2006. The Committee further decided to visit India United Mills No.1 of NTC instead of New City Mill on 13.02.2006. A Revised tour programme is placed below.

The Committee then adjourned.

**MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LABOUR HELD ON 24 FEBRUARY 2006.**

The Committee met from 1000 hrs. to 1100hrs. in Committee Room 'D'
Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Suravaram Sudhakar Reddy – CHAIRMAN

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Furkan Ansari
3. Shri Joachim Baxla
4. Shri Santasri Chatterjee
5. Shri Sukhdev Singh Dhindsa
6. Shri Virendra Kumar
7. Shri Chandradev Prasad Rajbhar
8. Smt. C.S. Sujatha

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Lekhraj Bachani
10. Shri K. Chandran Pillai

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Shri N.K. Sapra | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri R.S. Misra | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. Shri N.K. Pandey | - | Under Secretary |
| 4. Shri S.K. Saxena | - | Assistant Director |

2. At the outset, the Hon'ble Chairman welcomed the Members and apprised them about the two Draft Reports on "The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 2005" and "The National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2005".

3. The Committee first took up the draft Eleventh Report on "The Central Silk Board (Amendment) Bill, 2005" and adopted the same with the following modification:

Para 72, Line No. 5: Insert the words " and continuous" after the word, "regular"

4. The Committee then considered the draft Twelfth Report on "The National Institute of Fashion Technology Bill, 2005" and adopted the same with the following modifications:

Para 23, Line 5 of definition: Insert the words "Interior Decoration", before "innovations"

Para 24 amended as follows:

"To ensure that the functioning of the Institute is carried out in consonance with the customs and ethos of our society and to also ensure protection of/innovation in traditional arts, handicrafts, etc., the Committee feel that it should be overseen by people's representatives. They, therefore, recommend that three representatives from the Parliament, i.e. two Members of Lok Sabha and one Member of Rajya Sabha should be nominated on the Board of Governors of the Institute".

5. The Committee authorized the Chairman to finalise the Reports and present the same to Parliament on their behalf.

6. XX XX XX

7. XX XX XX

8. XX XX XX

The Committee then adjourned.

