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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2011-2012)**

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

**[Action taken by the Government on the
Recommendations/Observations contained in the Sixteenth Report
of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'Development of Jute Sector']**

TWENTY FOURTH REPORT



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

March, 2012/Chaitra, 1934 (Saka)

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2011-2012)

(FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)

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**[Action taken by the Government on the
Recommendations/Observations contained in the Sixteenth Report
of the Standing Committee on Labour on 'Development of jute Sector']**

Presented to Lok Sabha on 23.03.2012
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 23.03.2012



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

March, 2012/Chaitra, 1934 (Saka)

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COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2011-12)

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL - CHAIRMAN

2. Shri Raj Babbar
3. Shri Dara Singh Chauhan
4. Dr. Virendra Kumar
- **5. Shri Pakauri Lal
6. Shri Narahari Mahato
7. Shri Hari Manjhi
8. Shri P. Balram Naik
9. Ms. Mausam Noor
10. Shri Jayaram Pangi
11. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
12. Shri S. Pakkirappa
13. Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy
14. Ms. J. Shantha
15. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure
- *16. Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao
17. Vacant
18. Vacant
19. Vacant
20. Vacant
21. Vacant

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri D. Bandyopadhyay
23. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
24. Shri Aayanur Manjunatha
25. Dr. E. M. Sudarsana Natchiappan
26. Shri Rudra Narayan Pany
27. Smt. Renubala Pradhan
28. Shri Ranbir Singh Parjapati
29. Shri Rajaram
30. Shri Praveen Rashtrapal
31. Shri G. N. Ratanpuri

* Nominated *w.e.f* 25th November, 2011.

** Change in nomination from Committee on Labour to Committee on Coal and Steel *w.e.f* 3rd January, 2012.

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Devender Singh | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. | Shri B.S. Dahiya | - | Director |
| 3. | Shri Arvind Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Ashikho Alemo | - | Executive Assistant |

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 Twenty-Fourth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Development of Jute Sector' of the Ministry of Textiles.

2. The Sixteenth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and also laid in Rajya Sabha on 08.03.2011. The Ministry of Textiles furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on 05.08.2011. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Labour at their sitting held on 16.01.2012.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) is given in Appendix-II.

4. For the facility of reference and convenience recommendations/observations of the Committee have been printed in thick type in the body of the Report.

New Delhi:
21st March, 2012
1 Chaitra, 1934 (Saka)

HEMANAND BISWAL,
CHAIRMAN,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR.

CHAPTER-I

REPORT

This Report of the Committee deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Development of Jute Sector' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.

2. The Sixteenth Report was presented to Lok Sabha, and laid in Rajya Sabha, on 08.03.2011. It contained 14 recommendations. The replies of Government in respect of all the recommendations have been received and categorized as under:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| <p>(i) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government
Paragraph Sl.Nos. 2.23, 3.26, 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, 3.30 and 3.31.</p> | <p>Total-07
Chapter-II</p> |
| <p>(ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply.
Paragraph Sl.No. NIL</p> | <p>Total- NIL
Chapter-III</p> |

- (iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of Government have not been
- Total-03**
Chapter-

IV

accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration.

Paragraph Sl.Nos. 2.24, 2.25 and 3.32.

- (iv) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature.
- Total-04**
Chapter-V

Paragraph Sl.Nos. 1.21, 1.22, 2.22 and 2.26.

3. The Committee desire that action taken notes in respect of the recommendations contained in Chapter I and final action taken notes in respect of recommendations contained in Chapter-V for which only interim replies have been given by the Government may be furnished to them at the earliest and in any case not later than 3 months of the presentation of this Report to Parliament.

4. The Committee will now deal with the action taken replies of the Government which need reiteration or merit comments.

A. Crop Insurance for Jute Growing Farmers

(Recommendation at Para No.1.21)

5. The Committee had found that the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) launched by Government of India and implemented through the State Government of West Bengal for providing crop insurance coverage to the jute growing farmers was limited to certain blocks, selected by the State Government. The total number of beneficiaries during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were 3213, 2636 and 6645 respectively in West Bengal whereas there were more than 40 lakh jute growing farmers in the country. The jute farmers of other States were not provided any crop insurance coverage. The Committee had, therefore, recommended that the NAIS be extended to all Jute growing areas or a new central insurance scheme be launched at the earliest to cover jute growing farmers in all the jute growing States. The Committee had also desired that the modalities of such a Scheme be finalized and implemented well before the next sowing season of the jute crop.

6. In the action taken reply furnished to the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles stated as follows:

'The matter is pertaining to Ministry of Agriculture. However, the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has already taken up the matter with the

jute growing States for providing crop insurance coverage to the jute growing farmers under the NAIS.

The suggestion of the Standing Committee on Labour would be communicated to the concerned authorities."

7. The Committee are concerned to note that although the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture has reportedly taken up the matter of providing crop insurance coverage to the jute growing farmers under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) in all the jute growing States but the Ministry of Textiles obviously failed even to forward and follow up, the recommendation with the Ministry of Agriculture. The Committee are quite apprehensive that the poor jute growing farmers would not risk investing money on a crop prone to natural calamities and diseases which may cause a serious setback to the jute production. Mindful of the great potential of a natural fibre like jute and its multiple uses and the enormous benefits that can accrue to the poor cultivators, the nation and the ecology in the long run, the Committee, reiterate their earlier recommendation and desire that the Ministry of Textiles take up the matter of providing crop insurance coverage to all jute growing areas in the country at the appropriate level of the Government with a sense of urgency and the Committee be apprised of the initiative taken and the outcome thereof without delay.

Provision of Safety Equipments to the Workers

(Recommendation at Para No. 2.22)

8. In the course of their study visit to some private jute mills in Kolkata, the Committee were shocked to see hazardous and stifling working conditions of the workers and were astounded to observe that in such extremely hazardous condition not a single worker was using any safety equipment viz., helmet, mask, handgloves, safety jackets etc. The workers even informed the Committee that they 'have not been provided any safety equipments by the mill management'.

The Committee had found that the jute mill owners were blatantly violating the statutory norms on safety and health of the workers due to inaction on the part of the Regional Labour Commissioners and apathetic attitude of the Government.

The Committee had, therefore, recommended that periodic inspections be carried out by the Regional Labour Commissioners of the States and prepare fact finding report and submit the same to the Chief Labour Commissioner.

9. In the action taken reply furnished to the Committee, the Ministry of Labour and Employment stated as follows:

It is submitted that the State Government is the appropriate Government for the Jute Mills to ensure safety

and health of workers. Moreover, the Factories Act, 1948 is being enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories/Directorate of the State Governments.

Accordingly, we have written to seven State Governments where production of jute is concentrated to instruct Chief Inspector of Factories, who is an officer of the State Government, to inspect each jute mill within a month and prevent any violations and also ensure proper use of safety norms by the workers. They have also been advised that in case any technical assistance is required then the O/o the Director General of Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutions (DG FASLI), Mumbai may be contacted. A copy of our letter dated 11.07.2011 is enclosed.'

10. In their report presented to Parliament on 8th March, 2011, the Committee had recommended that periodic inspections be carried out by the Regional Labour Commissioners of the States and a fact finding report be submitted to the Chief Labour Commissioner. The Committee note that the Ministry of Labour and Employment has issued advisory to seven jute producing States on 11th July, 2011 requesting the State Governments to instruct the Chief Inspector of Factories, (an officer of the State Government), to inspect each jute mill within a month and prevent any violations and also ensure proper use of safety norms by the

workers. Taking note of the pathetic working conditions of jute mill workers and the vital aspect of their security, just and humane conditions of work mandated by the Constitution, the Committee strongly urge that the matter be vigorously pursued by the Ministry of Labour & Employment and Ministry of Textiles with the State Governments till the material objectives are realized. The Union Government cannot escape responsibility by invoking the plea of State subject as huge sums are released by the Union Government to the States. If necessary, the non-cooperative attitude of the defaulter State governments could also be brought to the notice of concerned Chief Ministers and also the Planning Commission of India. The Committee would like to be apprised of the prophylactic and punitive measures initiated by the Government of India to ameliorate the working conditions of jute Mill workers within three months of the presentation of this Report to Parliament. The Committee are of the view that merely instructing the State Governments to inspect jute mills to ensure that safety norms are being adhered to by the jute mill owners may not yield the desired results and therefore, recommend that the Ministry of Textiles in coordination with Ministry of Labour and Employment obtain regular quarterly reports with details of inspections made, number of violations of safety norms by jute mills in each State, nature of violation and action taken against those found violating safety norms by the State Governments and necessary corrective measures taken to

ensure safety of workers. The Committee would like to be apprised of the action taken by the respective State Governments in this regard.

Need to provide space for Construction of Dwelling units for workers

(Recommendation at Para No. 2.24)

11. The Committee had observed that though several developmental schemes for jute sector had been launched by the Government, the issue of dwelling space for jute mill workers was not being addressed. The workers continued to live in shifts due to space constraint and were forced to live in pitiable unhygienic conditions without basic amenities. The Committee had, therefore, strongly recommended that specific guidelines be issued to each mill owner/management asking them to provide space for construction of dwelling units for their workers out of the surplus land available with the mills. To help the mill owners in their endeavour to do so, the Committee had desired that a well devised central scheme could be launched with a suitable component of financial assistance to the mill owners who undertake construction of dwelling units for the workforce.

12. In the action taken reply furnished to the Committee, the Ministry stated:

"Matter is pertaining to Ministry of Labour & Employment. However, under the National Jute Board Act, part of the Board's charter is to provide for the welfare of workers in jute-producing units. To this end, the Ministry of Textiles seeks to formulate relevant schemes for the welfare of workers both in jute mills and in small units producing JDPs.

In the first phase, National Jute Board (NJB) started implementation of the following schemes:

- (a) To improve the sanitation, health facilities and working conditions in the mill sector; and
- (b) To provide incentives to the small and medium JDP units for compliance with prescribed working conditions."

13. The Committee decry the reply of the Ministry of Textiles as instead of taking follow-up action, there is a definite but deplorable attempt to escape responsibility. At least, the matter should have been taken in right earnest with the Ministry of Labour & Employment. Further, the Committee would like to know the action taken on their specific recommendation to issue guidelines to each mill

owner/management asking them to provide space for construction of dwelling units for their workers out of the surplus land available with the mills with a suitable component of central financial assistance to the mill owners who undertake construction of dwelling units for the workforce.

Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme
(TWRFS)

(Recommendation at Para No. 2.25)

14. The Committee had observed that not even a single worker of the closed jute mills had been provided with any financial benefit under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme. The insipid explanation furnished by the Ministry that no application had been received in this regard from the office of Textile Commissioner and that 'at present none of the jute mills have been declared closed under section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act and hence no relief has been extended under the scheme' was irresponsible and anti worker. The Committee had recommended that guidelines of the TWRFS be amended and the requirement of permission under section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 be done away with. The Committee were of the view that senior officers from the office of Textile

Commissioner should visit the mill which were declared closed and after due verification, the approval for disbursement of relief to its eligible workers must be given expeditiously but preferably within three months positively. Further, the Committee recommended that for any undue delay in disbursement of relief, personal responsibility of the concerned officer must be fixed and progress made in this regard might be intimated to the Committee within six months.

15. In the action taken reply furnished to the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles stated as follows:

'Under TWRFS guidelines one of the essential conditions to become eligible under TWRFS is that a mill should have been closed after 5.6.1985 and declared as closed under Section 25(O) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or alternatively an Official Liquidator should have been appointed under the Companies Act, 1956.

None of the closed jute mills are fulfilling any of the above two eligibility conditions regarding the legal closure and hence in terms of the existing TWRFS guidelines, the workers of the closed jute mills, as on date, are not eligible for relief under existing TWRFS guidelines.

A detailed proposal for relaxation of the conditions of the existing TWRFS guidelines had moved to Cabinet in July 2009

for modification of the Scheme. However, the same was not supported by the Ministry of Finance.'

16. The Committee are surprised to note that although nine private jute mills were closed in different States, yet no financial benefits under the Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) were provided to the workers of these closed jute mills on the ground that none of the jute mills were declared closed under Section 25(O) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 nor the Official Liquidator appointed under the Companies Act, 1956 with respect to them. While observing that a detailed proposal for relaxation of the conditions of existing TWRFS guidelines was moved by the Ministry of Textiles to the Cabinet in July 2009, the Committee observe that the proposal for relaxation of TWRFS guidelines was mooted by the Ministry of Textiles in July 2009, but apparently for want of sound empirical study and the inability to reflect the conditions of the jute mill workers, the proposal did not get the Government approval. Surprisingly, no renewed efforts were made to work out a sound proposal reflecting the deplorably inhuman conditions of the jute workers before seeking the Government approval. Obviously, there is lack of resolute will and firm determination to ameliorate the inhuman living conditions of the jute mill workers. The Committee, therefore, reiterate their earlier recommendations that the Government take immediate

necessary action for verification of closed mills by the Textile Commissioner and the relief under TWRFS be extended to the affected workers of the closed jute mills without any further delay. The Committee should like to be apprised of the action taken in this regard.

Widening the purview of JPM Act

(Recommendation at Para No. 3.32)

17. The Committee had noted that only foodgrain and sugar were under the purview of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 and recommended that orders issued under the clause 3(1) of the Act with regard to the coverage of commodities to be considered for compulsory packaging be reviewed annually by the Government. The Committee had deplored the lopsided approach of the Ministry and had recommended that at least packaging of foodgrain and sugar be made compulsory under the JPM Act so as to put an end to any speculation of volatility and to create an atmosphere of confidence in the jute sector. The Committee had also desired that more commodities be brought under the purview of the JPM Act and recommended that Ministry of Textiles undertake R&D activities to improve the quality of jute as a packaging material.

18. In the action taken reply furnished to the Committee, the Ministry of Textiles stated as follows:

'The Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred as JPM Act, 1987) was enacted to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packing material and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith. The Act was enacted mainly to protect the interest of persons engaged in raw jute production and jute industry.

Clause 4(1) of the JPM Act empowers the Central Government to constitute Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) consisting of such persons as have, in the opinion of the Government, the necessary expertise to give advice in the matter of determining the commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof in respect of which jute packaging material shall be used in packaging commodities.

Clause 3(2) of the Jute packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Rules, 1987 provides that the members of the SAC shall hold office for a term of three years.

Clause 3(5) of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities)Rules, 1987 stipulates that the Committee shall meet at least once a year to review the commodities or class of commodities or percentage thereof,

required to be packed in jute packaging material under section 3 of the JPM Act, 1987.

The objective behind the annual review is to examine the availability of raw jute, jute materials, production of the commodities required to be packed each year and to determine the level of reservation so that the supply chain of jute bags for packing such commodities does not get adversely affected.

Continued reliance on sacking of the organized jute mills has been a bottleneck to modernization. A very small portion of the annual turnover of jute mills goes into purchase of new machines and the off take from the Technology Upgradation Fund and Jute Technology Mission is also quite low. Due to slow pace of modernization in the jute industry compared to what the Textiles industry has achieved, it is imperative that the industry should come to rely less on sacking.

It may be mentioned in this connection that JPM Act, 1987 defines that "Commodity" means any essential commodity or any article manufactured or produced by any scheduled industry. If at all any commodity is considered to be brought under the purview of JPM Act, the commodity has to be an essential commodity as per Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and a product of any scheduled industry under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Amendments in the JPM Act 1987 may have to be done to bring other commodities under the purview of the Act.'

19. The Committee are dismayed to note that despite the admission by the Government that amendments in the Jute Packaging Materials (compulsory use in packaging commodities) Act, 1987 may have to be done to bring other commodities under the purview of the Act, no concrete steps have been taken by the Government in this regard. While endorsing the present mechanism of contribution of Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) to give advice in the matter of determining the commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof in respect of which jute packaging material shall be used in packaging commodities, the Committee recommend that JPM Act 1987 be suitably amended and a fixed percentage of the total production of essential commodities like pulses and cereals be earmarked to be compulsorily packed in jute. The Committee have reason to believe that such an amendment would act as a catalyst for an overall increase in the production of jute and help ensure that the interest of the persons/workers engaged in jute production Industry do not get adversely affected even in times of natural calamities and also ensure that jute mills keep functioning in troubled times.

20. The Committee are also concerned to note low offtake from the Technology Upgradation Fund and Jute Technology Mission by the Jute Mills is resulting in slow pace of modernization of the Jute Industry. The Committee, therefore, urge the Government to take necessary steps to ensure modernization of Jute Mills and also recommend that regular workshops and training programmes for workers be conducted and information on the multiple uses of jute disseminated to promote commercial use of jute not only as a packaging material but also for various other purposes given the artistic ingenuity of our artisans and the industry.

CHAPTER-II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2.23)

Payment of Statutory Dues to Workers:-

The Committee were pained to note that crores of rupees of workers were pending recovery from jute mill owners/management under PF and ESIC, as old dues. This had raised serious question over the efficacy of the functioning of the offices of the CPFC and DG, ESIC and CLC. Obviously, the workers were forced to go on strikes every now and then when the law enforcement machinery abdicate its responsibility or failed to uphold the law. The Committee recommended that a mill-wise assessment of dues of workers be undertaken and recovery process wherever applicable be started with immediate effect.

The Committee also recommended that all the departments/agencies of Central Government, viz. Jute Commissioner, Textile Commissioner, CPFC, DG, ESIC and CLC (C) should compulsorily meet along with the officials of State Labour departments at least in every six months to discuss and resolve the issues pertaining to the jute growing farmers, workers engaged in Jute mills and mill owners. A report on issues raised,

discussion held and action taken/proposed to be taken in every such meeting should invariably be furnished to and monitored by both the Ministries at highest level regularly till the problems of Jute Industry persist.

Reply of the Government

Enforcement of Social Security Act:-

Secretary (L&E), in December 2008 conveyed to Government of West Bengal that it has been decided to initiate a special drive for more effective enforcement of social security laws viz. EPF & MP Act, 1952, ESI Act, 1948 and Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and as such the CPFC, DG, ESIC and CLC (C) were requested for a comprehensive survey in Jute Mills and Plantation Workers for extension of benefits as well as constitution of joint survey team consisting EPFO/ESIC/State Labour Department and representatives of employers and workers. In a meeting taken by Secretary (L&E) on 21.01.2010 on the recovery of EPF/ESI arrears/dues from the Jute Mills in West Bengal, EPFO/ESIC was directed to compile the following information:

- i) Mill-wise case history of accumulations of dues and its recovery and summary position of the total amount due and its period, details of court cases indicating stay, if granted, etc.;

- ii) What action EPFO/ESIC has taken/is taking to recover arrears against the establishment before getting it registered under BIFR;
- iii) Proceedings in the Court in all cases should be expedite and wherever stay order is there, an application be moved to get the stay vacated on an appeal be filed in higher court;
- iv) Whether any arrear pertaining to previous years have been recovered during 2009-2010? If so, the amount, Mill-wise;
- v) What is the status of current compliance? If dues are not being paid what action is being taken; and
- vi) Number of employees covered under each mill.

Following above directions, a Joint Inspection Team of EPFO and the ESIC was formed. First round of joint inspection was conducted from 2-31st March, 2010 and the second round of joint inspection was conducted from 1-28th September, 2010.

Joint Inspection of Jute Mills:-

The outcome of the Joint Inspection conducted by ESIC and EPFO in respect of Jute Mills as far as ESIC coverage is concerned is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Region	No. of Units Inspected	No. of coverable but not covered employees detected	No. of Declaration Forms received	Insurance Numbers allotted
1.	Barrackpore	23	4512	2880	2874
2.	Kolkata	73	16883	4744	4744
3.	Total	96*	21395	7624	7618

The action taken under the provisions of the ESI Act, 1948 in respect of 96 units inspected is as follows:

◆	No Action required	:	10
◆	No. of cases and amount paid by the Employer against the action taken	:	27(19,36,646)
◆	No. of C-19 issued	:	45
◆	No. of cases under process	:	14
	TOTAL	:	96

Summary of the action taken in case of 86 units

(in `)

Name of the Region	C-18	45-A	C-19	D-18	85-B	D-19	Amount Involved	No. of Court Cases	Amount Involved
Barrackpore	23	22	15	5	5	0	522218618	08	31255221
Kolkata	63	34	30	0	0	0	8553187	12	3198677
Total	86	56	45	5	5	0	530771805	20	34453898

Note:

1. C-18: Show Cause Notice to Employer regarding contribution.
2. 45-A: Order under Section 45A reg. determination of contribution.
3. C-19: Order to Recovery Officer reg. recovery of contribution.

4. D-18: Show Cause Notice regarding damages.
5. 85-B: Order regarding recovery of damages.
6. D-19: Order to Recovery Officer reg. recovery of damages.

All legal action has been taken to get the stay vacated. Separate lawyers have been engaged by the ESIC for reviewing/pursuing the cases in Court/BIFR as directed by Ministry of Labour & Employment.

Recovery of dues of Workers:-

EPFO has informed that an amount of ` 825.87 lakh has been recovered up to 30.06.2011 from defaulting Jute mills in Sub-Regional Office, Howrah and an amount of Rs. 4402.91 lakh is still outstanding. All necessary action to recover the dues is being taken by the organisation. A Statement of default position/litigation status, Jute mill-wise is at **Annexure-A**. During the joint inspection carried out in February 2010 to April, 2010, 10,030 cases of evasion of membership were detected for which 7A enquiry has been initiated in majority of the cases as detailed in **Annexure-B**. Similarly, another joint inspection was carried out during the month of September and October, 2010. In this drive, 9616 cases of evasion for non-membership were detected by the squad as per details given in **Annexure-C**.

Regarding status of arrears and current demands, out of total default of Rs. 17134.56 lakhs towards arrear demand, a sum of Rs. 3785.47 lakhs has been recovered upto 31.05.2011 leaving a balance of Rs. 13359.09 lakhs. Similarly, out of total default of Rs. 17632.60 lakhs towards current demand, a sum of Rs. 3793.65 lakhs have been recovered upto 31.05.2011 leaving a balance of Rs. 1338.95 lakhs. Details are given in **Annexure-D**. About 85% of the dues are locked up in litigation in High Court. Vacation petitions, as directed by Ministry of Labour & Employment, have been filed in most of the cases. On 08.06.2010, the RPFC, Kolkata convened a meeting with Panel Lawyers for taking all possible measures to realize such pending dues. The department is also proposing to write to Hon'ble Chief Justice of Kolkata High Court with a view to constitute a Special Bench to deal exclusively with PF cases.

EPFO has also informed that with respect to coverage and increase in subscription, special squad of Enforcement Officers for the purpose of coverage and detection of evasion of membership was constituted. Similar squads have been constituted by Sub-Regional Office, Park Street, Barrack pore, Howrah, Durgapur and Port Blair.

Payment of Gratuity

It is submitted that as per details relating to the gratuity cases in respect of employees of the jute mills falling in the Central sphere, out of 30 nos. of gratuity case, 29 cases have already been disposed of as per information obtained from the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Kolkata (list attached). As already submitted the State Government is the appropriate authority to implement Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Regarding providing soft loans to the mills for the purpose of settling dues of the workers, Textile Ministry may incorporate their reply suitably. As regards time frame of six months to complete this exercise, Textile Ministry may take a lead in this regard. As far as this Ministry is concerned, we have already constituted joint teams of ESIC/EPFO/State Governments to monitor recoveries of PF/ESI/Gratuity dues.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3.26)

Modernization of jute mills:-

The Committee observed that lack of modernization and underutilization of installed capacity of the 78 jute mills in the

country had resulted to a dismal outcome. Though modernization of jute mills was one of the issues incorporated in Jute Technology Mission, no significant results had been achieved. The Committee, therefore recommended that norms under JTM be relaxed and that a mill-wise study be conducted to ascertain the actual requirement of funds by the mill owners for modernization. The Committee were quite optimistic that such efforts would not only go a long way in ensuring enhanced profitability of the jute mills but also enable the mill owners to clear all the statutory dues of the workers in time.

Reply of the Government

It may be mentioned that out of the total number of 78 composite jute mills which were operating during the period of reporting, 10 jute mills (including six NJMC jute mills) were closed for more than five years. Accordingly, those mills could not be considered for calculation of capacity utilization. The list of jute mills which have been closed for more than five years at the time of reporting is enclosed in the **Annexure E**.

It may be mentioned that the range of capacity utilization of these 66 jute mills range from 11.3% (in case of M/s Tripura Jute Mill, which is under Govt. of Tripura) to 116.7% with an average of 76.3%. Further, leaving out the abnormally low capacity utilization value of M/s Tripura Jute Mill, the range of capacity utilization is to

the tune of 50.2% to 116.7% with an average of 77.3%. The number of Jute mills having capacity utilization with the following ranges are given in the **Annexure F**.

<50%, 51-60 %, 61-70 %, 71-80%, 81-90%, 91-100%, >101%. From the distribution it appears that the percentage of jute mill having capacity utilization between 61-70 and 81-90 is 26% and 21% respectively.

Out of the 78 number of composite jute mills, the list of jute mills closed and their reasons for closure is given in the **Annexure E**.

The Government has launched the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) for this particular purpose. The Committee has been already apprised of the progress made so far under the JTM so far. The progress of the JTM is currently under review through the mechanism of Mid Term Appraisal and the schemes under JTM may be modified / reoriented on the basis of its findings and recommendations. Details of the Progress made so far as follows:-

- a) Since inception (1st March, 2007) 166 claims were settled and subsidy of Rs.4561.79 lakhs has been released against investment for Modernisation / Upgradation of Rs.22808.92 lakhs all over India.
- b) 73 units have so far availed the benefit which included 53 composite jute mills, 15 yarn & twine units, 2 weaving units, 2 JDP manufacturing units and 1 green-field unit.

- c) 53 jute mills in West Bengal, 7 units in Andhra Pradesh, 6 units in North Eastern States, 2 units in Bihar, 2 units in Haryana, 2 units in Orissa and 1 unit in Kerala have so far availed subsidy.

It may be stated that following representations by the jute industry, the cap of subsidy for modernization / technology upgradation has been raised by the Govt. of India on the basis of recommendations of the Ministry of Textiles. Thus the subsidy cap rose from Rs.75 lakh per jute mill/ JDP unit to Rs 350 lakh per jute mill/ JDP unit in general area and from Rs 100 lakh to Rs 400 lakh in the Special Category States. This led to noticeable upsurge in modernization of jute mills and utilization of funds has also risen correspondingly.

It is felt that such studies can be carried out through a suitable technical institute or agency, which will identify the areas of required modernization/ upgradation and the consequent funding requirement. However, the Government can only provide subsidy to a certain extent (20% at present) and the rest have to be borne by the jute mills themselves.

Mill-wise study as recommended has been undertaken by the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA), which facilitated NJB in working out fund requirement for the commitments under the scheme. In considering the study by IJMA having limited coverage, a comprehensive study is being commissioned by NJB to ascertain

the actual requirement of funds by all the mills / jute units for modernisation and / or upgradation effected in their respective units.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3.27)

Implementation of Jute Technology Mission (JTM):-

The Committee were dismayed at the result of the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) launched in 2007 and operationalised through four Mini Missions, Mini Mission I and II and Mini Mission III and IV being implemented by Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Agriculture respectively. The Committee found that the Ministry had not been able to achieve even 50 per cent of the physical and financial targets under both the Missions despite completion of three and half years of the XIth Plan period. The Committee found it quite shocking that under some schemes of Mini Mission IV viz., commercialization of technology, setting up jute parks for the diversified sector, productivity improvement etc., the expenditure of funds was either nil or below 10 percent. The Ministry were in the process of engaging an independent agency to make a midterm appraisal of the implementation status of various schemes under JTM. The Committee recommended that after

getting the said appraisal report, the existing targets should be reviewed and set afresh in a realistic manner covering maximum number of beneficiaries in the remaining plan period and recommended that JTM be further extended to the 12th Five Year Plan and instead of setting cumulative targets for five years, yearly targets be fixed under each scheme for their effective implementation. The Committee strongly recommended that a high level Monitoring Committee be set up to keep a strict and constant vigil over the implementation so that the targets stipulated were achieved within time.

Reply of the Government

In order to develop the Jute Sector, Govt. of India has approved a five year project known as Jute Technology Mission-MM-III (2007-12) with a budget of Rs. 64.80 crores where JCI being the Official Agency of the said project. The crux of the project is the construction/ development of Departmental Purchase Centres (DPCs), Development of Market Yards, Construction of Retting Tanks, Development of High-Speed Jute Ribboners and Demonstration/Training of new technology to Jute Growers with the help of Jute Research Institutes, State Governments and others.

Details of progress under MM-III are at **Annexure G.**

The progress of implementation of the schemes under MM-IV of JTM, as referred to by the Committee has improved considerably since the last reporting. The status is placed below :-

Sustainable Human Resource Development in Jute Mill Sector (Scheme 6.1)

Since inception, training has been imparted to 12671 Master trainers, Supervisors, Maintenance Workers and other Workers in 39 jute mills. The Master Trainers and Supervisors have already trained a further 7620 workers in 16 mills. Institute of Jute Technology has developed 21 audio-visual modules on different process of production as training aid for sustainable training in the jute mills.

Development of Jute Mill Machinery (Scheme No.6.2)

A state-of-art Centre for Jute Machinery Development (CJMD) under PPP mode has been established. 5 identified machines viz. Spreader, Carding, Drawing, Spinning and Shuttleless looms for the jute industry are being developed in the CJMD. Development of Electronic and Microprocessor based integrated Instrumentation for Jute Grading System by NIRJAFT under ISMDCP.

Productivity Improvement & TQM Facilitation (Scheme No.6.3)

The scheme to improve productivity and to establish Total Quality Management (TQM) facilities in the jute industry has been provided under Mini Mission – IV of the JTM with NJB as facilitating agency of the scheme. The identified areas of operation of Productivity Improvement & TQM Facilitation are

- (i) Total Quality Management,
- (ii) Energy Management
- (iii) Waste Management
- (iv) Maintenance Management
- (v) Work Study & Ergonomics.

To facilitate these studies, NJB has engaged 4 National level reputed Agencies / Institutions to conduct the studies under the scheme and implement recommendations in selected 6 jute mills. After completion of diagnostic studies, corrective implementation plans have been finalized in consultation with the respective jute mills. Implementation of the corrective measures has started in the 5 Jute Mills.

In addition, TQM studies are going on in 6 mills in Kerala producing and exporting floor covering.

Modernisation and Upgradation of Technology in Jute Mills – Capital Subsidy (Scheme No.6.4):

- The upper limit of the subsidy has been raised to Rs. 350 lakhs per mill for the existing units and Rs.400 lakhs for mills at North Eastern States and for setting up new units.
- Since inception (1st March, 2007), 166 claims were settled and subsidy of Rs.45.62 crores has been released against investment for modernization of Rs.228.09 crores all over India.
- 75.93% % of the investments have been for Mill-side machinery meant for preparatory to spinning and winding processes. 17.74% of the investments have been for weaving to finishing processes of manufacturing. Remaining 6.33% was for Material handling and other miscellaneous machinery.
- 70 units have so far availed the benefits under the scheme, which included 54 composite jute mills, 13 yarn & twine mills, 2 diversified jute product units and 1 weaving unit.
- State-wise – West Bengal 50 units, Andhra Pradesh 7 units, Bihar 2 units, Haryana 2 units, Kerala 1 unit, Orissa 2 and NER (Assam) 6 units availed of the benefits.
- The evaluation of the applications for further enlistment of vendors assigned to IJT has since been completed. They have recommended 10 out of the 12 applications for enlistment.

Design and Development of JDPs (Scheme No.7.1)

Total 20 market driven R&D Studies on different aspects have been awarded to the following institutions

- Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur – 7 studies
- South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore – 2 studies
- National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fibre Technology, Kolkata – 1 study.
- Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Kolkata – 6 studies
- Institute of Jute Technology, Kolkata – 4 studies

The studies range between 36-60 months each. NJB monitors the progress and marketability of the products and process under development by organizing seminars / workshops / meetings regularly with the stakeholders.

In addition, NJB engaged 11 agencies (designers, institutes, entrepreneurs) for undertaking need based design development projects of jute diversified products.

Helping NGOs and Women Self Help Groups (WSHGs) for developing jute diversified products (Scheme No.7.2):

- 46 NGOs have been identified
- 258 Clusters developed

- 872 Women Self Help Groups in 88 districts of 18 States imparted training to 13950 artisans on production of JDPs
- 531 Nos. machines were distributed to 260 Women Self Help Groups.

Scheme for Promotion of Jute Diversification (Scheme No.7.3)

- 36 Jute Service Centres have been established
- 30 Jute Raw Material Banks have been established
- 1373 training programmes were organized by Jute Service Centre benefiting 26459 artisans.
- 301 JDP, SHG units were setup.
- 138 machines were distributed to the JSC developed units.
-

Setting up of Jute Park (Scheme No.7.5)

9 Jute Park proposals (6 in WB, 1 in Bihar & 2 in NER) are being promoted. Constructions in 4 Jute parks have commenced (2 in WB, 1 in Bihar & 1 in NER).

Financial progress of MM IV may be seen at **Annexure H.**

Till now the expenditure under MM-III& MM- IV is Rs.166.5 crores out of the Rs.294 crores

The report of the Mid Term Evaluation is awaited and as recommended by the Standing Committee on Labour the revisions

of targets, strategies may be done on receipt of the same. For the XII Plan, the Ministry has formulated a sub-group on jute sector to examine the efficacy of existing schemes and also prepare a strategy for development of the sector for the XII Plan.

The recommendation is noted for necessary action.

An Empowered Committee chaired by the Secretary Textiles is already in place for the purpose.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3.28)

Promotion of R&D Activities:-

The Committee observed that while Research and Development in the Jute Sector was a *sine-qua-non* for quality improvement, particularly in the diversification zone, and the Ministry had not even incorporated R&D as a component under Mini Mission III and IV of JTM, despite the jute sector being loaded with obsolete technology. The Committee, therefore, recommended that R&D be introduced as one of the essential components under Mini Mission IV of the JTM with immediate effect and sufficient funds be allocated for the purpose and recommended that proactive steps be taken by the Ministry for engagement of reputed institutions like Indian Institutes of

Technology to find out ways and means for the development of jute sector. The Committee also desired that IITs and other technical institutions of repute may be approached to introduce 'Jute Development Technology' as one of the chapters in the existing textiles courses keeping in view the huge potential of this eco friendly and biodegradable fibre.

Reply of the Government

The Ministry has undertaken a number of R & D projects through various R&D institutes in the past. These projects were mainly undertaken at IJIRA, an R & D organization set up for exclusively catering to the jute industry.

It may be mentioned that under MM-III, a separate scheme is being implemented for the development of jute Ribboner.

Under MM-IV, scheme 7.1, separate funds have been allocated for R & D of Jute Diversified products. The projects are being funded by MOT and are being implemented by various R &D organizations like IJIRA, IIT-Kgp, IJT, SITRA etc.

Further, under MM-IV a scheme for Development of Jute Machinery is underway under PPP mode. The status of the implementation is as follows:-

Four processing machines namely Composite Card, Drawing, Spinning & Weaving are under development in CJMD.

Concept testing is carried put for carding machines.

Prototype development of 5 modern technology machines have been undertaken under “Centre for Jute Machinery Development (CJMD) and initial design and development of “Chain-gill Finisher Drawing Frame” is under process.

Technical Committee approved the proposal for development of Electronic & Microprocessor Based Integrated instruments for “Development of Integrated Equipments for Jute Grading System” under ISMDCP. National Institute of Research on Jute and Allied Fiber Technology (NIRJAFT), Kolkata has been assigned the job at a cost of Rs.50.00 lakhs. Out of approved fund of Rs.28 crores, cumulative expenditure of Rs.16.00 crores has been incurred.

At present IIT, Kharagpur is engaged in the implementation of six R & D projects under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Textiles (through JTM).

It may be stated that the Institute of Jute Technology (IJT) is already engaged in imparting courses on jute technology at various levels up to B –Tech level. However, a recent study indicates that the industry's requirement of such highly qualified technical persons is limited and IJT have been asked to modify their course

structure accordingly. Further only one IIT imparts course on Textile Technology and Textile Technologists are perfectly capable for work in jute related area as jute is also a textile fibre. There are M Tech Course in Textile Technology and on Technical Textiles and students passing out from these courses can work for the jute sector also, as indeed some of them are doing at present.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3.29)

Trademark and Quality Assurance:-

The Committee also observed that the Ministry proposed to develop eco-labelling for jute products namely (i) yarn (ii) Hessian (iii) Hydrocarbon-free quality jute hessian bag (iv) Floor covering (v) jute Geo-textiles and (vi) Shopping bags. For the purpose, selection of competent agency/consultants is in process with the National Jute Board. The Committee appreciated the vision of the Ministry as such a step would definitely enable jute products to carve a niche in domestic as well as international market. However, the Committee found that limiting the criteria of the eco-labelling to the aforesaid six categories of items as unjustified. Also the marking of 'quality assurance' had not been included in the terms of reference of the eco-labelling body. The Committee, therefore, impressed upon

the Ministry that the scope for inclusion of new items introduced as a result of the R&D activities in diversification of jute products be kept open for eco-labelling and all the labelled jute items be given subsidy to promote quality production and sale. The Committee also urged the Ministry to include marking of 'quality assurance' as part of the label and expected the Ministry to complete all the procedural formalities expeditiously but within a stipulated timeframe.

Reply of the Government

NJB has already initiated the process of "Eco-labelling" of jute products by initiating a study through M/s Pricewaterhouse Coopers. The first phase of study is nearing completion. After acceptance of the report by the industry, the second phase of implementation will be taken up by NJB.

The process of "Eco-labelling of jute products has been so structured that the study in process brings in its ambit the aspect of "Quality Assurance" of the products as deemed essential by the laws and practice of the consuming countries under consideration. The widening of the coverage of the process to include more number of newly developed jute products has been kept in view and the exercise is slated for the subsequent phase of the study.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3.30)

Revival of NJMC Mills:-

The Committee observed that out of the six closed jute mills of the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC), the Government propose to revive three of them and necessary approval had been obtained in the matter and desired that revival of these mill be completed within the XIth Plan Period. The Committee found no valid reason as to why the rest of the mills under NJMC cannot be survived. The Committee were of the considered view that opening of more NJMC mills would not only boost the growth of the jute sector but would also generate employment in the sector and wanted a fresh revival plan to be mooted for three NJMC Mills. As regards, paucity of funds for revival of these mills, the Government may consider generation of funds through sale of surplus land and old machinery as done by the NTC. If more funds were required for the purpose, the Ministry of Finance could be approached for term loans.

Reply of the Government

The Government of India approved the Revival Plan for NJMC with cost of Scheme of Rs. 1562.98 Crores on 19th March and 25th November 2010. The three units namely Kinnison, Khardah of

Kolkata and RBHM Jute Mills Katihar (Bihar) will be revived and modernized. The IDBI (operating agency) has submitted the report along with approval of Government which was accepted and circulated by BIFR, on 5th January 2011, through news paper, to all concerned. The BIFR has approved the Revival Scheme of NJMC on 31st March 2011.

Ministry of Textiles has constituted a Modernisation Committee to start the revival process of Mills of NJMC. The machine audit has been completed in all the three mills. The civil work and trial run is being undertaken with repair and renovations of old plant and machineries. The first jute bag (sacking) was manufactured in Kinnison & Khardah mills in August 2010 and in RBHM Katihar in September 2010. Regular production of 10 MT per day has commenced in RBHM Katihar.

The RBHM has produced more than 2600 bales of sacking (B Twill) which is under despatch to Government Food procuring agencies. More than 600 worker are getting employment with resumption of RBHM Mills Katihar and goods worth more than Rs 3 Crores has been produced and despatched .

The machines for production of more than 10 MT per day is also ready in Kinnison and Khardah Mills and regular production will start soon, on restoration of the power in these two units. Efforts are on for early restoration power supply.

The NJMC has already started implementation of Revival Plan as approved by BIFR on 31 st March 2011.

The process of sale of surplus assets of three closed Mills shall also be undertaken as per the schedule and procedure approved by BIFR.

The recommendation is noted for revival of the remaining three mills which have not been included in the ongoing revival scheme.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3.31)

Revival of Sick Private Jute Mills:-

The Committee found that nine private jute mills were temporarily lying closed as on date besides 29 mills which had gone for permanent closure during the last five years. The major reasons attributed were financial sickness and workers unrest. The Ministry of Textiles launched eight schemes from 1985 onwards for the development of the sector, including TUFS. However, all these schemes resulted in complete failure and had to be withdrawn by the Government at different stages. Even the popular scheme like TUFS could not make any headway in the

Jute sector as not a single rupee had been utilized under it. The zero performance of TUFSS which was one of the signature schemes of the Ministry itself indicate the lack of focused approach and calibrated efforts by the Ministry towards strengthening the jute industry. The Committee noted that the Government neither had any mechanism to detect sickness in the mills at incipient stage nor any viability study had ever been conducted for the purpose of reviving them. The Committee deprecated such languid approach of the Ministry towards such an important sector and recommended that the Jute Commissioner be entrusted with the task of conducting a viability study of all the nine mills in a time bound manner. Further, the mill-wise quantum of funds required for revival be assessed and accordingly a specific scheme be devised under which financial assistance on soft terms be provided to all the mill owners who come forward to revive/modernize their mills. The Committee also recommended that a monitoring mechanism be set-up in the office of Jute Commissioner to detect sickness in jute mills at initial stage and to suggest remedial measures and intimate to the Committee on the steps taken and progress made within six months.

Reply of the Government

It may be stated the jute industry have actually availed the scheme of TUFSS since its inception in 1999. Total amount of funds disbursed to the jute industry under TUFSS is Rs 395.48 Crore up to

30-6-2011. Therefore, it would not be correct to state that TUFSS has failed. Further, since 2002 other schemes for incentive/ subsidy are in operation simultaneously. Otherwise, utilization from TUFSS would have been even higher.

Further, it may be stated that, while the Government makes every effort to popularize the schemes for modernization, actual steps for modernization have to be taken by individual jute mills most of which are in private sector. Even if, the Government provides subsidy/ incentive most of the investment have to come from the mills' own sources (i.e., including credit from Banks & FIs). The decision to modernize by making considerable investment ultimately rests with management of jute mills. The Jute Commissioner, with help from expert agencies, may undertake studies in individual jute mills to detect sickness only if the respective mills come forward and the office of the Jute Commissioner is provided with necessary funds and manpower.

CHAPTER-III

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

-NIL-

CHAPTER IV

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

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2.25)

Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS):-

The Committee observed that not even a single worker of the closed jute mills had been provided with any financial benefit under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme. The insipid explanation furnished by the Ministry was that no application had been received in this regard from the office of Textile Commissioner and that 'at present none of the jute mills have been declared closed under sector 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act and hence no relief has been extended under the scheme' was irresponsible and anti worker. The Committee recommended that guidelines of the TWRFS be amended and the requirement of permission under section 25(O) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 be done away with. The Committee were of the view that senior officers from the office of Textile

Commissioner should visit the mill which were declared closed and after due verification, the approval for disbursement of relief to its eligible workers must be given expeditiously but preferably within three months positively, and recommended that for any undue delay in disbursement of relief, personal responsibility of the concerned officer must be fixed and progress made in this regard may be intimated to the Committee within six months.

Reply of the Government

Under TWRFS guidelines one of the essential condition to become eligible under TWRFS is that a mill should have been closed after 5.6.1985 and declared as closed under Section 25(O) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 or alternatively an Official Liquidator should have been appointed under the Companies Act, 1956.

None of the closed jute mills are fulfilling any of the above two eligibility conditions regarding the legal closure and hence in terms of the existing TWRFS guidelines, the workers of the closed jute mills, as on date, are not eligible for relief under existing TWRFS guidelines.

A detailed proposal for relaxation of the conditions of the existing TWRFS guidelines had moved to Cabinet in July 2009 for modification of the Scheme. However, the same was not supported by the Ministry of Finance.

Recommendation (Sl. No. 3.32)**Widening the purview of JPM Act:-**

The Committee observed that jute packaging materials (compulsory use in packaging commodities) Act, 1987 was enacted by the Government to provide protection to the jute industry. The Committee noted that only foodgrain and sugar were under the purview of the Act and recommended that orders issued under the clause 3(1) of the Act with regard to the coverage of commodities to be considered for compulsory packaging be reviewed annually by the Government. On one hand, the Committee had been apprised by the representatives of the industry that reviewing these orders every year leads to uncertainty about protection under the Act, while the Ministry felt that under the liberalized regime, jute manufacturers should not expect perpetual protection. The Ministry further stated that permanent reservation would be counterproductive as it would give permanent monopoly to the jute industry, which in turn may harm the economy of the commodities so packed compulsorily in jute. The Committee were not convinced with the reason put forth by the Ministry that the jute manufacturers should not expect permanent protection since, in Committee's view, the very purpose of JPM Act was to protect 'Jute' as a packaging industry. The Committee deplored such a lopsided approach of the Ministry and recommended that at least packaging of food grain and sugar be made compulsory under the JPM Act so as to put an end to any speculation of volatility and to

create an atmosphere of confidence in the jute sector. The Committee also desired that more commodities be brought under the purview of the JPM Act and recommended that Ministry of Textiles undertake R&D activities to improve the quality of jute as a packaging material.

Reply of the Government

The Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 (hereinafter referred as JPM Act, 1987) was enacted to provide for the compulsory use of jute packaging material in the supply and distribution of certain commodities in the interests of production of raw jute and jute packing material and of persons engaged in the production thereof, and for matters connected therewith. The Act was enacted mainly to protect the interest of persons engaged in raw jute production and jute industry.

Clause 4(1) of the JPM Act empowers the Central Government to constitute Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) consisting of such persons as have, in the opinion of the Government, the necessary expertise to give advice in the matter of determining the commodity or class of commodities or percentages thereof in respect of which jute packaging material shall be used in packaging commodities.

Clause 3(2) of the Jute packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Rules, 1987 provides that the members of the SAC shall hold office for a term of three years.

Clause 3(5) of the Jute Packaging Material (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities)Rules, 1987 stipulates that the Committee shall meet at least once a year to review the commodities or class of commodities or percentage thereof, required to be packed in jute packaging material under sector 3 of the JPM Act, 1987.

The objective behind the annual review is to examine the availability of raw jute, jute materials, production of the commodities required to be packed each year and to determine the level of reservation so that the supply chain of jute bags for packing such commodities does not get adversely affected.

Continued reliance on sacking of the organized jute mills has been a bottleneck to modernization. A very small portion of the annual turnover of jute mills goes into purchase of new machines and the off take from the Technology Upgradation Fund and Jute Technology Mission is also quite low. Due to slow pace of modernization in the jute industry compared to what the Textiles industry has achieved, it is imperative that the industry should come to rely less on sacking.

It may be mentioned in this connection that JPM Act, 1987 defines that "Commodity" means any essential commodity or any article manufactured or produced by any scheduled industry. If at all any commodity is considered in bringing under the purview of JPM Act, the commodity has to be an essential commodity as per Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and a product of any scheduled industry under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

Amendments in the JPM Act 1987 may have to be done to bring other commodities under the purview of the Act.

CHAPTER V

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN RESPECT OF WHICH REPLIES OF THE GOVERNMENT ARE INTERIM IN NATURE

Recommendation (Sl. No.1.21)

Crop Insurance for Jute Growing Farmers:-

The Committee found that the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS) launched by Government of India implemented through the State Government of West Bengal for providing crop insurance coverage to the jute growing farmers was limited to certain blocks, selected by the State Government. The total number of beneficiaries during the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 were 3213, 2636 and 6645 respectively in West Bengal whereas there were more than 40 lakh jute growing farmers in the country. The jute farmers of other States were not provided any crop insurance coverage. Considering the fact that the jute crop is prone to natural calamities and certain diseases and the fact that Jute is environment friendly and biodegradable fibre, the Committee recommended that the NAIS be extended to all Jute growing areas or a new central scheme be launched at the earliest to extend crop insurance coverage to jute growing

farmers in all jute growing States. The Committee desired that the modalities of such a Scheme be finalized and implemented well before the next sowing season of the jute crop.

Reply of the Government

The matter is pertaining to Ministry of Agriculture. However, the Directorate of Jute Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India has already taken up the matter with the jute growing States for providing crop insurance coverage to the jute growing farmers under the NAIS.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 1.22)

Minimum Support Price (MSP):-

The Committee observed that despite the decrease of jute yield in the past five years no study had been conducted by the Government to ascertain the factors responsible for the decline. During the last three years, the gap between MSP and the market price had constantly widened significantly. The trend further exacerbated when market prices shot up to the tune of Rs. 458 and Rs. 852 during the years 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively whereas the MSP, during the same period was increased marginally, to the tune of Rs. 200/- and Rs. 125/-. The

Committee found that decrease in area was mainly due to the fact that the farmers were not getting remunerative price and hence losing interest in jute cultivation. The Committee found that the Government announced MSP only for TD-5 and claimed that every grade of jute was purchased through Jute Corporation of India at MSP. The Committee recommended that the Government should not only declare MSP for each grade every year but the price so declared should also be profitable enough to motivate the farmers to continue jute cultivation. The Committee also recommended that MSP should be appropriately hiked when the crop come to the market so as to keep in consonance with the market price and Government must adopt certain policy measures to provide special incentives like subsidized seeds, equipment, training at regular intervals, opening of purchase centres to promote jute farming. The Committee also desired that the proposal for construction of canals, on the lines of irrigation system in the States of Punjab and Haryana, be considered and taken up with the concerned State Governments for its early execution and hoped that such a step would help in overcoming the problems of low rain/dry monsoon which had been a disturbing factor in the production of jute crop.

Reply of the Government

The matter is pertaining to Ministry of Agriculture. However, the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP) recommends the Minimum Support Price of raw jute of TD-5 ex-Assam for every jute season (July-June). While determining the MSP for TD-5 grade of raw jute Ex-Assam, CACP considers all input cost for production of raw jute. After receipt of the recommendation of the CACP, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, announces the Minimum Support Price.

As per direction of Ministry of Agriculture, Jute Commissioner in consultation with Jute Corporation of India fixes the corresponding Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for other varieties and grades of raw jute and mesta for various upcountry markets in jute / mesta growing states.

The objective behind declaration of MSP before sowing season is to encourage farmers to grow more jute.

Jute is a labour intensive crop and human labour component constitutes nearly 74 per cent of the total input cost. The information of cost of production of raw jute is collected from different State Governments and after considering the information of cost of production and other related elements like fertilizer,

diesel, non-electrical machinery, prices of electricity for irrigation, CACP fixes the MSP.

The matter is pertaining to Ministry of Agriculture. However, the Government of India, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation is implementing the centrally sponsored scheme of Mini-Mission-II of Jute Technology Mission (JTM) from 2006-07. The scheme is being implemented in ten jute growing states of the country. Under this scheme, subsidy / assistance is provided to the jute-farmers on various components like seed, implements, etc.

JCI has a network of 171 departmental purchase centres where additional storage capacity has been added under MM III. Further new Market Yards have also been constructed. JCI is in the process of displaying daily market rates at each centre. Trainings to jute growers to adopt modern methods of cultivation and jute retting have also been imparted by JCI.

However the National Jute Board implements a Subsidy Scheme for Distribution of Certified Seeds to the farmers and under the scheme, certified seeds are distributed to the farmers at a subsidy of Rs.40/- per KG. The target for the year 2010-11 has been fixed at 15,000 quintals against similar subsidy. The network of the Jute Corporation of India is being utilized for implementation of the scheme. The initiative would substantially help and assure farmers of getting certified seeds easily.

Further, NJB is undertaking to implement a pilot project in two villages of Bihar in 2011-12 for improvement of quality and productivity of jute fibre covering 2000 acres and 2000 farmers for pre-harvesting and post-harvesting operation.

The matter is pertaining to Ministry of Agriculture and State Government. The suggestion of the Committee would be communicated to the concerned authorities/State Governments.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2.22)

Use of Safety Equipments by Workers:-

In the course of their study visit to some private jute mills in Kolkata, the Committee were shocked to see hazardous and stifling working conditions of the workers and were astounded to find that in such extremely hazardous condition not a single worker was using any safety equipment viz., helmet, mask, handgloves, safety jackets etc. The workers even informed the Committee that they 'have not been provided any safety equipments by the mill management'.

The Committee found that the jute mill owners were blatantly violating the statutory norms on safety and health of the workers due to inaction on the part of the Regional Labour Commissioners and apathetic attitude of the Government.

The Committee recommended that periodic inspections be carried out by the Regional Labour Commissioners of the States and prepare fact finding report and submit the same to Chief Labour Commissioner.

Reply of the Government

It is submitted that the State Government is the appropriate Government for the Jute Mills to ensure safety and health of workers. Moreover, the Factories Act, 1948 is being enforced by the Chief Inspector of Factories/Directorate of the State Governments.

Accordingly, we have written to seven State Governments where production of jute is concentrated to instruct Chief Inspector of Factories, who is an officer of the State Government, to inspect each jute mill within a month and prevent any violations and also ensure proper use of safety norms by the workers. They have also been advised that in case any technical assistance is required then the O/o the Director General of Factory

Advice Service and Labour Institutions (DG FASLI), Mumbai may be contacted. A copy of our letter dated 11.07.2011 is enclosed.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2.24)

Problem of Dwelling Space for Workers:-

The Committee observed that though several developmental schemes for jute sector had been launched by the Government, the issue of dwelling space for jute mill workers had not being addressed. The workers continue to live in shifts due to space constraint and were forced to well in pitiable and unhygienic conditions without basic amenities. The Committee, therefore, strongly recommended that specific guidelines be issued to each mill owner/management asking them to provide space for construction of dwelling units for their workers out of the surplus land available with the mills. To help the mill owners in their endeavour to do so, a well devised central scheme could be launched with a suitable component of financial assistance to the mill owners who undertake construction of dwelling units for the workforce. By constructing suitable multi storey dwelling units, the problem of a clean and hygienic living area for the workers can be addressed to a large extent. Such a step would also

benefit the mill owners as cases of absenteeism, late coming and illness of the workers would minimize.

Reply of the Government

The matter is pertaining to Ministry of Labour & Employment. However, under the National Jute Board Act, part of the Board's charter is to provide for the welfare of workers in jute-producing units. To this end, the Ministry of Textiles seeks to formulate relevant schemes for the welfare of workers both in jute mills and in small units producing JDPs.

In the first phase, National Jute Board (NJB) started implementation of the following schemes:

- (a) To improve the sanitation, health facilities and working conditions in the mill sector and
- (b) To provide incentives to the small and medium JDP units for compliance with prescribed working conditions.

{Ministry of Textiles O.M. No. 2/5/2011-Parl. dated 05.08.2011}

Recommendation (Sl. No. 2.26)

Issuance of Identity Cards:-

The Committee found that the jute mill workers had not been provided any identity proof by the mill owners. Further, the workers were also not shown their service records and details of

contributions to the social security funds viz. PF and ESI thereby depriving them of their statutory dues after retirement. The Committee believed that this was done deliberately by the mill owners so as not to pay their statutory contribution to the social security funds. The Committee, therefore, recommended strongly that this be enquired into without any loss of time by the O/o CLC. While making mill-wise assessment of PF and ESI dues, O/o CLC must ensure that the mill owners issue identity cards to each worker and instruct the mill owners that service records of every worker be shown and verified by the individual at least once in a year. Further, in order to ensure strict compliance, penal action must be taken against defaulting mill owners and the Committee be apprised of the action taken indicating the details of the mills that had taken satisfactory corrective action and the defaulter mills.

Reply of the Government

As already submitted, the State Government is the appropriate Government for the Jute Mills under most of the enactments. As such, Jute Mills owners do not come under the jurisdiction of CLC (C) officers and as such they would challenge the officials against any action to be taken by the officers of CLC (C). Therefore, it is suggested that the assessment of PF/ESI dues can be done by the EPFO/ESIC as per statutory provisions. The issue of identity card, maintenance of service records can be done

by the statutory authorities of the State Governments while they visit the Mills for assessment of wages, dues, etc.

As regards the issue of identity card by EPFO and ESIC, it is submitted that both these organisations allot PF Account Number and Insurance Number. ESIC also issues Permanent Identity Cards.

New Delhi:
21st March, 2012
1 Chaitra , 1934 (Saka)

HEMANAND BISWAL,
CHAIRMAN,
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR.

Annexure – A

**COMPLIANCE OF JUTE MILLS DEFAULTING IN PAYMENT
IN REGIONAL OFFICE, KOLKATA
AS ON 31.05.2011 (ARREAR DEMAND)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Jute Mill	Total Dues As on 01.04.2009 (Rs. In Lakhs)				Recovered upto 31.03.2011	Balance as on 31.03.11	Action taken
		7A	14B	7Q	TOTAL			
1	M/S. BUDGE BUDGE CO. LTD, WB/1&24 New R.R.C(11-12) Pd. 09/03 to 01/07	32.00	34.04 +32.45	10.74 14.75	76.78 46.90	32.00 NIL	44.78 46.90	Recovery action stayed by High Court in r/o both 14B & 7Q dues. Vacation of stay petitions filed. Matter subjudice of Hon'ble HC. Stay by EPFAT NO.570(15)2010
2	M/S. THE HOOGHLY MILLS CO. LTD., WB/4	112.55	27.79	30.11	170.45	57.90 (RRC Returned)	112.55	Recovery action stayed in r/o 7A dues pertaining to lower rate of interest by High Court. Vacation of stay petition filed.
3	M/S. NJMC LTD. WB/8	0	63.15	0	63.15	0	63.15	Under BIFR
4	M/S. CALEDONIAN JUTE & INDS. LTD, WB/28	110.00	43.84	0	153.84	0	153.84	Stay order against lower rate of interest. Recovery action for 7A dues stayed by High Court.
5	M/S. NEW CENTRAL JUTE MILL CO. LTD. (WB/49,51,5529) Lower Rate of interest Period 04/88, 02/93 to 11/2000	1172.85	0	0	1172.85	0	1172.85	Recovery of arrears stayed by High Court. In r/o lower rate of interest in r/o 7A dues in w.p no 1716 of 2008 dt 30.04.09 upto 22-07-09. Paid Rs.5 lakhs in Dec'10 instead of @ Rs. 30.0 lakhs per month installment granted by HO dt 05-07-04. Vacation petition filed.Regd. under BIFR.W.P. no.1716 of 2008 for lower rate of interest. Stay order passed upto 22/07/09 vide

								order dated: 30/04/09. On 25.04.2011 hearing was made as “specially fixed matter” and the same is concluded but kept for delivering judgment.
	TOTAL	1427.4	201.27	55.60	1683.97	89.9	1594.07	

**COMPLIANCE OF JUTE MILLS DEFAULTING IN PAYMENT
IN SUB REGIONAL OFFICE, HOWRAH
AS ON 31.05.2011 (ARREAR DEMAND)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Jute Mill	Total Dues As on 01.04.2009 (Rs. In Lakhs)				Recovered upto 30.06.2011	Balance as on 30.06.11	Action taken
		7A	14B	7Q	TOTAL			
6	M/s. North Brook Jute Co. Ltd.,WB/72	130.51	--	3.31	133.82	5.88	127.94	Stay by HC for Rs.118.72 lakhs and Stay by EPFAT for Rs 9.22 lakhs
7	M/s. Delta Ltd.,WB/79	245.27	--	--	245.27	0.00	245.27	Stay by HC. Vacation petition filed
8	M/s. Vijay Shree Ltd.,WB/77	--	37.16	7.91	45.07	14.46	30.61	Stay by HC. Vacation petition filed
9	M/s. Gondalpara Jute Mill,WB/375	415.33			415.33	292.93	122.40	Stay by High Court
10	M/s. Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.,WB/76,85 & 86	19.24	29.37	0.01	48.62	1.10	47.52	Stay by High Court in r/o 7A & 14B dues
11	M/s. Tepcon International Ltd.,WB/88	--	35.59	--	35.59	0.00	35.59	Stay by High Court
12	M/s. N.J.M.C. Ltd. :Unit National,WB/78	121.21	75.39	--	196.60	121.21	75.39	Claim amounting to Rs. 75.39 lakh filed before BIFR

13	M/s. Hastings Jute Mill, WB/69	14.89	--	--	14.89	0.00	14.89	Stay by High Court
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**COMPLIANCE OF JUTE MILLS DEFAULTING IN PAYMENT
IN SUB REGIONAL OFFICE, HOWRAH
AS ON 31.05..2011 (ARREAR DEMAND)(Contd...)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Jute Mill	Total Dues As on 01.04.2009 (Rs. In Lakhs)				Recovered Recovered upto 30.06.11	Balance as on 30.06.11	Action taken
		7A	14B	7Q	TOTAL			
14	M/s. Bally Jute Co. Ltd., WB/81	40.33	--	--	40.33	0.00	40.33	Stay by High Court
15	M/s. Victoria Jute Mill, WB/62 & 71	1222.89	22.72	--	1245.61	62.06	1183.55	Paying Installment @ Rs. 1.48 lakh p.m. as per High Court Order in respect of 7A amounting Rs. 806.21 lakhs. Dept. filed SLP before Hon'ble Supreme Court for enhancing the rate of installment. The Hon'ble Supreme Court dismissed the SLP on 21/07/2010. Stay by HC in r/o 14B dues & 7A dues of lower rate of interest. Final hearing concluded on 25/04/2011 & the matter has been adjourned for delivering judgement.
16	M/s. Angus Jute Mill, WB/63	683.38	3.38	--	686.76	180.00	506.76	Paying Installment Rs. 4 lakh p.m. as per High court Order.

**COMPLIANCE OF JUTE MILLS DEFAULTING IN PAYMENT
IN SUB REGIONAL OFFICE, HOWRAH
AS ON 31.05.2011 (ARREAR DEMAND)(Contd...)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Jute Mill	Total Dues As on 01.04.2009 (Rs. In Lakhs)				Recovered Recovered upto 30.06.11	Balance as on 30.06.11	Action taken
		7A	14B	7Q	TOTAL			
17	M/s. Samnugar Jute Mill, WB/64	909.19	--	--	909.19	45.00	864.19	Paying Installment @ Rs. 1 lakh p.m. as per HC order.
18	M/s. Kanoria Jute & Industries Ltd., WB/97	907.96	95.72	94.10	1097.78	0.00	1097.78	Claim filed before BIFR as per HC Order dt. 27.06.2008 amounting to Rs. 23.72 Crores.
19	M/s. Tirupati Jute Industries Ltd., WB/90-A	9.27	2.90	5.94	18.11	7.42	10.69	Recovery action stayed by EPFAT on 24/02/11.
20	M/s. Premchand Jute Mill, WB/91-A	95.81	--	--	95.81	95.81	Nil	The total arrear dues of Rs.95.81 lakhs has been recovered.
	TOTAL	4815.28	302.23	111.27	5228.78	825.87	4402.91	

**COMPLIANCE POSITION OF JUTE MILLS DEFAULTING IN PAYMENT IN SUB-REGIONAL
OFFICE BARRACKPORE AS ON 31-5-2011 [ARREAR DEMAND]**

Sl. No.	Name of the Jute Mill	Total dues as on 30-4-2011 (in lakh)			Recovered up to 31-5-2011 (in lakh)			Balance as on 31-5-2011 (in lakh)			Action taken
		7A	7Q	14B	7A	7Q	14B	7A	7Q	14B	
21	Kelvin Jute Mill, WB/23	377.32	0.00	1.54	4.00	0.00	0.00	373.32	0.00	1.54	Instalment granted by H.C. & CBT @ Rs.2 lacs p.m. WP No.20247 (W)/02, BIFR Case No.220/87(Dam amt 4/03-6/05), Stay by H.C, WP No.5548(W)/2009 against Rs.49.24 lac(less int.),Stat granted H.C W.P No.5548(W) of 2009 for less int.case
22	Kamarhatty Co. Ltd., WB/17	67.37	20.03	78.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.37	20.03	78.83	Stay by H.C. on damage amount. W.P. No. 1127 of '04 & W.P. No. 114 of '07 Request for waiver of damages also pending before

												CBT.
23	Sunbeam Vanijya Pvt. Ltd., Unit: Eastern Mfg. Co. Ltd., WB/354	87.19	23.65	3.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.19	23.65	3.14		HC, Cal directed to file appeal before APFAT U/S 71 within 18/6/09 and restrain the PF authority from taking any action withinin fortnight from that date in WP No.8757(W) of 2009 ATA directed to deposite Rs.50,000/- and case stayed till disposal of the appeal. Realisable amount is Rs.87.19 (PF) & 23.65 (7Q). Estt. has paid Rs.2.50 lacs suo moto. Review application u/s.7B of the Act submitted by the estt. against the PF amount

												of Rs.87.19 lacs which is under process.
24	NJMC Ltd., Unit: Alexandra, WB/46	0.00	0.00	38.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.22	BIFR case no. 506/93, CPSU, Cont & 7Q amount is realisable, CP-I issued, letter issued to Min.of Textile, 7Q RRC for Rs.4.38lac withdrawn by Authorised Officer
25	NJMC Ltd., Unit: Kinnison, WB/48 & 55	0.00	0.00	424.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	424.65	BIFR case no. 506/93, CPSU
26	NJMC Ltd., Unit: Khardah, WB/11 & 46	0.00	0.00	299.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	299.40	BIFR case no. 506/93, CPSU,
27	Gourepore Co. Ltd., WB/7 & 25	548.26	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	548.26	0.00	0.00		The Estt. is under liquidation. Claim file before the O/L and DRT

28	Barnagore Jute Factory PLC, WB/2,27 & 40	526.14	0.00	162.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	526.14	0.00	162.25	Hon'ble H.C directed not to take any action against the new managemen t for old dues in the matter of W. P No.17221/0 2. New Manageme nt is now paying suo moto @Rs.2lacs/ month, Stay on damage amt. AST NO.1749/0 5, H.O granted 60 instal.for diffn in int pd 2k-01to 05-06,BIFR Case no.294/04, Instalment granterd H.O in r/o 7A dues, 7C amount referred to RO,Kol for apprise the same before H.O. Damage amount of Rs.15.80 lakh under BIFR.
29	Nuddea Jute Mill, WB/36 &	3005.94	16.51	29.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	3005.9 4	16.51	29.68	Coercive action taken

	47											to realise the dues, CP-I issued for 7/06-11/06
30	Hukumchand Jute Mill, WB/32		1.16	4.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.16	4.54		Realisable
31	Megna Jute Mill, WB/35	411.99	0.00	33.63	6.00	0.00	0.00	405.99	0.00	33.63		Instalment granted by H.C @5 lacs p.m. upto 9/08, thereafter @ 6 lacs p.m. till recovery of dues. MAT No.3626 of 2002,H.C granted stay WP No.5749(W)/09 for less int. case
32	Waverly Jute Mill, WB/30	154.14	36.13	18.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	154.14	36.13	18.43		Rs.36.30 is 7Q amt against which 8F notices issued. H.C, Cal granted stay in W.P No.3900(W) of 2010 against the coercive action. Stay on recovery action of damage amount WP No.1519(W) of 2001, Stay by H.C. in WP No.3904(W) of 2009

												for damages amount of Rs.11.19 lakh for the period 4/2000 to 1/2006. Stay order passed by the Hon'ble High Court, Calcutta in WP No. 21920(W) of 2010 against the amount of Rs.154.14 lakh [PF].
33	Empire Jute Co. Ltd., WB/26	19.88	0.00	92.30	2.00	0.00	0.00	17.88	0.00	92.30		Instalment granted by H.C. @2 lacs p.m. on P.A. Stay on damage amount WP No.2491 of '03, WP No. 976 of '05, BIFR Case No.302/2004 for the pd. 01/03-02/07
34	Kankinarrah Co. Ltd., WB/15	62.58	0.00	30.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.58	0.00	30.72		Stay on damage amt. WP No.1023 of '04,BIFR Case No.30/88(p d.3/01-5/07), Stay granted H.C, WPNo.167 49(W)/2008

											for less interst case
35	Agarpara Jute Mills, WB/37	71.21	0.00	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.21	0.00	2.41	H.O.granted 60 instalments against contr.dues @6.72 lacs p.m. Stay on damage amt. WP No.2490 of '03(legal file not transferred from RO,KOL), BIFR case No.79/99(3/05-11/05,Dam) . Estt. has submitted review applicaton u/s.7B of the Act against PF amount of Rs.69.07 lacs which is under process.
36	Shree Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd., WB/38 & 9952	0.00	0.00	9.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.46	CP-I issued Dam amt.(BIFR Case No.41/1989), Estt.applied for waiver of damage

37	Loomtex Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Unit: Titagarh Mill No.2, WB/338	1023.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1023.84	0.00	0.00	Head office granted 60 instalment @4.94 lacs/month, Instalment received upto 10/2009. Estt. failed to remit the instalment therefore 8F action has been initiated to recover the dues.
38	Joy Jute & Industries Ltd., WB/24626	17.26	7.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.26	7.66	0.00	Reaalisable. CP-26 issued.
	Total:	6373.12	105.14	1229.20	12.00	0.00	0.00	6361.12	105.14	1229.20	

Annexure - B**POSITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS WHEREIN JOINT INSPECTION
OF EPFO & ESIC CARRIED OUT FROM FEBRUARY 2010 TO APRIL
2010**

Sl. No.	Name of estab. With Code No.	Name of office	No. of evasion of members hip detected	Action taken if any	Remarks UP TO 31-08-2010
01	M/s. Budge Budge Co. Ltd.,WB/01 & 24	R.O. Kolkata	543	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
02	M/s. Hooghly Mills Ltd.,WB/04	R.O. Kolkata	379	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
03	M/s. NJMC (Unit: Union),WB/8	R.O. Kolkata	2	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
04	M/s. Caledonian Jute & Industries Ltd.,WB/28	R.O. Kolkata	973	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
05	M/s. Jai Jute Industries Ltd.(H.O), WB/24626	R.O. Kolkata	23	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
06	M/s. New Central Jute Mill Co. Ltd. WB/49,51 & 5529	R.O. Kolkata	2057	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
07	M/s. Birla Jute Mill, WB/33	R.O. Kolkata	807	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
08	M/s. Cheviot Jute Mill, WB/29	R.O. Kolkata	106	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
09	M/s. Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd., WB/20	R.O. Kolkata	26	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
10	M/s. Bird Jute & Exports Ltd., WB/14	R.O. Kolkata	19	Notice issued on 03.06.10	7A initiated
11	M/s. Soorah Jute Mill (H.O), WB/45	R.O. Kolkata	Nil	NIL	

12	M/s. Fraser & Co. Ltd. Merged with Jai Jute Mills, WB/24984	R.O. Kolkata	Nil	NIL	-
TOTAL RO - KOLKATA			4935		
13	M/s. Hukum Chand Jute Mill, WB/32	SRO,Barrac kpore	07	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
14	M/s. Gourishankar Jute Mill, WB/38 & 9952	SRO,Barrac kpore	200	Show cause Notice issued	Nil
15	M/s. Waverly Jute Mill, WB/30	SRO,Barrac kpore	337	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
16	M/s. Baranagar Jute Mill, WB/2,27 & 40	SRO,Barrac kpore	547	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
17	M/s. Kankinara Jute Mill,WB/15	SRO,Barrac kpore	06	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
18	M/s. Loomtex Eng. Unit: Titagarh Jute Mill II, WB/338		--	--	Inspection could not be done
19	M/s. Gourepore Jute Co., WB/7 & 25	SRO,Barrac kpore	--	--	closed
20	M/s. Jai Jute Industries Ltd. WB/36 & 47	SRO,Barrac kpore	--	--	Inspection could not be done due to suspension of work
21	M/s. Empire Jute Mill WB/26	SRO,Barrac kpore	700	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
22	M/s. Kamarhati Jute Mill, WB/17	SRO,Barrac kpore	621	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
23	M/s. Agarpara Jute Mill, WB/37	SRO,Barrac kpore	229	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
24	M/s. NJMC Ltd. Unit:Alexandra WB/46	SRO,Barrac kpore	18	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
25	M/s. NJMC Ltd., Unit:	SRO,Barrac	09	Show cause	NIL

	Khardah, WB/11 & 43	kpore		Notice issued	
26	M/s. Trend Vyapaar Ltd.(Kelvin Jute Mill), WB/23	SRO,Barrackpore	237	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
27	M/s. Eastern Mfg. Ltd. (Sunbeam Jute Mill) WB/354	SRO,Barrackpore	366	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
28	M/s. NJMC Ltd., Unit: Kinnison, WB/48, 48A & 55	SRO,Barrackpore	07	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
29	M/s. Megna Jute Mill, WB/35	SRO,Barrackpore	229	Show cause Notice issued	NIL

POSITION OF ESTABLISHMENTS WHEREIN JOINT INSPECTION OF EPFO & ESIC CARRIED OUT FROM FEBRUARY 2010 TO APRIL 2010

Sl. No.	Name of estab. With Code No.	Name of office	No. of evasion of membership detected	Action taken if any	Remarks UP TO 31-08-2010
30	M/s. Jagatdal Jute & Industries, WB/12	SRO,Barrackpore	312	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
31	M/s. Alliance Jute Mills (Lessees), WB/13 & 16	SRO,Barrackpore	104	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
32	M/s. Anglo Indian Jute Mills Co. Ltd. WB/21 & 34	SRO,Barrackpore	1206	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
33	M/s. Auckland International Ltd., WB/22	SRO,Barrackpore	48	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
34	M/s. Nafar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd., WB/39	SRO,Barrackpore	Nil	--	NIL
35	M/s. Naihati Jute Mills, WB/19	SRO,Barrackpore	232	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
36	M/s. Prabartak Jute Mills, WB/742	SRO,Barrackpore	Nil		NIL
37	M/s. Reliance Jute Mills, WB/52	SRO,Barrackpore	150	Show cause Notice issued	NIL
38	M/s. NJMC Ltd., Unit Kinnison,	SRO,Barrackpore	Nil	--	NIL

	WB/48A	ore			
TOTAL S.R.O - BARRACKPORE			5565		
39	M/s. North Brook Jute Co. Ltd, WB/72	SRO, Howrah	1225	Show-cause notice issued on 26/05/2010	7A INITIATED
40	M/s. Delta Ltd., WB/79	SRO, Howrah	851	Show-cause notice issued on 26/05/2010	7A INITIATED
41	M/s. Vijay Sree, WB/77	SRO, Howrah	159	7A Notice issued on 06/05/2010	7A INIATED 103 ENROLLED
42	M/s. Gondalpara Jute Mill, WB/357	SRO, Howrah	730	Show-cause notice issued on 27/05/2010	7A INIATED 402 ENROLLED
43	M/s. Howrah Mills Co. Ltd.,WB/76,85 & 86	SRO, Howrah	741	Show-cause notice issued on 28/05/2010	7A INIATED 299 ENROLED
44	M/s. Tepcon International Ltd.,WB/88	SRO, Howrah	--	--	NIL
45	M/s. NJMC, Unit: National, WB/78	SRO, Howrah	--	--	NIL
46	M/s. Hastings Jute Mills, WB/69	SRO, Howrah	697	Show-cause notice issued on 27/05/2010	7A INIATED 121 ENROLLED
47	M/s. Bally Jute Co. Ltd., WB/81	SRO, Howrah	552	Show-cause notice issued on 27/05/2010	7A INIATED 374 ENROLLED
48	M/s. Victoria Jute Co. Ltd., WB/62 & 71	SRO, Howrah	573	Show-cause notice issued on 27/05/2010	7A INIATED 436 ENROLLED
49	M/s. Angus Jute Mills, WB/63	SRO, Howrah	139	Show-cause notice issued on 27/05/2010	7A INIATED
50	M/s. Samnugur Jute Mill, WB/64	SRO, Howrah	--	--	7A INIATED
51	M/s. Kanoria Jute Mill, WB/97	SRO, Howrah	--	--	-
52	M/s. Mahadeo Jute & Industries Ltd., WB/93	SRO, Howrah	68	7A Notice issued on 06/05/2010	7A INIATED 49 ENROLLED

53	M/s. Tirupati Jute Industries Ltd. WB/90A	SRO, Howrah	100	Show-cause notice issued on 28/05/2010	7A INIATED 63 ENROLLED
54	M/s. Ludlow Jute & Specialities Ltd, WB/87	SRO, Howrah	118	Show-cause notice issued on 28/05/2010	7A INIATED 42 ENROLLED
55	M/s. WB Agro Textiles Corpn. Ltd, Unit: Bharat Jute, WB/94	SRO, Howrah	138	Show-cause notice issued on 26/05/2010	7A INIATED 62 ENROLLED
56	M/s. Al Champdani Industries Ltd., Unit: Wellington Jute, WB/58	SRO, Howrah	628	Show-cause notice issued on 28/05/2010	7A INIATED
57	M/s. Dalhousie Jute Co., WB/60	SRO, Howrah	244	Show-cause notice issued on 25/05/2010	7A INIATED 92 ENROLLED
58	M/s. Bristi Vinimay Pvt. Ltd., Unit: Premchand Jute Mill, WB/91A	SRO, Howrah	987	Show-cause notice issued on 28/05/2010	7A INIATED 131 ENROLLED
59	M/s. Amboca Jute Mills Ltd., WB/89A	SRO, Howrah	666	Show-cause notice issued on 26/05/2010	7A INIATED 577 ENROLLED
60	M/s. Bowreah Jute Mills Ltd., WB/96	SRO, Howrah	55	Show-cause notice issued on 28/05/2010	7A INIATED 52 ENROLLED
61	M/s. Ganges Mfg. Ltd., WB/67 & 70	SRO, Howrah	405	Show-cause notice issued on 28/05/2010	7A INIATED 290 ENROLLED
62	M/s. Gloster Jute Mills Ltd., WB/74	SRO, Howrah	151	--	151 ENROLLED
63	M/s. Murlidhar Ratanial Exports Ltd., Unit: India Jute Co. Ltd. WB/57, 61 & 65	SRO, Howrah	803	Show-cause notice issued on 27/05/2010	7A INIATED 232 ENROLLED
64	M/S. Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd. WB/6335	SRO, Howrah	--	--	NIL
65	M/s. Ganges Jute Pvt. Ltd. WB/41096	SRO, Howrah	--	--	-
66	M/s. Ludlow Jute Specialities Ltd. WB/5231	SRO, Howrah	--	--	NIL
67	M/s. The Champdany Industries Ltd. WB/25132	SRO, Howrah	--	--	NIL

TOTAL S.R.O - HOWRAH	10030
GRAND TOTAL	20530

Annexure - C**INSPECTION OF JUTE MILLS BY EPFO & ESIC OFFICERS HELD DURING THE MONTH SEPTEMBER '2010 - OCTOBER '2010**

Sl No	Name of Establishment	Name of The Office	No of Evasion of membership detected
1	M/s Cheviot Co. Ltd. WB/29	RO-Kolkata	118
2	M/s Caledonian Jute & Industries Ltd, WB/28	RO-Kolkata	199
3	M.s Calcutta Jute Co. Ltd. WB/20	RO-Kolkata	111
4	M/s Birla Jute Mills, WB/33	RO-Kolkata	401
5	M/s New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd, WB/49 & 51	RO-Kolkata	124
6	M/s Hooghly Mills Co. Ltd, WB/4	RO-Kolkata	151
7	M/s Bird Jute Expotrs Ltd. WB/14	RO-Kolkata	25
8	M/s NJMC – Unit Union WB/8	RO-Kolkata	68
9	M/s Sura Jute Mills, WB/45	RO-Kolkata	Suspension of Work
10	M/s Budge Budge Co. Ltd, WB/1 & 24	RO-Kolkata	271
11	M.s Fraser & Co. LTD. WB/24984	RO-Kolkata	NIL
12	M/s Jay Jute Industries Ltd., WB/24626	RO-Kolkata	Inspection could not be conducted
TOTAL R.O-KOLKATA			1468
13	M/s North Book Jute Ltd. WB/72	SRO-Howrah	184
14	M/s Vijay Shree WB/77	SRO-Howrah	17
15	M.s Gondal para Jute WB/375	SRO-Howrah	Suspension of work
16	M/s Howrah mills Co Ltd, WB/76,85,86	SRO-Howrah	Suspension of work
17	M/s Tepcon International Ltd, WB/88	SRO-Howrah	Sus[ension of work
18	M/s Bally Jute Co. Ltd., WB/81	SRO-Howrah	176
19	M/s Victoria Jute Co. Ltd, WB/62 & 71	SRO-Howrah	65

20	M/s Angus Jute Mills WB/63	SRO-Howrah	122
21	M/s Ludlow Jute, WB/87	SRO-Howrah	114
22	M/s Bharat Jute, WB/94	SRO-Howrah	129
23	Ms Dalhousi Jute Co, WB/60	SRO-Howrah	37
24	M/s Ambika Jute Mills, WB/89A	SRO-Howrah	118
25	M/s Gloster Jute Mills, Wb/74	SRO-Howrah	73
26	M/s N.J.M.C, (HO) WB/78	SRO-Howrah	Mill Closed but HO could not be visited
27	M/s Hastings Jute Mills, WB/69	SRO-Howrah	368
28	M/s Kanoria Jute Mill, WB/97	SRO-Howrah	Closed
29	M/s Mahadeo Jute & Industries Ltd., WB/93	SRO-Howrah	01
30	M/s Tirupati Jute & Industries Ltd, WB/90A	SRO-Howrah	125
31	M/s Al Champdany Industries Ltd., WB/58	SRO-Howrah	37
32	M/s Premchand Jute Mill, WB/91A	SRO-Howrah	272
33	M/s Ganges Mfg Ltd., WB/67 & 70	SRO-Howrah	937
34	M/s India Jute Mills, WB/57,61 & 65	SRO-Howrah	232
35	M/s Ganges Mfg Co. Ltd. (HO), WB/6335	SRO-Howrah	NIL
36	M/s Ganges Jute Pvt. Ltd., WB/41096	SRO-Howrah	88
37	M/s Ludlow Jute Specialities Ltd., (HO), WB/5231	SRO-Howrah	01
38	M/s The Champdany Industries Ltd., WB/25132	SRO-Howrah	02
39	M/s Delta Ltd., WB/79	SRO-Howrah	533
40	M/s Shyamnagar Jute Mills, WB/64	SRO-Howrah	Could not be visited as per report dated 04-10-2010
41	M/s Bowreah Jute Mills Ltd., WB/96	SRO-Howrah	Could not be visited as per report dated 04-10-2010
TOTAL S.R.O - HOWRAH			3631
42	M.s Kelvin Jute Mills, WB/23	SRO- Barrackpore	205
43	M/s Estern mfg Co Ltd,	SRO-	485

	WB/354	Barrackpore	
44	M/s Meghna Jute Mill, WB/35	SRO- Barrackpore	250

**INSPECTION OF JUTE MILLS BY EPFO & ESIC OFFICERS HELD DURING THE
MONTH SEPTEMBER'2010 - OCTOBER '2010**

SI No	Name of Establishment	Name of The Office	No of Evasion of membership detected
45	M/s kamarhati Co. Ltd., WB/17	SRO-Barrackpore	159
46	M/s Jagatdal Jute WB/12	SRO-Barrackpore	121
47	M/s Alliance Jute Mills, WB/13&16	SRO-Barrackpore	192
48	Ms Anglo Jute Mills, WB/21&34	SRO-Barrackpore	202
49	M/s Auckaland Jute Mills , WB/22	SRO-Barrackpore	845
50	M/s Naffar Chand Jute Mills, WB/39	SRO-Barrackpore	163
51	M/s Naihati Jute Mills, WB/19	SRO-Barrackpore	144
52	M.s Prabartak Jute Mils, Wb/42	SRO-Barrackpore	69
53	M.s Reliance Jute Mills , WB/52	SRO-Barrackpore	51
54	M/s Hukumchand Jute Mills, WB/32	SRO-Barrackpore	47
55	M/s Sree Gouri Shankar Jute Mills, WB/38&9952	SRO-Barrackpore	148
56	M.s Waverly Jute Mills, WB/30	SRO-Barrackpore	257
57	Ms Kankinara Jute Mills, WB/15	SRO-Barrackpore	31
58	M/s Loomtex Engineering Pvt Ltd, Wb/338	SRO-Barrackpore	484
59	M/s Empire Jute Mills, WB/26	SRO-Barrackpore	269
60	M/s Agarpara Jute Mills,	SRO-Barrackpore	395

	WB/37		
TOTAL S.R.O - BARRACKPORE			4517
GRAND TOTAL			9616

Annexure - D

**COMPLIANCE OF JUTE MILLS DEFAULTING IN PAYMENT
IN ARREARS DEMAND & CURRENT DEMAND IN KOLKATA REGION
AS ON 31.05..2011 (ARREAR DEMAND)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Office	Total Dues As on 01.04.2009 (Rs. In Lakhs)				Recovered upto 31.05.2011	Balance as on 31.05.2011
		7A	14B	7Q	TOTAL		
<u>ARREAR DEMAND</u>							
1	REGIONAL OFFICE,KOLKATA	1997.96	168.82	55.81	2222.59	660.9	1561.69
2	SUB REGIONAL OFFICE,HOWRAH	4815.28	302.23	111.27	5228.78	813.91	4414.87
3	SUB REGIONAL OFFICE,BARRACK PORE	8103.87	1252.62	326.70	9683.19	2310.66	7372.53
	TOTAL	14917.11	1723.67	493.78	17134.56	3785.47	13349.09
<u>CURRENT DEMAND</u>							
Sl. No.	Name of the Office	Total Dues As on 01.04.2010 (Rs. In Lakhs)				Recovered upto 31.05.2011	Balance as on 31.05.2011
		7A	14B	7Q	TOTAL		
1	REGIONAL OFFICE,KOLKATA	--	32.45	14.46	46.91	0.00	46.91
2	SUB REGIONAL OFFICE,BARRACK PORE	385.95	20.34	44.84	451.13	8.18	442.95

	TOTAL	385.95	52.79	59.30	498.04	8.18	489.86
	GRAND TOTAL	15303.06	1776.46	553.08	17632.60	3793.65	13838.95

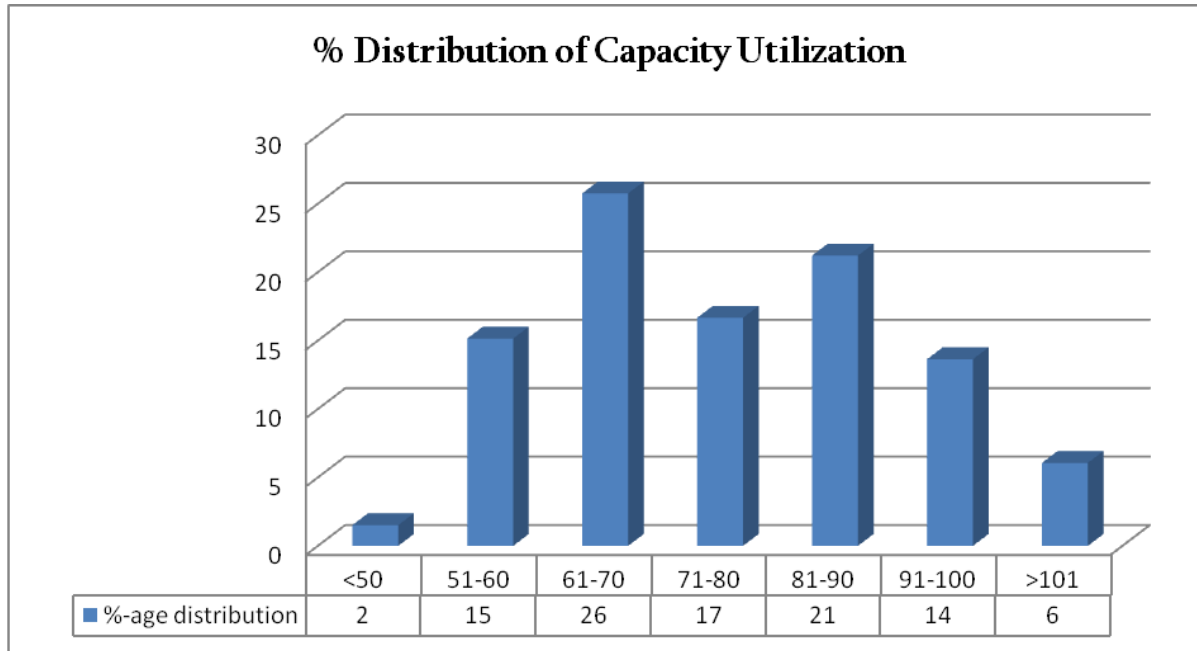
Sl. No.	Name of the Applicant	Name of the Employer	Amount of Gratuity	Remarks	Pending
1.	Kishori Mohan Das, No. 48/11/2010/E.3	Indian Jute Industries Research Association, Kolkata	Rs. 9,181/-	Awarded	-
2.	Asit Majumder, 48/12/2011/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 6,414/-	Awarded	-
3.	Ram Chandra Prasad 48/13/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 12,614/-	Awarded	-
4.	Shyamadas Ganguly, 48/14/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 30,634/-	Awarded	-
5.	Pradeep Kr. Ghosh 48/15/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 20,458/-	Awarded	-
6.	Pintu Dutta, 48/16/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 15,571/-	Awarded	-
7.	Debdas Nandi, 48/10/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 43,855/-	Awarded	-
8.	Gautam Chattopadhyay, 48/08/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. NIL	-	Rs. 3,50,000/- has already been paid by the employer
9.	Shyama Prasad Nayak, 48/02/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 19,467/-	Awarded	-
10.	Rabin Mukherjee,	-Do-	Rs. 35,706/-	Awarded	-

	48/06/2010/E.3				
11.	Ratan Roy, 48/04/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 32, 107-	Awarded	-
12.	Rama Kanta Behera, 48/01/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 8,027/-	Awarded	-
13.	Goutam Kar, 48/03/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs.3,687/-	Awarded	-
14.	Tapan Kr. Sen, 48/05/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 32,126/-	Awarded	-
15.	Pradeep Kr. Sarkar, 48/17/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 34,168/-	Awarded	-
16.	Sujit Kumar Paul, 48/18/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 6,414/-	Awarded	-
17.	Baidya Nath Hazra 48/19/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs.21,187/-	Awarded	-
18.	Shyamal Kr. Bakshi, 48/20/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 15,571/-	Awarded	-
19.	Tapas Basak, 48/21/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 42,749/-	Awarded	-
20.	Sujit Kumar Saha, 48/22/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 22,295/-	Awarded	-
21.	Tapas Kr. Sen, 48/23/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 41,097/-	Awarded	-
22.	Samarendra Nath, 48/24/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 20,030/-	Awarded	-
23.	Sambhu Bhattacharya, 48/25/2010/E.3	-Do-	Rs. 13,724/-	Awarded	-
24.	Utpal Burman Roy, 48/07/2010/E.3	-Do-	NIL	Applicant not pursued the case	-

25.	Nihar Kanti Mukherjee, 48/09/2010/E.3	-Do-	NIL	-Do-	-
26.	Kanailal Bhandari, 48/47/2010/E.2	National Jute Manufacturer Corporation	Rs. 37,161/-	Awarded	-
27.	Nirmal Ch. Pramanik, 48/19/2010/E.2	National Jute Manufacturer Corporation	Rs. 30,975/-	Awarded	-
28.	Rabindranath Sasmal, 48/18/2010/E.2	National Jute Manufacturer Corporation	Rs. 1,49,635/-	Awarded	-
29.	Mohammad Ashique, 48/17/2010/E.2	National Jute Manufacturer Corporation	Rs. 44,936/-	Awarded	-
30.	Smt. Sanjay Biswas, 48/02/2010/E.2	National Jute Manufacturer Corporation	-	-	Pending for hearing
		Total Rs.	7,40,608/-		

Annexure E**Jute mills have been closed, state-wise and year wise and the reasons for closure of each such mill.****MILLS IN WEST BENGAL** -

S. No.	Name of the Jute Mill	Date of Closure	Reasons
1	NJMC-NATIONAL	17.02.2003	Continuous cash loss resulting in financial crisis due to lack of working capital and huge accumulated loss
2	NJMC- KINNISION	26.03.2004	-do-
3	NJMC-KHARDAH	26.03.2004	-do-
4	NJMC- ALEXANDRA	01.09.2002	-do-
5	NJMC-UNION	11.03.2003	-do-
6	NJMC- RBHM	24-03- 2004	-do-
7	KANORIA	25.04.2004	Winding up notice by BIFR
8	SOORAH	29.03.2004	Not known
9	GOURIPORE	04.09.1998	Financial sickness BIFR recommended for winding up
10	KANPUR	13.04.1987	Not known

Percentage distribution of capacity utilization

Progress of JTM (Mini Mission -III)**Scheme for details of plan outlay and expenses**

Sl. No.	Scheme	Physical Target (Allocation)	Work Completed	Working Progress	Financial Targets (Rs. In Crores)	Financial Progress (Rs. In Crores) 31.03.11
1	Constructions of Marketing Yards (60 :40 Central Govt. : State Govt.)	12	7	5	7.98	6.00
2	Construction of Departmental Purchase Centre (100% GOI)	40	18	22	44.00	27.57
3	Constructions. Mini Retting Tanks (90:10-GOI : Beneficiary)	50	26	24	4.50	3.60
4	Demonstration of Retting Technology (100% of GOI)	200	160	40	2.00	1.60

5	Development of High Speed Ribboners (100% GOI)	-	-	-	1.60	1.60
					60.08	40.37

Annexure H**SCHEME-WISE EXPENDITURE OF JTM MM-IV**

Sl. No.	SCHEMES	Total Mission Period (2007-12)	FUND UTILISED					Cumulative [upto 2010-11]
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 [Provisional]		
			Rs./ Crores	Rs./ Crores	Rs./ Crores	Rs./ Crores	Rs./ Crores	
6	SCHEMES FOR MODERNISATION OF ORGANISED JUTE MILLS							
6.1	Training of Workers & Supervisors	4.50	2.00	0.77	0.50	1.00	4.27	
6.2	Machinery Development	28.00	0.08	5.75	7.62	4.08	17.53	
6.3	Productivity Improvement & TQM Facilitation	6.00	0.04	0.12	1.00	2.66	3.82	
6.4	Acquisition of Machinery and Plant – Capital Subsidy	80.00	5.86	7.46	11.24	21.80	46.36	
	TOTAL (6)	118.50	7.98	14.10	20.36	29.54	71.98	
7	SCHEMES FOR PROMOTION OF JUTE DIVERSIFICATION							
7.1	Design and Development of JDP	14.00	2.20	2.56	1.52	2.38	8.66	
7.2	For helping the NGOs and WSHGs for developing JDPs	17.00	0.38	1.52	1.79	5.23	8.92	
7.3	Scheme for Promotion	23.52	1.97	5.21	4.91	3.90	15.99	

	of Jute Diversification:						
7.4	Scheme for Commercialisation of Technology	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.5	Scheme for setting up Jute Parks for the Diversified sector	60.00	0.06	0.83	1.50	13.34	15.73
	TOTAL (7)	115.52	4.61	10.12	9.72	24.85	49.30
	Total Mini Mission-IV (Schemes)	234.02	12.59	24.22	30.08	54.39	121.28
	Administrative / Monitoring Expenses		0.35	0.97	1.58	1.95	4.85
	Total Mini Mission-IV	234.02	12.94	25.19	31.66	56.34	126.13

**MINUTES OF THE SITTING OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LABOUR HELD ON 16TH JANUARY, 2012.**

The Committee met from 1600 hrs. to 1630 hrs in Committee Room '074', Parliament Library Building, New Delhi to consider and adopt the draft Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 16th Report of the Committee on the subject, 'Development of Jute Sector' of the Ministry of Textiles.

PRESENT

Shri Hemanand Biswal - Chairman

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Narahari Mahato
3. Shri Hari Manjhi
4. Shri S. Pakkirappa
5. Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy
6. Shri Bhausahab Rajaram Wakchaure

RAJYA SABHA

7. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
8. Shri Ranbir Singh Parjapati
9. Shri Rajaram
10. Shri G.N. Ratanpuri

SECRETARIAT

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. | Shri Ashok Sajwan | - | Additional Director |
| 2. | Shri Arvind Sharma | - | Deputy Secretary |
| 3. | Smt. Bharti S. Tuteja | - | Under Secretary |

2. At the outset, the Chairman welcomed the Members and apprised them about the draft Report on "Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 16th Report of the Committee on the subject, 'Development of Jute Sector' of the Ministry of Textiles.

3. The Committee took up the draft Report for consideration and adopted the same without any modification.

4. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to present the same to both the Houses of Parliament.

5. XX

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The Committee then adjourned.

XX Do not pertain to this report.

APPENDIX-II

(Vide Para No. 3 of the Introduction)

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

	Total Percentage	
I. Total number of Recommendations	14	
II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government (Paragraph Nos. 2.23, 3.26, 3.27, 3.28, 3.29, 3.30 and 3.31)	07	50%
III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies Nil	Nil	Nil
IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee and which requires reiteration (Paragraph Nos. 2.24, 2.25 and 3.32)	03	
21.4%		
V. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are of interim in nature (Paragraph Nos. 1.21, 1.22, 2.22 and 2.26)	04	28.6%
--		----- 100%