

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

FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

**[Action taken by the Government on the
Recommendations/Observations contained in the Twenty-Ninth Report
of the Standing Committee on Labour on the Demands for Grants of the
Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-13]**

THIRTY- FOURTH REPORT



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

August, 2012/Bhadrapada, 1934 (Saka)

THIRTY-FOURTH REPORT

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Presented to Lok Sabha on 30.8.2012

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 30.8.2012



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

August, 2012/Bhadrapada, 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. Smt. 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. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan
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
- ***** 32. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot

- * Nominated *w.e.f* 25th November, 2011.
- ** Ceased to be Member of the Committee consequent upon his nomination to Standing Committee on Coal & Steel *w.e.f.* 3rd January, 2012.
- *** Retired *w.e.f.* 02.04.2012 and 03.04.2012 respectively.
- **** Nominated *w.e.f.* 12th April, 2012.
- *****Nominated *w.e.f.* 4th May, 2012.

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Shri Devender Singh | - | Joint Secretary |
| 2. Shri P.V.L.N. Murthy | - | Director |
| 3. Shri Ashok Sajwan | - | Additional Director |
| 4. Smt. Bharti S. Tuteja | - | Deputy Secretary |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Labour having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, do present this Thirty-Fourth Report on the action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-Ninth Report of the Standing Committee on Labour (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-13.

2. The Twenty-Ninth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and also laid in Rajya Sabha on 3.5.2012. The Ministry of Textiles furnished their replies indicating action taken on the recommendations contained in that Report on 1.8.2012. The Report was considered and adopted by the Standing Committee on Labour at their sitting held on 23.8.2012.

3. An analysis of the action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-Ninth 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;

23 August, 2012

1 Bhadrapada , 1934 (Saka)

(HEMANAND BISWAL)

CHAIRMAN,

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

CHAPTER-I

REPORT

This Report deals with the action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Twenty-Ninth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-13.

2. The Twenty-Ninth Report was presented to Lok Sabha and also laid in Rajya Sabha on 03.05.2012. It contained 18 recommendations/ observations. Replies of Government in respect of all the recommendations have been received and categorized as under:-

- (i) Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by the Government –

**Para Nos. 3.7, 3.8, 3.20, 3.21, 3.23, 3.24,
3.35, 3.38, 3.48.1, 3.48.2, 3.49, 3.53, 3.54, 3.55** **Total - 14
Chapter-II**

- (ii) Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of the Government's reply –

**Total -0
Chapter-III**

-NIL-

- (iii) Recommendations/Observations in respect of which replies of the Government have not been accepted by the Committee and which require reiteration – **Total-0 Chapter-IV NIL**
- (iv) Recommendation/Observation in respect of which replies of the Government are interim in nature - **Para No. 3.22,3.36,3.37,3.39 Total-4 Chapter-V**

3. The Committee desire that action taken replies in respect of recommendations/observations contained in Chapter I and final action taken replies in respect of the recommendation contained in Chapter V for which interim reply has been given by the Government may be furnished to them at the earliest.

Powerlooms

(Recommendation para No. 3.38)

4. The Committee found that 44 service centers far from adequate for the powerloom industry in which the weavers are largely untrained. The Committee were of the considered view that the Government consider opening new institutes for providing training to the powerloom weavers/workers in all aspects relating to powerloom sector and that the existing Powerloom Service Centres besides providing training may also educate the weavers and entrepreneurs about the various schemes of the Government meant for the powerloom sector.

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

"There was provision in Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD) to provide financial assistance upto Rs.100.00 lakh for purchasing the machines and equipments for opening the new Powerloom Service Centres on public and private partnership basis. However, proposals from State Governments or other eligible agencies are not forthcoming. Moreover, funds allocated for

powerloom sector schemes were/are not adequate to open and run new Powerloom Service Centres entirely by the Central Government.

The Powerloom Service Centres are also imparting training to powerloom workers based on the industry requirement in the cluster, besides providing technical services like testing of samples, design development, troubleshooting etc. Training in managerial course can also be imparted by Powerloom Service Centres subject to the industry demand. Some Powerloom Service Centres like PSC at Erode, Sommanur, Komarapallayam etc have conducted Entrepreneurs Development Programme on Textiles (EDP). Such need based training programme will continue in 12th Plan also. Also, in addition to Powerloom Service Centres, other agencies are also providing training under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) to meet the requirement of skilled workers in textile industry including powerloom sector. Powerloom Service Centres conduct periodic Seminar / Workshop and organize exhibitions to create awareness about the various schemes of the Government for the powerloom sector".

6. The Committee note from the reply of the Ministry that although there is a provision in the Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD) to provide financial assistance for purchasing machines and equipments for opening new Powerloom Service Centres, the State Governments or other eligible agencies are not forthcoming and the funds allocated are not adequate to open and run these centres entirely by the Central Government. The Committee desire that the State Governments may be persuaded again to open Powerloom Service Centres especially in the States with such potential. The Committee recommend that if State Governments are still reluctant, the corporates may be got involved in the opening and running of these centres under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Integrated Skill Development Scheme**(Recommendation para No. 3.48.1)**

7. The Committee noted that a proposal for 'Training of Trainers' has been approved under the component I of the Integrated Skill Development Scheme. The Committee were of the view that the trainers should be informed about other schemes of the Ministry which might benefit the trainees, trainers should also be given training for imparting soft skills, it should be made compulsory for implementing agencies to recruit trainers who are well conversant in local language, the material for courses should be in vernacular languages, the courses offered be more oriented towards imparting practical knowledge and the refresher programmes for updating the knowledge of trainers should be conducted regularly and TA/DA paid to the trainers for attending such programmes.

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

"In cases where the other schemes of the Ministry may be beneficial to trainees, the details of the schemes are explained

to trainees particularly in unorganized sector of Handicrafts. The trainers are being given the soft skills training also in their Training of Trainers Programme. The trainers are being recruited by the Implementing Agency and as and where the trainees understand the local language only, the trainers recruited are well conversant in local language. The course materials developed by various implementing agencies are being converted into vernacular language where the material is in English language only. The courses offered are more towards the practical training with the ratio of 70:30 for practical and theory. The refresher programme for skill upgradation is also one of the objectives of the scheme and being given regularly. In case, where the trainers being recruited, the salary is being to the trainers and in case of guest lectures, honorarium is being given to trainers."

9. The Committee are happy to note that the trainers are being prepared well for imparting skills to the trainees under the Integrated Skill Development Scheme. The Committee, however, reiterate their earlier recommendation that refresher programmes should be held at regular intervals and that TA/DA

should be paid to the trainers who attend such programmes conducted by the Ministry as is being done by Central Training Institutes under the DGE&T for their sponsored instructor trainees..

(Recommendation para No. 3.48.2)

10. The Committee noted that the Ministry have not employed dedicated personnel for motivating people to take up the courses offered under the Scheme. The Committee were of the considered view that dedicated mobilisers would help the other personnel involved with the implementation of the scheme in concentrating on other areas and that these mobilisers can also track the trainees in case there is an increase in drop-out rates in any area, liaison with NGOs/industry and with their help the remotest of areas can also be accessed.

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

"For motivating people to take up the course, the dedicated mobiliser has been employed by the implementing agency as per the felt need."

12. The Committee note from the reply of the Government that the dedicated mobilisers are being appointed wherever considered necessary by the implementing agencies. The Committee are of the considered view that it should be made mandatory for the implementing agencies to employ dedicated mobilisers, preferably locals since these mobilisers can persuade the large untrained population to enroll for training and hone their raw skills. As regards, the number of mobilisers to be employed it may be left to the discretion of the implementing agencies as these may vary according to the area and the estimated target population.

(Recommendation para No. 3.54)

13. The Committee noted that no subsidy is given under TUFS for ventures in investment in new designing techniques and were of the view that any initiative for new techniques should be encouraged and subsidy given to such ventures. The Committee also recommended that since subsidy is no longer being given for the setting up of common effluent treatment plants under the restructured TUFS, the Ministry might think of giving other incentives to the entrepreneurs who set up the effluent treatment plants voluntarily. The Committee felt that since the cost of borrowing capital has increased, TUFS has become prohibitive specially for the small investors and, therefore, recommended that the Ministry come out with some innovative scheme to maintain the tempo of the process of modernization of Indian textile industry.

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

"Under Restructured TUFS (RTUFS), selected machines/equipment's and software are eligible for

Textile Design Studio. RTUFS also provides Interest Reimbursement (IR) plus Capital Subsidy for Technical Textile Segment which is an emerging sector involving new techniques. The Working Group on 12th Five Year Plan recommended a scheme for Common Effluent Treatment Plants with Marine Outfall (CETPMO) for the existing textile processing cluster on the basis of an SPV where the Central Government contributes 25%, State Governments bear 25% of the expenditure and remaining 50% by the Industry. In order to subsidize the cost of borrowing, RTUFS provides 15% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) (20% in case of powerloom sector) in lieu of IR. In addition, small sectors also avail subsidy facilities of the State Governments."

15. The Committee note that selected machinery/equipments for Textile Design Studio are eligible under Restructured Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (RTUFS). The Committee, however, reiterate their earlier recommendation that since Indian textiles lack on innovative front, subsidy should be given to the small entrepreneurs who

set up ventures in new designing techniques. The Committee may be apprised of the steps taken by the Ministry to implement the recommendation of the Working Group on 12th Plan regarding setting up of Common Effluent Treatment Plants on the basis of SPV.

CHAPTER-II

RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

(Recommendation para No. 3.7)

The Committee note that the Ministry could utilize Rs. 4260 crore only out of the BE of Rs.5000 crore which was revised to Rs 5503 crore at RE stage. As regards the compliance with the governmental instructions that the pace of expenditure must be even throughout the year so far as possible, the Ministry had assured the Committee that they would ensure even pace of expenditure in future. The Committee are dismayed to note that the expenditure during 2011-12 upto the last quarter till 22.3.2012, was Rs 407 crore but it increased to Rs 1363 crore by 31.3.2012 in a span of just one week. Further, on perusal of the figures of last 5 years, the Committee find that the BE for the last 5 years was Rs 18968 crore, the RE 21143 crore and the actual expenditure was Rs 18271 crore. Apparently, the claim of Ministry about their financial performance does not stand to scrutiny in view of their inability to achieve the desired targets. The idling of funds to the tune of Rs 2200 crore till the last week of the financial year is yet another matter of serious concern which needs to be addressed by the Ministry. Worse, rushing expenditure at the end of the financial year besides violation of governmental instructions, may dilute scrutiny and monitoring leading to wasteful expenditure. Since budgeting involves fixation of priorities, foresight and forecasting based on sound analysis of past trends and the monitoring capabilities of the Department, the Committee recommend that the Ministry evolve sound budgeting principles and monitoring mechanism so that their resources are optimally allocated, there is no idling of funds and there is no rush of expenditure at the fag end of the financial year.

(Reply of the Government)

The actual total plan expenditure as on 31.3.2012 is Rs.4321.97 crore i.e. 86.44% of BE and 81.50% of RE. The overall shortfall in expenditure as compared to BE is Rs. 678 crore. Of this, the North East Region for which an amount of Rs. 500 crore had been earmarked accounted for a shortfall of Rs. 252.62 crore. The details of the quarter wise expenditure during 2011 – 12 are given below.

(Rs. in crore)

Item	BE	RE	Expenditure during the quarter	Cumulative Expenditure	Allocation for TUFS (BE)	Expenditure under TUFS
2011 - 12	5000.00	5303.30			3100.00 (62%)	
1 st quarter			1514.80	1514.80		1343.62
2 nd quarter			286.75	1801.55		8.79
3 rd quarter			1062.35	2863.90		943.54
4 th quarter			1458.07	4321.97		639.14

Out of the total allotment of Rs.5000 crore, the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has the largest allocation of Rs.3100 crore (62% of BE).

With 62% of BE of the Ministry allocated to TUFS, even utilization of Plan allocation for the Ministry is to a large extent dependent on the utilization under TUFS. Out of the BE of Rs.3100 crore for TUFS, the quarterwise expenditure is Rs.1343.62 crore for Q1, Rs. 8.79 crore for Q2, Rs. 943.45 crore for Q3 and Rs. 639.45 crore for Q4.

During Q2 funds release could not take place because of non-submission of requisite certificates by the nodal banks/agencies.

As against total allocation of Rs. 3100.00 crore under TUFs Rs. 2935.09 crore has been spent and the shortfall is only Rs. 164.09 crore, mostly due to earmarking under NER i.e. Rs. 120 crore

Scheme-wise reasons for uneven pace of expenditure are as under:

The Ministry has reviewed in detail the reasons for shortfall crowding of expenditure. The results of the review are summarised below:-

Wool:

(i) Most of the schemes under wool are implemented over two-three years through various state govts. After sanctioning of projects, further grants are released based on the performance of previous released grants and submission of UCs. Moreover slow performance by the Implementing Agencies also affects release of grants and lead to uneven expenditure.

(ii) Woollen Expos are held during winter seasons (Nov. to Feb.) and claims of implementing Agencies are settled after the event in February-March leading to release of most of the funds in last quarter of financial year.

(iii) Under Quality Processing of Wool Scheme, the Central Wool Development Board provides financial assistance of Rs.50.00 lakh for establishing Common Facility Centres and releases grants in three installments according to procurement of machineries through open tendering process. As tendering, its finalization & manufacturing of machines takes its own time, even if a project is sanctioned in 1st Quarter, 2nd & 3rd Installment are released in last quarter leading to uneven expenditure.

HANDLOOMS

(i) Under Diversified Handloom Development Scheme, amount could not be utilized because the non-approval of construction

proposal of IIHT, Varanasi due to change of design and no further requirement received from the IIHT, Bargah.

(ii) Under Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme the funds are released Policy Year-wise and subject to completion of enrolments (80% of which are renewal) which become due in (January-March) Quarter and submission of UCs by the service provider i.e. the funds are released on the basis of completion of enrolment alone and Policy year is not co-terminus with Financial year which starts in December, therefore main expenditure is possible only in December - March.

HANDICRAFTS

Under Handicrafts Sector, the shortfall is due to non-receipt of viable proposals especially from NER, non-receipt of fresh proposals under infrastructure component and non-completion of old projects. Besides these reasons, during the year 2011 - 12 the expenditure of March 2012 was restricted to 15% of budget allocation though the bills were submitted for payment more than the 15%. This also led to shortfall

POWERLOOM

(i) Under Group Workshed Scheme the bill of Rs.5,43,887/- could not be passed for payment due to technical problem. Further the PDEXCIL could not submit the bills within financial year 2011-12 for Buyer-seller Meets and Exposure visits.

The allocation for ISPSDS under SCSP was done for the first time. As the scheme is meant for all, utilization specific to SCSP fund could not be made in absence of modalities.

(ii) Under Integrated Powerloom Cluster Development out of the balance of Rs.60.91 lakh, approval for bills for Rs.50.10 lakh could not be received from CPSMS Project Cell, Dept. of Expenditure, O/o Controller General of Accounts due to some technical problems.

NIFT

- (i) For the BE-2011-12, an outlay of 128.00 Cr. was made, which included 20 Cr. for NER, 98 Cr. for Plan (for Raebareli & OBC Quota) and 10 Cr. for SC/SP.
- (ii) The major amount under plan allocation could not be utilised mainly due to delay in construction projects out of OBC funds and non-utilization of NER earmarking.
- (iii) Cabinet, in its decision dated 24.11.2011, approved construction of NIFT Raebareli Centre by ITI Ltd. For the year 2011-12, an amount of Rs. 2.00 crore has been released by MoT to Raebareli centre for rentals and academic infrastructure. Rs.1.00 crore was earmarked for ITI for construction of permanent centre. The agreement between NIFT and construction agency has been signed on 23.9.2011. Rs.10.00 crores have been released to MGCC (construction agency) in March 2012.

R&D including TRAs

Out of the BE of Rs.9.00 crore for R&D including TRAs, Rs. 7.41 crores has been spent under different schemes. The quarter wise expenditure is Rs.1.50 crore in Q1, Rs.1.46 crore in Q2, Rs.1.20 in Q3 and Rs.3.25 crores in Q4. The expenditure in the last quarter was higher due to the completion of R&D Projects and approval of new projects in this quarter.

Jute Technology Mission

Fund of Rs. 54.00 crore could not be released during 2011 - 12 due to non approval of extension of period for implementation of the scheme.

Sardar Patel Institute of Textile Management Coimbatore (SVPITM)

Approval of detailed Project Report (DPR) of the Institute for its upgradation activities got delayed. Therefore, Rs.2.75 crore from RE 2011-12 of the scheme has been surrendered.

Market Development & Product Diversification Scheme

Under Knitwear Technology Mission(KTM), a PPP mode project government has given an adhoc grant of Rs. 5.00 crore in October 2010, which was appropriated from the RE allocations of 2010-11 for the Plan Scheme 'Market Development & Product Diversification' Scheme.

During FY 2011-12, the Scheme was recast to bring down the costs and for greater share of cost to be borne by the Industry. The procurement action commenced in February 2012 after approvals by the Expenditure Approval Committee. An amount of Rs.50 crore (Rs.15 crore for revenue expenditure and Rs.30 crore capital expenditure) is being projected for 12th Five Year Plan in order to cater for plan KTM project at Ludhiana and Kolkata.

Common Compliance Code

An allocation of Rs.7 crore was made for 2011-12, for the Scheme of which an amount of Rs.3.50 crore was sanctioned. The project was delayed due to two issues concerning DISHA project viz. (i) extension of timelines by nine months for utilisation of funds from 31st March, 2012 to 31st December, 2012 owing to delay in project formulation, mobilization of subscribing units and consequential delay in mobilizing resources for the project and (ii) project was allowed to be implemented directly by outsourcing experts of programme management, marketing and promotion and other elements of DISHA. Additional allocation of Rs.10 crore is being projected for the 12th Plan period for comprehensive coverage of the industry.

Technical Textiles

(i) Since the delegation powers for operating budget head for Technical Textiles were provided in October 2011, no funds could be utilized in the first two quarters.

(ii) For many instruments, the COEs were receiving single tenders and they have to go for retendering which is a time consuming process.

Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP)

Out of Rs 347 crore of Plan allocation under SITP only Rs. 77.43 crore has been spent. This shortfall is due to the fact that while the allocations at BE and RE under SITP represented the project committed liability of the Ministry, the actual expenditure could take place only when claims were raised by individual SPVs. Despite monitoring both at Ministry and PMC levels, not all SPVs that were expected to prefer claims could do so, due to a variety of causes. The recent recession in the textile industry and delays in obtaining statutory clearances such as environmental clearance were some of the reasons for default by SPVs on submitting claims.

Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

Launched in mid of July, 2010, ISDS was in the pilot phase of two years during the XI Plan. The process for selection of Implementing Agencies for the Scheme was a time consuming process which continued even in the financial year 2012-13. Moreover, there were certain teething problems at the initial stage for putting in place the requisite infrastructure, man-power, developing curriculum etc. and also certain procedural requirements which had to be fulfilled for releasing funds to implementing agencies.

Mega Cluster

Uniform progress on release of funds under Mega Cluster in each quarter is always not possible to maintain because of non – fulfillment of various conditions prescribed in the guidelines by implementing agencies.

Plan budget of the Ministry for the North East region.

The total expenditure for NER during 2011 -12 was Rs.247.38 crore as on 31.3.2012 which is 49.48% of the total allocated amount for NER i.e. Rs.500.00 crore.

The shortfall in expenditure under the NER budget is Rs. 252.62 crore. This was mainly due to lack of expenditure under the major schemes of the Ministry such as TUFS, SITP and other industry sector schemes.

With a view to enhancing plan expenditure in the North East, the Ministry proposes to follow a project approach in the 12th Plan, allowing maximum flexibility in the design and implementation of such projects.

Conclusion:

Thus, due to various reasons as explained above, there was an overall short fall of 15% in Plan expenditure with respect to BE. The expenditure could not be spread evenly across the four quarters mainly because of short fall in the second quarter due to lack of expenditure under TUFS. The Ministry will strive to increase over all plan expenditure in future by closely monitoring the pace of expenditure and also by enhancing plan expenditure in the North East by formulating special schemes / projects specifically for the North East. Concerted efforts will also be made to ensure even spread of expenditure through out the Financial Year.

(Recommendation para No. 3.8)

The Committee note that an amount of Rs 54 crore was allocated for 2011-12 under the Jute Technology Mission (JTM) scheme but no expenditure could be incurred since the target period for completion of JTM expired on March 31, 2011. The Committee are dismayed to note that the scheme expired on March 31, 2011 and till March 31, 2012, the Ministry could not get extension of the scheme. The Committee while deploring such apathetic attitude of the Government, desire that the Ministry should initiate action on such matters well in advance so that

implementation of any scheme does not suffer due to procedural delays.

(Reply of the Government)

Jute Technology Mission:- The budget allocation of Plan fund under Jute Technology Mission was Rs. 54 crore. Funds could not be released during 2011-12 due to non-approval of extension of period for implementation of the scheme. Every effort was made to obtain the approval, but as not all comments received on the proposal in the process of consultation were, positive, the process took about 3 months longer than usual and, approval was forthcoming only at the end of the financial year 2011-12. Hence, Rs. 54 crore has been surrendered. Chronological details of action taken are given below:-

S. No	Subject	Date
1.	Request received from NJB for release of Plan fund under JTM for the year 2011-12.	09.08.2011
2.	Proposal was submitted to the IFW for release of Plan fund under JTM for the year 2011-12	10.08.2011
3.	Queries raised by IFW on the issue of release of Plan fund under JTM for the year 2011-12	17.8.2011
4.	Submission of draft CCEA Note for approval of HMOT	18.8.2011
5.	Approval of HMOT on draft CCEA Note	24.8.2011
6.	Circulation of draft CCEA Note amongst all concerned Ministries/Departments	25.8.2011
7.	Query received from Planning Commission on the draft CCEA Note	8.9.2011

8.	Reply sent to Planning Commission	13.9.2011
9.	Reminder issued to the concerned Ministries for their comments on draft CCEA Note	16.9.2011
10.	Comments received from Ministry of Agriculture	16.9.2011
11.	Comments received from ICAR	23.9.2011
12.	Comments received from Planning Commission	11.10.2011
13.	Comments received from Department of Expenditure	31.10.2011
14.	Obtained approval of HMOT on final note for CCEA after incorporating comments received from concerned Ministries/Depts.	18.11.2011
15.	Circulation of final note to PMO/Cabinet Secretariat for comments	26.12.2011
16.	Comments received from PMO asking to seek the concurrence of COS	10.01.2012
17.	As per directions of PMO, submission of COS note for meeting	24.1.2012
18.	Draft Note for COS was approved by Secretary	22.2.2012
19.	As per directions of PMO, submission of COS note for meeting	23.2.2012
20.	Meeting of COS was held	2.3.2012
21.	Minutes of the meeting of COS received	15.3.2012
22.	Approval of MOT on final Cabinet Note after incorporation of COS decision	27.3.2012
23.	Circulation of final note to PMO/Cabinet Secretariat for comments	30.3.2012

(Recommendation para No. 3.20)

The Committee note with concern that no authentic figures are available regarding the number of artisans employed in the handicrafts sector. As per the census conducted in 1995-96, 47.61 lakhs artisans were employed in handicrafts sector. The Ministry have stated that based on the coverage of the districts undertaken and other parameters, the number of artisans employed in the handicrafts sector is estimated to be 68.86 lakhs. A report of the United Nations, however, has revealed that over the past 30 years, the number of artisans in India has actually declined by 30% as many of these artisans have joined the rank of casual labourers and the informal economy. The Committee note that although census of artisans is in progress but it took the Ministry 17 years to undertake the process. It is inexplicable how the Ministry are introducing schemes, fixing targets and reviewing them without ascertaining the actual number of artisans. The Committee are of the firm view that the Ministry undertake census of the artisans every 10 years as this would help them formulating, implementing and reviewing the schemes meant for the sector more effectively.

(Reply of the Government)

The census of handicrafts artisans was approved during the XI plan period. Initially it was decided to complete the census within a five year period covering 20% of the districts every year starting from 2007-08. However on the recommendations of Parliamentary Standing committee which had recommended completion of handicrafts artisans census in one go, the census work was expedited for 100% coverage of districts. The census work in some states is still in progress and final figures shall be known once the census is completed.

Based on the results, made available related to different parameters pertaining to the handicrafts sector as per the estimates

made on enumeration undertaken till now, the number of handicrafts artisans is estimated to be 68.86 lakhs. This office has 6 regional offices and keeps getting updates from the regions & new enrolments of artisans are done on a regular basis on the basis of which the schemes are being implemented.

However the committee's view that the Ministry undertake census of artisans every 10 Years for effective implementation of schemes has been noted for future compliance.

(Recommendation para No. 3.21)

The Committee note that 1393 clusters have been sanctioned under the Baba Saheb Hastshilp Vikas Yojana till March, 2012. Out of 68.86 lakhs artisans in the country only a few are clustered artisans with the result a preponderant majority are deprived of the benefits which accrue to clustered artisans. These artisans cannot get the benefits under the scheme, which makes them dependent on middlemen who exploit them. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government come out with a comprehensive scheme to provide quality raw material, training, marketing platform and credit facilities to the artisans who are not part of any cluster or are living in remote areas. The Committee also feel that more and more visits by the officials of DC(Handicrafts) may be made to the remotest of areas where handicraft artisans reside to make them aware of the benefits of clusterisation etc. besides making publicity of various schemes and by involving local governments in a big way.

(Reply of the Government)

1396 clusters have been sanctioned under the Baba Saheb Hastshilp Vikas Yojana till March, since inception against 1393 as reported by the Committee. Further, the recommendations of the

Committee have been noted and shall be included in the 12th Plan period.

(Recommendation para No. 3.23)

Under the Guru Shishya Parampara component of the HRD scheme, the Committee find that training is provided only to the artisans from nearby clusters where the Master trainer resides. The Committee are, however, of the considered view that the training under the scheme should not be limited to those living in nearby clusters but also extended to those living in remote areas whose skills need to be honed or upgraded. Considering their financial distress, the Committee recommend that the Ministry should also give suitable TA/DA to these trainees by way of incentive.

The Committee also note that the timings of the courses are generally from 10am to 5pm and sometimes, it changes as per the climatic conditions of that area or at the convenience of the Master Trainer. The Committee feel that the concept of flexible timing may be introduced for the courses taking into account the fact that the trainees may include women who have to take care of their homes and children and artisans who would like to get training after their working hours.

Further, the Committee find that funds have been released for setting of 3 labs under the Research and Development Scheme and the Government do not review the performance of these labs as they have no labs of their own. The Committee find it strange that Ministry are giving funds to labs without having any check on their performance and efficiency. The Committee recommend that Government ought to monitor the performance of the labs being funded by them to ensure that public funds are utilized properly and effectively.

(Reply of the Government)

As per the norms of “Guru Shishya Parampara” component of the HRD scheme the coverage areas of the scheme is not limited to nearby clusters where the Master Trainer reside. Therefore, artisans living in remote areas can also take benefit of the scheme. As submitted earlier that the Master Trainer who are conducting training under this component, are spread across the country and most of them reside in small towns, villages and remote areas. Thus, all the artisans of these areas are taking benefit of the scheme. However, department will consider the recommendation of the Committee to give suitable TA/DA to the artisans of remote areas while formulating the scheme for 12th Plan.

Further, as per the suggestions of the Committee, the timing of training which is at present from 10 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. in general. However, there is no stipulation regarding the above timings and the convenience of artisans is accommodated. The same will be reiterated through our field offices.

As regards to setting up of labs under the R&D scheme, the recommendation is noted for future compliance.

(Recommendation para No. 3.24)

The Committee note that the Government are implementing various schemes for the handicrafts sector but statedly, in spite of their best efforts, only 71% of the total budgetary allocation could be spent. In order to make the schemes successful, the Committee recommend that more and more NGOs should be involved in the process of implementation and monitoring. Since, the handicrafts sector is largely unorganized, the Government need to take suitable action to upgrade the skills of the artisans, make available quality raw material on easy terms, provide credit facilities, provide market exposure to them and eliminate middlemen. The Committee also recommend that in order to make handicrafts commercially viable, different Ministries should work in tandem to give momentum to

the exports of Indian handicrafts. Handicraft mark on the lines of handloom mark may also be introduced at the earliest so that genuine Indian craft can be differentiated from the counterfeits. The Committee would like to be apprised of the measures initiated in this behalf in due course.

(Reply of the Government)

As per the Committee's recommendations, Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has over the years tried to involve more NGOs and adopted following steps for better implementation and monitoring of the schemes.

- Proposals under different schemes are invited through advertisements.
- For better control over performance of the schemes, inspection reports from field officers, (on each activity implemented in their respective jurisdiction) have been made mandatory.
- For timely sanction and release of funds. It has been decided that the process of inviting applications will be started four months in advance so that all sanctions are issued in time.

The Office of the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) has been implementing schemes like Human Resource Development Scheme to upgrade the skills of the artisans, providing Raw Material Banks for making Raw material available, coordinating with banks to provide credit facilities to the artisans. This office has also been implementing schemes for Marketing Support which provides direct marketing facilities to the artisans.

Urban Haats are being developed in various states to provide marketing platforms to artisans. The various schemes implemented by this office are all for the benefits of the artisans.

In this regard, the observation of the Committee has been noted for compliance and action will be initiated accordingly.

(Recommendation para No. 3.35)

The Committee are concerned to note that no survey to have authentic field level data on powerlooms has been conducted so far. The Committee also note that now an agency has been engaged to conduct the powerloom survey and the survey report is reportedly to be completed within next 9 months and in their considered view formulation of schemes, without a fair assessment of the target group and the dimensions of the problems afflicting them, is a shot in the dark. The Committee, therefore, hardly need to stress that the Ministry first undertake a comprehensive survey of the powerloom sector and then formulate the scheme(s).

(Reply of the Government)

The Ministry has taken steps to undertake a comprehensive survey of the powerloom sector to have all related data/information pertaining to powerloom weavers/industry. For this purpose, service of ACNielsen ORG-MARG Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, a reputed professional agency engaged in various important surveys, has been requisitioned. The agency has already commenced field survey in U.P. & Haryana and survey in Punjab, M.P., Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu & Karnataka will commence shortly. The whole survey is expected to be completed by December, 2012.

Keeping in view the instructions/guidelines issued by the Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance on 12th Five Year Plan, steps have been taken to continue with the existing schemes in its existing form (as approved under XIth Plan) only in the financial year 2012-13 (i.e. first year of 12th Plan). As per instructions of Planning Commission and Ministry of Finance, third party evaluation of all existing schemes is also being initiated to re-draft the guidelines of existing schemes, if necessary. As far as new schemes proposed for 12th Plan is concerned, the detailed guidelines will be framed only after formal approval for those schemes under 12th Five Year Plan is received from Planning Commission. Also while framing the new detailed guidelines of existing/new schemes, due consideration will be given to the

information/data to be available through the Baseline Survey on Powerloom presently being conducted on priority basis.

(Recommendation para No. 3.38)

The Committee note that during last five years one Powerloom Service Centre has been approved at Imphal. The Committee also note that the role of Powerloom Service Centres include imparting practical training and skill to powerloom weavers in various aspects. The Committee find 44 service centers far from adequate for the powerloom industry in which the weavers are largely untrained. The Committee are of the considered view that the Government consider opening new institutes for providing training to the powerloom weavers/workers in all aspects relating to powerloom sector. The Powerloom Service Centres should also impart training in managerial courses for existing entrepreneurs as well as for new entrants. The Powerloom Service Centres besides providing training may also educate the weavers and entrepreneurs about the various schemes of the Government meant for the powerloom sector.

(Reply of the Government)

There was provision in Integrated Scheme for Powerloom Sector Development (ISPSD) to provide financial assistance upto Rs.100.00 lakh for purchasing the machines and equipments for opening the new Powerloom Service Centre on public and private partnership basis. However, proposals from State Governments or other eligible agencies are not forthcoming. Moreover, funds allocated for powerloom sector schemes were/are not adequate to open and run new Powerloom Service Centres entirely by the Central Government.

The Powerloom Service Centres are also imparting training to powerloom workers based on the industry requirement in the cluster, besides providing technical services like testing of samples,

design development, trouble-shooting etc. Training in managerial course can also be imparted by Powerloom Service Centres subject to the industry demand. Some Powerloom Service Centres like PSC at Erode, Sommanur, Komarapallayam etc have conducted Entrepreneurs Development Programme on Textiles (EDP). Such need based training programme will continue in 12th Plan also. Also, in addition to Powerloom Service Centres, other agencies are also providing training under Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) to meet the requirement of skilled workers in textile industry including powerloom sector. Powerloom Service Centres conduct periodic Seminar / Workshop and organize exhibitions to create awareness about the various schemes of the Government for the powerloom sector.

(Recommendation para No. 3.48.1)

The Committee note that 18 proposals have been approved covering all facets of skill development including 'Training of Trainers' under the component I of the Integrated Skill Development Scheme and the orientation of trainers. The Committee are of the view that the trainers should be informed about other schemes of the Ministry which might benefit the trainees. The Committee also recommend that besides imparting the computer skills, trainers should also be given training for imparting soft skills. The Committee recommend that it should be made compulsory for implementing agencies to recruit trainers who are well conversant in local language. Besides, the material for courses should also be in vernacular languages. The courses offered be more oriented towards imparting practical knowledge and the refresher programmes for updating the knowledge of trainers should be conducted regularly and TA/DA paid to the trainers for attending such programmes.

(Reply of the Government)

In cases where the other schemes of the Ministry may be beneficial to trainees, the details of the schemes are explained to trainees particularly in unorganized sector of Handicrafts. The trainers are being given the soft skills training also in their Training of Trainers Programme. The trainers are being recruited by the Implementing Agency and as and where the trainees understand the local language only, the trainers recruited are well conversant in local language. The course materials developed by various implementing agencies are being converted into vernacular language where the material is in English language only. The courses offered are more towards the practical training with the ratio of 70:30 for practical and theory. The refresher programme for skill upgradation is also one of the objectives of the scheme and being given regularly. In case, where the trainers being recruited, the salary is being to the trainers and in case of guest lectures, honorarium is being given to trainers

(Recommendation para No. 3.48.2)

The Committee note that the Ministry have not employed dedicated personnel for motivating people to take up the courses offered under the Scheme. The Committee endorse the view of the Project Management Consultant that dedicated mobilisers be engaged by all the implementing agencies for effective mobilization and to explore various other options for mobilization of the candidates. The Committee are of the considered view that dedicated mobilisers would, help the other personnel involved with the implementation of the scheme in concentrating on other areas. These mobilisers can also track the trainees in case there is an increase in drop-out rates in any area, liaison with NGOs/industry and with their help the remotest of areas can also be accessed.

(Reply of the Government)

For motivating people to take up the course, the dedicated mobiliser has been employed by the implementing agency as per the felt need.

(Recommendation para No. 3.49)

The Committee find that the Ministry have not carried out any impact study of the courses being offered under the scheme. The Committee also note that as of February 2012 out of 28664 candidates, 6096 have been placed in industry and 5378 have opted for self employment. The Committee are of the view that impact study needs to be carried out to gauge the effectiveness of the courses being offered as these are at the nascent stage and hence can be altered easily. The Committee feel that industry must be encouraged for recruiting the pass-outs on the campuses of these institutes. The Ministry can also coordinate with the industry to give hands-on training to these candidates and share the stipend to be paid to the trainees till the confidence of industry is built. Further, the industry may also be encouraged to sponsor candidates for these courses.

(Reply of the Government)

The impact study of the courses being offered is not yet done by the Ministry. However, Implementing Agencies will be advised to carry out the impact study.

(Recommendation para No. 3.53)

The Committee is concerned to note that the cotton yarn production decreased by 19% during November 2011 and by 13% during April to November 2011. The Committee is of the view that improving cotton acreage and productivity is the key for improving the competitiveness of Indian textiles. The Committee note that though Cotton Technology Mission has been set up for the purpose but still a lot needs to be done. Similarly, more R&D needs to be undertaken in the field including sufficient investment in research programmes related to the betterment of cottonseeds and improving their productivity. Further, the Committee find that Indian weavers are still working on obsolete looms and a weaver who is preoccupied with the volatility in cotton yarn prices cannot think of modernizing his looms. The Committee, therefore, recommend that urgent steps be taken to maintain a balance between the interests of both the weavers and the industry by at least providing raw material to small weavers at reasonable prices in volatile situations.

(Reply of the Government)

The Government has taken the following steps in order to maintain a balance between the interests of both the weavers and the industry by providing raw material to small weavers at reasonable prices in volatile situation:

- (i) Government has constituted a Cotton Yarn Advisory Board (CYAB). CYAB is to advise the Government on matters pertaining to production, consumption and availability of different types of cotton yarn and also provide a forum for liaison between all the stakeholders i.e. spinners, weavers, TRA's, Government and to prepare a Cotton Yarn Balance Sheet etc.
- (ii) A proposal to provide interest free Corpus Fund of Rs.100 lakh for setting up of Yarn Bank for each powerloom cluster for making availability of yarn to the weavers at reasonable rate has been proposed. Under the said scheme, Textile Associations / SPV / Consortium will be eligible to operate the Yarn Bank. The eligible Agency will collect orders from the small weavers and

purchase yarn in bulk to avail of the quantity – discount and supply to weavers at reasonable price.

(Recommendation para No. 3.54)

The Committee note that no subsidy is given under TUFS for ventures in investment in new designing techniques. The Committee are of the considered view that the Indian textile industry lacks on the innovation front and, therefore, any initiative for new techniques should be encouraged and subsidy given to such ventures. The Committee also note that subsidy is no longer being given for the setting up of common effluent treatment plants under the restructured TUFS. The Committee, therefore, recommend that, if not under TUFS, the Ministry might think of giving other incentives to the entrepreneurs who set up the effluent treatment plants voluntarily. The Committee also notes that the revised TUFS Scheme has not been received well by the Industry. The Committee feel that since the cost of borrowing capital has increased, the scheme has become prohibitive specially for the small investors. The Committee, therefore, recommends that the Ministry should come out with some innovative scheme to maintain the tempo of the process of modernization of Indian textile industry.

(Reply of the Government)

Under Restructured TUFS (RTUFS), selected machines/equipment's and software are eligible for Textile Design Studio. RTUFS also provides Interest Reimbursement (IR) plus Capital Subsidy for Technical Textile Segment which is an emerging sector involving new techniques. The Working Group on 12th Five Year Plan recommended a scheme for Common Effluent Treatment Plants with Marine Outfall (CETPMO) for the existing textile processing cluster on the basis of an SPV where the Central Government contributes 25%, State Governments bear 25% of the expenditure and remaining 50% by the Industry. In order to

subsidizes the cost of borrowing, RTUFS provides 15% Margin Money Subsidy (MMS) (20% in case of powerloom sector) in lieu of IR. In addition, small sectors also avail subsidy facilities of the State Governments.

(Recommendation para No. 3.55)

The Committee are constrained to point out a general want of due diligence in many wings/offices of the Ministry given their persistent failure to stick to the given time lines while responding to parliamentary matters. In their considered view delay in submitting the information sought is indicative of poor control and command system and a cavalier attitude which must be corrected. The Committee would like to be apprised of the corrective measures taken in this regard to ensure that assurance given to Parliament is fulfilled within the stipulated time.

(Reply of the Government)

The Ministry is a first point of contact between the parliament and other stake holders at the field/grass root level. While dealing with various parliamentary matters, the Ministry has to coordinate among all these stakeholders to get the desired information collected and compiled before transmitting to the Parliament. Despite consistent effort, sometimes minor delay has been noticed due to the situation beyond control. However, the Ministry has taken effective steps to ensure transmitting responses on the parliamentary matters on time by well equipping its parliamentary division in so far as manpower and infrastructure are concerned. The Ministry is also using the telecommunications/online system for getting inputs from various stakeholders before transmitting compiled information in a parliamentary matters and assures that the delay wherever noticed by the committee in the past will be curbed while dealing with matter received in future.

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**

NIL

CHAPTER-V

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

(Recommendation para No. 3.22)

The Committee note that under the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana only 3 members of a family of artisans are covered. The Committee feel that the dependents in an average family of artisan include his spouse, two children and dependant parents which makes it 5 people. In such a situation, it is very difficult for a poor artisan to bear the medical expenses of other family members who are dependant on him. The Committee, thus, find the cover given to 3 members of an artisan's family inadequate. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the number of family members should be increased to at least .

(Reply of the Government)

In the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana implemented by the O/o DC(Handicrafts) the existing provision is for 1+3. However the suggestions of the committee are under consideration for the 12th Plan.

(Recommendation para No. 3.36)

The Committee note that the powerloom weavers covered under Janashree Bima Yojana are entitled to an educational grant of Rs 600 per child/ per half year for two children studying in IX to XII standard for a maximum period of 4 years under the Shiksha Sahayog Yojana (SSY). The Committee feel that such grants should

also be extended to those weavers whose children are meritorious and wish to take up professional courses as such grants are incentives to those parents who want their wards to study.

(Reply of the Government)

The Scheme in its existing form is being continued for the current financial year 2012-13 subject to finalization of 12th Plan. The recommendations of the Standing Committee have been noted. The recommendations will be given due consideration while finalizing the Scheme for 12th Plan in consultation with all stakeholders including Insurance Agencies as per the prescribed procedure.

(Recommendation para No. 3.37)

The Committee note that there is no Health Insurance Scheme available for the powerloom weavers. However, a Health Insurance Scheme on the lines of RSBY is proposed to be implemented in areas where the RSBY does not cover the powerloom sector during 12th Plan, subject to approval by the Planning Commission. The Committee are unable to understand the rationale behind such a delay in introducing a Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom weavers when there is already a similar scheme in operation for handloom weavers and handicrafts artisans. The Committee feel that instead of introducing a new scheme, the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana or the Health Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers be extended to the powerloom weavers also.

(Reply of the Government)

Health Insurance under Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is exclusively meant for workers in BPL category. The Health Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers already in force is meant for coverage of eligible handloom weavers and their family members as per the criteria prescribed under the said scheme. Since the status and conditions of powerloom weavers/workers are not exactly identical to those of handloom weavers, eligibility conditions and benefits for powerloom weavers may vary with reference to eligibility condition and benefits under Health Insurance scheme available for Handloom weavers. In order to cover all the powerloom weavers including those not falling under BPL category under Health Insurance Scheme, it is necessary to formulate a new policy i.e. Health Insurance Scheme for the powerloom weavers and their family members. There is no Health Insurance Scheme for powerloom workers/weavers in operation during 11th Plan. A new Scheme which has been proposed in the 12th Plan period (even extension of Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana or Health Insurance Scheme for Handloom weavers to Powerloom weavers/workers) can be possible only after approval of Planning Commission.

(Recommendation para No. 3.39)

The Committee observe that there are no permanent places for the weavers to sell their products and this is one of the major problems for small time powerloom weavers due to which they are exploited by unscrupulous middle-men and agents. The Committee recommend that special marketing areas/places be set up where these weavers can go and sell their products without depending on the middlemen and agents. Taking note that the Government give 20% margin money subsidy under TUFs on investment on modern technology of machines in powerloom units, the Committee are of the considered view that the Government should also come out with

another scheme specially for small powerloom owners who are working on obsolete looms and cannot take benefits of the ambitious schemes of the Ministry but need smaller sums for upgrading of their looms. The Committee, therefore, recommend that the Government undertake a separate study on the needs of small powerloom owners and come out with a proposal/scheme for their development.

The Committee further find that there is no scheme to provide credit facilities or raw material to powerloom weavers. The Committee find it a step motherly treatment towards the powerloom weavers and urge the Government to look into the problems of this sector and come out with a comprehensive scheme for their benefit at the earliest.

(Reply of the Government)

The Government has provided interest reimbursement or capital subsidy on the term loan availed by units for purchasing / installing the machines as per the guidelines of Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. The proposal for providing financial assistance to set up Common Facilities Centre (including marketing facilities) in powerloom clusters and for upgrading the plain powerlooms to semi-automatic looms for the benefit of small powerloom weavers is also being explored under new schemes proposed for 12th Five Year Plan. The proposal for creating Yarn Bank to enable the powerloom weavers to get regular and direct supply of yarn in powerloom clusters with financial assistance provided by the Government in the form of Interest free Corpus Fund is also under consideration in the 12th Plan.

New Delhi;

23 August, 2012

1 Bhadrapada , 1934 (Saka)

(HEMANAND BISWAL)

CHAIRMAN,

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

Minutes of the Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on 23 August, 2012 from 1500 hrs. to 1630 hrs. in the Main Committee Room, Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Shri Hemanand Biswal – CHAIRMAN

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Dr. Virendra Kumar
3. Shri Jayaram Pangi
4. Shri Sanjay Dina Patil
5. Shri Bhausaheb Rajaram Wakchaure

RAJYA SABHA

6. Shri Mohd. Ali Khan
7. Shri Aayanur Manjunatha
8. Dr. E.M.Sudarsana Natchiappan
9. Smt. Renubala Pradhan
10. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot

SECRETARIAT

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

2.	XX	XX	XX
3.	XX	XX	XX
4.	XX	XX	XX
5.	XX	XX	XX
6.	XX	XX	XX

7. Thereafter, the Hon'ble Chairman apprised the Members about the following draft Reports to be considered for adoption:

- | | | | |
|-------|---|----|----|
| (i) | XX | XX | XX |
| (ii) | XX | XX | XX |
| (iii) | Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the 29 th Report of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants' of the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2012-13 | | |

8. The Committee took up the draft Reports one by one for consideration. After some discussions, the Committee adopted all draft Reports without any modification.

9. The Committee then authorized the Chairman to finalise the above draft reports in the light of factual verification from the concerned Ministry and present the Reports to both the Houses of Parliament.

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 TWENTY-NINTH REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LABOUR (FIFTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

	Total	Percentage
I. Total number of Recommendations	18	
II. Recommendations/Observations which have been accepted by Government (Rec. Para. Nos.3.7,3.8,3.20,3.21,3.23,3.24, 3.35,3.38,3.48.1,3.48.2,3.49,3.53,3.54 and 3.55)	14	77.7%
III. Recommendations/Observations which the Committee do not desire to pursue in view of Government's replies-	NIL	0
IV. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which Government's replies have not been accepted by the Committee and which requires reiteration –	NIL	%
V. Recommendations/Observations in respect of which final replies of Government are of interim in nature (Rec. Para No. 3.22,3.36,3.37 and 3.39)	04	22.22%

		100%
