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**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2014-15)
(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)**

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

**REVIEW OF URBAN HAATS
NINTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

August, 2015/Shravana, 1937 (Saka)

NINTH REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(2014-15)

(SIXTEENTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

REVIEW OF URBAN HAATS

Presented to Lok Sabha on 12.08.2015

Laid in Rajya Sabha on 12.08.2015



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

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August, 2015/Shravana, 1937 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR
(2014-15)**

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR-CHAIRPERSON

**MEMBERS
LOK SABHA**

2. Shri Rajesh Kumar Diwakar
3. Shri Ashok Dohare
4. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey
5. Shri Devajibhai Govindbhai Fatepara
6. Dr. Boora Narsaiah Goud
7. Shri Rama Chandra Hansdah
8. Shri C.N. Jayadevan
9. Shri Bahadur Singh Koli
10. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
11. Shri Hari Manjhi
12. Shri R. Parthipan
13. Shri Hariom Singh Rathore
14. Shri YS Avinash Reddy
15. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania (Hira)
16. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
17. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav
- *18. Chh. Udayan Raje Bhonsle
- **19. Dr. Arun Kumar
- ***20. Shri Satish Kumar Gautam
- ****21. Vacant

RAJYA SABHA

22. Shri P. Kannan
23. Shri Aayanur Manjunatha
24. Haji Abdul Salam
25. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen
26. Shri R.K. Sinha
- \$ 27. Shri Rajaram
- @ 28. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
- @@ 29. Shri P.L. Punia
- #30. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway
- ##31. Ms. Dola Sen

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- * Nominated *w.e.f.* 7th October, 2014.
** Nominated *w.e.f.* 25th March, 2015.
*** Nominated *w.e.f.* 23rd July, 2015
**** Vacancy occurred *vice* Shri Kapil Krishna Thakur expired on 13.10.2014.
\$ Re-nominated *w.e.f.* 8th January, 2015.
@ Nominated *w.e.f.* 29th January, 2015.
@@ Nominated *w.e.f.* 12th March, 2015.
Nominated *w.e.f.* 7th May, 2015
Nominated *w.e.f.* 13th May, 2015

SECRETARIAT

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. Shri K. Vijayakrishnan | - | Additional Secretary |
| 2. Shri Shiv Kumar | - | Joint Secretary |
| 3. Shri Ashok Sajwan | - | Director |
| 4. Shri D.R. Mohanty | - | Deputy Secretary |

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Labour (2014-15) having been authorized by the Committee do present on their behalf this Ninth Report on “Review of Urban Haats” relating to the Ministry of Textiles.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Textiles on 17th June 2015 on the subject. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the representatives of the Ministry of Textiles for appearing before the Committee and placing before them their views and also for providing detailed written notes on the subject as desired by the Committee.

3. The Committee considered and adopted the Draft Report at their sitting held on 10th August, 2015.

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

New Delhi;
10th August, 2015
19 Shrawana, 1937 (Saka)

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR
CHAIRPERSON
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

REPORT

PART-I

I INTRODUCTORY

The scheme of setting up of the “Urban Haats” was initiated in 1997-98 with the objective of putting in place a permanent marketing infrastructure in towns/metropolitan cities to provide direct marketing facilities to the handicraft artisans/ handloom weavers and enable them to sell their products round the year to a wider target of audience/customers. Another important objective of the haats is to provide adequate number of stalls selling authentic Indian cuisine of various regions in the country by rotation. The Food & Craft Bazaar will provide leisure and recreational facilities for domestic as well as international tourists on the lines of Dilli Haat, which has already assumed a prominent status amongst important domestic/ international buyers/ tourists. The haats are to be constructed in an area of not less than 8,000 sq.m. and will have a display gallery, food court, etc. The stalls are allocated to artisans on a nominal rent; in addition, weavers can also participate in this scheme.

2. A synergy between rural development, textiles and tourism is also achieved in the setting up of the Urban Haats. The huge demand from the national and international tourists for these haats provides significant opportunities for exposure of artisans and their produce/ crafts, employment generation for the local community, etc.

3. In view of the immense untapped potential of the Urban Haats in terms of development of the local area and provision of substantial avenues for employment generation amongst handicraft artisans/ handloom weavers, the Committee took up the subject for examination and report. In the process, the Committee obtained background material

and detailed written replies from the Ministry of Textiles. The Committee also took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministry besides taking stock of the situation at the field level during their on-the-spot study visit to Mangalore in January, 2015. Based on the written and oral deposition of the Ministry and the inputs gathered during the field visits, the Committee looked into the subject as enumerated in the succeeding paragraphs.

II. OBJECTIVE AND ACHIEVEMENTS

4. As mentioned earlier, the main objective of the scheme is to set up a permanent marketing infrastructure in towns/metropolitan cities to provide direct marketing facilities to the handicraft artisans/ handloom weavers and enable them to sell their products round the year to a wider range of target audience/customers.

5. In the above context, the Committee desired to know the measures taken to achieve the objective. In reply, the Ministry stated that Urban Haats have been set up in different parts of the country. On being asked about the number of Urban Haats that have been set up till date, the Ministry submitted that since its inception, 48 Urban Haats were sanctioned out of which 13 were cancelled due to inadequate response from the Implementing Agencies (State Govt. Bodies). Out of the remaining 35 Urban Haats, 26 Haats were functional and 09 Haats were under different stages of construction.

6. When the Committee sought the details of the functional, cancelled and under progress Urban Haats, the following information was furnished:

List of Functional Urban Haats

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Location	Date of Sanction
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	31/03/2002
2.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	26/03/2002
3.	Delhi	INA Dilli Haat Pitampura	1993 31/07/2006
4.	Gujarat	Bhuj Ahmedabad	08/01/2003 29/03/1999
5.	Haryana	Karnal	31/03/2002
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	Srinagar Jammu	25/09/2002 29/03/1999
7.	Karnataka	Mysore Mangalore	01/09/2003 17/03/2009
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	19/06/2001
9.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	29/11/2004
10.	Nagaland	Dimapur	06/02/2004
11.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar Konark Puri	29/03/1999 27/02/2004 06/02/2004
12.	Rajasthan	Ajmer Jodhpur Jaipur	19/04/2006 26/03/2002 26/03/2002
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi Agra Bareilly Rampur	29/08/2005 29/03/1999 13/12/2005 23/12/2005
14.	West Bengal	Durgapur Shantiniketan	30/09/2008 28/02/2011

List of Cancelled Urban Haats

Sl. No	Name of the State	No. of Urban Haats	Location	Status	Reason	Sanction Amount	Amount Released	Whether fund refunded or not
1.	Assam	1	Guwahati	Cancelled	Due to non-availability of required land.	Rs.198 lakh	Rs.34.00 lakh	Refunded
2	Delhi	1	Mehrauli	Cancelled	-do-	----- ----	Nil	Not applicable
3	Goa	1	Panaji	Cancelled	-do-	----- ----	Nil	Not applicable
4	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi	Cancelled	-do-	Rs.200 lakh	Rs.31,67,500	The Organisation has been requested to refund the released amount along with penal interest.
5	Kerala	1	Trivandrum	Cancelled	-do-	----- --	Nil	Not applicable
6	Maharashtra	1	Pune	Cancelled	The haat is located in a village outside the Municipal limits of Pune City. Communication facilities to the site of the haat is very poor and inadequate, which will adversely affect the flow of visitors to the haat. The haat in the present juncture is not a viable venture.	Rs.200 lakh	Rs.35.00 lakh	The Organisation has been requested to refund the released amount alongwith penal interest.
7	Punjab	1	Patiala	Cancelled	Due to non-availability of required land.	--	Nil	Not applicable
8	Puducherry	1	Puducherry	Cancelled	-do-	--	Nil	Not applicable
9	Tamil Nadu	1	Chennai	Cancelled	-do-	Rs.200	Rs.35.00 lakh	Refunded

						lakh		
10	Uttar Pradesh	3	Lucknow	Cancelled	-do-	Rs.1.40 lakh	Nil	Not applicable
			Kanpur	Cancelled		Rs.1.40 lakh	Nil	Not applicable
			Meerut	Cancelled		-----	Nil	Not applicable
11	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun	Cancelled	-do-	Rs.181 lakh	Rs.31.67 lakh	Refunded an amount of Rs.69,18,167/- along with penal interest.
12	West Bengal	1	Salt Lake	Cancelled	-do-	Rs.300 lakh	Rs.52.50 lakh	The Organisation has been requested to refund the released amount along with penal interest.
13	Gujarat	1	Surat	Cancelled	-do-	Rs.300 lakh	Rs.52.50 lakh	The Organisation has been requested to refund the released amount along with penal interest.

List of under construction Urban Haats

Sl.No.	Name of the Agency	Location	Date of Sanction	Status
1.	M/s Kala Evam Sanskriti Vikas Parishad, Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Hazaribag	08.01.2003	The construction has almost been completed and the Haat will be operational soon.
2.	M/s Madhya Pradesh Hastship Avam Hathkargha Nigam Ltd. Bhopal (MP)	Indore	24.08.2007	55 Nos. of shops constructed along with one hall and work for the remaining infrastructure is in progress.
3.	M/s Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal, Manipur	Imphal	18.03.2011	Out of 30 Nos. of Haat, 20 (twenty) Haats completed and another 10 Haats are to be completed for which construction work is in progress.
4.	M/s Tripura Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation, Agartala, Tripura	Agartala	12/2007	Construction of 28 shops completed and for the remaining 15 stalls work is in progress.
5.	M/s Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation, Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari	22.03.2012	Foundation stone laid on 04.09.2010; Basement work completed, concrete pillars erected. All other civil works are in progress.
6.	M/s Uttar Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation, Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya	28.02.2011	All the 44 Stalls have been constructed and work relating to dormitory, food court & hall, etc. under construction.
7.	M/s Jhansi Development Authority, Opp. Circuit House, Commissioner Campus, Jhansi-284001(Uttar Pradesh)	Jhansi	30/09/2008	46 Nos. of Stalls completed out of 52. Construction of 3 Halls out of 4 is in progress. Food Court and Boundary Wall under progress.
8.	M/s Shilparamam Art and Crafts Society, Hyderabad	Kakinada	04/02/2014	Under progress
		Eluru	05/02/2014	Funds could not be released for want of land documents.

7. The Committee desired to know in particular as to whether any survey/study was conducted to find out the reasons for inadequate response from the Implementing Agencies because of which 13 sanctioned Urban Haats has been cancelled. In reply, the Ministry stated that no such survey/study had been conducted.

8. The Committee, then, desired to know about the measures taken/proposed to stop recurrence of the cancellation of the sanctioned Urban Haats. In response, the Ministry submitted that non-availability of land which was free from all encumbrances had been the main reason behind cancellation of the projects. Therefore, to stop recurrence of cancellation of the sanctioned projects, the Office of Development Commission (Handicrafts) would take an undertaking from the State Governments that the land proposed for Urban Haats was free from all encumbrances before sanctioning the project.

9. Asked by the Committee to state the efforts made for encouraging the Implementing Agencies to set up the Urban Haats, the Ministry stated that the Office of Development Commission (Handicrafts) and Development Commission (Handlooms) regularly interacted with various Central/State Corporations and other bodies working in the field of handicrafts whereby the Implementing Agencies were encouraged to take up viable projects.

10. The Committee desired to know the mechanism, in place, to determine the economic viability of the location of the Urban Haats and the consequential benefits to the artisans/craftsmen/weavers; the Ministry, in response, stated as under:

“The location of setting up an Urban Haat, whether it is economically viable, beneficial to the artisans/craftsmen/weavers is proposed by the IA with the

recommendation of concerned State Govt. as well as on the recommendation of Regional Director(H) of the concerned region. The proposals are then considered by the Committee under the Chairpersonship of DC (Handicrafts)/DC (Handlooms) taking in account various factors which might have a bearing on the success of the project”.

11. The Committee enquired whether there was any proposal to revive the cancelled Urban Haats. In reply, the Ministry, while responding in the negative, stated that the Implementing Agencies were, however, being encouraged to take up viable projects wherever these were found feasible.

12. Asked to state the status of the recovery of funds already released for the cancelled Urban Haats, the Ministry apprised the Committee that the Implementing Agencies had returned the released funds in most of the cases. In the remaining cases, the matter was being regularly followed up and no further funds were being allocated to the Implementing Agencies for any project till the earlier funds were returned.

III - IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF THE SCHEME

13. The Urban Haats are owned, managed and operated by the Implementing Agencies such as the State Handicrafts/Handlooms Development Corporations/ Tourism Development Corporations/ Urban local bodies. The DC(Handicrafts) monitors the implementation of the Scheme by deputing field officers through its various offices for inspections to gauge the actual implementation of the Scheme. These inspections ensure that funds are being spent by the Implementing Agency for the allotted the purpose and project is being implemented as per the Detailed Project Report. Based on their inspection and submission

of report, further release of funds to the Implementing Agencies is considered.

14. In the above context, the Committee asked whether the DC (Handicrafts) undertook any surprise visits to the field offices to gauge the actual implementation of the scheme at the ground level. In reply, the Ministry stated in the affirmative and also submitted that the field officers of the Office of DC (Handicrafts) were deputed to monitor and gauge the actual implementation of the scheme as and when the need was felt.

15. Asked to state the periodicity of such visits, the Ministry responded that though no periodicity of such visits had been prescribed, the projects were closely monitored at various stages of the implementation of the scheme.

16. When asked by the Committee about the maintenance and upkeep of the infrastructure, after setting up of the Urban Haats, the Ministry stated that the Implementing Agency concerned under the overall control of the Governing Council comprising the Secretary (State Government) – In-charge HL/SC, Secretary (State Government) – In-charge Tourism, Director of Handlooms and Textiles, DC (Handlooms), DC (Handicrafts) and Representative of Finance Department of State Government was responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the Urban Haats.

17. The Committee queried whether there were any Guidelines/Rules laid down for the artisans/weavers who were allotted stalls on rotational basis to ensure no damage/destruction of the infrastructure. In reply, the Ministry stated that the use of facilities was subject to the norms and Guidelines of the respective Implementing Agencies who owned, operated and maintained the Urban Haats.

18. The Committee were informed that based on the suggestions/ recommendations of the terminal evaluation of the Marketing Support and Services Scheme conducted by M/s AC Nielsen ORG-MARG, corrective steps were taken to strengthen the scheme for effective implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan.

19. In the above context, the Committee enquired about the specific shortcomings/ drawbacks that were reported in the terminal evaluation of the Marketing Support and Services scheme conducted on Urban Haats. In reply, the Ministry stated that the only shortcoming reported by M/s AC Nielsen ORG-MARG was that the Urban Haats lacked proper infrastructure facilities and recommended that proper infrastructure must be provided to increase the sale of products.

20. Asked to state the corrective measures taken on the shortcomings pointed out in the evaluation report, the Ministry stated that in order to provide proper infrastructure facilities, the requirement of proper stalls, exhibition stalls, food courts, parking, toilet facilities, hostel facilities for artisans/weavers was being ensured at the planning stage itself and the Implementing Agency had been instructed to ensure the provisioning of proper infrastructural facilities in the newly sanctioned Urban Haats. The Ministry further apprised the Committee that it had been proposed to provide additional financial support to the existing Urban Haats to enable them to upgrade their infrastructure.

21. The Committee asked during evidence about the specific improvements brought in during the Twelfth Plan period to facilitate setting up, and proper functioning, of Urban Haats. In response, the DC (Handicrafts) submitted as under:

"... In terms of improvement, after the Eleventh Plan, a study was done which had recommended that proper infrastructure should be provided at these places. It was felt, sometimes, that the Urban Haat should be at the most important and most preferred locality in a city. Earlier, the requirement was 18,000 square metres of land. Now, getting that much of land in a big city may not be possible; therefore, the requirement of land was reduced to 8,000 square metres so that we get land at a prominent good location. This will facilitate the setting up of Urban Haats at a very good location where marketing of the articles will be very easy and they will be having good sales."

22. He further submitted:

"...Earlier, there used to be joint funding by the Development Commissioner (Handlooms) and the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). We have now separated that. Now, both will be funding separate projects. That kind of distinction and division has been made so that there is no overlapping of the responsibility as well as funding."

IV. COMPONENT OF MINI URBAN HAATS

23. The Committee were informed that in order to extend the concept of Urban Haat to smaller cities and tourist networks, a component of Mini Urban Haat has been introduced during the 12th Plan. The Mini Urban Haat will have at least 10 stalls and an area of not less

than 1,000 square metre. The Committee were also informed that with a view to developing synergy between rural development, tourism and textiles, particularly handicrafts and handlooms promotion, a joint strategy has been evolved in January, 2015 by the Ministry of Textiles and Ministry of Tourism. An important component of this strategy is to develop way-side amenities on similar line as Mini Urban Haat, like on the lines of Chokidani, Suraj Kund Mela, etc. The Ministry further stated that no Mini Urban Haat has been set up due to non-receipt of any proposal from the Implementing Agencies.

24. The Committee enquired about the specific reasons for non-receipt of any proposal for setting up of Mini Urban Haats. In response, the Ministry submitted as under:

“The main reason is that Mini Urban Haat is a new component. The State Governments have been requested to take up these projects at strategic locations. Availability of land at strategic locations is another issue. Recently, State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has expressed interest in setting up of a few Mini Urban Haats in the State.”

25. The Committee, then, enquired about any proposed system to interlink Mini Urban Haats with the Urban Haats so as to provide maximum exposure to every artisan/ weaver to sell their products. In reply, the Ministry submitted that since no Mini Urban Haat had been set up so far in the country, the question of interlinking it with the Urban Haat did not arise. However, the same would be considered once Mini Urban Haats were established.

V SUPPORT/ PATRONAGE TO THE ARTISANS/ WEAVERS

(i) Elimination of the Role of Middlemen and Formation of Cooperative Societies.

26. In response to the concerns expressed by the Committee regarding the role of middlemen and formation of cooperatives in marketing the products of artisans/ weavers and to ensure extension of fair and reasonable profit margin to them, the Ministry submitted that all the programmes like Gandhi Shilp Bazaar/Craft Bazaar/Hiring of built up space in events organized by other organizations/National handicrafts Fair/Participation in International fairs and Exhibitions abroad/Folk Craft Festival of India/Stand Alone Show were meant for handicraft artisans with no involvement of middlemen. The Ministry further stated that all the schemes for promotion and development of handicraft were meant for artisans directly. Every weaver was issued photo identity card for use at the time of allotment of stall and for the entire duration of the slot(s).

27. Not satisfied with this response, when the Committee raised the issue of middlemen and formation of cooperatives again during evidence, the DC(Handicrafts) submitted:

"...As far as middlemen are concerned, every Hon'ble Member has expressed concern...that is true, and from that perspective the main solution, what the Government has thought about and also is a time tested one, is the cooperatives. In our cluster development scheme, that is our objective that cooperatives should be formed as and when they are empowered and we should give the schemes directly to the cooperatives. That is what we have already initiated and it is being implemented. So, I hope that the middlemen issue will be tackled in that way though it may not be foolproof...there have been so many cases (of hijacking of the cooperatives by some people). But still that appears to be the best model as far

as eliminating middlemen is concerned because cooperative societies ultimately represent the artisans themselves directly...so, we will go for that".

28. The DC (Handicrafts) further elaborated:

"...Formation of cooperatives and federations of these artisans is the ultimate objective of our cluster development scheme. Each and everything is supposed to be done by the artisan cooperative societies. So far we have sanctioned about 1,600 clusters. Out of them a good number of cooperative societies have been formed. Yesterday, I was there in Himachal Pradesh where a good number of cooperatives are really surviving and doing very well..."

(ii) Issue of I- Cards to Artisans/ Weavers

29. The Committee were informed that out of the indentified 68.86 lakh artisans, I-Cards had been issued to around 25 lakh artisans. In that context, the Committee desired to be apprised of the efforts made by the Ministry for issuance of I-Cards to all the artisans. In reply, the Ministry *inter-alia* stated that issuance of Photo I-Cards started from 2005 and the process was continuing till date. In spite of shortage of staff in the field units, the officers conducted survey and arranged for issuance of I-Cards to nearly 24.50 lakh artisans, in addition to implementing many other schemes. The Ministry also stated that the Office of DC(Handicrafts) was in the process of decentralizing the process of issuance of I-Cards to the Regional Offices for early disposal of the cases. The Ministry further apprised that the work of conducting the 3rd Handloom Census was entrusted to the National Council of Applied Economic Research on 19.3.2008 and the work was completed on 23.12.2009. As per the 3rd All India Handloom Census (2009-10), a total

of 43.31 lakh Handloom Weavers have been identified and out of that, 31.13 lakh weavers across the country have been issued photo identity cards. For the remaining, State Governments have been requested to issue the same.

30. The Ministry further submitted:

“We are in the process of opening region-wise printing facilities instead of the present centralized facility. As such, the issuance of I-Cards will now be much faster. This office is also in the process of organizing awareness camps on Aam Admi Bima Yojana implemented by LIC as well as issuance of I-Cards at remote areas which will accelerate the process. As per the scheme targets fixed by the Government, 2 lakh I-Cards will be issued every year during the 12th Plan period.”

31. The DC(Handicrafts) also submitted during evidence as under:

“Sir, as you suggested, we will be organising camps for ID cards as well as the welfare schemes like insurance scheme as much as possible. With the help of the District Administration and the Implementing Agencies, we will try to organise those camps at maximum number of places possible and try to take it forward.”

(iii) Promotion of Artisans/ Weavers and their Products

32. As regards efforts made towards protecting the interest of handicraft artisans/ handloom weavers and ensuring maximum exposure to their products, the Ministry apprised that specific events like Gandhi Shilp Bazar, Craft Bazar, Hiring of built up space in event organized by other organization, National Handicrafts Fair, Participation in International Fairs and Exhibitions abroad, Folk Craft Festival of India/Stand Alone Show, buyer-seller meet, etc. were being organized to provide more interactions/ platforms to the artisans to sell their products. Similarly, various events such as National Level Handloom Expos, State level Handloom Expos, District Level events, craft melas, etc. were organized to enable the weavers to sell their products.

33. In this context, the Ministry also stated as under:

“The local artisans can tie up with big outlets/emporiums for effectively marketing their products through their participation in craft bazaars/Gandhi Shilp Bazaars/exhibitions/fairs/ buyer-seller meets, etc., organized from time to time in various parts of the country, where they find the opportunity to display and sell their product. These marketing events also enable the big outlets/emporiums to interact directly with the artisans for buying their products. Similar events are also organized for weavers as well.”

34. In response to a specific query by the Committee as regards the efforts made to introduce handicrafts/ handlooms booths/ kiosks at the Airports/ Railway Stations/ Tourist Centres for better marketing of the products produced by the artisans/ weavers, the Ministry stated that

for setting up of booths/ kiosks at Airports/ Railways Stations, the matter might be taken up with the authorities concerned.

35. As regards the mechanism in place to ensure extensive patronage to the artisans in terms of raw material support, no objection certificates, etc., the Ministry stated that to encourage and support the artisans/ weavers to pursue their activities, raw material banks have been established in various parts of the country depending upon the need to provide services like technology/raw material assistance, etc. Further, testing labs have also been set up to provide compliance certification to handicraft products. Credit Cards were issued by banks which were facilitated by the Assistant Director(H) in field units. The Yarn Supply Scheme envisages supply of all types of yarn to the handloom agencies/weavers at mill gate price through the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Ltd., Lucknow.

36. As regards ensuring that only authentic materials/ crafts and products are permitted and sold at reasonable price in the Urban Haats and genuine artisans/ weavers participate in the exhibitions held abroad, the Ministry stated:

“In case of the fairs/exhibitions sponsored by office of DC (Handicrafts)/DC (Handlooms), the field offices ensure that only genuine artisans are deputed who are having artisans identity card with the details of crafts incorporated in the same. Further, surprise inspection is also carried out to prevent any misuse. Prices of the products vary from item to item according to the material and their labour cost and profit of the artisans and the same cannot be regulated and are governed by market forces.”

37. The Ministry further stated that only artisans holding valid identity cards and who have been conferred Shilp Guru Award/National Award/National Merit Certificate were sponsored for participation in various fairs/exhibitions abroad.

(iv) Dissemination of information and interaction with Artisans/ Weavers

38. When asked by the Committee about the mechanism put in place to disseminate information to the beneficiaries regarding exhibitions, melas, craft bazaars and other marketing support and service schemes with a view to increasing the sale of handicrafts goods, the Ministry stated that majority of exhibitions such as the Suraj Kund Mela, Mastercreations, etc. were established events being held on the same venue and during the same period every year and as such artisans were well aware about them. Further, information to the beneficiaries regarding exhibitions, melas craft bazaars, etc. with a view to increasing sale of handicrafts was being disseminated through newspaper advertisements, issue of public notices and organization of various awareness programmes by the field offices and also through the organization of local/State level workshops organized from time to time.

39. The Ministry further submitted that in addition to the Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System facility already made available by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, a centralized portal www.handicrafts.nic.in has been set up to receive and address complaints/grievances of the artisans/weavers.

40. Elaborating on the issue, the DC(Handicrafts) submitted in evidence:

"As far as portal is concerned, there is a proposal and as Hon'ble Members indicated, we should have proper documentation. There are a good number of publications available. There is a very good book which was published by COHANDS in assistance with National Institute of Design. That is called 'Handmade in India' which lists all the age-old crafts which were there in India, their status today and the areas they were practised and their specialties. 'Handmade in India' is available on our website... Besides this, there are various other publications."

41. The Committee, then, asked about the specific measures taken for involving the artisans in fairs and exhibitions and interacting with them. In response, the DC (Handicrafts) submitted during evidence:

"As far as involvement is concerned, for holding any fair or exhibition what we do is we float an advertisement in newspapers that whoever has not taken part in last one year and interested in taking part in this fair or exhibition should apply at the nearest Handicrafts Office. Once these applications come, then through a system of lottery, we select the artisans and send them to particular fairs and festivals. That is how we interact with the artisans. Also, we have field machinery to go to various clusters, talk to the people and also to NGOs..."

42. Asked by the Committee to state the provisions of TA/DA and other facilities extended to the artisans participating in the fairs/exhibitions, the DC (Handicrafts) responded:

"Sir, whoever is selected for these fairs are given TA/DA to come from far flung areas to the place of exhibition-cum-sale. A sum of Rs.1,500/- is given as TA/DA and also Rs.500/- is given to cover their transportation cost. They are provided stalls and some nominal rent is charged which depends on the particular Urban Haat or the local Committee. Whatever they decide, a nominal fee is charged."

43. The Committee, then, enquired about the stipend given to the weavers for attending any training or design development programme. In reply, the DC (Handicrafts) apprised that as per Guidelines an amount of Rs.100/- only was given per day to the weavers. Such a meagre amount dissuaded the weavers to attend the training programmes as they could get Rs.250/- per day under MNREGA. The DC(Handicrafts) further stated that the Guidelines were therefore under modification.

44. Asked to state the efforts made towards retaining and transmitting the knowledge and expertise of the artisans/ weavers from one generation to another, the DC (Handicrafts) submitted:

"...As you rightly said, these topmost talents in our country should not be lost. So, from that point of view, we take up *Guru Shishya Parampara* training which was very age-old system of training and transmitting the knowledge from one generation to another generation. These people are taking up *Guru Shishya Parampara* schemes. They are being motivated and a large number of people have taken this scheme and they have trained a good number of people. May be they require much longer training. We give it for one year. May be they required it for two years or so. There we are slightly

falling short by saying that you do it one year itself because with limited resources whatever best can be possible, we are trying to do that..."

45. On the issue of involvement of NGOs in the overall development of artisans/ weavers, the DC(Handicrafts) submitted in evidence that earlier any NGO was entrusted with the job of receiving applications from artisans/ weavers, facilitating their training programme, etc. But now the Ministry was contemplating to entrust the job to State Corporations and really good and accredited NGOs.

46. Asked by the Committee to state as to whether the Ministry were grading the NGOs to ensure their credentials, the DC(Handicrafts) submitted that earlier they used to grade the NGOs, but that was not very successful because of which the Ministry was planning to entrust the job of grading the NGOs to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

VI. COVERAGE UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY SCHEMES

47. In response to the Committee's query regarding extension of social security schemes extended to the weavers/ artisans and the progress made to cover the artisans/ weavers under RSBY, the Ministry stated that handicraft artisans were covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY), Aam Admi Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans and Support to artisans in indigent circumstances. Similarly, the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme with the components of Health Insurance Scheme and Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana to access best healthcare benefits and life insurance benefits was implemented by the Office of D.C (Handlooms) for the Handloom weavers.

48. The Ministry further stated that RSBY was being implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which covered BPL artisans

only. RSBY was being restructured and the matter had been taken up with the Ministries concerned for early settlement of the issues pertaining to coverage of handicraft (both APL/BPL) artisans under RSBY. The Ministry also apprised that the Health Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers was implemented by the Ministry of Labour & Employment on RSBY platform w.e.f. 1.10.2014 which has since been transferred to the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare w.e.f. 1.4.2015.

49. Elaborating on the issue, the DC(Handicrafts) submitted during evidence:

“...For handicraft there was a different health insurance scheme. Now a decision has been taken by the Government to merge it with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, RSBY portal. It will be done through RSBY but their system or mechanism is not yet in place. As soon as it comes in place, we will immediately implement that...”

OBSERVATIONS/ RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Committee note that the main objective of the scheme of setting up of the Urban Haats is to establish a permanent marketing infrastructure in towns/ metropolitan cities to provide direct marketing facilities to the handicrafts artisans/ handloom weavers and enable them to sell their products round the year to a wider targeted audience/ customers. In pursuance of that objective, the Ministry have been facilitating setting up of Urban Haats, which are owned, managed and operated by Implementing Agencies such as the State Handicrafts/ Handlooms Development Corporations/ Tourism Development Corporations / Urban local bodies. The Committee's examination of the subject has brought to the fore the fact that substantial improvements are warranted in the implementation of the scheme for actualising those objectives. The Committee have accordingly given their considered opinion in the succeeding paragraphs.

2. The Committee are deeply concerned to find that since the inception of the Scheme, out of the 48 Urban Haats sanctioned, as many as 13 were cancelled due to inadequate response from the Implementing Agencies (State Government Bodies). Out of the remaining 35 Urban Haats, 26 Haats are functional and 09 Haats are under different stages of construction. The Committee are distressed to note that out of the 09 under progress Urban Haats, some projects which were sanctioned way back in 2003 (Hazaribag project), 2007

(Indore and Agartala projects) and 2008 (Jhansi project) are yet to be completed. The Committee take a serious view of such inordinate delay in the completion of the projected Urban Haats and urge the Ministry to impress upon the Implementing Agencies concerned to initiate urgent requisite measures and expedite the completion of the under progress Urban Haats so that the intended objective of establishing direct marketing facilities for the benefit of the handicraft artisans/ handloom weavers is accomplished.

3. The Committee reiterate that they are anguished to note that 13 sanctioned Urban Haats were cancelled due to inadequate response from the Implementing Agencies. Though the Ministry have stated that non-availability of land which is free from all encumbrances has been the main reason behind cancellation of the projects, the Committee are surprised to observe that no survey/ study has been conducted by the Ministry to find out the root cause of the poor response from the Implementing Agencies concerned to set up the sanctioned Urban Haats. It, in effect, implies that the Projects were sanctioned without taking various basic factors into consideration because of which 13 sanctioned Urban Haats had to be cancelled. This fact is corroborated by the Ministry's statement that henceforth the office of DC (Handicrafts) will take an undertaking from the State Governments that the land proposed for Urban Haats is free from all encumbrances. While expressing their displeasure over the inadequate efforts on the part of the Ministry leading to the cancellation of 13 sanctioned Urban Haats in States like Maharashtra, U.P., Gujarat, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Punjab, etc., the Committee impress upon the Ministry to undertake periodical studies/ surveys and plug the extant loopholes before sanctioning projects so as to put an end to the avoidable practice of

cancelling sanctioned projects as well as to encourage the Implementing Agencies for taking up viable projects for the socio-economic development of the poor artisans/ weavers.

4. The Committee note that there is no proposal before the Ministry to revive the cancelled Urban Haats. So far as recovery of the funds released for such Haats is concerned, the Committee find that funds were released in 08 cases out of the 13 cancelled Urban Haats. In 03 cases, the released funds have been recovered whereas in the remaining 05 cases the Ministry have requested the organisations concerned to refund the released amount along with penal interest. To the Committee's dismay, the Ministry have submitted before the Committee that in most of the cases, the Implementing Agencies have returned the released funds whereas the facts and figures, also submitted by the Ministry themselves, prove otherwise. Therefore, the Committee stress that the Ministry ought to intensify their efforts for speedy recovery of these funds.

5. The Committee are informed that the DC(Handicrafts) undertakes surprise visits to the fields offices to gauge the actual implementation of the scheme as and when the need is felt based on the feedback of the monitoring done by the field officers. But the Committee are concerned to note that the periodicity of such visits has not been prescribed. In view of the fact that DC(Handicrafts) along with DC(Handlooms) are part of the Governing Council under whose overall control the scheme is being monitored, the Committee emphasize that the periodicity of surprise visits of DC(Handicrafts) to the field offices should be prescribed so as to ensure effective and better implementation of the scheme as well as proper maintenance and upkeep of the infrastructure set up for the purpose.

6. The Committee note that the terminal evaluation study of the marketing support and services schemes conducted by M/s AC Nielsen ORG-MARG had pointed out that the Urban Haats lacked proper infrastructure facilities and as such had recommended that proper infrastructure must be provided to increase the sale of products. Based on the suggestion, the Ministry are reportedly taking corrective measures and have instructed the Implementing Agencies to ensure the provisioning of proper infrastructure for the newly sanctioned Urban Haats. Further, additional financial support to the existing Urban Haats is being proposed to enable these Haats to upgrade their infrastructure. The Committee feel that these are steps in right direction and should be pursued vigorously as deficient infrastructure facilities will defeat the very purpose and objective of the scheme. The Committee further desire that similar evaluation studies/ surveys should be carried out by third parties from time to time so that shortcomings, if any, are rectified expeditiously and the scheme is drawn to its logical conclusion.

7. The Committee appreciate that during the 12th Plan, some improvements like reduction in the area of land required to set up Urban Haats, augmentation and upgradation of the infrastructure, etc. have been effected. Further, in order to avoid overlapping of responsibility and funding, the joint funding system by DC(Handicrafts) and DC(Handlooms) has been separated. While commending the innovative measures initiated, the Committee would like the Ministry to strengthen their monitoring system so that further improvements can be effected to make the Urban Haat endeavour a real success.

8. The Committee observe that in order to extend the concept of Urban Haats to smaller cities and tourist networks, a component of Mini Urban Haat has been introduced during the 12th Plan. The Committee also note that consequent upon a joint strategy evolved by the Ministry of Textiles and the Ministry of Tourism in January, 2015, it is proposed to develop way-side amenities like Chokidani, Suraj Kund Mela, etc. on similar lines as Mini Urban Haat. But the Committee note with concern that not a single Mini Urban Haat has been set up so far in the country, reportedly due to non-receipt of any proposal from the Implementing Agencies. The Ministry have reasoned that since Mini Urban Haats is a new component and land is not available at strategic locations, the Implementing Agencies have not forwarded any proposal for the purpose. The Committee are not convinced with the reasoning of the Ministry, keeping in mind the fact that it is more than three years since the component of Mini Urban Haat was conceptualised. Needless to say, by this time, the scheme should have gathered momentum. Moreover, as per the Ministry's own admission, the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir has recently expressed interest in setting up a few Mini Urban Haats in the State. The Committee, therefore, urge the Ministry to motivate and encourage the Implementing Agencies in evincing interest to set up Mini Urban Haats so that the poor artisans and weavers in small towns are enabled to avail the much needed facility to directly market their products.

9. The Committee note with serious concern the alleged exploitation of the poor and illiterate artisans/ weavers by the middlemen. The DC (Handicrafts) have submitted before the

Committee that formation of cooperatives and federations of such artisans is the ultimate objective of the Ministry's cluster development programme by which the role of middlemen could be eliminated. The Committee, therefore, call upon the Ministry to make strenuous efforts towards forming as many cooperatives and self-help groups as possible to eliminate the middlemen from the scene and protect the genuine interests of the artisans/ weavers. It is also imperative to ensure that these cooperatives are not hijacked by vested interests and the very purpose of setting up the cooperatives is not defeated.

10. The Committee are perturbed to note that though the process of issuance of I-Cards commenced in the year 2005, till date out of the identified 68.86 lakh artisans only about 25 lakh artisans could be issued I-Cards. Similarly, out of the 43.31 lakh identified Handloom weavers, I-Cards have been issued to around 31.13 lakh weavers across the country since 2009. The Ministry have reasoned that despite shortage of staff in the field units, they have been able to issue I-Cards to that many artisans/ weavers. The Ministry have further submitted that as per the scheme and the target fixed by the Government, 2 lakh I-Cards will be issued every year during the 12th Plan period. The Committee do not accept the contention of the Ministry for non-issuance of I-Cards to all the artisans/ weavers, firstly because the issue of shortage of staff has to be resolved by the Ministry themselves, and, secondly, the prescription of issuance of 2 lakh I-Cards every year should not in any way prevent the Ministry from issuing more than 2 lakh I-Cards every year. Moreover, if only 2 lakh I-Cards are issued every year, it will take many more years to provide I-Cards to the remaining identified artisans/ weavers. Therefore, instead of furnishing unacceptable reasons for the delay

on their part, the Ministry should urgently decentralise the process of issuance of I-Cards and organise awareness camps with the help of District Administrations and Implementing Agencies to proactively accelerate issuance of I-Cards to the left out artisans/ weavers in a time bound manner so that they are not only able to avail facilities like social security schemes but also participate in fairs/ exhibitions, both within and outside the country.

11. The Committee note that specific events like the Gandhi Shilp Bazaar, Craft Bazaar, National Handicrafts Fair, Exhibitions, etc. are being organised to provide more interactions/ platforms to the artisans to sell their products. Similar events are also organised for the weavers as well. Further, to encourage and support the artisans/ weavers to pursue their activities, raw material banks have been established in various parts of the country, depending upon the need to provide services like technology, raw material assistance, etc. The Committee also appreciate that testing labs have been set up to provide compliance certifications to handicraft products and credits cards are issued to the artisans/ weavers by the Banks with the help of the Office of the DC(Handicrafts). While taking note of the various initiatives taken by the Ministry to support and encourage the artisans/ weavers, the Committee would like the Ministry to strengthen the monitoring mechanism at the field level to ensure that efforts made for the purpose do not remain on paper only and the intended benefits are actually availed by the artisans/ weavers.

12. The Committee further recommend that the Ministry should make consistent efforts to facilitate an effective tie-up of the local artisans with big outlets/ emporia in the fairs/ exhibitions organised

wherein the artisans can directly interact with, and sell their products to, the big outlets. As discussed during the study visit of the Committee to Mangalore in January 2015, the Committee also impress upon the Ministry to take up with the authorities concerned the matter of introducing/ setting up of booths/kiosks at major tourist hubs, Airports, Railway Stations, etc. for better marketing of the products of the artisans.

13. The Committee note that for selection of artisans to participate in fairs/ exhibitions, the Ministry floats an advertisement in newspapers stating that whoever has not taken part in any fair/ exhibition in the previous one year and is interested in taking part should apply at the nearest Handicrafts Office. Once the applications are received, the artisans are selected through a system of lottery and sent to particular fairs and festivals. The Committee are of the considered opinion that the selection procedure of the artisans' participation in fairs/ festivals should be made more transparent and foolproof so that the same group of artisans is not repeatedly picked up and each and every artisan in the country may get an opportunity to showcase his/her product in popular Melas/ Bazaars.

14. The Committee observe that information to the artisans/ weavers regarding exhibitions, melas, craft bazaars and other marketing support and service schemes is disseminated through newspaper advertisements, issue of public notices and organisation of various awareness programmes by the field offices and also through the organisation of local/ State level workshops organised from time to time. The Committee feel that these are steps in the right direction and should be continued with. At the same time, the

Committee recommend that the Ministry of Textiles may tie up with the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting to explore the feasibility of disseminating such information also through Radio and Television advertisements so as to make sure that artisans/ weavers living in remote and rural areas are also benefited.

15. The Committee observe that there is a centralised portal to receive and address complaints/ grievances of the artisans/ weavers. The Committee desire that a dedicated Helpline telephone number should also be put in place to address various professional queries of the artisans/ weavers, besides redressing their grievances.

16. The Committee note that a book titled 'Handmade in India' listing all the age-old crafts which existed in India, their status today and areas they were practised and their specialities is being published for the benefit of the artisans/ weavers. As most of the artisans/ weavers may not have access to such publications, the Committee desire that the DC(Handicrafts) and DC (Handlooms) should organise periodic interactive sessions with the artisans/ weavers from different parts of the country and encourage them to exchange ideas/ techniques amongst themselves to hone their skills and improve marketing strategies, besides introducing particular area specific products to other areas as well. The Committee also recommend that the *Guru Shishya Parampara* training programme being organised by the Ministry for a duration of one year at present be increased to at least two years so that the knowledge, technique and expertise of one generation are effectively passed on to the next generation and, thus, the age-old talents are retained.

17. The Committee note that a sum of Rs.1500/- is given as TA/DA and Rs.500/- as transportation allowance to the artisans for participating in fairs/ exhibitions. They are also provided stalls, but some nominal rent is charged which depends on the particular Urban Haat or the local Committee. The Committee desire that a uniform criterion should be prescribed in charging rent for the stalls provided so that artisans of a particular area/ region could not be discriminated against and victimised by the local Committees. The Committee further desire that the Ministry should consider enhancing the amount of TA/DA and transportation allowance so that artisans from far flung areas are reimbursed at least the actual fare and encouraged to attend fairs/ exhibitions.

18. In this context, the Committee is constraint to note that a paltry sum of Rs.100/- per day is given as stipend to the weavers for attending any training or design development programme. Needless to say, it dissuades the weavers from attending such programmes as they can get at least Rs.250/- per day under MNREGA. As the Guidelines in this regard are under modification, the Committee would like to impress upon the Ministry to finalise the Guidelines soon and ensure that the stipend amount is reasonably enhanced so as to motivate the weavers to attend training programmes.

19. The Committee note that, in the past, the Ministry used to entrust any NGO with the job of receiving and processing applications from artisans/ weavers, facilitating their training programmes, etc. However, now, in its place, the Ministry are

contemplating to entrust the job to State Corporations and accredited NGOs, based on the impending grading of such NGOs by the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS). The Committee desire that the Ministry should expedite the grading of NGOs by TISS and based on the inputs received, they may entrust the job pertaining to the artisans/ weavers to graded and accredited NGOs of established credentials.

20. The Committee observe that the handicraft artisans are covered under the Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) and Aam Admi Bima Yojana and are also being supported in indigent circumstances by the Ministry. Similarly, the Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme with the components of Health Insurance Scheme and Mahatma Gandhi Bima Yojana to access best healthcare and insurance benefits are extended to the Handloom Weavers. So far as the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) is concerned, the Committee note that the scheme has been transferred to the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and they are in the process of restructuring the scheme. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Textiles should keep track of the developments and as soon as a system or mechanism is put in place regarding the governance of the RSBY scheme, efforts should be made to cover handicrafts artisans and handloom weavers (both APL & BPL) under the scheme. The Committee would also like to be apprised of the progress made in this regard from time to time.

New Delhi;
10 August, 2015
19 Shrawana, 1937 (Saka)

DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR
CHAIRPERSON
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(2014-15)

Minutes of the 24th Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on 17th June, 2015 from 1130 hrs. to 1300 hrs.
in Committee Room 'B', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Virendra Kumar – Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

2. Shri Rajesh Kumar Diwakar
3. Shri Ashok Dohare
4. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey
5. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
6. Shri Naba Kumar Sarania
7. Shri Kodikunnil Suresh
8. Dr. Arun Kumar

RAJYA SABHA

9. Ms. Dola Sen
10. Shri Aayanur Manjunatha
11. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway
12. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen
13. Shri Rajaram
14. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
15. Shri P.L Punia

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri Devender Singh - Additional Secretary
2. Shri Ashok Sajwan - Director
3. Shri D.R. Mohanty - Deputy Secretary
4. Smt. Archana Srivastva - Under Secretary

Witnesses

Representatives of the Ministry of Textiles

1. Shri Samir Kumar Biswas DC (Handicrafts)
2. Shri Navraj Goyal ADC (Handicrafts)
3. Shri P.K Thakur Director (Handicrafts)

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members and the representatives of the Ministry of Textiles to the sitting of the Committee convened to take their evidence on the subject 'Review of Urban Haats'. Impressing upon the witnesses to keep the proceedings of the Committee 'Confidential', the Chairperson asked the DC (Handicrafts) to brief the Committee on the status of the setting up of Urban Haats and Mini Urban Haats and the achievements made towards establishing a permanent marketing infrastructure in towns/ metropolitan cities to provide direct marketing facilities to handicraft artisans/ handloom weavers.

3. The DC(Handicrafts) accordingly gave a power-point presentation highlighting *inter-alia* the achievements made on the objectives of setting up of Urban Haats and Mini Urban Haats, the financial assistance provided under the Scheme, the ownership/management issues, synergy with tourism, etc. The DC(Handicrafts) and other representatives of the Ministry also attended to the queries of the Members who expressed their serious concern over a number of issues *viz.* exploitation of the artisans/ weavers by the middlemen, non-issuance of I-cards to all the artisans/weavers, non-coverage of the artisans/ weavers under the RSBY Scheme, non-formation of cooperatives to protect the interest of the artisans/ weavers, etc.

4. As some queries required detailed/ statistical reply, the Chairperson asked the DC(Handicrafts) to submit written replies to the unanswered

queries as well as to the questionnaire which would be sent to them by the Secretariat. The Chairperson thanked the DC(Handicrafts) and his colleagues for appearing before the Committee and furnishing them the available information.

The witnesses then withdrew

[A copy of the verbatim proceedings was kept on record]

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

(2014-15)

Minutes of the Twentieth Sitting of the Committee

The Committee sat on 10th August, 2015 from 1000 hrs. to 1030 hrs. in Room No. `139', Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi.

PRESENT

Dr. Virendra Kumar - Chairperson

MEMBERS

LOK SABHA

1. Shri Ashok Dohare
2. Shri Satish Chandra Dubey
3. Shri Kaushalendra Kumar
4. Shri Hari Manjhi
5. Shri R. Parthipan
6. Shri Hariom Singh Rathore
7. Shri kodikunnil Suresh
8. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav

RAJYA SABHA

9. Shri Tapan Kumar Sen
10. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma
11. Shri Nazir Ahmed Laway
12. Smt. Dola Sen

SECRETARIAT

1. Shri D.R. Mohanty - Deputy Secretary
2. Smt. Archana Srivastva - Under Secretary

2. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed the Members to the sitting of the Committee and informed them regarding adoption of two Draft Reports slated for consideration by the Committee. Giving an overview of the main/important Recommendations contained in both the Draft Reports, the Chairperson requested the Members to give their suggestions on them, if any.

3. The Committee, then, took up for consideration the following Draft Reports and adopted them after some discussion:

(i) Review of Urban Haats; and

(ii) XX XX XX XX

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

The Committee then adjourned.

XX Do not pertain to this report