

National Centre for Jute Diversification and Govt. departments.

Statement

*Special Jute Development & Funa
&
Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme
Disbursed as on 31-12-1995 (All India)*

		Rs./Crores
1. Anglo-India	Jute —	1.00
Mills Co. Ltd		
2. nestings Mills	(Jute —	1.56
Divn. of Shree		
Digvijoy Cement		
Co. Ltd.)		
3. Aekta Ltd.	(1st —	4.42
Phase)		
4. India Jute &	Inds. —	6.68
Ltd.		
5. Birla Jute & Indus.	—	5.51
Ltd.		
6. Naihati Jute	Mills —	2.94
Co. Ltd.		
7. Ganges Mfg.	Co. —	2.35
Ltd.		
8. Chitavalsah	Jute —	1.75
Mills		
9. Cheviot Co. Ltd.	—	1.92
10. Kelvin Jute	Co. —	1.39
Ltd.		
11. New Central	Jute —	6.21
Mills		
12. Aekta Ltd.	(2nd —	4.62
Phase)		
13. Prabartak	Jute —	2.88
Mills Ltd.		
14. Howrah Mills	; Co. —	2.83
Ltd.		
15. Aekta Ltd.	(3rd —	5.01
Phase)		
16. Anglo-India	Jute —	0.66
Mills Co. Ltd.		
(Revised)		
TbTAL	—.	51.73

Development and promotion of Handloom Industry

4730. KUMARI NIRMALA
DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of
TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the ongoing. Central Sector/ Centrally sponsored schemes for development and promotion of handloom industry in the country and details of provisions made there-under;

(b) the details of results achieved during the 8th Plan in implementation of the Scheme state-wise alongwith estimated handlooms in operation and production therefrom;

(c) the major problems of handloom weavers State-wise and details of action taken/proposed during 1998-99 and 9th Plan period;

(d) the State-wise break-up of handloom weavers cooperative societies in operation and their estimated productions; and

(e) the details of fresh initiatives proposed to be taken under the New Textile Policy to boost performance of handloom sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA):

Statement

(a) The following Central Sector/ Centrally sponsored Schemes are in operation for the development and promotion of handloom industry.

- (1) Project Package Scheme.
- (2) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme.
- (3) Thirft Fund Scheme
- (4) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (5) Group Insurance Scheme
- (6) Insurance Scheme for Handloom Weavers (New Scheme)
- (7) Health Package Scheme
- (8) Setting up of Marketing Complexes
- (9) Organisation of National Handloom Expos etc.
- (10) Developmeift of Exportable Projects and their Marketing Scheme.

- (11) Pecentralised Training Programme
 (12) Involvement of Free Lance Designer Scheme
 (13) Setting up of Enforcement Machinery in the StalevUTs.

Under the above schemes, Central assistance is provided to the eligible Handloom agencies and implementing agencies towards various components such as design development, product adaptation, modernisation of looms, skill upgradation, marketing, welfare' of weavers etc.

(b) During the Eighth Five Year Plan, for implementation of various schemes in the country, 1848 number of Handloom Development Centres, 391 number of Quality Dyeing Units, 680 number of projects under Project Package Scheme, organisation of 31 National -Handloom Expos, 180 number of projects under Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme, 7S54« number of Workshed-cum-Houses etc. have been sanctioned by the Government. Besides, sanctions have been issued to cover 1183453 beneficiaries under Thrift Fund Scheme, 905388 beneficiaries under Group Insurance Scheme, 438794 beneficiaries under Health Package , Scheme and 47100 beneficiaries under Margin Money for Destitute Weavers. While a fresh Handloom census is in
 ^rogressS, as per 1987-88 Handloom census, there were 36.10 lakh handlooms in operation. The overall Handloom cloth production ii estimated to have increased
 ^nuB 4123 million sq. mtrs. in 1991-92 to 7456 million sq. mTis. in 1996-97.

(c) The main problems faced by the Handloom weavers geamdly relate to svaJMXStf of yam, adequate and timely availability of credit, technical assistance for skiU-upgradation, desi^product development, marketing facilities etc. the Government have modified the guidelines of some of the Handloom Sdiemes viz. Project Package Scheme, Workshed-cutn-Housing Scheme, Mill Gate Price Scheme etc. in 1997-98 to make them more

effective. Measures are also taken from time to time to review various ongoing schemes for development of Handloom Industry and Welfare of weavers.

(d) As per the information furnished by various State Governments, there are 23115 Handloom Weavers Cooperatives in operation as on July 1, 1996. The State-wise break-up is as follows:

	Name of the State	No. of Handloom Weavers Coop. Societies.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	871
2.	Assam	2931
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
4.	Bihar	1492
5.	Gujarat	1314
6.	Haryana	454
7.	Himachal Pradesh	188
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	327
9.	Karnataka	534
10.	Kerala	682
11.	Madhya Pradesh	828
12.	Maharashtra	828
13.	Meghalaya	38
14.	Manipur	1057
15.	Mizoram	172
16.	Nagaland	200
17.	Punjab	755
18.	Orissa	838
19.	Rajasthan	636
20.	_Tamil nadu	1521
21	Utar Pradesh	4817
22.	West Bengal	2001
23.	Delhi	437
24.	Pondicherry	14
25.	Goa	3
26.	Tripura	174
27.	Sikkim.	3

The State-wise details of production in the cooperative sector is not maintained by the Government.

(e) Government has recently cgggUute^aif expert gmup to formulate "a nw Textile Policy.