Section- 4:
Description and definition of success indicators and proposed measurement methodology.

| S.No | Success Indicator | Description |
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| 1. | Revenue generation from testing and technical services | The Textiles Committee is running largest network of textile testing laboratory in the country. The organisation provides both quality and eco parameter testing to the textile trade and industry. While providing quality testing service to industry, the activity also generates revenue for the organisation. The measurement methodology adopted for the success indicator is percentage (%) growth in revenue as the growth also reflects quality and competitiveness of the testing service. |
| 2. | To train the trainees to make them quality professionals | The Govt. of India has been implementing the Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) to create and supply quality manpower for the textile industry. The Textiles Committee has been selected as one of the implementing agency for the textile and clothing sector. The main objective of the scheme is to make available quality manpower for the industry. The methodology for measurement of success indicator has been selected as number of trainees trained so as to measure the contribution of the organization for the success of the scheme. |
| 3. | "Market for Textiles and Clothing, 2013" | One of the major research activity carried out by the organization is the estimation of domestic demand pattern of textiles. The research report is published inform of "Market for Textile and Clothing (MTC): National Household Survey. The annual publication analyses the demand pattern of textiles on the basis of key variables like per-capita consumption, aggregate demand trends and sectoral and regional preferences, market size on the basis of the fibre, sector of manufacture, major varieties and products, etc. This is the only report of its kind available in the county. Since the report is widely used by the trade and industry, the methodology for measuring the success indicator has been selected as the date of publication of the report. |
| 4. | Preparation and updating Compendium on Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) | The NTBs are the barriers other than tariffs imposed by the countries for restricting the free flow of the goods (exports). The NTBs may be of Technical Barriers, labeling, financial measures, administrative measures, anti competitive measures, etc. Since many countries are imposing different such measures on textile exports of India, an exhaustive compendium will be prepared on the nature of NTBs, imposing countries, and how to comply along with the other related |

| S.No | Success Indicator | Description |
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| | | issues for the exporters and other stakeholders of the country. The methodology for measuring the success indicator is the date of publication of the compendium. |
| | Capacity building workshops on NTBs | The awareness of the stakeholders on NTBs is very low and hence there is a need to create capacity of the stakeholders particularly exporters for mitigating the adverse effect of it. The capacity building workshops will be organized in major textile export centres for the purpose. |
| | | The methodology for measurement of success indicator is the number of workshops to be organized. |
| 5. | Creation of exhaustive Database on T & C Sector | For further analyzing the trends of the key variables like production, export, demand, cost benchmarking, competitiveness both at macro and micro level of T & C sector, there is a need to create a comprehensive database. It will help in trade facilitation and competitiveness study. The methodology for measurement of success indicator is no. |
| | | of sub-sectors completed. |
| 6. | Awarding star rating status to Ginning & Pressing factories | To enhance the quality of the Indian cotton, the Textiles Committee has been evaluating and grading the Ginning & Pressing factories of the country. The grading will ensure the quality of cotton, which is an essential input for the textile and clothing industry. |
| | | The methodology for measurement of the indicator is number of units assessed under the scheme. |
| 7. | No. of Technical personnel to be trained on Quality Management System (QMS) | The activity will provide training to the personnel on the Quality Management System (QMS) for enhancing quality of the textile industry. |
| | | The methodology for measurement is the number of personnel trained. |
| 8. | No. of new units enrolled for consultancy | The activity provides ISO certification consultancy to the industry for integrating quality and efficiency culture in the industry. |
| | | The methodology for measurement is number of units enrolled. |
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| S.No | Success Indicator | Description |
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| 9. | No. of Registration Sale of labels | The Handloom Mark Scheme has been implemented with an aim to promote the hand woven textiles of India both in domestic and international market. The main objectives of the product is i) To brand handloom products and secure a niche market ii) To create a collective identity to handloom products and provide assurance to the consumers/ public for handloom origin iii) To strengthen the market linkages and supply chain The methodology for measurement of success indicator is number of Registrations and number of labels sold. |
| 10. | On line submission of RFD 2012-13 | The submission of the Result Framework Documents (RFD) to the Ministry of Textiles. The methodology for measurement is the date of submission. |
| | On time submission of RFD result | The timely submission of the results of the success indicator to the Ministry of Textiles. The methodology for measurement is the date of submission. |
| 11. | % implementation of strategies for reducing the potential risk of corruption. | The methodology for measurement is percentage (%). |
| 12. | Independent Audit of Implementation of Citizen's Charter | The methodology for measurement is date |
| | Independent Audit of implementation of public grievance redressal system | The methodology for measurement is percentage |

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