

LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *159
TO BE ANSWERED ON 08.12.2021

JOB CREATION IN TEXTILE SECTOR

*159. MS. RAMYA HARIDAS:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES वस्त्र मंत्री
be pleased to state :

- (a) whether textile sector is a driving force behind 'Skill India' and 'Make in India' initiatives; and
(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to harness textile sector with regard to creation of direct jobs, particularly in rural India?

उत्तर
ANSWER
वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल)
MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL)

(a) & (b):- A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTS (a) & (b) OF THE LOK SABHA
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(a) & (b): The Textile industry is one of the largest source of employment generation in the country with an estimated 45 million people engaged in this sector including a large number of women and rural population. Taking into account the employment potential of textile sector, the Government is promoting jobs, businesses and skilling under the broad objectives of various policy initiative including “Skill India” and “Make in India”. Details of important schemes of the Government catering to employment generation and providing livelihood in various sub-sectors of Textile sectors includes Spinning, Weaving, Garmenting, Processing, Jute, Silk, Handicraft, Handloom, Powerloom etc. are given below:

- I. Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SAMARTH)- With a view to address the skilled manpower requirement across textile sector the scheme was formulated, under the broad policy guidelines of “Skill India” initiative and in alignment with the framework adopted for skilling programme by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The scheme supplements the efforts of textile industry in creating jobs in the organized textile and related sectors, covering the entire value chain of textiles, excluding Spinning and Weaving in organized sector. The scheme also supports skill upgradation in the traditional sectors of handlooms, handicrafts, sericulture and jute. The scheme is approved for implementation till March, 2024.
- II. Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) : In order to promote ease of doing business in the country to achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports through “Make in India” with "Zero effect and Zero defect" in manufacturing, ATUFS was launched in January 2016 to provide credit linked Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) to units for purchase of benchmarked machinery in different segment of Textile Sectors (excluding spinning). This scheme is effective up to March, 2022.
- III. National Technical Textile Mission: The Government has approved the proposal for creation of National Technical Textiles Mission for a period of 4 years (2020-21 to 2023-24) with an outlay of Rs.1480 crore. The focus of the Mission is for developing on usage of technical textiles in various flagship missions, programmes of the country including strategic sectors.
- IV. Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme - The Government has approved the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles to promote production of MMF apparel, MMF Fabrics and Products of Technical Textiles in the country to create 60-70 global players, attract fresh investment of Rs. 19,000 crore approximately and generate almost 7.5 lakh new employment opportunities.
- V. PM-MITRA : With a view to attract investment for ‘Make In India’ initiative and to boost employment generation, the Government has approved setting up of 7 (Seven) PM Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (PM MITRA) Parks in Greenfield/Brownfield sites with world class infrastructure including plug and play facility with an outlay of Rs.4445 crore for a period of seven years upto 2027-28.
- VI. Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP): Government of India is implementing the Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) which provides support for creation of world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up of textile units. Government grant upto Rs. 40.00 crore per park is released in instalments, subject to the progress achieved in creation of infrastructure and common facilities.

- VII. Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS): In order to facilitate the textile industry to meet the required environmental standards and to support new Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETP)/ upgradation of CEPTs in existing processing clusters as well as new processing parks specially in the Coastal Zones, the Government has approved Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS).
- VIII. Special Package for Textile and Apparel sector: Rs. 6000 crore package was launched in June 2016 to boost employment and export potential in the apparel and made up segments.
- IX. Power Tex India for powerloom weavers- A comprehensive scheme for development of Powerloom sector has been launched w.e.f 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 and extended upto March 2021 with components like Insitu-upgradation of plain Powerlooms, Group Work Shed Scheme, Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Solar Energy Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme, etc.
- X. Handloom weaving / production is inherently an integral part of Make in India programme. Skill upgradation is a continuous process. Need-based skill upgradation programmes for handloom workers in technical areas viz. weaving, dyeing, designing, etc., are conducted under SAMARTH.
- XI. Comprehensive Handicraft Cluster Development Scheme.- To support artisans/ manufacturers to enhance their competitiveness.
- XII. Silk Samagra - “Silk Samagra” provides support to stakeholders for development of sericulture industry in the country and implementing various critical field level beneficiary oriented interventions/activities
- XIII. National Jute Board has been a driving force to implement activities to achieve the objectives of ‘Skill India’ and ‘Make in India’ initiatives under Jute Sector.
