

DISTRICT-LED TEXTILES TRANSFORMATION

1677. SMT. MAHIMA KUMARI MEWAR:
SMT. KAMALJEET SEHRAWAT:
SHRI TEJASVI SURYA:
SMT. HIMADRI SINGH:
SHRI RAMESH AWASTHI:
SHRI BALABHADRA MAJHI:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI JUGAL KISHORE:
SHRI NABA CHARAN MAJHI:
SHRI KRISHNA PRASAD TENNETI:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

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

- (a) whether the objective of adopting a district-wise approach under the District-Led Technology Transformation (DLTT) and current status and to ensure balanced regional development including in Jammu & Kashmir and Nabarangpur Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (b) if so, the details and the manner in which the data-based scoring system ensures that traditional and tribal craft clusters and smaller production clusters are not lag behind large industrial centres such as Nabarangpur in Odisha and Bapatla in Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) the timeline for upgrading 100 high-capacity champion districts with Industry 4.0 technologies and Mega Common Facility Centres and whether any district from Nabarangpur has been included therein; and
- (d) the steps being taken by the Government under the Purvodaya Scheme to enable access of GI-tagged tribal handicrafts from North-Eastern and tribal areas and access to premium global markets through DLTT framework including and Nabarangpur in Odisha, Bhim and Kumbhalgarh in Rajasthan and Bapatla in Andhra Pradesh and Nabarangpur?

उत्तर

ANSWER

वस्त्र राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्र मार्घेरिता)
THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES
(SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA)

(a) to (c): Yes, a primary objective of the District Led Textiles Transformation (DLTT) is to ensure balanced regional development by addressing the regional variation in the textiles sector. A total of 777 districts of States/UTs, including in Jammu & Kashmir, were evaluated based on a weighted scoring model (0 -100) using three indicators namely textiles & apparel exports, number of textiles & apparel units registered under Udyam portal, and number of persons registered under E-shram portal. The execution is planned in three phases 1) exposure visit 2) targeted interventions and 3) evaluation & documentation.

(d): The Purvodaya convergence under DLTT aims to address regional disparities, infrastructural bottlenecks etc. in focus in east and northeast zones districts of the country, particularly the coverage is East (Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal) and Northeast (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura).
