

Innovative Initiatives Inclusion in Indian Industries for Powerlooms

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1. History of Textile

The history of textile is almost as old as that of human civilisation and as time has moved on, the history of textile has further enriched itself. In the 6th and 7th century BC, the oldest recorded indication of using fibre comes with the invention of flax and wool fabric at the excavation of Swiss lake inhabitants. In China, the discovery and consequent development of sericulture and spin silk methods got initiated at 2640 BC while in Egypt the art of spinning linen and weaving developed in 3400 BC. The discovery of machines and their widespread application in processing natural fibres was a direct outcome of the industrial revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. The discoveries of various synthetic fibres like nylon created a wider market for textile products and gradually led to the invention of new and improved sources of natural fibre. The development of transportation and communication facilities facilitated the path of a transaction of localised skills and textile art among various countries.

2. Textile Sector in India

Indian textile enjoys a rich heritage and the origin of textiles in India traces back to the Indus valley Civilisation where people used home-spun cotton for weaving their clothes. Rig-Veda, the earliest of the Veda contains the literary information about textiles and it refers to weaving. Ramayana and Mahabharata, the eminent Indian epics depict the existence of the wide variety of fabrics in ancient India. These epics refer both to the rich and stylised garment worn by the aristocrats and ordinary simple clothes worn by the common people. In India, while spinning of cotton traces back to 3000 BC, the culture of silk was introduced in 400 AD. The traditional textile industry of India was virtually decayed during the colonial regime. However, the modern textile industry took birth in India in the early nineteenth century when the first textile mill in the country was established at fort Gloster near Calcutta in 1818.

The cotton textile industry had its presence in international trade with the first cotton textile mill of Bombay established in 1854. The cotton mills and textile industry in Ahmedabad witnessed a rapid progress in the second half of the nineteenth century and by the end of the century and there was 178 cotton textile mill. Another instance of textile being a national industry was the Swadeshi movement after the second World War, the number of mills increased from 178 with 4.05 lakh looms in 1901 to 249 mills with 13.35 lakh looms in 1921 and

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further to 396 mills with over 20 lakh looms in 1941. By 1945 there were 417 mills employing 5.10 lakh workers. The cotton textile industry is rightly described as a Swadeshi industry because it was developed with indigenous entrepreneurship and capital and in the pre-independence era, the Swadeshi movement stimulated demand for Indian textile in the country. After partition and independence too, the cotton textile industry made rapid strides under the Plans. Between 1951 and 1982 the total number of spindles doubled from 11 million to 22 million. It increased further to well over 26 million by 1989-90. Thus, being a 'swadeshi' industry, textile has always been an area of interest of the budding as well as the established entrepreneur's researchers and governments.

The growth of the Indian textile industry is a result of many factors. One of the most important factors is an interest of the government to foster it as a traditional industry and encash its benefits through various ways including exports. Therefore, the government announced a separate policy for the textiles. The new version of the textile policy was launched in the year 2000 called the New Textile Policy (NTP) 2000 for Innovative Initiatives Inclusion in Indian Industries.

3. The Textile Industry Organizational Sectors

The textile industry comprises of the following organisational sectors

1. Mill sector is in the organised sector engaged in spinning and weaving. The Spinning sector is relatively in the organised sector.
2. The majority of weaving, knitting, processing and garment manufacturing is in the unorganised sector. The Unorganised sector is divided into the followings.
 - a) Power loom (Weaving).
 - b) Handlooms (Weaving).
 - c) Processing (Dyeing /Printing).
 - d) Hosiery (Knitting/Garment)

4. The Power Loom Industry

The power loom sector is one of the most vital segments of the Textile Industry in terms of fabric production, employment and export. This sector provides employment to 64.36 lakh persons and contributes 60 % of total cloth production in the Country. The power loom fabrics produced by 60% by manmade fibre and furthermore than 60% of fabric for export is sourced from this sector. The readymade garments and home textiles are heavily dependent on it.

There is approximately 25.74 lakh power looms as on October 31, 2016. The technology level of this sector varies from plain loom to high-tech shuttle-less looms. There is approximately 1.50 lakh shuttle less looms in this sector. It is estimated that more than 75% of the shuttle looms are obsolete and outdated with a

vintage of more than 15 years and have virtually no process or quality control devices/ attachments. However, there has been significant up-gradation in the technology level of the Power loom sector during the last 7-8 years primarily due to interest subvention/capital subsidy through Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme. The scene of growth and cloth production is as follow;

A. Growth of Powerlooms

Year	Number of Powerlooms	Growth %
2006-07	1990308	-
2007-08	2106370	5.80
2008-09	2205352	4.70
2009-10	2246474	1.90
2010-11	2282744	1.61
2011-12	2298377	0.68
2012-13	2347249	2.12
2013-14	2367594	0.86
2014-15	2447837	3.39
2015-16	2522477	3.05
2016-17 (up to oct 17)	2574522	

B. The Cloth Production (mm/Sqmtr.)

Years	Total Production	Production on Power loom	% increase over previous year		
			Overall Cloth Production	Total Production	Power loom Production
2008-09	54966	33648	61.22	-	-
2009-10	60333	36997	67.29	9.76	9.95
2010-11	62559	38015	60.77	3.69	2.75
2011-12	60453	37445	61.94	(-)3.37	(-)1.50
2012-13	62792	38038	60.57	3.87	1.58
2013-14	63500	36790	57.93	1.12	(-)3.28
2014-15	65276	37749	57.83	2.79	2.60
2015-16	65505	36984	56.78	0.35	(-)2.02
2016-17(Apr-Aug -P	28034	15638	-	-	-

C. Modernization and Strengthening of Power loom Service Centers

5. Govt. of India Budget 2017-18

In the govt. of India Budget 2017-18, the Total budget allocation to the Textile Ministry is Rs. 6226.5 crores. The allocation for Power loom, Silk and Wool sectors increased while handloom and handicraft were allocated sizable amounts. The Output-Outcome for Textiles Schemes 2017-18 demands were as follows;

S. No.	Name of the Scheme / Sub scheme	Financial Outlay 2017-18	Outputs/ Deliverables against the Outlay 2017-18	Projected Medium Term Outcome
Centre Sector Schemes				
1	North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme	220.00	Comprehensive development of all segments of Textile Sectors such as Power loom, Silk, Jute, Handloom, Handicrafts and Apparel & Garmenting	Overall development of Textile Sector in North Eastern region (NER)
2	Integrated Skill Development Scheme	173.99	5 lakh persons to be trained	Possibility of higher productivity in the sector following increased availability of employable skilled manpower
3	Sericulture 1. R & D	153.00	Silk production target of 3840 MT	Enhanced capacity building in the Silk sector enabling higher productivity and quality products
	2. Seed Production and Organization	00.00		
4	CHCDS 1 Handicraft Mega Cluster	43.70	Consolidation of 9 ongoing Handicraft Mega Clusters projects.	Development of Handicraft sector through cluster approach and enhanced marketing support
	2. Marketing & support Services	50.00	Support for 177 Domestic events and 20 International events	
5	Scheme for Integrated Textile Park	50.00	Sanction of 6 new Textile Parks with 80 production units	Higher production and productivity following creation of world class infrastructure facilities for the textile sector
6	Integrated processing Development Scheme	30.00	Sanction of 6 new high capacity common effluent treatment plants for textile processing.	Makes textile processing sector compliant with environmental standards
7	National Handloom Development Programme 1 Yarn Supply Scheme	202.00	1540 lakh Kg. of yarn will be supplied	Increase in production and productivity of the handloom sector as well as increase in export
	2.RRR Package and comprehensive	146.00	50 new block level cluster to be set up and	

	handloom development scheme		exports targeted at Rs.3300 crore	
	Comprehensive Handlooms Cluster Development Scheme	44.00	1 mega cluster to set up	
8	Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUF)	2013.00	2180 units to be assisted for technology Up gradation	Technology up-gradation leading to higher productivity
9	Schemes for promoting usage of Geotechnical Textiles in NER	15.00	Construction of 30 Km Road with Geo textiles. 10 Slope Stabilization Projects to be carried out 15 Water Reservoir Projects to be carried out	Better infrastructure facility would enable development of NER through increase in production and productivity of the textile sector.
10	Jute Technology Mission	0.00	Production of Jute goods to increase up to 20 lakh MT.	Increase in global share of jute exports from 27% to 35% and export targeted at Rs. 3500 crore by the end of the FY 2019-20

In the above all, the ATUFS receives an allocation is Rs. 2013 crores for 2017-18. This is a welcome move and provides impetus for investment in the textile and apparel sector. The Scheme for in situ up-gradation of plain power looms receives a budget of Rs. 68.31 crores which is a big boost form Rs. 48 crores last year. Under this scheme, power loom owners would get government's support to upgrade weaving technology without replacing the whole loom.

The Incentives to boost Competitiveness, Employment and Skilling Allocation under Remission of State Levies has been increased sizably to Rs. 1555 crores. This scheme includes the refund of State taxes to garments exporters to make the industry competitive and to boost employment in this Sector.

The Fund allocation under Pradhan Mantri Pradhan Rojgar Protsahan Yojna (PMRPY) is Rs 200 crores. This will provides the Employee Pension contribution of 8.33% of the employers for all new employees enrolling in EPFO under PMRPY for first three years of their employment. This is to boost employment in textile sector by incentivizing the employers and improving competitiveness. The Integrated Scheme for Skill Development for the textile sector receives Rs. 174 crores which is operational for last several years for under skilled workers.

Other Measures taken to reduce Basic Custom Duty on Nylon mono filament yarn (for use in long line system for Tuna fishing only) reduced to 5% (from earlier 7.5%) Textile and Apparel industry would benefit from Trade Infrastructure Export Scheme with an allocation of Rs 3.96 lakh crores.

6. Initiatives for Powerlooms

The socio-economic problems faced by the power loom weavers and low technology level, the Government has focused its attention on the development through multi-pronged interventions. An Integrated Scheme for Power loom Sector Development (ISPSD) was launched during 11th Five Year Plan. The scheme is hugely beneficial to the decentralised power loom sector and it was extended to the 12th Five Year Plan with additional components of Yarn Bank, Tex-Venture Fund and Common Facility Centre (CFC) to help the economically weaker power loom weavers and for the overall development of the sector.

A new Scheme of In-situ up gradation of Plain Power looms in SSI sector was launched in the 12th Five Year Plan with a target of 1 lakh plain power looms to be fitted with additional attachments for quality improvement. The government of India is pursuing of comprehensive development scheme PowerTex India. To address the felt needs, these schemes are now modified with additional components and new schemes are added. The new schemes include Solar Energy Scheme and Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Power loom Weavers.

Additional components include creating Awareness and Publicity of the schemes, providing facilitation services and IT enabled online services. The existing schemes of Group Workshed Scheme, CFC, Yarn Bank and In-situ up gradation of Plain looms have been rationalised and upgraded. A comprehensive scheme with all these features is launched and effective on 1 April 2017 and would be for the duration up to 31st March 2020. The components are as follows'

- In-situ Up gradation of Plain Power looms
- Group Workshed Scheme (GWS)
- Yarn Bank Scheme
- CFC
- Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Power loom Weavers
- Solar Energy Scheme for Power looms.
- Facilitation, IT, Awareness, Market Development and Publicity for Power loom Schemes
- Tex Venture Capital Fund
- Grant-in-Aid and Modernization & Up gradation of PSCs.

In coordination to above, the following other schemes are also functioning.

- Amended Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS).
- Modified Comprehensive Power loom Cluster Development Scheme (MCPCDS)
- Universal Insurance Coverage Scheme
- Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

A. In-situ up gradation of Plain Power looms

1. Objectives

- To provide financial assistance to economically weaker low-end power loom units, for upgrading existing plain looms to semi-automatic/shuttle less looms by way of fixing certain additional attachments/kits.
- To improve quality and productivity of the fabrics being produced and enable them to face the competition in domestic and international markets.

2. Eligibility

- Power loom units having up to 8 Looms

3. Attachments on Existing Plain Powerlooms

Warp Stop Motion.

- Weft Stop Motion.
- Efficient Braking Device.
- Replacement of Metallic.
- Parts by Self-lubricating Nylon Parts.
- Jacquard / Dobby.
- Anti-Crack Devise.
- Semi-positive let off Motion.
- Pirn Winding Machine.
- Rapier Kit.

4. Subsidy Chart

Types of Up gradation	Quantum of subsidy per loom RS		
	General (50)	SC(75)	ST(90)
Plain Loom to semi Automatic shuttle loom	20000.00	25000.00	36000.00
Semi Automatic shuttle loom to shuttle less Rapier Loom	25000.00	45000.00	45000.00
Plain Loom to shuttle less Rapier Loom	45000.00	67500.00	81000.00

B. Group Work shed Scheme (GWS)

1. Objectives

- To facilitate the establishment of work sheds for shuttleless looms in an existing or new Cluster, which will provide the required scale of economy for business operations.
- To organise power loom units in a cluster and to provide an improved working condition in terms of more space, work environment, improve the work efficiency to enhance their competitiveness in the global market.

2. Eligible Beneficiaries

- State Government (or) its agency.
- A registered Co-operative Society.
- A Company set-up under the Companies Act, 1956 as amended (or) a firm set-up under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 as amended, by a group of power loom owners (minimum of four beneficiaries).
- The local power loom association.

3. Eligibility

- Group will consist of at least 4 weavers/ entrepreneur(s) having separate a legal entity.
- At least 24 nos. of shuttle less looms of width up to 230 cms (or) 16 nos. of shuttle less looms of wider width i.e. 230 cms and above must be installed.
- Each beneficiary should have at least 4 looms,
- Only TUFs compatible machinery to be installed.

4. Maximum Admissible Area

- Shuttle less Looms : 400 Sq.ft / Loom
- Weaving Preparatory : 40% of Loom age area
- Dormitory : 125 Sq.ft / Person

5. Subsidy Chart

S.No.	Category	Eligible Subsidy on the unit cost of construction	Cap on Subsidy per Sq.ft
1	General	40%	400.00
2	SC	75%	750.00
3	ST	90%	900.00

C. Yarn Bank Scheme

1. Objectives

- To provide interest free corpus fund to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) / Consortium to enable them to purchase yarn at wholesale rate and give the yarn at reasonable price to the small weavers.

- To avoid middle man/ local supplier's brokerage charge on sales of yarn.

2. Eligible Beneficiaries

- Registered Co-operative Society.
- Trust.
- Company set-up under the Companies Act, 1956 as amended.
- Firm set-up under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 as amended.

3. Eligibility

- Minimum 11 members required to form Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).
- The Members of SPV should be Power loom-Weavers, Master Weavers, Co-operative Societies, Private Entrepreneurs; NGO's working for Power loom Sector.
- SPV has to provide Bank Guarantee to the extent of 25% of Govt. of India share.
- SPV shall arrange own fund equal to Government contribution.
- SPV shall rotate the corpus fund including their contribution at least 4 - 5 times in a year.

4. Financial Assistance

- Government shall provide interest-free corpus fund of maximum Rs 200 Lakh per yarn bank to SPV/Consortium.

D. Common Facility Center (CFC)

1. Objectives

- To provide financial assistance for setting-up of CFCs such as design centre / studio, testing facilities, training centre, information cum trade centre and common raw material / yarn / sales depot, water treatment plant for industrial use, dormitory, workers' residential space, common pre-weaving facilities viz. yarn dyeing, warping & sizing, twisting etc., and post weaving facilities viz. processing, etc.,

2. Eligibility Beneficiaries

- State Government (or) its agency.
- Registered Co-operative Society.
- Trust.
- Company set-up under the Companies Act, 1956 as amended.
- Firm set-up under the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 as amended.

3. Eligibility

- Minimum 11 members required to form Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV).
- The Members of SPV should be Powerloom-Weavers, Master Weavers, Co-operative Societies, Private Entrepreneurs; NGOs working for Power loom Sector.
- SPV shall have Own Land/Building (or) Leased Land/Building registered in favour of SPV for the minimum period of 10 Years.
- Only TUFs compatible machinery to be installed

4. Financial Assistance

- Government shall provide subsidy of maximum Rs 200 Lakh per CFC.

5. Subsidy Chart

S.NO.	Cluster Grade	Maximum Financial Assistance on Project Cost %
1	A	60
2	B	70
3	C	80
4	D & Clusters in NER / J & K	90

E. Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme

1. Objectives

- To provide financial assistance viz. Margin Money Subsidy and interest reimbursement as against the credit facility (term loan) availed under Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) to the decentralised power loom units/weavers.
- Margin Money Subsidy as against the credit facility (term loan) availed under Stand-up India scheme by the SC, ST & Women Entrepreneur of the decentralised power looms units/weavers to meet their credit requirements such as for investment needs (Term Loan) and for working capital etc.

2. Eligible Beneficiaries

- Existing individual power loom units (or) new individual/group enterprises involved in weaving activity.

3. PMMY – Financial Assistance

- Margin Money Subsidy @ 20% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs 1 lakh.
- Interest Subvention @ 6% per year both for working capital and term loan up to Rs 10 lakh for a maximum period of 5 years.

4. Stand up India – Eligible Beneficiaries

- Only new power loom units established by a person who belongs to Scheduled Caste (SC) or Scheduled Tribe (ST) or Woman Entrepreneur.

- In the case of non-individual units at least 51 % of the shareholding and controlling stake should be held by either an SC (or) ST (or) Women Entrepreneur.

5. Stand up India – Financial Assistance

- 25% Margin Money Subsidy up to a project cost of Rs1.00 Crore with a ceiling of Rs 25 Lakh, the borrower is required to bring in 10% of the Project Cost as his / her own contribution.

F.Solar Energy Scheme

1. Objectives

- To provide financial assistance/capital subsidy for installation of On Grid Solar Photo Voltaic Plant (without Battery backup) and Off Grid Solar Photo Voltaic Plant (with Battery back-up) by small power loom units to attain sustainable development goal of Government and to give thrust to renewable energy.

2. Eligibility

- Power loom units having up to 8 Looms.
- Power loom permit / Acknowledgment issued by the concerned Regional Office of the Textile Commissioner.
- Units should have shade free roof top/ area.

3. Subsidy Chart

Number of Looms (Solar Capacity)	General (50%)	SC (75%)	ST (90%)
A On Grid Power Plant			
4 looms (4 KW)	225000	375000.00	405000.00
6 looms (6 KW)	300000	450000.00	540000.00
8 looms (8 KW)	375000	562000.00	675000.00
B Off Grid Power Plant			
4 looms (4 KW)	275000	412500.00	495000.00
6 looms (6 KW)	375000	562500.00	675000.00
8 looms (8 KW)	475000	712500.00	855000.00

G.Facilitation IT Awareness, Market Development and Publicity

1. Objectives

- Promote awareness and to trigger the developmental-mode of decentralised power loom sector.

- Disseminate information about the modalities and benefits of schemes, programmers.
- Create an enabling environment for publicity.
- Give wide publicity, including event-based publicity etc. through electronic, print, film media, multimedia, to the Power loom schemes, programmers.
- Encourage voluntary action for ensuring effective implementation of schemes, programmers.
- Organise Buyer-Seller Meets and Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets to promote market for power loom product.

2. Financial Assistance Provided For

- Help Centre
 - Disseminate information on Government Schemes of Power looms.
 - Facilitating/ Liaison with Banks for Power loom Entrepreneurs.
 - Dedicated helpline to Power loom Weavers.
 - User friendly customer web portal.
 - Registration of power loom weavers to avail facility/ benefits.
 - SMS alerts on new developments and initiatives.
- Entrepreneur Cell, Design and Technical Advancement.
- IT - Development of online-portal / mobile application in respect of schemes implemented by Government of India.
- Awareness and Market Development Programmers : Seminars/Workshops, Buyer-Seller Meets, International events like Reverse Buyer-Seller Meets, E-platform for marketing of Power loom products, Exposure Visit of Weavers and Conducting studies, surveys and evaluation of programmers/ Schemes on the special needs.
- Publicity in Electronic and Print Media.

H. Tex-venture Capital Funds

1. Objectives

- SIDBI Venture Capital Fund Ltd., (SVCL) invests on behalf of Ministry of Textiles in the form of equity in MSMEs to kick start an enterprise/ expansion.
- Investments will typically be in innovative private power loom MSME companies.

2. Financial Assistance

- Maximum 50% of the project cost with a ceiling of Rs 3 crore is invested by SVCL.

3. Investment would be made on

- The equity shares and/or instruments convertible into equity of Textile Micro and Small Enterprises.
- Innovative private MSE companies involved in manufacturing and services in power loom sector.
- New products and technologies or innovative business model which have the potential to bring a superior value proposition to the customers will be given preference.
- Companies undertaking expansions which already have sound financial performance are also encompassed within the scope of the fund.

I. Grant-in-aid and Modernization & Up gradation of Power loom Service Centers

1. Financial Assistance

- 15 PSCs under Office of the Textile Commissioner (T&C), 26 Textile Research Associations (TRAs) and 6 State Govt. offer various services like training, sample testing, design development, consultancy, conducting seminar/ workshop, etc. to the power loom sector on behalf of the Government.
- Grant-in-Aid (GIA) is provided to the PSCs of TRAs/ State Govt. agencies for the recurring expenses of running the PSCs.
- The assistance will be provided for modernization and upgrade the PSC with the facilities which are required in the cluster. This would include improving testing facilities and also installing modern looms to create awareness of the latest available technologies and provide training. Further, the PSC would also be provided with Preparatory machines, Testing instruments, Sewing machines for Garment and Apparel, Embroidery Machines, Design Development facilities etc.

J. Amended Technology Up gradation Fund Scheme

1. Objectives

To provide one time Capital Subsidy for investments in employment and technology Intensive segments of the textile value chain.

2. Capital Investment Subsidy 10% ceiling of 20 Crore for

- Brand New shuttle less looms
- Weaving Preparatory
- Processing Units.
- Composite unit / Multiple Segments (If the eligible investment in respect of Garmenting & Technical Textiles is less than 50% of the eligible Project Cost)

K. Modified Comprehensive Power loom Cluster Development Schemes

1. Objectives

- To create world class infrastructure to integrate production chain, to fulfil the business needs of the local Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and to boost production and export.
- Development of infrastructure, common facilities, and other need-based innovations, technology up gradation and skills development.
- Overcome the bottlenecks in infrastructure and common facilities in brownfield clusters

2. Eligible Components

CFC for pre and post weaving process, Mini-Industrial Parks with Work sheds supported by Core Infrastructure, Innovative Ideas and other need-based interventions.

3. Financial Assistance

- Matching investment in the ratio of Government (60): Private (40).
- The government of India provides a subsidy of 60% of the project cost with a maximum ceiling up to Rs 50 crore.

L. Universal Insurance Coverage Scheme

1. Objectives

- To provide insurance cover to the power loom workers in case of natural death, accidental death and partial/permanent disability due to the accident.

2. Eligibility

- Power loom workers who are between 18 to 59 years of age.

Contribution BY	Above 50 Years of Age		Below 50 Years of Age	
	PMJJBY	PMSBY	PMJJBY	PMJJBY
Beneficiary	80		80	
LIC	100		100	
Ministry of Textiles (MOT)	582	12	150	12
Total Premium	774		342	
Insurance Coverage on	Schemes		Total Benefits	
	PMJJBY	PMSBY	PMJJBY + PMSBY	
Natural Death	200000.00		200000.00	
Accidental Death	200000.00	200000.00	400000.00	
Permanent Disability		200000.00	200000.00	
Partial Disability		100000.00	100000.00	

PMJJBY: Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana PMSBY: Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana * this scheme is effective from 01/06/2017.

M. Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)

1. Objectives

- To provide specific skills as per the requirement of Apparel and other Segments of Textile Industry.
- Placement of trained person in the related occupations.

2. Implementation Through

- Institutions / Textile Research Associations under Ministry of Textiles - 5 Lakh trainees
- State Government Agencies - 5 Lakh trainees
- Private bodies in Public Private Partnership (PPP) - 5 Lakh trainees

3. Scale of Assistance

- 75% of the cost subject to the ceiling of Rs. 10000.00 per person. Balance 25% to be mobilised by the Implementing Agency.

It can be concluded as the government is serious for the upliftment of Textile Industry and various Innovative Initiatives Included in Indian Industries for Power loom sector. The motive is to make it more productive for more contribution in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the

employment generation and enhancement of export potential. From the age of Rig-Veda to Niti Ayog era, the growth in the sector is visible, Furthermore the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis states in his report published on April 2017 that the Indian Textile Sector demonstrates that human economies have entered a phase of growth where performance indicators such as Human Development Index, Genuine Progress Indicator, Ecological Footprint, Happy Planet Index etc. are taken into consideration in budget and policy formulations.

The budgetary provisions for textile and power loom sector are as per the developed countries framework. Our Prime Minister makes a maiden appeal “I want to tell the people of the whole world: Come, make in India. Come and manufacture in India. Go and sell in any country of the world, but manufacture here. We have the skill, talent, discipline and the desire to do something. We want to give the world an opportunity that comes make in India”. He is committed to facilitating investment, foster innovation, enhance skill development, protect intellectual property and build best in class manufacturing infrastructure in the country, the implementation of Innovative Initiatives in Indian Industries for Power loom sector is one of his endeavors to remove widespread unemployment and poverty, and massive inequity in the distribution of wealth to shift our country into the status of Developed Country.