

PIB Highlights 19.03.2021

1. Synthetic Yarn

Context

- Scheme for ‘Remission of Duties and Taxes on export Products (RoDTEP) has announced to boost all export goods w.e.f. 1st Jan 2021.
- The export goods include textiles and garments to strengthen Man-Made Fibre (MMF) sector.



Highlights

- Govt of India has removed anti-dumping duty on PTA, a key raw material for the manufacture of MMF Fibre and yarn in the Man-Made Fibre (MMF) sector.
- Anti-dumping duty has also been lifted on acrylic fibre, raw material for yarn and knitwear industry.
- Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access initiative (MAI) Scheme

What is a synthetic yarn?

- The commercial yarn is synthetic, acrylic yarn.
- **Acrylic yarns** are **made** out of a poly compound (a type of plastic) called acrylonile. Producing acrylonile requires a massive amount of fossil fuels and releases toxic fumes into the air and atmosphere.
- **Synthetic** fibers are **made** by forcing a thick solution of polymerized chemicals through spinneret nozzles and hardening the resulting filament in a chemical bath.
- These include **acrylic, nylon**, polyester, polyolefin, rayon, spandex, and triacetate.

2. Silk Samagra Scheme

Context

- The Union Govt. through Central Silk Board has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme, “Silk Samagra” during the years 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Objective

- The scheme is aimed at the overall development of Silk industry in India.
- Through the scheme Govt. aims to scale up production by improving the quality and productivity and to empower downtrodden, poor & backward families through various activities of sericulture in the country.

Components of the Scheme

- Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. Initiatives
- Seed Organizations
- Coordination and Market Development, and
- Quality Certification Systems (QCS)/Export Brand Promotion and Technology Up-gradation.



Highlights

- Under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) of "Silk Samagra" scheme separate funds are being earmarked by the Government specifically to support tribal stakeholders involved in silk value chain.
- The raw silk production in the country has shown increasing trend during last five years due to implementation of the "Silk Samagra" scheme and other initiatives of Government.
- The units under the Quality Certification System maintain and certify the quality standards set by the R&D units for Silkworm seed, cocoon, raw Silk and Silk products covering the entire Silk value chain.
- Under the scheme, assistance is extended to sericulture stakeholders for the beneficiary oriented components like,
 - raising of Kissan nursery
 - plantation with improved Mulberry varieties
 - Irrigation
 - chawki rearing centres with incubation facility
 - rearing equipments
- For quality silk and fabric production, the scheme also provides assistance for door to door service agents for
 - disinfection and input supply
 - support for improved reeling units like automatic reeling units, multi-end reeling machines
 - improved twisting machines
 - support for post yarn facilities

About Central Silk Board

- Estd. In 1948 by an Act of Parliament and is headquartered at Bangaluru.
- It is a statutory body working under the Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India.
- It looks after promotion and development of Silk Industry.

- It undertakes, and encourages scientific, technological, and economic research.
- It also advises Govt from time to time on all matters relating to the development of silk industry including import and export of raw silk.

3. Promotion of Jute and Coveralls

Context

- National Jute Board (NJB) has been implementing Jute-ICARE for improvement in production and quality of raw jute under which it has planned to distribute 35 MT of certified jute seeds on subsidized collaboration with Jute Corporation of India (JCI) in the year 2021-22.
- In addition, JCI has planned to commercially distribute 1000 MT certified seeds by sourcing through National Seeds Corporation.



Highlights

- Govt of India has provided mandatory packaging of 100% of food grains and 20% of sugar in jute bags under the Jute Packaging and Materials (Compulsory use in Packaging Commodities) Act, 1987.
- In case, jute mills are not able to supply the indented quantity of jute bags, Government has provided a provision of maximum 30% of dilution against the total requirement.
- The Government exercises the dilution powers to avoid short supply of jute bags for packaging of foodgrains.

4. Promotion and Preservation of endangered crafts

Highlights

- To promote and preserve endangered crafts including Khetaembroidery and handicrafts artisans, various schemes have been launched by the Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts), such as NHDP and CHCDS.
- The schemes are “National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP)” and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS).
- NHDP has following components:
 - a. Base Line Survey & Mobilization of Artisans under AmbedkarHastshilpVikasYojana,

- b. Design & Technology Up gradation,
- c. Human Resource Development
- d. Direct Benefit to Artisans
- e. Infrastructure and Technology Support
- f. Research and Development
- g. Marketing Support & Services

5. Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF) rules notified

Context

- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has notified draft rules for setting up Registered Vehicle Scrapping Facility (RVSF).
- The rules lay down the procedure for setting up, authorization and operation of RVSF.
- The application process is proposed to be made transparent, seamless, and time-bound for registration, inspection, and audit of RVSF.



Key Features

- To provide access to the VAHAN database and shall be authorized to make entries regarding scrapping of the vehicle & issuance of Scrapping Certificate.
- The rules specify the technical requirements and procedure to be followed by any legal entity for setting up RVSF.
- Other access to NCRB & police database will also be provided for verification of stolen vehicle or vehicle involved in criminal activity, before scrapping a vehicle.
- The registration of an RVSF shall be valid for an initial period of 10 years, and renewable for 10 years at a time.
- The RVSF, after verifying the original documents from the owner / representative and records of the vehicles, issues the 'Certificate of Deposit', which can be used to avail incentives and benefits for purchase of a new vehicle.
- The RVSF shall keep safe custody of cut piece of Chassis Number for a period of 6 months from the date of issue of 'Certificate of Vehicle Scrapping' and maintain a copy of all documents for record and examination during audit.

Proposed norms

- The Government of India will develop a portal for single window clearance, on which the applicant will apply with documents and fee. State/UT governments would clear the proposal in a time-bound manner, that is, 60 days.
- The RVSF must take cyber security certifications for safe access to VAHAN database.

- Besides the requirement for having certified equipment for de-polluting, de-risking, and dismantling End of Life Vehicle (ELV), the RVSF will have to comply with relevant health and safety legislation/regulation and environmental norms laid down by MoEF&CC and CPCB/SPCB for such operations.
- In case the RVSF does not have adequate capability for recycling of hazardous waste (like e-waste, batteries, or for recovery of rare earth metals, etc.), then such materials can be sold to duly authorized recyclers.

Note: Objections and suggestions to these draft rules have been invited within 30 days' time from the date of publication of these draft rules.

6. Go Electric Campaign

Context

- “Go Electric Campaign” launched by Ministry of Power on 19th Feb, 20221.



Objective

- The campaign is aimed at promoting adoption of Energy Efficient Electric Vehicles and Electric Cooking appliances.
- It is expected to help the country to achieve energy transition as well as low carbon economic growth in the future.

Highlights

- This initiative is intended to encourage consumers to switch over to Electric Vehicles and Electric Cooking in place of currently used conventional modes and appliances, thereby, reducing dependency of the country on imported fuel.
- It seeks to create awareness among the people about the benefits of adopting Electric Vehicles and Electric Cooking appliances such as Electric pressure cooker and induction cook hobs etc.
- These technologies being energy efficient, are expected to scale down mobility and cooking related emissions, securing cleaner and greener future.
- The share of renewables in the energy mix is expected to increase due to integration of more renewable based power generation.
- Benefits of adopting these electricity-based technologies shall be completely realized by enhancing share of renewables in the Grid.

7. 1000 Bar Dekho-North East Dekho

Context

- The Ministry of Tourism has launched campaigns to promote tourism to the North Eastern Region on various platforms in Digital, Print and Social Media.
- The campaign is named as “1000 Bar Dekho-North east Dekho” to showcase the unique tourism products and sights of this beautiful region to the potential travellers under DekhoApnaDesh initiative.



Highlights

- The Ministry of Tourism places special emphasis on the development and promotion of tourism in the North Eastern Region (NER).
- Such campaigns are carried out on a regular intervals to strengthen tourism sector in India.
- Since April 2020, under DekhoApnaDesh campaign, the Ministry of Tourism is conducting webinars on various tourism products including NER and some of the webinars were dedicated to North East Region.
- The Ministry has also been organising International Tourism Mart (ITM) which is an annual event organised in the North Eastern region with the objective of highlighting the tourism potential of the region in the domestic and international Market.
- Since the year 2013, so far, a total of 8 Editions of ITMs have been held in various states of the North Eastern Region.

