Standard Operating Procedure

for

Component - Planning & Capacity Development

Under

TEXTILES FOCUSED RESEARCH, ASSESSMENT, MONITORING, PLANNING AND START-UP (TEX-RAMPS) SCHEME

Government of India

Ministry of Textiles

Data Monitoring and Evaluation Division

April 2026

A. Introduction

The Tex-RAMPS Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme with 100% funding from the Government of India, Ministry of Textiles (MoT), designed to strengthen India's textiles and apparel (T&A) sector through targeted research, integrated statistical systems, structured evaluation, sectoral planning, capacity development, and innovation support. It addresses critical sectoral gaps in data, R&D, monitoring, inter-governmental coordination, and start-up support to enable evidence-based policy making, enhanced competitiveness, and sustainable growth.

B. Component Overview

i. The Planning & Capacity Development component aims to bridge fragmented planning, limited coordination between stakeholders, capacity development etc. gaps by fostering structured engagement among industry leaders, policymakers, academic experts, artisans, and weavers.
ii. Through national conferences, stakeholder conclaves, and collaborative workshops with States and UTs, it will promote dialogue, share best practices, and build capacities across all levels of the value chain.
iii. This component will also drive integrated textiles planning—covering apparel, technical textiles, handloom, and handicrafts—at the state, cluster, and district levels.

The detailed activities under this component is mentioned in the Tex-RAMPS Scheme Guidelines.

C. Governance Structure

There shall be two stage processes for sanctioning of proposal under the scheme for implementation i.e. Screening cum Evaluation Committee (SEC)Recommendation → Apex Steering Committee (ASC) sanction.

Please refer to the scheme guidelines document for details of the SEC and ASC functions and composition.

D. Operational Procedure (Proposal Submission Process)

Eligible Implementing Agencies:

1. National Conferences/Conclaves (Sub-Component): The event may be organised by division of MoT/its attached/subordinate offices or Autonomous bodies and/or National level institutions.
2. Knowledge Sharing Workshops/Seminars (Sub-Component): The State to host the event and the Nodal Offices1 of MoT to organize the event.

3. State Textiles Planning (Sub-Component): State/UT governments with its authorized department(s) for the purpose.

The application submission process under **Planning & Capacity Development**component of the Scheme is mentioned below:

i. **National Conference and conclaves:**
The event may be organised by division/attached/subordinate office or MoT. DMED will endeavor to develop a calendar of such events.

ii. **Knowledge sharing workshops/seminars with States**
The State to host the event and the Nodal Offices of MoT(enclosed as **Annex – II)** to organize the event. The proposal from State Govt. is required to be submitted to the Nodal Offices. The form of submitting event(s)proposal under the scheme is enclosed at**Annex I**.

iii. **State Textiles Planning**

1. **District Planning Stage:**

   a. At the district level, a **District Textile Planning Committee (DTPC)** and **District Textile Task Force (DTTF)** will be constituted under the chairpersonship of the District Collector or Deputy Commissioner
   b. Conduct stakeholder consultations (industry, artisans, weavers, cooperatives etc).
   c. Collect district-level data on production, employment, exports, infrastructure, and training needs, etc.
   d. Identify priority interventions (infrastructure, skill development, market access, technology adoption, etc).
   e. The District Textile Action Plan, is to be prepared under the District Collector/Deputy Commissioner and submitted to State Textile Planning & Implementation Cells (STPICs) (template is enclosed **in Annex – III)**

2. **State Consolidation Stage:**

   a. Review all district plans for alignment with State textile strategy.
   b. Integrate state-wide priorities such as handloom/handicraft promotion, export clusters, and industrial parks, etc.
   c. Finalise State Textile Development Plan (STDP) with short-, medium-, and long-term targets.
   d. Coordination: State Cell to consolidate district plans, align with national priorities, and submit annual State Textile Development Plan to MoT.
   Further,scheme convergence with Support for Statistical Strengthening (SSS) sub-

scheme by MoSPImay be ensured wherein the State may route their proposal through State DES.

3. **National Alignment Stage:**

   a. Submit STDP to MoT for review, integration into national textiles planning, and possible funding under other scheme components.
   b. Participate in Annual National Textile Planning Conclave to share best practices and align future plans.

E. Release of funds will be subject to costing norms.

F. Monitoring

i. Submit monthly/quarterly progress reports to the Ministry of Textiles as per the prescribed and recommended format.
ii. The Screening-cum-Evaluation Committee (SEC) will review the progress reports to ensure alignment with national textile and industrial policy objectives.
iii. Annual review by Apex Committee.
iv. Third-party evaluation as per government norms.

The provisions of this operational guideline shall be read in conjunction with the terms and conditions of the Tex-RAMPS scheme guidelines and costing norms, and in case of any conflict, the provision of the scheme guidelines shall prevail.

Annex I Form for Event Details Submission

1. Cover Page

- Title
- Theme / Focus Area (aligned with Tex-RAMPS Scheme)
- Date(s) & Venue
- Name of Organizing Institution
- Contact Details (Address, Phone, Email, Website)

2. Executive Summary

- Brief overview of the conference
- Objectives and expected outcomes
- Target audience (industry leaders, policymakers, academic experts, artisans, weavers, etc)
- Relevance to Textile Sector

3. Background & Justification

- Context and need for the conference

4. Conference Details

- **Theme & Sub-themes**
- **Proposed Sessions** (keynotes, panels, workshops)
- **Expected Participants** (number, profile, national/international)
- **Collaborating Partners** (government bodies, industry bodies, academic institutions)

5. Program details

- Tentative schedule/day-wise agenda
- List of invited speakers (confirmed/invited)
- Special sessions (exhibitions, hackathons)

6. Budget Estimate *(with justification)*

Item	**Estimated Cost (Rs. In Lakhs)**	**Remarks**

Total		

7. Expected Outcomes & Deliverables

- Policy focus
- Research publications / proceedings
- Networking and collaborations
- Capacity building outcomes
- Best Practices

8. Compliance & Undertakings

- Commitment to submit utilization certificate and final report
- No duplication of funding from other sources for the same event

9. Annexures

- Profile of organizing institution
- Letters of support from collaborators

Annex - II Nodal Office Details

State	Concerned Office

1. Bihar 2. Tripura 3. West Bengal 4. Goa	Jute Commissioner
1. Karnataka 2. Andhra Pradesh 3. Jharkhand 4. Chhattisgarh 5. Meghalaya 6. Telangana	Central Silk Board
1. Arunachal Pradesh 2. Manipur 3. Nagaland 4. Odisha 5. Maharashtra 6. Madhya Pradesh 7. Haryana 8. Kerala 9. Tamil Nadu	Development Commissioner (Handlooms)
1. Assam 2. Jammu & Kashmir 3. Mizoram 4. Sikkim 5. Uttar Pradesh 6. Punjab 7. Gujarat 8. Rajasthan	Development Commissioner (Handicrafts)
1. Himachal Pradesh 2. Leh, Ladakh 3. Uttarakhand	Wool Board

Annex - III District Action Plan Template

i. The District Action Plan sample format is annexed as **Annex – III (A)**
ii. The data collection template is enclosed as **Annex – III (B)**

District Textile Transformation Action Plan

Panipat District, Haryana

(Prepared under District-Led Textiles Transformation (DLTT) initiative, Ministry of Textiles)

Table of Contents

1. Executive Summary 2
2. District Profile 3
3. Industrial Profile of the District 4
4. Status of GI Tag 5
5. Market and Export Profile 5
6. Textile Value Chain in Panipat 7
7. State Policy Landscape 8
8. SWOT Analysis 10
9. Challenges and Intervention 11
10. Institutional Mechanism 14
11. Financing Strategy 15
12. Way Forward & Timeline 16
13. Monitoring Framework 17
14. Conclusion 19
Annexure- I - Methodology 20
Annexure-II: Major Textile Industries in Panipat 22
Annexure-III: Panipat's Textile & Apparel Including Handicrafts Exports 23
Annexure-IV:Stakeholders Mapping 24
Annexure-V: District Data Snapshot 25
Annexure-VI: Existing Institutional Set-Up 27
Annexure-VII: Note of definition of cluster 28
Abbreviations 32

1. Executive Summary

1.1. Panipat is situated in the northern part of Haryana and is historically celebrated as the 'City of Weavers' — Khesho ka Sahar. The district carries a unique industrial legacy shaped in the aftermath of the Partition of 1947, when displaced weavers from Punjab brought their craft traditions and entrepreneurial spirit. Over the decades, the city diversified its product base, embraced new technologies, and expanded into global markets. Today, Panipat is one of India's most important textile clusters and is globally recognized as a major hub for home furnishings, carpets, blankets, and recycled textiles. The district has built a unique "waste-to-fiber" ecosystem, converting imported textile waste into yarn and finished products exported across global markets.

1.2. The Textiles and Apparel industry in the district primarily comprises of seven segments i.e. handloom, woollen carpets, shoddy yarn (Recycled wool) spinning, power-loom industry, dyeing, wet processing and hosiery woollen yarn industry. Shipments of discarded clothing from Europe, North America and east Asia are shredded here by thousands of workers, spun back into yarn and woven into rugs, throws, sheets and cushions destined for international retailers.

1.3. The district hosts more than **33, 412** textile & apparel units and provides employment to over **1.5 lakh** workers, with exports estimated at **USD 1.3 billion** annually.

1.4. However, the textile ecosystem in Panipat currently faces a multi-dimensional challenge characterized by a human capital deficit, where only 5% of the workforce is skilled, which is significantly lower than competitors like China (40%). This gap is intensified by gender-skewed work allocation and a heavy technological dependency on imports for modern machinery and spare parts. Further, operationally, the industry is impacted by fragmented infrastructure—marked by a lack of common effluent treatment and design facilities—and inefficient quality testing lead times that stall the value chain. These systemic issues are deepened further by a disconnect between industry and research institutions, a largely unorganized migrant workforce, and a prevalent awareness gap regarding government schemes, which often leads to redundant efforts and a lack of institutional motivation.

1.5. **Vision:** Transform Panipat into a **Global Hub for Sustainable Home Textiles and Recycled Fibre Products**.

	2024-25	**2030**
India	US$ 37.5 B	US$ 100 B
Panipat	US$ 1.33 B	US$ 4 B
% share of Panipat	~4%	4%

Table 1.a:Vision 2030 for India and Panipat

1.6**. 2030 Targets**

Indicator	2024-25	2030 Target	CAGR
Exports (in US $ B)	1.33	~ 4	25%
Employment (in lakh)	~1.5	~4.3	
Credit flow (in US $ B)	6.8	20.9	9%
Output (In US $ B)	5.39[1]	10.36	12%
Skill training	Limited	50,000 trained workers	
Value addition	Moderate	+40% increase	

Table 1.b: Panipat District's 2030 targets

[1] For FY23-24

1.7. The data has been sourced from multiple avenues, including DGFT, DIC Panipat, MSME Ministry data, RBI datasets, DGCI&S export statistics, the FICCI 2023 Cluster Report, and primary stakeholder consultations conducted over a two-day intensive exercise involving government officials, industry associations, weavers, and export houses. The detailed methodology is mentioned in **Annexure -I**

2. District Profile

2.1. Geography

Panipat district covers an area of 1,268 sq. km., constituting 2.87% of Haryana's total geographical area. It is located at approximately 29.39° N latitude and 76.97° E longitude, situated on the Indo-Gangetic plain. The district is bounded by Karnal in the north, Sonipat in the south, Jind in the west, and Yamuna Nagar and Kaithal in the east. Panipat's flat topography and fertile alluvial soil have historically supported both agriculture and industry.

2.2. Connectivity

- Rail: Panipat Junction is a major railway station on the Delhi–Ambala–Kalka main line, offering excellent freight and passenger connectivity to Delhi (90 km), Chandigarh, and other key commercial centres.
- Road: National Highway 44 (formerly NH 1 — the historic Grand Trunk Road) passes through Panipat, providing strategic road access to Delhi in the south and Ambala/Punjab in the north. The Kundli–Manesar–Palwal (KMP) Expressway further enhances industrial logistics.
- Air: Chandigarh International Airport (~115 km) and Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi (~95 km) serve as the primary air freight gateways for Panipat's export-oriented industries.
- Port Access: Nhava Sheva (JNPT), Mumbai is the primary port used for container exports. Inland Container Depots (ICDs) at Sonipat and Panipat itself facilitate pre-clearance and reduce logistical costs for exporters.

2.3. Topography & Agriculture

The district is situated in the fertile plains of the Yamuna basin. The terrain is largely flat with the Yamuna River forming the eastern boundary. Agriculture remains significant, with wheat, rice, sugarcane, and oilseeds as principal crops. The district's urban and peri-urban areas have, however, been progressively oriented toward industrial use, particularly in the textile sector.

2.4. Demography

Parameter	Panipat	Haryana
Area (Sq. Km.)	1,268	44,212
Total Population	12,05,437	2,53,51,462
Rural Population	6,50,352	1,65,09,359
Urban Population	5,55,085	88,42,103
Literacy Rate	65%	65%
Main workers as percentage to total population	~28%	~27.6%

Table 2: Panipat Demographic details; source:

2.5. The detailed district's data snapshot is mentioned in **Annexure-V**

3. Industrial Profile of the District

3.1. The key segments of the Panipat textile ecosystem include:

- Home furnishings (cotton textiles, throws, cushion covers, table linen) — over 70% of MSME units
- Carpet and rug manufacturing (woollen, cotton, recycled fibre)
- Shoddy / recycled yarn spinning — Panipat is the world's largest producer of shoddy yarn
- Powerloom weaving
- Dyeing and wet processing
- Woollen yarn and hosiery
- Handloom

3.2. A total of 5741 units is registered as MSME, with 99% of those are micro industries. As per Udyam data, 5061 units are pertaining to Textiles & Apparel sector.

3.3. Out of the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the Panipat textile cluster, more than 70% of the industries are involved in home furnishing.

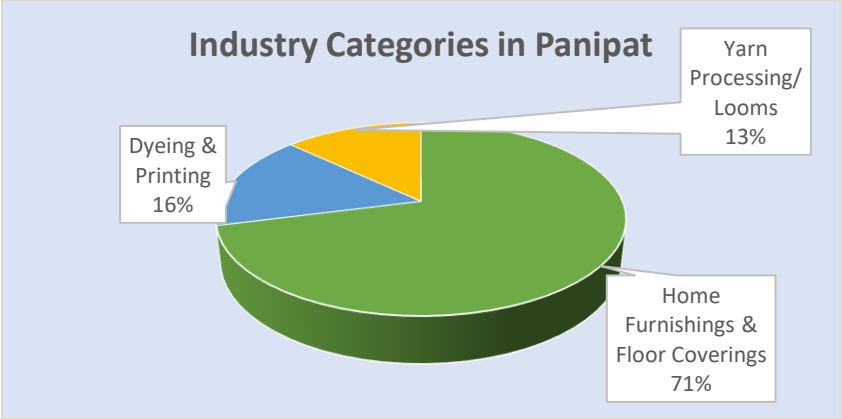


Figure 1: Industry Categories in Panipat, Source: Report on Panipat Cluster, FICCI, 2023

3.4. In the district, 24% units are engaged in carpets & rugs and 23% units are related to home furnishing productions. List of these units attached at **Annexure-II.**

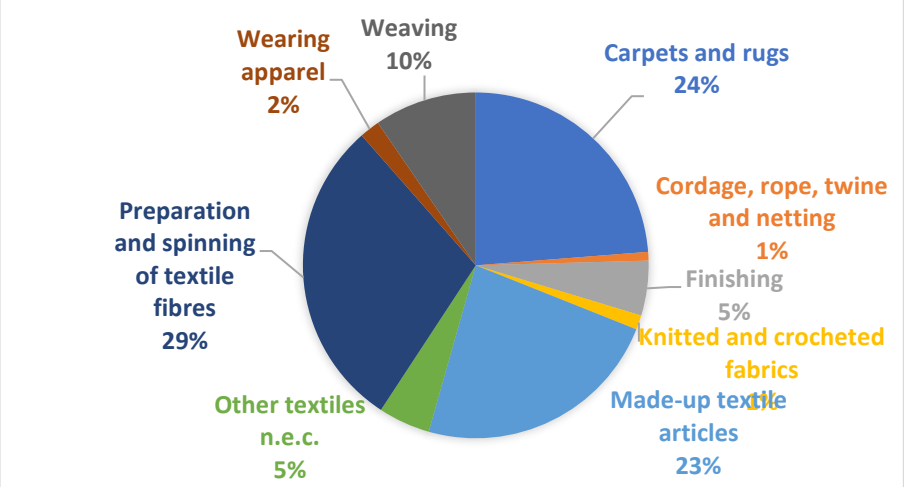


Figure 2: Textile Unit distribution; Source: ASI frame FY 2023-24 MoSPI

3.5. The total of 1,251 textiles & apparel factories are registered under the factories act, 85% of them are operating with power and having 10 or more workers.

3.6. Credit Flow –

- This table below provides an overview of the credit landscape of Panipat for the textile sector from 2020 to 2025; with an increasing trend from Rs 3,283.94 Cr in 2020 to Rs 7,695.42 Cr in 2025, representing a CAGR of approximately 18.6%. However, there has been steady decline in credit utilization rate since 2023 reflecting a decline in momentum for textile industry demand.
- The textile sector consistently accounts for a majority of the total industry outstanding debt with approx. 67%. The total industry amount outstanding has more than doubled in five years (from Rs 5,138.65 Cr to Rs 12,457 Cr); while textiles sector remains the primary driver.

Year	Credit Limit (in Rs Cr)	Amount Outstanding (in Rs Cr)	% Textile Credit Utilization	Industry Total - Amount Outstanding (in Rs Cr)	% Textile credit allocation (out of Industry total)
2020	6346.46	3283.94	48%	5138.6479	64%
2021	9433.59	4545.25	52%	6365.2179	71%
2022	20765.20	5735.35	72%	8000.3545	72%
2023	14733.70	5981.55	59%	9003.543	66%
2024	13350.23	6829.16	49%	10468.1773	65%
2025	12636.90	7695.42	39%	12456.988	62%

Table 3: Credit flow for Textile Sector (bank credit of SCBs) in Panipat; Source: RBI dataset

4. Status of GI Tag

4.1. The Panipat textile industry does not currently hold a formal Geographical Indication (GI) tag. However, the distinctive 'Panipat Shoddy / Recycled Textile' and 'Panipat Khesh' have strong heritage recognition. The 'waste-to-fibre' heritage and unique industrial capability of Panipat represent a strong basis for a certification-based brand identity, particularly given the premium that global sustainability-conscious buyers are willing to pay for verified recycled content.

4.2. The 'Panipat Durries' and 'Panipat Home Furnishing'/'Panipat carpets' are in pre-examination status[2].

5. Market and Export Profile

5.1. Total textile & apparel exports from Panipat for FY 2024-25 are approximately US $1.33B. The district exports to 168 countries worldwide, with the USA accounting for 54.6% of the export basket.

5.2. Overall Export trends are:

i. Total T&A exports grew ~13% over two years (from US $1.18 B in 2022-23 to US $1.33B 2024-25)
ii. YoY T&A exports growth is 9% during 2024–25 over the previous year
iii. Two Segments i.e. Cotton Textiles and Carpets dominate exports, together they account for 72% of total exports. This indicates high export concentration

[2] https://www.search.ipindia.gov.in/GIRPublic/Application/Details/1417

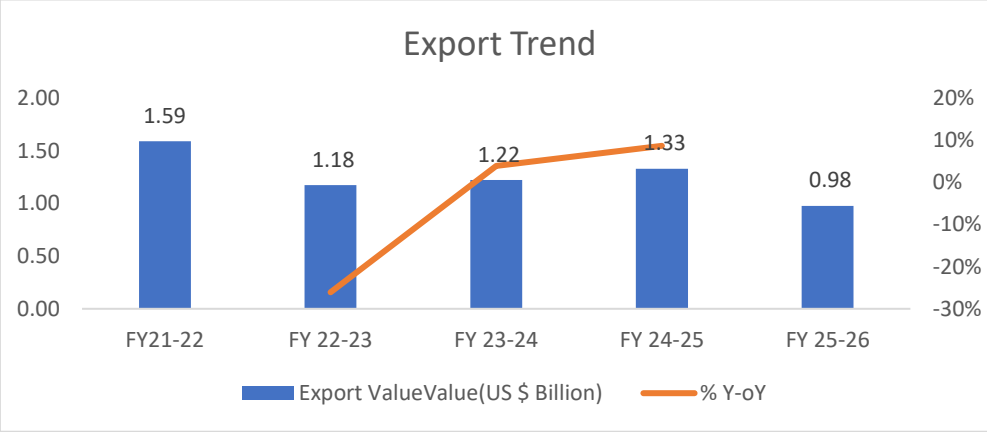


Figure 3: Export trend, year-wise for Panipat; Source: DGCI&S

iv. **Top Growth Drivers**
- Cotton Textiles (9.73% CAGR & 13.2% YoY growth)
- Carpet (9.84% CAGR & 10.8% YoY growth)

v. **Emerging Segments**
- Man-Made Textiles (28.76% CAGR & 21.8% YoY growth): This sector could become the next export driver due to shift toward synthetic fibers, growth in blended textiles and global demand for durable fabrics
- Readymade Garments (31.26% CAGR & 43.1% YoY growth): Although the share is small, growth is very strong.

vi. **Medium Growth Segments**
- Handicrafts (11.83% CAGR & 9.1% YoY growth)
- Jute Products (1.54% CAGR & 3.5% YoY growth)

vii. **Declining Segments**
- Handloom Products (-10.81% CAGR & -3.7% decline): Handloom exports are shrinking.
- Wool & Woollen Textiles (-19.20% CAGR & -15.4% YoY decline)

5.3. The top **10 principal commodities** comprise of **99%** of the total export value; whereas the **top 5** principal commodity makes up for **90%** of the total export value. The details are mentioned below. **Handloom products** from Panipat make up for nearly **48%** of the total India's export; whereas **carpets** and **jute floor covering** makes up for about **32%** & **30%** respectively.

Principal Commodity	Export Value in USD Billion	% distribution	% share in India's textile basket
Carpet(Excl. Silk) Handmade	0.48	36%	32%
Cotton Fabrics, Madeups Etc.	0.34	26%	5%
Handicrafts (Excl.Handmade Carpets)	0.15	11%	8%
Oth Txtl Yrn, Fabric Madeup Artcl	0.13	9%	14%
Manmade Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups	0.10	8%	2%
Handloom Products	0.07	5%	48%
Floor Cvrng Of Jute	0.03	2%	30%
Wollen Yarn,Fabrics,Madeups etc	0.01	1%	8%
Cotton Yarn	0.01	1%	0.4%
RMG Cotton Incl Accessories	0.01	1%	0.1%

Table 4 : Top 10 products PC wise; Source: DGCIS (FY 24-25)

5.4. Panipat exports to several global markets, 168 countries, wherein the top 10 countries**:**

Country	Export Value (in US $ billion) FY 24-25	% Share
U S A	0.73	55%
AUSTRALIA	0.07	5%
U K	0.06	4%
GERMANY	0.05	4%
CANADA	0.03	2%
FRANCE	0.03	2%
NETHERLAND	0.03	2%
ITALY	0.03	2%
IRAQ	0.03	2%
SPAIN	0.02	2%

Table 5: Top 10 countries for Panipat's export; Source: DGCI&S

5.5. Key Market Risk

- Nearly **55% of exports are concentrated in the USA market**, creating vulnerability to tariff changes and global demand fluctuations.
- EU nations currently account for approximately 16.9% of Panipat's export basket. Going forward, this share is expected to become increasingly sustainability- and traceability-driven, making it essential for Panipat industries to upgrade systems, improve transparency, and enhance compliance to stay competitive.

5.6. The detailed Panipat's export data-table is mentioned in **Annexure-III**

5.7. The details of cluster stakeholders and industry associations are mentioned in **Annexure-IV**

6. Textile Value Chain in Panipat

6.1. The district has significant presence across the textile value chain, wherein units of **4 major value chain segments** such as the manufacture of other textiles, carpets/rugs, made-up textiles articles and finishing of textiles comprises of **75%** of the entire MSME units.

Textile Value-Chain	MSME Units	% of Total Units
Manufacture of other textiles n.e.c.	5924	28%
Manufacture of carpets and rugs	3993	19%
Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel	3881	18%
Finishing of textiles	2244	10%
Weaving of textiles	1769	8%
Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel	1555	7%
Preparation and spinning of textile fibres	1069	5%
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics	704	3%
Manufacture of cordage, rope, twine and netting	168	1%
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel	109	1%
Manufacture of articles of fur	88	0.4%

Table 7: MSME units across the textile value-chain; source: Udyam MSME data

6.2. Furthermore, Panipat's recycled textiles cluster is globally unique — a world-class 'waste-to-fibre' ecosystem that converts imported textile waste from Europe, North America, and East Asia into yarn,

blankets, rugs, and other finished products exported back to international markets. Shipments of discarded clothing are shredded by thousands of workers, spun back into shoddy yarn, and woven into rugs, throws, blankets, and cushions for global retailers. Consequently, the cluster receives an estimated 3,500–5,250 Tons per day[3] of external textile waste daily.

6.3. The waste-to-fibre value chain in Panipat follows the sequence:

Textile waste import → Sorting & segregation → Shredding → Yarn spinning → Dyeing (selective) → Weaving / knitting → Finishing → Export

6.4. A major bottleneck is the sale of mixed-format textile waste, which restricts the expansion of textile-to-textile (T2T) recycling. Although manufacturers undertake internal waste collection, sorting, and storage, the final waste is still sold without proper segregation. Currently, polyester yarn and fabric waste are shredded to produce recycled yarn used in felt and polyester popcorn applications.

6.5. There is significant potential to enhance in-house waste segregation, which is essential for scaling up T2T recycling capabilities. However, despite the availability of relevant technologies, polyester T2T recycling remains underutilized, indicating a clear opportunity for technological adoption and process modernization.

7. State Policy Landscape

The Government of Haryana has implemented a comprehensive support framework under the Haryana Aatma Nirbhar Textile Policy 2022-25, which was recently extended through December 18, 2026. This policy aims to foster self-reliance, promote high-value addition, and attract an estimated ₹4,000 crore in investment while generating 20,000 new jobs.

i. **Direct Investment Incentives:** The state provides robust fiscal support to new and existing units for expansion, diversification, and modernization.

Characteristic	Standard Units	Specialized CIS Units
Subsidy Percentage	35% (B), 40% (C, D)	Enhanced support
Maximum Subsidy	₹2.5 crore (B), ₹3.5 crore (C, D)	₹5 crore (D), ₹4 crore (B, C, D)
Machinery Preference	Subsidy for new machinery rather than pre-owned or reconditioned equipment.	Not specified
Interest Subsidy	6% to 7%	Not specified
Annual Interest Cap	₹20 lakh to ₹50 lakh	Not specified

Table 8: Haryana State Subsidy support to Units, Source: Haryana AatmaNirbhar Textile Policy 2022-25

ii. **Support for Large-Scale and Anchor Units:** To encourage geographical dispersal and the growth of ancillary units, the government prioritizes Anchor and Mega Units.

Investment Type	Anchor Units	Mega Units
Capital Subsidy	20% to 35%	Not Applicable

[3] Report on Mapping of Textile Waste Value Chain in India, Ministry of Textiles, February 2026

Investment Type	Anchor Units	Mega Units
Investment Subsidy (Net SGST)	40% to 50% for 6 to 10 years	40% to 50% for 6 to 10 years
Investment Subsidy Cap	₹150 crore in 'D' category blocks.	100% to 150% of Fixed Capital Investment

Table 9: Haryana State Subsidy for Anchor and Mega Units, Source: Haryana AatmaNirbhar Textile Policy 2022-25

iii. **Infrastructure and Cluster Development:** The policy addresses infrastructure bottlenecks by incentivizing the creation of integrated value chains.

a. Regulatory Support - Textile parks benefit from 100% stamp duty reimbursement, 100% IDC exemption, and auto-CLU in non-urbanisable zones.
b. Textile Parks - Developers receive 40% of project cost as financial assistance, up to ₹20 crore, to develop common infrastructure.
c. Cluster Development - A 90% grant-in-aid, up to ₹10 crore, is provided to an SPV formed by at least 15 MSMEs to set up Common Facility Centres.

iv. **Promoting Green and Sustainable Production:** To align with global environmental standards, the state offers specific incentives for eco-friendly technologies.

Initiative	Support Level	Maximum Limit
Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP)	70% to 75% in 'C' and 'D' blocks	₹1 crore
Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD)	40% to 75%	₹10 crore
Solar Rooftops	30% to 50%	₹50 lakh in 'D' blocks
Annual Interest Cap	₹20 lakh to ₹50 lakh	Not specified

Table 10: Haryana State support for green promotion, Source: Haryana AatmaNirbhar Textile Policy 2022-25

v. **Operational and Skill Support**

- Export Assistant: 1% freight assistance of FOB value, up to ₹20 lakh per annum for export units.
- Employment Subsidy: Subsidy per employee for hiring Haryana workers, higher for women and SC candidates.
- Fire Insurance: 75% reimbursement of fire insurance premiums, up to ₹10 lakh per year.
- Skill Training: 50% subsidy for MSMEs setting up common training facilities.

8. SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
• World-class export houses with established global buyer relationships. • Complete value chain — raw material to finished export product. • Large and skilled weaver base (24,039 registered weavers; 13,024 active and 11,015 allied). •Zero import dependency for Mink blanket production. • Strong credit access with CD Ratio of 116.37%. • Infrastructure Presence: Panipat has 5,061 MSME textile units, creating a dense industrial ecosystem. • E-commerce presence on Amazon, Meesho and export portals. • World's largest shoddy yarn producer — unmatched scale and expertise. • Established import networks for textile waste from global markets. • Complete circular economy value chain within the district.	• Only 5% of workforce is formally skilled (vs. 40% in China). • Heavy machinery import dependency from China. • Testing lead times of 5-10 days create value chain bottlenecks. • No blockchain-ready traceability — 'recycled' claim cannot be verified for premium markets. • Polyester T2T recycling underutilised despite available technology. • High dependence on waste imports — vulnerable to trade policy changes. • Limited or lack of common design studios or shared infrastructure (CFCs), Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs), Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems. • 98% unorganised migrant workforce complicates formalization. • Gender-skewed value chain allocation - production units are ~98% male, while finishing units are ~90% female.
Opportunities	**Threats**
• EU sustainability mandates favour Panipat's recycled-fibre capabilities. • EU DPP and 100% recycled content mandate by 2030 creates enormous demand. • India–EU FTA negotiations could unlock preferential access. • Rising global demand for ethically-sourced home décor. • Potential for domestic machinery R&D through NITRA collaboration. • Man-made textiles (28.76% CAGR) and RMG (31.26% CAGR) emerging rapidly. • Developing Haryana-focused textile parks with subsidized power and shared infrastructure could help match the competitive advantages of states like Maharashtra and Gujarat.	• 54% US export concentration — highly vulnerable to US tariff changes. • EU Digital Product Passport (DPP) compliance by 2030 — no traceability infrastructure yet. • Increasing global competitiveness such as Bangladesh 'RECOVER' brand gaining market share in recycled textiles. • China's expanding manufacturing footprint across global markets. • GRAMG and government wage schemes create labour competition. •Manufacturers face high interest rates on working capital and the branding challenges imposed by GST impacts on MSMEs. •Recent notifications restricting raw jute imports to specific land ports and mandating entry through the

	Nhava Sheva Port have significantly increased logistic costs. •Unavailability of bulk new age fiber raw materials in India, in turn hindering domestic production and competition.

Table 11: SWOT analysis

9. Challenges and Intervention

Parameter	Challenges	Interventions
Raw Material	• Mixed-format textile waste imports restrict textile-to-textile (T2T) recycling scale-up. • Nhava Sheva port-only entry for jute has increased logistics costs significantly. • Polyester T2T recycling underutilised despite available technology.	• Establish a Raw Material Sorting & Processing Facility (Common Facility Centre) to enable in-house waste segregation for T2T recycling. • Advocate for multi-port entry permissions for raw jute to reduce logistical burden on Panipat exporters.
Technology Upgradation	• Heavy dependence on Chinese machinery — both new (cost-effective) and second-hand. • ~60% of units use second-hand machinery with no standardised upgradation path. • No domestic R&D pipeline for textile machinery.	• Establish a Common Production Centre (CPC) with modern textile machinery available on shared rental basis. • Advocate for import duty reduction on second-hand textile machinery • Partner with NITRA for a Domestic Machinery R&D Fund to incentivise reverse engineering.
Product Diversification	• Emerging sectors need to be scaled up • Traditional sectors are under pressure as Handloom and wool sectors are declining.	• Strengthen dominant export sectors i.e. cotton home textiles and carpets. • Promote man-made textiles and RMG as this segment has highest growth potential. • Interventions are required for fiber diversification and technology upgrade. • Leverage PM Vishwakarma scheme for tool kit distribution and training subsidies for handloom weavers.
Design Innovation	• Absence of dedicated design studios within the cluster. • Designs are largely buyer-driven; limited indigenous design capability.	• Establish a District Design Studio or link up with one, and a design bank within the CFC.

Parameter	Challenges	Interventions
	• No CAD/CAM infrastructure for rapid prototyping.	• Collaborate with NID (National Institute of Design) and NIFT for design training. • Organize annual trend forecasting workshops in partnership with retail buyers.
Marketing & Branding	• Over-concentration in USA (54.6%) creates vulnerability to US policy shifts. • Limited penetration of EU market despite high compatibility of products. • Lack of a 'Panipat' brand identity in international markets.	• Establish an Expo Mart / Exhibition Centre to facilitate domestic and international buyer engagement. • Develop branding campaign with IBEF support. • File GI application for Panipat Khesh within 3 months. DIC to identify 100+ authorized users within 1 year of GI grant. • Organise awareness seminars on GI importance and post-GI branding for artisans. • Leverage HEPC and ODOP Market Development Assistance (MDA) scheme for participation in 3+ international fairs annually. • Organize EU-specific buyer-seller meets targeting Germany, Netherlands, and France.
Skill Development	• Only 5% of the workforce is skilled (China: 40%). • WSC training (4-month programs) is not yet scaled to industry demand. • Female workers (90% of finishing units) lack formal certification.	• Establish Women Artisan Hubs with dedicated training facilities for finishing-sector female workers. • Scale up WSC initiative under SAMARTH scheme with industry-aligned curriculum. • Launch short-term certification programmes for machine operators, dyers, and weavers.
Access to Finance	• High interest rates on working capital constrain micro and small units. • Declining credit utilisation rate since 2023 despite increased limits. • Limited awareness of PMEGP, CGTMSE, and PM Vishwakarma schemes.	• Advocate for reduced working capital rates through Ministry of MSME and RBI. • Conduct quarterly awareness camps for MSMEs on PMEGP, CGTMSE, and ODOP Margin Money schemes. • Promote digital lending and FinTech partnerships for micro-unit credit.

Parameter	Challenges	Interventions
Quality & Testing	• Testing lead times of 5-10 days due to third-party lab dependency. • No local quality testing facility calibrated to EU/US buyer standards.	• Establish a local diagnostic and quality testing lab within the CFC to reduce turnaround times to <24 hours. • MoU with Quality Council of India (QCI) for defining and certifying quality standards for Panipat home textiles.
Environment & Sustainability	• 80% of dyeing is done manually with non-environment-friendly processes. • Only 45 dyeing plants equipped with ETPs — meeting 10-15% of cluster demand. • EU DPP mandate by 2030 requires verified recycled-content traceability. • No verified ledger system for recycled content. EU DPP compliance is an existential risk without traceability infrastructure.	• Establish a Common Waste Sorting & Segregation Facility within CFC to enable fibre-type sorting as a shared service. • Conduct training for unit operators on in-house segregation protocols aligned with T2T recycling requirements. • Establish Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) and ZLD systems at cluster level using IPDS scheme. • Develop blockchain-ready traceability infrastructure for 'waste-to-fibre' recycled content verification. • Facilitate GRS (Global Recycled Standard) certification for leading export units as a demonstration project. HEPC to co-ordinate. • Leverage Haryana Textile Policy incentives (70-75% subsidy on ETPs, 40-75% on ZLD systems).
Cost Structure	• High logistics costs to Nhava Sheva Port (~800 km). • Container shortages and freight rate volatility since 2021. • High GST compliance burden on MSMEs.	• Organise workshops for exporters on Duty Exemption, Advance Authorisation, and Duty Free Import Authorisation schemes. • Leverage State Freight Assistance (1% of FOB value, up to ₹20 lakh p.a.). • Engage CONCOR for improved Inland Container Depot (ICD) connectivity and container availability for Panipat.
Ecosystem Data Strengthening	Lack of data granularity for textile sector	• Commission a district-level survey of all textile MSMEs: count, employment, turnover, products, export readiness • A standardized cluster definition may be drafted and finalized aligned with national and global standards.

Table 12: Challenges and Intervention Matrix

10. Institutional Mechanism

Under the District-Led Textiles Transformation (DLTT) implementation framework, the institutional mechanism for Panipat is structured to ensure seamless coordination between local, state, and central levels. This mechanism is anchored by the District Textile Task Force (DTTF) at the local level and the State Textile Planning & Implementation Cell (STPIC) at the state level. Thus, building on to the existing institutional system as mentioned in **Annexure-V**I; the proposed structure is mentioned below.

10.a. District Textile Task Force (DTTF)

The DTTF serves as the primary driver of planning and implementation for Panipat's textile sector, ensuring that local priorities are strategically aligned with national goals.

1. **Composition:**

   i. Chairperson: The District Collector or Deputy Commissioner of Panipat leads the task force.
   ii. Facilitation Officers: Includes a Textile Facilitation Officer (TFO) nominated by the Ministry of Textiles and a State Textile Facilitation Officer (STFO) from the Haryana government.
   iii. Stakeholder Representation: The DTTF integrates Panipat's dense industrial ecosystem by including representatives from local industry bodies (such as the Panipat Dyers Association or Haryana Carpet Manufacturers), cooperatives, and academic institutions.
   iv. Lead Industry Mentors (LIMs): The Task Force engages mentors from leading Panipat export houses to provide market insights and technical guidance.

2. **Core Functions for Panipat:**

   i. Diagnostic Discovery: Conducting exercises to identify the unique potential e.g. Carpets, Home Textiles, Panipat's 'waste-to-fiber' etc.
   ii. Planning: Preparing Five-Year Perspective Plans and Annual Action Plans which will be submitted as **District Specific Action Plans** that include measurable outcomes for export growth and credit flow.
   iii. Implementation Support: Establishing product profiling units and diagnostic labs to address local bottlenecks, such as high turnaround times for quality testing.
   iv. Convergence of resources: Hosting monthly district textile meetings to pool resources from schemes like PM Vishwakarma and MSME grants while resolving local challenges.
   v. Prepare District Textile Potential Maps

10.b. State Textile Planning & Implementation Cell (STPIC)

The STPIC acts as the nodal point for coordination between the Panipat DTTF and the central Ministry of Textiles, translating national vision into actionable state-wide strategies.

1. **Institutional Role:**

   i. Nodal Hub: established within the relevant Haryana state department (Textiles/Industry) to serve as the coordination hub.
   ii. **State Textile Development Plan** (STDP): The STPIC reviews and consolidates Panipat's District-Specific Action Plans into a comprehensive state-wide roadmap with short- and long-term targets.

2. **Key Responsibilities:**

i. Resource Mobilization: Integrating funds from various schemes to create State Textile Credit Plans and cluster infrastructure packages for Panipat's textile parks.
ii. Capacity Building: Organizing orientation and training for Panipat's district team (DTTF and TFOs) and facilitating cross-learning through district-to-district exchange visits.
iii. Bottleneck Resolution: Escalating financing and credit issues raised by Panipat's DTTF to the State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC), chaired by the Chief Secretary, to ensure a responsive mechanism for resolving financial hurdles.
iv. Monitoring & Reporting: Maintaining state-level dashboards linked to district efforts and submitting annual reports to the Office of the Textile Commissioner to ensure transparency.

11. Financing Strategy

11.1. The financing strategy for Panipat is to create a robust financial ecosystem that supports scale, sophistication, and global leadership. It should aim to leverage the district's already high financial engagement (with a Credit-Deposit Ratio of 116.37%) through a combination of institutional oversight, scheme convergence, and state-specific incentives.

11.2. Institutional Financial Coordination

The strategy is anchored in a layered mechanism to resolve credit challenges and ensure timely capital flow:

i. District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC): The District Collector chairs quarterly DLCC meetings with a dedicated agenda on textiles to address local financing issues.
ii. State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC): Unresolved credit and financing bottlenecks are escalated from the district to the SLBC, chaired by the Chief Secretary, for higher-level resolution.
iii. District Textile Task Force (DTTF): The DTTF mobilizes resources by leveraging District Credit Plans and pooling support from the Ministry of MSME, NABARD, and the Department of Financial Services (DFS).

11.3. Strategic Financial Pillars

i. Convergence of Schemes: The framework integrates resources from central and state programs, such as the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), the Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE), and PM Vishwakarma.
ii. Infrastructure & Cluster Funding: State financial assistance is being provided for common facilities:
    - Textile Parks: Developers can receive up to 40% of project costs (capped at ₹20 crore) for common infrastructure.
    - Common Facility Centres (CFCs): Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed by at least 15 MSMEs can receive a 90% grant-in-aid (up to ₹10 crore).
iii. Sustainability Incentives: To meet global standards, the state provides significant subsidies for green technologies, including 70–75% for Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) and 40–75% for Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) systems.

11.4. Specific Action Points for Panipat

The Panipat action plan includes targeted financial advocacy and support measures:

i. Reduced Interest Rates: A key priority is advocating for reduced interest rates on working capital through the Ministry of MSME and the RBI to lower operational costs for manufacturers.
ii. Duty Reduction: The strategy involves lobbying for duty reduction on imported second-hand machinery, as majority of Panipat's units currently rely on such equipment.
iii. Support for 'special zones': The plan proposes providing support for 'Special Zones' for 2 to 5 years to help new businesses stabilize by reducing liabilities in their initial years e.g. Textile parks benefit from 100% stamp duty reimbursement, 100% IDC exemption, and auto-CLU in non-urbanisable zones.
iv. Export and Operational Assistance: Exporters can utilize State Freight Assistance (1% of FOB value) and fire insurance premium reimbursements (up to 75%) to maintain competitiveness.

12. Way Forward & Timeline

1.1. This timeline outlines a phased strategic approach to modernizing Haryana's textile sector, moving from immediate policy and skill gaps to long-term infrastructure and global market integration.

1.2. Phase 1: Foundation & Immediate Policy (0–12 Months) for removing financial barriers, launching certifications, and disseminating information.

i. Institutional Setup:
   - Formalize the District Textile Task Force (DTTF), incorporating Lead Industry Mentors (LIMs) from anchor units.
   - Formation of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) for MSMEs to apply for Haryana Textile Cluster Development grants.

ii. Policy & Finance:
   - Month 1–3: Initiate advocacy for reduced interest rates on working capital through the Ministry of MSME and RBI. Initiate the District Convergence Platform to pool resources from MSME, NABARD, DFS and Rural Development Scheme.
   - Month 4–8: Launch an awareness campaign via Manufacturer/Exporter Associations to bridge the information gap on existing government schemes.

iii. Skill Development (Month 1–6): Design training program aligned to Industry needs and SAMARTH scheme

iv. Technology (Month 6–12): Facilitate for the duty reduction on second-hand machinery imports to stabilize the 60% of units currently dependent on them.

v. Infrastructure (Month 3–12): Form Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) (groups of 15+ MSMEs), similar to the guidelines of SITP (Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks) to apply for the Haryana Textile Cluster Development Scheme and other relevant Ministry of Textile Schemes.

1.3. Phase 2: Modernization & Compliance (1–3 Years) for building physical infrastructure and preparing for EU sustainability mandates.

i. Infrastructure & Testing (Year 1–2):

- Establish local diagnostic/testing labs in hubs like Panipat and Sonipat to reduce lead times for quality checks.
- Develop Common Facility Centers (CFCs) and shared infrastructure (common boilers, ETPs). Subsidized power tariffs should be implemented during this establishment phase.

ii. Technology & R&D (Year 1–3): Partner with NITRA and academic institutes to create a 'Domestic Machinery R&D Fund' to incentivize reverse engineering and reduce import reliance.

iii. Market Diversification (Year 1.5–3): Establish Traceability Systems for recycled products. This involves mapping the value chain from "waste to fiber" to meet the EU's Digital Product Passport (DPP) requirements.

1.4. Phase 3: Scaling (3–5 Years) to ensure full industrial ecosystem maturity and global dominance.

i. Infrastructure (Textile Parks) (Year 3–5): Completion of Haryana-focused Textile Parks. Ensure that the 2-to-5-year support window for 'Free Zones' is active to help new units stabilize without high liabilities.

ii. Sustainability & EU Markets (Year 4 onwards): Leverage 100% recycled traceability to secure long-term contracts in the EU. Fully utilize State Freight and Market Assistance schemes for export diversification.

iii. MSME Hubs (Year 3–5): Mature the specialized MSME Hubs into self-sustaining innovation centers with continuous input from TRAs e.g. NITRA and industry veterans.

1.5. Implementation Matrix

Category	**Short Term (0-1 yr)**	**Medium Term (1-3 yrs)**	**Long Term (3-5 yrs)**
Manpower	Short-term certificates	Industry-aligned scaling	Global standard training
Infrastructure	SPV Formation	CFCs & Testing Labs	Full-scale Textile Parks
Technology	Duty reduction	R&D & Reverse Engineering	Domestic machinery production
Market	Awareness/Schemes	EU Traceability setup	Export dominance
Financial	Interest rate advocacy	MSME Hubs setup	Self-sustaining ecosystem

Table 13: Term wise implementation matrix

13. Monitoring Framework

13.1. Weekly Monitoring (Operational Level)

Focus: Execution and ground-level coordination by the Textile Facilitation Officer (TFO) and District MSME Centre.

- Skill Enrollment: Tracking weekly registration and attendance for short-term certification programs for machine operators and weavers under the SAMARTH scheme.

- GI Application Progress: Monitoring the status of the Panipat Khesh GI application and the identification of the target 100+ authorized users.
- Survey Progress: Reviewing the data collection status for the district-level survey of all textile MSMEs to ensure data granularity.
- Infrastructure Site Checks: Weekly site inspections for the development of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and waste sorting facilities.

13.2. Monthly Monitoring (District Textile Task Force Level)

Focus: Convergence and resolution of local bottlenecks, chaired by the District Collector.

- DTTF Meetings: Formal monthly sessions to review the progress of Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) formed for cluster development grants.
- Waste Segregation Benchmarks: Tracking volumes of segregated textile waste to evaluate the transition toward Textile-to-Textile (T2T) recycling.
- Credit Utilization Review: Monitoring the credit utilization rate and identifying reasons for any decline despite increased limits.
- Testing Lead Times: Measuring the efficiency of the diagnostic labs to ensure turnaround times are moving toward the under 24-hour target.

13.3. Quarterly Monitoring (DTTF & DLCC level)

Focus: Benchmarking, financial health, and strategic audits.

- Competitiveness Audits: Mandatory benchmarking against global competitors (e.g., Bangladesh's 'RECOVER' brand) to track Panipat's export CAGR.
- District Level Consultative Committee (DLCC): Quarterly meetings to address high interest rates on working capital and ensure smooth credit flow to micro-units.
- Awareness Impact: Evaluating the reach of quarterly awareness camps for PMEGP, CGTMSE, and PM Vishwakarma schemes.
- Sustainability Audit: Reviewing the adoption of GRS (Global Recycled Standard) certifications and the progress of blockchain-ready traceability systems for the EU market.

13.4. Annual Monitoring (State & National level)

Focus: Outcome evaluation against 2030 targets and policy refinement.

- Annual Action Plan Review: Assessing the district's performance against the Five-Year Perspective Plan, focusing on the target of 3x export growth (₹33,782 cr).
- STPIC Reporting: Submission of annual progress reports by the State Textile Planning & Implementation Cell to the Office of the Textile Commissioner.
- Export Segment Analysis: Reviewing the CAGR of emerging segments (Man-Made Textiles and RMG) to recalibrate incentives for the following year.
- GI Impact Assessment: Evaluating the market premium and brand recognition achieved through the campaign and GI-tagged products.
- Infrastructure Maturity: Annual audit of the Haryana-focused Textile Parks and the effectiveness of the 2–5 year "Free Zones" support window.

13.5. The progress towards improving the Textile sector performance will be tracked using key indicators:

Indicator	Baseline	Target
1. Export growth by at least 3 times increase over the baseline.	US $ 1.33 B	US $3.99 B
2. No. of new exporters (targeting at least 25% new MSMEs that are not exporting as exporters)	21,504	5,376 (26,880)
3. Absolute increase in credit flow for textile sector	US $ 5,776 B	US $ 11,870 B (US $ 17,645 B)

Table 14: KPIs for monitoring growth

14. Conclusion

The Panipat District Action Plan serves as a strategic blueprint to transition from an established manufacturing hub into a global leader in textiles. By leveraging its unique dominance in home textiles, and 'waste-to-fiber' initiatives, Panipat is positioned to consolidate its domestic production while overcoming advanced bottlenecks through targeted investments in Industry 4.0, localized testing laboratories, and ESG-compliant traceability systems. Guided by the institutional leadership of the District Textile Task Force (DTTF), State Textile Planning & Implementation Cell (STPIC) and the phased implementation, the district aims to achieve a threefold increase in exports and foster a self-sustaining innovation ecosystem that empowers its vast workforce of artisans and entrepreneurs.

Annexure- I - Methodology

The preparation of this report involved a two-day intensive consultation phase aimed at capturing a holistic view of the regional industrial and socio-economic landscape.

1.6. Key Objectives

i. Data Triangulation: Verified administrative data against the lived experience of industrial unit owners.

ii. Policy Gap Analysis: Identified specific areas where policies require better implementation at the local level.

iii. Way Forward**:** Gained insights from industry associations to understand the digital and sustainable infrastructure needs of future industries.

1.7. Participation

Category	Key Stakeholders
Government/Admin	SDM, MSME Dept, Labour Dept, Employment Office, Panipat
Industry Bodies	Chamber of Commerce, YES, Textile Association of India, HEPC
Artisanal/Expert	Padma Shri awardee Sh. Khemraj Sundariyalji (Handloom)
Direct Industry	Packaging Ancillaries, Patel Fabrics, Lovely Home Décor

Table 15: Key Stakeholders for consultation conducted

1.8. Day 1: Regulatory & Structural Framework

i. **Administrative & Labor Governance:** Meetings with Sub-District Magistrate provided a perspective on local administration, while detailed discussions with Dy. Director, Labour and Assistant Labour Commissioner focused on labour distribution and worker welfare

ii. **Economic & Employment Alignment:** Consultations with the Dept. of MSME, the District Employment Officer and Weaver Service Centre(Panipat) focused on bridging the gap between available industrial roles and local skill development.

iii. **Industry Voice:** The session with the Young Entrepreneurs Society (YES), Ancillary Units such as packaging unit and the Industrial Welfare Association, highlighted the challenges faced by the new generation of business leaders and the needs of packaging and ancillary units.

1.9. Day 2: Specialized Expertise & Textile Unit Visits

i. **Heritage & Technical Mastery:** A discussion was held with Sh. Khemraj Sundariyalji (Padma Shri 2026), whose insights into Handloom provided a cultural and artisanal depth.

ii. **Sector-Specific Bodies:** Engagement with the Chamber of Commerce, Textile Association of India, and HEPC provided insights into the textile export and manufacturing ecosystem.

iii. **Field Observations:** To validate theoretical findings, site visits were conducted at Patel Fabrics, Lovely Home Décor, small handloom and powerloom unit owned by a local entrepreneur who supplies to large manufacturers and exporters. These visits allowed the team to observe factory-floor operations, technology adoption, and logistical bottlenecks firsthand.

1.10. Data Limitation

The current district textile landscape is defined by siloed administrative architectures. Data residing within the Weaver Service Centre (WSC) remains largely isolated from the District MSME Centre and the Haryana State Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation (HSIIDC), preventing a comprehensive, interoperable view of the value chain.

i. **Employment and the Unorganized Sector**
An estimated 98% of textile workers are migrants, which complicates the collection of stable, long-term employment data. This represents a significant data void in employment and formalization tracking

ii. **Comprehensive Skilling and Human Capital Data**
While the Weaver Service Centre (WSC) tracks its own training modules, there is a recognized need to align skill enhancement data more closely with actual industry requirements and demand to bridge current gaps

iii. **Production and Value Chain Integration**
Data on production across the entire value chain—from "waste-to-fiber" to final export—is fragmented.

iv. **Standardized Definition of Cluster**
A significant institutional limitation is the lack of a standardized cluster definition. This action plan explicitly calls for a definition to be drafted and finalized to align with national and global standards. While the "Panipat Cluster" is geographically identified as shown in table below, the absence of a formal, standardized framework impacts the calibration of industrial support. A concept note on cluster definition is mentioned in **Annexure-VII**

District	Cluster Name	Type of Facilities in CFC
Panipat	Home Furnishing Cluster	Digital Printing Facility
	Handloom & Textile Cluster	Knitting Facility Thread Making Facility
	Garment Manufacturing Cluster	Automatic Fabric Cutting Facility Design & Development Facility

The state utilizes a four-tier classification system (Tiers A–D) to calibrate industrial support.

Block	Development Status
Block A	Comprising of the industrially developed areas
Block B	Comprising of the areas of 'intermediate development'
Block C	Comprising of industrially backward areas
Block D	Comprising of most industrially backward areas

By cross-referencing datasets from the Ministry of MSME, RBI, and field-level stakeholder consultations, we have attempted to establish a baseline that acknowledges the current state of textile sector within the ecosystem.

Annexure-II: Major Textile Industries in Panipat

Large Export Houses / Home Furnishing Leaders 1. Rugs India 2. Riviera Home Furnishings Pvt. Ltd. 3. Abhitex International 4. Sunny International Ltd. 5. Devgiri Exports / Devgiri Overseas 6. Golden Terry Towel Pvt. Ltd. 7. Faze Three Ltd. 8. Kanodia Global Pvt. Ltd. 9. Annpurna Overseas Pvt. Ltd. 10. Sachdeva Home Furnishing Pvt. Ltd. 11. ILA Home Fashions 12. Hand Fab A Living 13. Gaba Overseas Pvt. Ltd. 14. Paliwal Home Furnishings 15. RKH Handicrafts Pvt. Ltd. 16. Weave Tree Textile Pvt. Ltd. 17. Home Textile India Ltd. 18. Marvel Home Fashion	**Carpet / Rug Manufacturers** 1. Stone Age Rug Co. 2. Indesign Rugs & Carpets 3. Krops Rugs 4. A.K.S. Rugs Co. 5. Anvay Rugs 6. Vishnu Carpets 7. Garima Carpets 8. SPN Rugs **Large Traditional Woollen Mills** 1. Jindal Woollen Industries Ltd. 2. Haryana Woollen General Mills Pvt. Ltd. 3. R.C. Woollen Mills 4. Capital Woollen & General Mills 5. Natraj Handlooms Pvt. Ltd. 6. Vishal Woollen Mills 7. Bahubali Woollen Mills
Large Yarn / Spinning / Fibre Manufacturers 1. Aggarsain Spinners Ltd. 2. Jindal Spinning Mills Ltd. 3. Ravindra Spinners Ltd. 4. Kay Gee Spinners Pvt. Ltd. 5. Vicky Spinning Mills 6. R.D. Spinning Mills 7. Longowal Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd. 8. Akshay Spinning Mills 9. Deepak Spinning Mills 10. Geeta Spinning Mills Pvt. Ltd. 11. Trishla Spinners	**Other Prominent Exporters / Manufacturers** 1. Ambadi Enterprises Ltd. 2. ABC Impex Pvt. Ltd. 3. Mittal Overseas 4. P.P. International 5. Pan Overseas 6. Shyam Exports 7. Ess Pee Exports 8. Surya Overseas 9. Nirmal International 10. Sahib International
Dyeing / Processing / Textile Infrastructure 1. Orion Processors Pvt. Ltd. 2. S.D. Processors Pvt. Ltd. 3. Neelkanth Dyeing & Prints 4. Kwality Dyeing 5. R.S. Processors	

Table 16: Textile Industries in Panipat

Annexure-III: Panipat's Textile & Apparel Including Handicrafts Exports

(Value in INR Crore)

Sl No.	Main Commodity	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	% Share	% YoY	% CAGR
1	Cotton Textiles	3378.5	3593.7	4067.9	36.10%	13.2%	9.73%
2	Carpets	3357.4	3655.1	4050.9	36.00%	10.8%	9.84%
3	Handicrafts	986.8	1130.7	1234	11.00%	9.1%	11.83%
4	Man-Made Textiles	521.7	709.9	865	7.70%	21.8%	28.76%
5	Handloom Products	718.1	593.3	571.3	5.10%	-3.7%	-10.81%
6	Jute Products	238.4	237.4	245.8	2.20%	3.5%	1.54%
7	Wool & Woolen Textiles	174.9	135.1	114.2	1.00%	-15.4%	-19.20%
8	Readymade Garments	64.6	77.8	111.3	1.00%	43.1%	31.26%
9	Silk Products	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.00%	48.8%	-34.53%
	Grand Total	**9441.2**	**10133.1**	**11260.7**	**100.00%**	**11.1%**	**9.21%**

Table 17: Panipat Export Data

Annexure-IV:Stakeholders Mapping

1. Production & Value Chain

- Primary Producers: Weavers and artisans (24,039 registered; 13,024 active).
- Raw Material & Processing: Raw material suppliers (yarn traders, textile waste importers).
    - Processing units (dyeing, finishing, printing).
    - Garmenting / shredding units.
    - Shoddy yarn spinning mills.
    - Woollen mill units.
- Waste Management & Recycling: Textile waste importers and sorters.

2. Governance & Policy Bodies

- National Level: Ministry of Textiles and attached offices
- State Level: Haryana State Handloom Corporation.
    - Haryana State Pollution Control Board (HSPCB)
    - HSIIDC

3. Support, Research & Technical Services

- Technical & Research: Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), PLS centre.
- Skill & Service Centres: Weaver Service Centre (WSC), Panipat (under DC Handloom).
- MSME Development Institute, Karnal (MSME-DI Karnal).
- Administrative Support: District MSME Centre (DMC), Panipat.

4. Market Access & Export Facilitators

- Export Councils: Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC), New Delhi.
- Market Leaders: Manufacturers and merchant exporters (home furnishing and carpet units), Large export houses and anchor units.
- Promotion: Haryana Exporters Promotion Council (HEPC).

5. Industry Associations & Representation

- Panipat Dyers Association — represents dyeing and processing units; active in advocacy for environmental compliance support.
- Haryana Carpet Manufacturers Association — represents carpet and rug units; engaged in quality standard promotion and international trade fair participation.
- Textile Association of India (TAI), Panipat Chapter — cross-sectoral advocacy body covering home textiles, yarn, and processing.
- Young Entrepreneurs Society (YES) — engaged in promoting next-generation entrepreneurs; active interface with government on policy issues.
- Haryana Exporters Promotion Council (HEPC) — facilitates participation in international fairs and buyer-seller meets.
- Chamber of Commerce, Panipat — broader industry body covering MSME-level units.

6. **Academia/Institutions –** There is Panipat Institute of Textile & Engineering (PITE), ACSDP Institute of Textile Designing & Merchandising, Kirti Institute of Textile Designing (KITD), The Imagination Creatives – Textile Institute, Design Hub Textile & Graphic Designing.
7. **Financial Institutions -**Banks and Financial Institutions

Annexure-V: District Data Snapshot

Area and Population (Rural/Urban)				
	Area (Sq. Km.)	Population		
		Total	Rural	Urban
Panipat	1,268.00	1,205,437	650,352	555,085
Haryana	44,212.00	25,351,462	16,509,359	8,842,103

Table 18: Area and Population (Rural/Urban); Source: Statistical Handbook of Haryana 2022-23 (DES 2024)

Literacy in Haryana			
	Total (Rural&Urban)		
	Total	Male	Female
Panipat	786,599	464,136	322,463
Haryana	16,598,988	9,794,067	6,804,921

Table 19: Literacy (Female/Male);Source: Statistical Handbook of Haryana 2022-23 (DES 2024)

Particulars	Panipat	Haryana
Main Workers	339,016	7,015,283
Marginal Workers	73,302	1,901,225
Non-Workers	793,119	16,434,954

Table 20: Employment brief; Source: Statistical Handbook of Haryana 2022-23 (DES 2024)

-	Medium		Micro		Small	
Type	**Enterprise**	**Employment**	**Enterprise**	**Employment**	**Enterprise**	**Employment**
Manufacturing	2	22	2237	16181	5	88
Services			262	933		
Trading	3	15	2545	7188	7	59
Grand Total	**5**	**37**	**5044**	**24302**	**12**	**147**

Table 21: MSME Enterprise and Employment in Textiles; Source: DIC MSME, Panipat

Numbers of micro, small, medium and large scale units in Haryana					
	Micro Scale	Small Scale	Medium Scale	Large Scale	Total
Panipat	5,712	28	1	0	5,741
Haryana	113,675	34,723	23	6	114,051
Number of employees/workers working in micro, small, medium and large scale units in Haryana					
	Micro Scale	Small Scale	Medium Scale	Large Scale	Total
Panipat	23,381	281	20	0	23,682
Haryana	509,156	3,387	235	991	513,769

Table 17: Industrial Units & Employment (Haryana Total); Source: Statistical Handbook of Haryana 2022-23 (DES 2024)

Number of registered factories and workers employed in Haryana						
	Under Section 2 m (i)	under Section 2 m (ii)	With Power	Total	Number of registered working factories	Estimated number of workers employed in working factories
Panipat	1,066	58	127	1,251	1,251	70,733
Haryana	12,790	483	1,659	14,932	14,932	1,118,028

Table 22: Number of registered factories and workers employed in Haryana ; Source: Statistical Handbook of Haryana 2022-23 (DES 2024)

Annexure-VI: Existing Institutional Set-Up

- **Weaver Service Centre (WSC, DC Handloom)**
  Promote and facilitate the continuous growth of the handloom industry to complete in the global market, to support the Handloom Sector at large in upgradingskill, development/diversification of handloom products, technical advice etc. Weavers Service Centre, Panipat imparts training through National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) to semi-skilled weavers for product development, product diversification and improvement in productivity, in dyeing technique and design development on looms. Short term in-house training in weaving, designing/pattern making and processing to students, weavers, master trainers employees of State Handloom Corporations, Apex Bodies and others.

- **District MSME Centre (DMC)**
  The District MSME Centre (DMC) in Panipat, under the Directorate of MSME, supports the powerloom cluster by promoting subsidies, helping enterprises register on government portals like Udyam and Haryana Udyam Memorandum (HUM), and facilitating the implementation of policies, schemes, and projects. The Government of Haryana through the Directorate of MSME is proactively working ecosystem for the textile MSME clusters and has set up several Common Facility Centres (CFCs) to provide a technological boost to the textile based MSMEs.

  Panipat District-wise Distribution

Block	Districts
Block A	Panipat
Block B	Bapauli, Samalkha, Madlauda& HSIIDC, Indl. Estate Near Refinery Panipat
Block C	Israna, Sanauli Khurd
Block D	NA

- **MSME Development Institute, Karnal (MSME-DI Karnal)**
  MSME- DI, Karnal is a field office of the Development Commissioner (MSME), Ministry of MSME, New Delhi, which is an apex body for formulating, coordinating and monitoring the policies and programmes for promotion and development of MSMEs in the country. It implements various schemes of central government.

- **Haryana State Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation (HSIIDC)**
  HSIIDC is the state agency that promotes industrial development by supporting small, medium, and large enterprises. It also functions as a financial institution, offering long-term loans for industrial projects. Its main activities include developing industrial estates, helping entrepreneurs with registrations and clearances, and providing term loans. According to the FICCI 2023 report, HSIIDC had 4 industrial estates in Panipat with 2,210 plots.

Annexure-VII: Note of definition of cluster

Cluster definitions operationalize the conceptual notion of clusters as geographic/regional concentrations of related economic activities, connected through local linkages and spill overs, to enable quantitative analysis.

The benchmark cluster definitions, Delgado (2016) used co-location of employment and establishments along with input-output relationships and similarities in skill use.

The cluster is divided into two broad groups "Traded" and "Local". The former tends to be concentrated in the subset of geographical regions focusing on trade nationally and internationally, while the latter is present in almost all the regions, primary engaging in local market.

1. **Traded Clusters:** The traded clusters show a clear concentration of employment in a few locations having specific competitive advantages. It is characterized by competition and has presence in national and international trade

2. **Local clusters:** Local clusters are relatively present in almost every part of the country. It produces goods and services serving the local market only, competing with the local competitors regardless of the competitive advantages of the location, if any. Local clusters maintain a strong and flourishing regional economy by offering essential services to the trading clusters in the area. As a result, the region's employment in local clusters is usually high and proportional to the population of that region.

As per **UNIDO**, the cluster is defined as "Geographical concentrations of inter-connected enterprises and associated institutions that face common challenges and opportunities". This definition highlights two essential features of clusters: - (1) they consist of a critical mass of enterprises located in geographical proximity to each other and enterprises within them share many common features: and (2) Besides enterprises, clusters also include support institutions, such as Business associations; Business Development Service (BDS) providers; Financial service providers, including banks; Public authorities such as local, regional and national governments and regulatory agencies; Training agencies such as vocational schools, universities, etc.

As per **Handicraft guidelines**, Handicraft Cluster implies a group of artisans concentrated within an identifiable and contiguous geographical area and are engaged in manufacturing handicrafts items. Artisans are scattered all over the country in small pockets, and it is really tough to earmark geographical area for handicrafts cluster, however, for the purpose of the scheme cluster area should be confined within a **maximum radius of 20-30 km. Small Craft Clusters with minimum 20 artisans in case of endangered crafts only and minimum 50 artisans for other crafts.** Maximum artisans in a cluster under ' Ambedkar Hastashilp Vikas Yojana' covers 1000 artisans

As per **Handloom guidelines**, the handloom cluster may be defined as a place where there is a large concentration of handlooms, producing handloom fabrics by the weavers that would be in tune with the market demands.

O/o TxC defines Powerloom Cluster as a place where there is a **more than 200 Powerloom units or more than 2000 Powerlooms** located **within the 50 K.M periphery and are producing fabrics**"

Definition of Cluster:

Based on above, a cluster is defined as geographical/regional concentrations of inter-connected enterprises and associated institutions of related economic activities, similarities in skill use and connected through local linkages.

A cluster can further be divided in three category, mega, cluster and mini cluster

1. Mega Cluster (Textiles Sector)

A Mega Cluster in the textiles sector represents a large, geographically concentrated hub of interconnected enterprises (handloom, powerloom, or handicrafts) and support institutions with a significant presence in national and international markets. These clusters exhibit strong competitive advantages, specialized skill sets, and robust supply chain linkages. They typically integrate advanced infrastructure, including design, marketing, and export facilitation centers.

Characteristics:

1. **Size/Scale**:
    - **Handloom**: More than **5,000 handlooms** within a **50 km** radius.
    - **Powerloom**: More than **1,000 Powerloom units** or **10,000 Powerlooms** within a **50 km** radius.
    - **Handicrafts**: More than **2,000 artisans** concentrated within a **30 km** radius.
2. **Market Orientation**: Primarily **Traded Clusters** with **national/international trade** presence.
3. **Support Institutions**:
    - Presence of **export promotion councils**, **design innovation centers**, and **financial institutions**.
    - Collaboration with **universities**, **vocational training institutes**, and **business associations**.
4. **Examples**:
    - **Surat** (Powerloom fabrics),
    - **Varanasi** (Handloom silk weaving),
    - **Saharanpur** (Wooden handicrafts).

2. Cluster (Textiles Sector)

A Cluster is a medium-sized concentration of textile enterprises (handloom, powerloom, or handicrafts) within a defined geographical area. These clusters cater to both domestic and regional markets but may also have emerging linkages with national trade. They exhibit moderate specialization and benefit from shared resources and local networks.

Characteristics:

1. Size/Scale**:**
    - Handloom**:** 1,000 to 5,000 handlooms within a 30-50 km radius.
    - Powerloom**:** 200 to 1,000 Powerloom units or 2,000 to 10,000 Powerlooms within a 50 km radius.
    - Handicrafts**:** 500 to 2,000 artisans within a 20-30 km radius.
2. Market Orientation**:** A mix of Traded and Local Cluster characteristics, with a focus on regional trade and some export potential.
3. Support Institutions**:**
    - Business Development Services (BDS), local government support, and financial services like cooperative banks.
    - Skill development centers and artisan cooperatives.

4. Examples**:**
    - Erode **(Handloom cotton weaving),**
    - Bhiwandi **(Powerloom textiles),**
    - Jaipur **(Blue pottery, block printing).**

3. Mini Cluster (Textiles Sector)

A Mini Cluster is a small, localized grouping of textile units, typically serving local markets with limited access to broader trade networks. These clusters often involve family-run or artisan-based production units, with a focus on preserving traditional skills and crafts.

Characteristics:

- **Size/Scale**:
    - **Handloom**: **Up to 1,000 handlooms** within a **20-30 km** radius.
    - **Powerloom**: **Less than 200 Powerloom units** or **under 2,000 Powerlooms** within a **30 km** radius.
    - **Handicrafts**:
        - **Endangered Crafts**: Minimum of **20 artisans**.
        - **Other Crafts**: **50 to 500 artisans** within a **20 km** radius.
- **Market Orientation**: Predominantly **Local Clusters**, focused on **local consumption** and **tourism**.
- **Support Institutions**:
    - **Local cooperatives**, **artisan guilds**, and minimal government intervention.
    - Limited access to **formal financial services**, relying on **microfinance** or **informal credit networks**.
- **Examples**:
    - **Kanchipuram** (Silk sarees, smaller weaving groups),
    - **Channapatna** (Toy-making cluster),
    - **Nagaland** (Tribal handwoven textiles).

Table 19: Cluster Summary Table

Cluster Type	Handloom	Powerloom	Handicrafts	Market Orientation	Support Institutions
Mega Cluster	>5,000 handlooms (50 km radius)	>1,000 units or >10,000 looms (50 km)	>2,000 artisans (30 km radius)	National & International	Export councils, design centers, banks
Cluster	1,000–5,000 handlooms (30-50 km)	200–1,000 units or 2,000–10,000 looms	500–2,000 artisans (20-30 km radius)	Regional & National	BDS, cooperatives, training institutes
Mini Cluster	<1,000 handlooms (20-30 km)	<200 units or <2,000 looms (30 km radius)	20 (endangered) or 50–500 artisans (20 km)	Local	Artisan guild

Additional Considerations:

1. **Flexibility in Boundaries:**
   Since there's no universally accepted way to establish the boundaries of a cluster, consider factors like transportation, cultural ties, social cohesion, and market accessibility when defining cluster geography.
2. **Infrastructure & Technology:**
   The infrastructure level can also help differentiate clusters. Mega clusters may have state-of-the-art technology and export hubs, while mini clusters rely on traditional methods with limited modernization.
3. **Government Recognition:**
   Some clusters might be officially recognized under government schemes like Mega Cluster Scheme, while others operate informally. Recognized clusters typically receive funding and development support.

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
CEPC	Carpet Export Promotion Council
CETP	Common Effluent Treatment Plant
CFC	Common Facility Centre
CGTMSE	Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises
CPC	Common Production Centre
DEAP	District Export Action Plan
DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
DIC	District Industries Centre
DLTT	District-Led Textiles Transformation
DMC	District MSME Centre
DPP	Digital Product Passport (EU)
DTTF	District Textile Task Force
GRS	Global Recycled Standard
HEPC	Haryana Exporters Promotion Council
HSIIDC	Haryana State Infrastructure & Industrial Development Corporation
HSPCB	Haryana State Pollution Control Board
IIP	Indian Institute of Packaging
IPDS	Integrated Processing Development Scheme
MAS	Market Assistance Scheme
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NID	National Institute of Design
NIFT	National Institute of Fashion Technology
NITRA	Northern India Textile Research Association
ODOP	One District One Product
PMEGP	PM Employment Generation Programme
QCI	Quality Council of India
SAMARTH	Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector
SLBC	State Level Bankers Committee
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
STPIC	State Textile Planning & Implementation Cell
T2T	Textile-to-Textile (recycling)
TAI	Textile Association of India
TFO	Textile Facilitation Officer
WSC	Weaver Service Centre
YES	Young Entrepreneurs Society
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge

District Action Plan

General Information

Name of the District *

Name of the State/UT *

No. of blocks in the district

Nodal Department/Agency Name *

Background

Challenges across the textile value chain *

(Brief on what problems district and clusters are facing in terms of support needed, data availability, policy landscape etc. for textile & apparel sector)

Socio-Economic Detais

Population (As per Census 2011)	**Female**	**Male**	**Others**
Rural Population	*	*	*

Urban Population	*	*	*
Literacy Rate	**Female**	**Male**	
Literacy Rate	*	*	
Economic Profile	**Primary sector**	**Secondary sector**	**Tertiary Sector**
Gross District Domestic Product GDDP			
Industries	**Micro and Small Units (Textiles)**	**Large and Medium Units(Textiles)**	
Employment			
Total Units			
Turnover(in Rs crore)			

Textile & Apparel Distirct Details

Raw Material availability	Major Producing Blocks/Talukas	Annual Production (MT/Bales)	No. of Cultivators/ Employees Involved	Challenges/Gaps identified, if any

Cotton				
Silk				
Jute				
Wool				
MMF (Polyester/Nylon etc.)				
Others				

Fibre to Garmenting Activities	No. of Units	Annual Production	Major Product (Top 5 names)	Employment	Challenges /Gaps identified, if any
Fibre Processing / Spinning					

Fabric (Weaving – Handloom)					
Fabric (Weaving – Powerloom)					
Fabric (Knitted & Crocheted)					
Processing / Finishing					
Made-up Textile Articles					
Carpets and Rugs					

Garmenting & Apparel					
Other Textiles					

Cluster-wise details

Location (detail address) *

Age of cluster (in years) *

No. of Units *

Segement *

- [ ] Handloom Cluster
- [ ] Handicraft Cluster
- [ ] Powerloom Cluster
- [ ] Others

Employment	**Female**	**Male**	**Others**
Employment			

Major products *

Major input/raw material required *

Nearest markets	Local (within state)	Domestic (Outside State)	International
Nearest markets			

Export/Import	Products	Value (in Rs crore)	Quantity
Export	*	*	
Import	*	*	

Name of the association/EPCs engaged with the cluster *

Machinery Details	Enter Machine type name	Source of Machinery (Imported/ Local)	Level of Technology (Traditional, Semi-modern/ Modern)	Total machines of this type in the cluster

1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				

Infrastructure available	No. of units
Common Facility Centre	
Dyeing/ Processing Facility	

Design Studio	
Testing & Quality Labs	
Power Supply (Hours per day)	
Warehouse/Storage	
Infra	**Yes/No**
Internet Connectivity	*
Water Supply	*

SWOT Analysis	**Strength**	**Weakness**	**Opportunites**	**Threat**
SWOT				

Skilling & employment

Skilling & employment	No. of people (Female)	No. of people (Male)	Training/Certification Status (Formally/Informally)
Highly- Skilled (Master artisans, designers, experienced weavers, specialized technicians)			
Semi- Skilled (Workers with basic weaving/knitting/processing knowledge, can operate machinery with guidance)			
Un- skilled (New entrants, helpers, apprentices, seasonal workers)			

Digitally -Skilled Artisans/entrepreneurs with digital literacy (e-commerce, design, online marketing)			
Others			

Policy & Institutional Framework

Policy & Institutional Framework	**Policy_Scheme Name**	**Year Notified**	**Status of coverage in District (no. of blocks)**
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			

6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Markets

Market Data (End of Value Chain)	Product(s)	Domestic Destinations	International Destinations (exports)	Import Destinations	Total Export value (in Rs crore)	Total Import value (in Rs crore)	E-commerce Presence (Yes/No)
1					*	*	
2					*	*	
3					*	*	

4					*	*	
5					*	*	
6					*	*	
7					*	*	
8					*	*	
9					*	*	
10					*	*	

Proposed Interventions Required

Proposed Interventions Required	Details
Enterprises	
Business Development	

Service provider	
Policy	
Other initiatives	
Implementation proposed Timeline	
Responsible agencies	
Partnerships (if any)	
Budget (Indicative Allocation)	
Expected Outcomes (Mention Quantifiable Targets)	