

HANDLOOM WEAVERS

395. SMT. MALVIKA DEVI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has taken any steps to support existing handloom weavers who are shutting down their operations and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any incentives, training programmes or schemes are being implemented to encourage new-generation weavers to take up handloom weaving as a viable profession;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to provide any relief or compensation to textile industrialists who have incurred losses due to changes in tariff rates and international trade conditions and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the measures are being taken by the Government to promote Indian textiles and apparel in international markets outside the United States, particularly in emerging economies, and the results achieved so far?

उत्तर

ANSWER

वस्त्र राज्य मंत्री (श्री पबित्र मार्घेरिता)

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR TEXTILES
(SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA)

(a) & (b): No information of shutting down of operations by weavers has been received by this Ministry. However, Ministry of Textiles is implementing central sector schemes such as (i) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP) and (ii) Raw Material Supply Scheme (RMSS) to promote handlooms and for welfare of handloom weavers, including new generation weavers, across the country. Under these schemes, financial assistance is provided to eligible handloom agencies/weavers for raw materials, procurement of upgraded looms & accessories, solar lighting units, construction of workshed, skilling, product & design development, technical and common infrastructure, marketing, concessional loans under weavers' MUDRA scheme, social security, payment to awardee weavers in indigent circumstances, scholarship to the children of weavers etc.

Need-based skill upgradation training are conducted for handloom workers/weavers in technical areas viz. weaving, dyeing, printing, designing etc. under SAMARTH – (Scheme for Capacity Building in Textiles Sector) through 29 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs) and 6 Indian Institute of Handloom Technology (IIHTs) functioning in the country under administrative control of Ministry of Textiles.

(c) & (d): The Ministry of Textiles is regularly monitoring India's export of Textile, Apparel and Made ups to United States and other countries in the world keeping in view the US tariffs on key textile segment. The Ministry is in regular consultation with stakeholders across the textile and apparel value chain. The following measures are taken by the Government in this regard.

Government is implementing Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) scheme for Apparel/Garments and Made-ups in order to enhance competitiveness, based on the principles of zero-rated exports. Further, textile products not covered under the RoSCTL scheme are covered under Remissions of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products (RoDTEP) along with other non-textile products.

India has signed 15 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and 6 Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs) with various trading partners to boost India's exports by reducing tariff and non-tariff barriers, while enabling preferential market access for Indian goods, including a wide range of textile products.

Further, the Ministry of Textiles has formulated a comprehensive 40-country market diversification strategy, identifying high-potential global destinations for Indian textile exports.

In addition, the Cabinet has approved the Export Promotion Mission, designed as a collaborative framework anchored by the Ministry of Textiles, to synergize policy support, trade facilitation, market promotion, institutional strengthening, and capacity building to foster sustained export growth from the Country including textile sector.
