

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.1931
TO BE ANSWERED ON 29.11.2019

TEXTILES INDUSTRY

1931. SHRI B.B. PATIL:

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

- (a) whether any target has been set to generate employment in the textiles industry in the next three years, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Government has chalked out any plan to ensure availability of skilled human resources to meet the requirement of employment creation in textiles industry in future, if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the prevailing resources would meet the requirement of human resources in the textile industry in the country; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

उत्तर

ANSWER

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी)

MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a) & (b): Government has taken a number of steps for promotion of investment, production and employment in the textile sector which inter-alia include the following:-

- (i) For skilling unskilled persons to become skilled employees after entering the textile sector, Government have been implementing series of programmes including Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS) from 2010-11 to 2017-18 for providing skill training to manpower in the textile sector. Under the scheme, 11.14 lakh persons were trained out of which 8.43 lakh persons were given placement.

In continuation, as a part of Government's focus on skill development and employment generation in the textile sector, Government is implementing the 'Samarth – Scheme for Capacity Building', to train 10 lakh youth for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20, at an estimated cost of Rs.1300 crore. The scheme aimed at providing demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organized and related sectors and to provide skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sector. The scheme covers handloom, handicraft, jute, silk, technical textile, apparel, garmenting, textile processing and fashion segments. State Governments and the sectoral organisations including Textile Industry and Industry Associations are partnered in taking this programme forward.

- (ii) Government has launched a special package of Rs.6000 crore in 2016 to boost investment, employment generation of around 1.11 crore jobs and exports in the garmenting and made-ups sector with the following components viz., (i) full refund is provided under Remission of State Levies (ROSL) to the exporters for the State level taxes; (ii) production linked additional incentive of 10% is provided under the Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS)

- (iii) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme is being implemented to upgrade technology/machineries of textile industry with an outlay of Rs.17,822 crore during 2016-2022 which will attract investment of Rs.1 lakh crore and generate employment in the textile sector by 2022.

Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU):

Ministry has also notified the Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU) under ATUFS to incentivize production and employment generation in the garmenting sector.

- (iv) Under the Scheme of Integrated Textile Park (SITP), Government provides 40% subsidy with a ceiling of Rs.40 crore to set up Textile Parks for infrastructure creation and employment generation. 59 sanctioned textiles parks are under various stages of implementation, once fully operational it is expected to house about 5909 textile units and will generate employment for about 3,61,093 persons and attract investment of over Rs. 26,972 crore.
- (v) A separate scheme for development of Knitting and knitwear has been launched recently to boost production in knitting and knitwear clusters which provide employment to nearly 24 lakh persons.
- (vi) **Handloom:** Employment generation in the sector is through facilitation under various Government Schemes like Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata(HSS), weavers are provided looms & accessories and MUDRA loans at concessional rate. Handloom workers are provided training for up-gradation of their skills. From 2015-16 to 2019-20 (upto 30th September 2019), 53703 handloom workers have been provided training to upgrade their skill, 35119 Looms/Accessories have been provided under HSS and 118790 number of loans have been sanctioned to handloom weavers under the MUDRA Scheme (during 2016-17 to 2019-20 (upto 30th September 2019) to generate employment.
- (vii) To generate employment in jute sector for the year 2019-20, it is targeted to organize skilling programming in at least 40 nos. of districts and in organized mill sector for giving beneficiaries for 10,000 and under SAMARTH, it aims to provide training to 10 lakh persons (9 lakh in organized and 1 lakh in traditional sector) covering handloom, handcraft, silk & jute sector.

(c) & (d): Apart from the aforesaid programmes, Government has been implementing various schemes for promoting investment, production, employment generation and for boosting exports in the textile sector. These include PowerTex India Scheme - for Powerloom Sector Development, Silk Samagra- the integrated silk development scheme, Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM) for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units, National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP) and Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) to provide sustainable livelihood opportunities including employment to the artisans, etc.
