

segments, etc. Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports by MSMEs of textile sector from 3% to 5% *w.e.f.* 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme has been extended to merchant exporters from 02.01.2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.

(d) As per the data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, product-wise exports of textile and apparel products to US and European countries during last three years are as follows:

Category	European Union (in USD mn)			USA (in USD mn)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fibre	223	250	233	117	122	103
Yarn	624	660	639	92	94	122
Fabric	395	389	371	299	323	387
Apparel	6,095	6,414	6,200	3,748	3,865	4,166
Carpets	572	507	470	824	848	925
Made ups	1,191	1,332	1,376	2,397	2,391	2,473
Others	167	180	174	97	103	121
TOTAL	9,267	9,732	9,463	7,574	7,746	8,297

Promotion of traditional textile-making skills

2181. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to establish well-equipped centres for ensuring the survival of traditional textile-making in different regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special measures taken to document the traditional textile-making skills in different parts of the country and to promote them commercially?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, In order to encourage Indian traditional textile-making, the Government has been

implementing various policy initiatives:

1. Block Level Clusters is one of the components of the National Handloom Development Programme and the Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), provides financial assistance upto ₹ 2 crores for setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) including Common Service Centres (CSCs).
2. **28 Weavers' Service Centres** (WSCs) are functioning across the Country that are documenting Traditional handloom textile products using different techniques viz. sale of traditional handloom products at various craft melas, exhibitions sponsored by the government, display of weaving skills/ techniques, linking of handloom weavers with e-commerce, documentation of samples/products in digital format and developing new designs in different themes under the project "Tantavi" and promoting them through exhibitions and releasing catalogues.
3. **National Centre for Textile Designs** (NCTD) has been set up in 2001 to promote traditional and contemporary designs so as to make handloom sector more responsive to the rapidly changing market demand. Presently, NCTD is working from the premises of Weavers Service Center (WSC), Delhi.
4. **"Indian Handloom Brand" (IHB)** promote production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment.
5. **Weaving and Designing Training Centre at Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)** has been established to keep alive the traditional profession of woollen products and meet out the increasing demand of skilled weavers/artisans. The training centre imparts training to unemployed youth and also up-grade skill of existing weavers by providing training in handloom weaving.
6. **"Silk Samagra"** is being implemented for the development of sericulture Industry in the country. Under this scheme, support is being provided to establish Common facility centers towards silk processing activities like Tub Dyeing, Arm dyeing and Fabric processing/finishing units for the benefit of traditional Silk making. These Common facility Centres will help in survival of traditional silk making in different regions of the country.

7. **Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS):** JID Scheme aims at setting up local units and agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bonafide bodies to carry out various activities. JID provide Basic, Advance and Design Development training programmes and rendering the backward and forward linkages to the existing and potential entrepreneurs at grass-root levels mainly on technology application and design /product development and disseminations.
8. **Samarth-"Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)"** launched in 2017 for three years with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore. The scheme will have National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant training courses with funding forms as per the Common Norms notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). 10 lakh people are expected to be skilled and certified in various segments of Textile Sector through the scheme, out of which 1 lakh will be in traditional sectors.
9. **Tripura Bamboo Workshop Bridging Japan and India by Bamboo:** A Workshop on Bridging Japan and India by Bamboo was organised by Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) Assam at Bamboo and Cane Development Institute, Agartala on 2nd August 2018. On that occasion Japan's Economic Minister and Forest Minister of State Govt., of Tripura and other official officers were present. During the famous workshop, Japanese Artisan and Shilp-guru of Tripura, traditional Northeast artisans exchanged their crafts ideas and developed craft items.

Budgetary allocation

2182. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of the annual budgetary allocations of ₹23 billion and claim sought for around ₹18 billion, Government has released a meagre amount of ₹3.5 billion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the complicated structure of Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) has made it one of India's least preferred subsidy schemes; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?