PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU पत्र सचना कार्यालय **GOVERNMENT OF INDIA** भारत सरकार

Rajasthan Patrika, Jaipur Tuesday 2nd June 2015, Page: 7 Width: 24.60 cms, Height: 7.20 cms, a4r, Ref: pmin.2015-06-03.15.14

केंद्र को नहीं मिला डिफेंस क्लस्टर का प्रस्ताव

पत्रिका

केंद्रीय डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ इंडस्टियल पॉलिसी एंड प्रमोशन के संयुक्त सचिव ने कहा-

जबलपुर @ पत्रिका

88 88 - 98 patrika.com/city प्रदेश सरकार ने डिफेंस क्लस्टर के लिए जबलपुर को प्राथमिकता दे रखी है। डिफेंस पॉलिसी भी बना दी



गारमेंट क्लस्टर का बिरीक्षण करते शैलेंब्द सिंह।

Persister of another as

विशेष जानकारी नहीं है। अगर यह चालु किए जाएंगे।

सोमवार को पत्रिका से बातचीत में केंद्र सरकार के डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ

जबलपुर में वर्ष 2008 में नोटिफाइड हुए नहीं हुआ तो इसकी कमियों की कृषि आधारित एवं खनिज आधारित जानकारी जटाई जाएगी। उन्होंने कहा रपेशल इकानॉमिक जोन (एसईजेड) के कि दोनों एसईजेड की जानकारी लेकर सवाल पर उन्होंने कहा कि इसकी कोई इसे आगे बदाने के लिए प्रयास

गई है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार के पास इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी एंड प्रमोशन अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई (डीआईपीपी) के संयक्त सचिव प्रस्ताव नहीं पहुंचा है। यह जानकारी शैलेंन्द्र सिंह ने दी। सिंह का आगमन जबलपर गारमेंट एंड फैशन डिजाइन क्लस्टर के अवलोकन के लिए

हआ था। उन्होंने एक सवाल के जवाब में कहा कि प्रदेश शासन ने अभी इस संबंध में कार्ययोजना भी नहीं दी है। केरल सरकार की तरफ से एक प्रस्ताव डिफेंस क्लस्टर को लेकर पहुंच चुका है। उन्होंने बताया कि केंद्र सरकार ने पुरे देश में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के 24 नए क्लस्टर की घोषणा की है। इन्हें सैद्धांतिक अनमोदन भी मिल चका है। 11 को फाइनल एप्रवल मिल चका है।

Dainik Jagran, Delhi Wednesday 3rd June 2015, Page: 18 Width: 4.55 cms, Height: 6.02 cms, a4, Ref: pmin.2015-06-03.33.130

अकादमी के सदस्य बने बिनॉय जाब

नई दिल्ली : प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में निदेशक रहे बिनॉय जाब को वैश्विक शिक्षक पुरस्कार अकादमी का सदस्य चुना गया है। यह अकादमी दस लाख डॉलर (करीब 6.38 करोड़ रुपये) के पुरस्कार के लिए पूरी दुनिया से एक शिक्षक का चयन करती है। बिनॉय इस अकादमी के लिए चुने जाने वाले अकेले भारतीय है। फिलहाल वह भारतीय कपड़ा उद्योग संघ (सिटी) के सीईओ हैं। अकादमी पूरी दुनिया से एक वैश्विक शिक्षक का चयन करती है जिसे दस लाख डॉलर की धनराशि वाला यह पुरस्कार दिया जाता है। वारके फाउंडेशन की ओर से 2014 में स्थापित अकादमी के अध्यक्ष पूर्व अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति बिल क्लिंटन हैं। PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU पत्र सूचना कार्यालय GOVERNMENT OF INDIA भारत सरकार

Indian Express, Delhi Wednesday 3rd June 2015, Page: 13 Width: 22.74 cms, Height: 25.74 cms, a3, Ref: pmin.2015-06-03.35.98

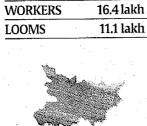
Why India's handloom industry needs hand-holding to get back on its feet

FABRICS PIE POWERLOOM HANDLOOM KNITWEAR 59% 11% 25% KNITWEAR 25% 4%

ANDHRA PRADESH UNITS 1.8 lakh WORKERS 3.6 lakh LOOMS 1.25 lakh

HANDLOOM, STATE-WISE





UNITS	1.9 lakh	UNITS	25,000
WORKERS	3.5 lakh	WORKERS	43,000
LOOMS 🗧 🐧	1.5 lakh		15,000

WEST BENGAL MANIPUR

FALLING NUMBERS İİİİİİİ VORKERS USUSSAGE 655.51 JAKA 2009910 433.32 JAKA JAKA MANDAYS VEAVER/ANNION A year ago, Narendra Modi promised a better deal to the weavers of his constituency Varanasi. It will need a better handloom policy, access to credit and markets, and an infrastructure of support

SHINY VARGHESE NEW DELHI, JUNE 2

FOR NARENDRA Modi, the revival of handloom in his constituency Varanasi was a repeated and emotive campaign promise. Last month, days before the government completed a year in office, a delegation of designers led by BJP politician Shaina NC met with Textiles Minister Santosh Kumar Gangwar. Among the initiatives proposed at the meeting were setting up dyeing centres, providing subsidised yarn, a campaign for handloom along the lines of Incredible India, and a nationwide series of exhibitions to establish classical handloom design benchmarks.

Handloom

Handloom, or fabric woven by hand, makes up just over a tenth of India's total fabric production. A spectacular range is created by weavers across the country, from the Madras checks and Kanchipuram weaves of Tamil Nadu to *pashmina* and *shahtoosh* of J&K, from the tie-and-dyes of Gujarat and Rajasthan to the *eri* and *muga* silks of Assam.

Powerloom

Powerloom accounts for nearly 60% of fabrics and, because it is mechanised, works nearly 10 times faster than handloom. Costs differ, but the gap is massive: handloom can cost Rs 500/metre to create, while the same fabric could be woven on a powerloom for Rs 30/metre. Average investment in a powerloom could be Rs 15,000, three times that of handloom. But many handloom motifs and patterns cannot be replicated on powerloom.

Saving the loom

The Handloom (Reservation and Articles for Production) Act, 1985, defined handloom as "any loom other than powerloom", and included 22 items such as pure silk and cotton *saris, lungis*, dress material, and towels. The list was whittled down to 11 items in the mid 90s. In 2012, a new definition was proposed: "Handloom means any loom other than powerloom; and includes any hybrid loom on which at least one process of weaving require manual intervention or human energy for production."

representatives met officials in April to demand *saris* be removed from the protected category. A month earlier, a memorandum was submitted to the government seeking the removal of both *saris* and *lungis* from the list. What if the protection is lifted?

■ Powerloom fabric could be passed off as handloom. Already, because the enforcement of the Act is slack, over 70% of fabric sold as *khadi* and handloom is powerloom.

Massive job losses will follow. Handloom requires at least six workers from start to finish, including dyeing, starching, spooling, weaving, ironing and tying up loose ends. Powerloom needs one worker to operate the loom.

As the industry becomes unremunerative, centuries-old technique and skills could be lost permanently. India as a whole will lose a global USP.

A negative environmental impact will follow the wider spread of the powerloom. Handloom is sustainable, with a small carbon footprint.

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What can be done?

This is what some experts say.

RITU SETHI, CHAIRPERSON, CRAFT REVIVAL TRUST: Have separate policies for powerloom and handloom, ensuring that powerloom policy does not cannibalise handloom. Handloom is the second largest industry after agriculture, giving millions direct and indirect employment, and deserves its own ministry.

MAQBOOL HASSAN, MASTER WEAVER, VARANASI: Have a handloom mark like the gold hallmark to certify authenticity.

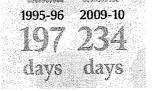
JAYATI GHOSH, ECONOMIST: Give handloom weavers access to markets, knowledge, credit. Get textile experts on board as decision-makers.

DEEPIKA GOVIND, FASHION DESIGNER: Teach weaving in schools to instil pride in students in urban areas and give a sense of purpose to weavers. Increase market connect for weavers from remote areas.

- --- A THANK TONIND TO CONTAIN

1	UNITS	UNITS 4.1 lakh UNITS		1.8 IaKi)	
1	WORKERS	7.8 lakh	WORKERS	2.2 lakh	
	LOOMS	3.1lakh	LOOMS	1.9 lakh	

Source: Handloom Census, 2009-10 (latest available data) and 1995-96; Ministry of Textiles



Changes in Act

Powerloom associations want the protection for handloom loosened. Association LAILA TYABJI, FOUNDER, DASTKAR: Government should invest in pre-loom and post-loom stages to ensure handloom weavers get finance, timely raw material and market access. Don't concentrate only on design and promotion. Statesman, Delhi Wednesday 3rd June 2015, Page: 13 Width: 3.30 cms, Height: 3.62 cms, a4, Ref: pmin.2015-06-03.37.151

> **Raymond:** Raymond launched its 'Raymond Linen' in Kolkata on Tuesday as a new category initiative. The product will be available across 750 Raymond stores all over the country, the company said in a statement. SNS

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Millennium Post, Delhi Wednesday 3rd June 2015, Page: 9 Width: 25.48 cms, Height: 25.65 cms, a3, Ref: pmin.2015-06-03.39.87

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Weaving troubles in Kashmir



Kashmir's handmade pashmina shawls have long been threatened by power looms outside the state. The problem has now spread within

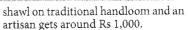
Ashmir's fabled handcrafted pashmina shawls could soon be a thing of the past. The proliferation of machine-made pashmina products has become a big threat to the livelihood of the state's artisans who have been spinning and weaving pashmina for ages. According to the Jammu and Kashmir handicraft department, the export of pashmina shawls fell from Rs 579.72 crore in 2013-14 to Rs 368.20 crore in 2014-15, declining by around 26 percent. This is a second blow to Kashmiri weavers after the trade of shahtoosh shawls was banned in 2000. Around 95 percent of pashmina

in Kashmir is now processed through power looms because they offer a better margin of profit. These looms are not registered for making pashmina products but operate illegally. The proliferation of machine-made pashmina has also made the craft lose its purity because the wool has to be mixed with nylon or angora to make it survive the strain of mechanical weaving. The sharp fall in handmade pashmina was also admitted by the Union Minister of State (independent charge) for Textiles, Santosh Kumar Gangwar while replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on May 7.

The problem started about a decade ago when industries in textile hubs like Ludhiana and Amritsar in Punjab began manufacturing pashmina shawls. At that time, there was a demand that pashmina items made in Kashmir be given a Geographical Indication (GI) certificate to differentiate them from machine-made pashmina. This was granted in 2005. But now, when industries in Kashmir have started manufacturing pashmina, GI tag is of no use. Rouf Ahmed Qureshi, president of Kashmir Pashmina Karigar Union (KPKU), says that when Kashmiris do not understand the importance of their craft, not much can be expected from other states. KPKU has been demanding a complete ban on machine-made pashmina products. They claim that this can save the livelihood of about 500,000 people, of which around 100,000 are women. In April this year, weavers came out on the streets in Srinagar, demanding action against people who use machines for making pashmina shawls.

Threat to artisans

Spinning of the pashmina thread is mostly done by women. Experts say



Grey areas

"There is no protection for artisans who spin pashmina and weave shawls by hand in Kashmir," says Qureshi. Handloom artisans in the country enjoy protection under the Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985. The Act bans the use of machines in making several handicraft items. Pashmina was brought under the Act in 2008. But the Act is not applicable in Kashmir.

The state government, however, has taken a few half-hearted measures (see 'Course correction'). On February 22, 2014, the Directorate of Industries & Commerce, Jammu and Kashmir, ordered all registered and unregistered units in Kashmir to "desist from such activities", failing which "action as warranted under rules shall be initiated".

The order did not have much impact. In June last year, an inspection by officers from the department of handicrafts, led by the director of handicrafts, Jammu and Kashmir, in several industrial areas of the city found many industries making pashmina products.

They were let off with a warning. According to the inspection report, at least 30-35 units in the state are technically equipped to carry out spinning and weaving of pashmina on machines and if steps are not taken to check production of machine-made pashmina, the cottage industry could face extinction.

Around 95 percent of pashmina in Kashmir is now processed through power looms because they offer a better margin of profit



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that women, on an average, spin 2.5

gm of pashmina a day for which they

get Rs 25. If a woman works for 25

days a month, she can make Rs 625. If

more than one woman in a family is

involved in the process, the income is more. This is enough for sustenance. On the other hand, spinning 2.5 gm on machine costs only Rs 3.75. Shahjada

Shabnam, a spinner based in Narwara

locality of Srinagar, says that she gets

work for hardly three days in a month.

ties has also hit weavers. Riaz Ahmed,

a Srinagar-based weaver, says he earns

less than Rs 4,000 a month. Work-

ers who make pashmina on power

loom earn Rs 70-100 per shawl and

the weaving process takes about five

minutes. On the other hand, it takes

three to four days to weave a pashmina

The lack of employment opportuni-

Jansatta, Delhi Wednesday 3rd June 2015, Page: 7 Width: 11.34 cms, Height: 14.23 cms, a4, Ref: pmin.2015-06-03.36.53

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कंप्यूटर एप्लीकेशन, रेफ्रीजरेटर, एयरकंडीशनर बनाने, फैशन डिजाइन, आटोमोबाइल टेक्नोलाजी

जैसे व्यवसायिक पाट्यक्रम पेश किए हैं। सीबीएसई से संबद्ध स्कूलों में नौवी कक्षा से 12वीं कक्षा तक विभिन्न व्यवसायिक पाट्यक्रम पेश किए गए हैं हालांकि यह अनिवार्य प्रकृति के नहीं है। जो स्कूल कौशल विकास के मकसद से नौवीं कक्षा से व्यवसायिक पाट्यक्रम के रूप में इन्हें पढ़ाना चाहते हैं, वे ऐसा कर सकते है।

सीबीएसई के व्यवसायिक पाठ्यक्रमों को स्कूलों में छठे वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में या पांच नियमित विषयों के साथ उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर पढ़ाया जा सकता है। बोर्ड की संशोधित अध्ययन योजना के साथ करियर से जुड़े व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम की सूची में टेक्सटाइल डिजाइन, डाइंग एवं प्रिटिंग, होटल मैनेजमेंट एवं कैटरिंग टेक्नोलाजी, आइटी एप्लीकेशन, फूड प्रोडक्शन एवं बीवरेज सर्विसेज, मास मीडिया स्टडीज तथा मेडिकल डायगनास्टिक विषय शामिल है।

इनमें एक्सरे टेक्नीशियन, मेडिकल लेबोरेटरी टेक्नोलाजी, लाइब्रेरी मैनेजमेंट, ट्रेवल एवं टूरिज्म आदि भी है। व्यावसायिक पाठ्यक्रम के तहत आटोमोबाइल टेक्नोलाजी में आटो रिपेयरिंग के बारे में बताया जाएगा इलेक्ट्रानिक्स टेक्नोलाजी में रेडियो एवं आडियो सिस्टम के साथ टेलीविजन एवं वीडियो प्रणाली के बारे में बताया जाएगा।

नई दिल्ली, 2 जून (भाषा)। स्कूली शिक्षा के स्तर से ही छात्रों में कौशल विकास एवं रोजगारपरक शिक्षा को प्रोत्साहित करने की पहल के तहत राष्ट्रीय कौशल पात्रता ढांचे के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड और राष्ट्रीय स्टाक एक्सचेंज शिक्षकों एवं प्राचार्यो के लिए जागरूकता कार्यशाला का आयोजन कर रहा है। केंद्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड (सीबीएसई) के एक अधिकारी ने बताया कि मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय छात्रों में कौशल और दक्षता उन्नयन को काफी महत्त्व दे रहा है और भविष्य में इस सोच के तहत राष्ट्रीय कौशल पात्रता ढांचा (एनएसक्यएफ) के अनुख्प रोजगारपरक शिक्षा को आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनकारी पहल होगी जो छात्रों के कौशल विकास में अहम भूमिका निभाएंगी। 🖾

उन्होंने कहा कि इस उद्देश्य से शिक्षकों में इस महत्त्वपूर्ण नीति के बारे समझ बनाने के लिए सीबीएसई और एनएससी संयुक्त रूप से जागरूकता कार्यशाला का आयोजन करनेका रही है ताकि छात्रों और अभिभावकों को इसके महत्व के बारे में बताया जा सके।

सीबीएसई ने उच्च माध्यमिक स्तर पर ब्यूटी कल्चर, बेकरी, डेयरी, हॉर्टीकल्चर, ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम, बैंकिंग, अकाउंटेंसी, स्टेनोग्राफी एंड