

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) yes, Sir. This was a joint project of Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC), Department of Health, Government of Uttarakhand and was being implemented by Birla Institute of Scientific Research, Bhimtal. The project was completed in March, 2008. The mobile van followed two identified routes covering six districts of Uttarakhand *i.e.*, Champawat, Nainital, Almora, Bageshwar, Pithoragarh and Chamoli. Total camps organised in a period of about five and a half years were 1018 (almost one camp on every alternate day) treating about one lakh patients. Out of these 54% patients belonged to below poverty line. During the camps, health awareness related information we also communicated through audio-visual facilities. Valuable information and data was collected during this experiment relating to disease profile on the basis of gender, age, season and different locations.

#### **Formulation of New Textile Policy**

388. SHRI B.J. PANDA:

SHRIMATI RENUBALA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to formulate New Textile Policy to bring significant changes in this sector with the objective of creating additional employment opportunities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of concessions *i.e.*, grant of subsidy for purchase of equipment, lower stamp duty for registration of the units and grant of loans to speed up the process, etc.;

(d) the status of setting of apparel parks in the country and whether any such park has been set up or is proposed to be set up in Orissa and Jharkhand regions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVA):

(a) to (b) The National Textile Policy — 2000 formulated in the year 2000 with an objective of strengthening textile industry including creating additional employment opportunities is in vogue and it is applicable till 2010. Govt. formulates new textile policies from time to time based on the needs of the industry.

(c) (i) In order to facilitate modernization/technology upgradation of textiles mills, Government had launched Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) for Textile and Jute Industries w.e.f. 1.4.1999 for a period of 5 years which was subsequently extended up to 31.3.2007 and further extended during Eleventh Five Year Plan upto 31/03/2012. It is a credit linked scheme and provides interest reimbursement of 5% points on the interest charged by the lending agency on a TUFS compatible machinery/project. The scheme provides an additional option

to the powerloom units to avail of 20% Margin Money subsidy in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement on investment in TUF compatible machinery. The scheme also provides 15% Margin Money subsidy for SSI textile and jute sector in lieu of 5% interest reimbursement. The scheme provides 5% interest reimbursement plus 10% capital subsidy for specified processing, technical textiles and garmenting machineries.

- (ii) In order to provide infrastructure support, the govt. has initiated Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP) w.e.f. August, 2005. Under the scheme, govt. support is restricted to 40% of the project cost subject to ceiling of Rs. 40 crore.
- (iii) National Jute Policy — 2005 was framed and operationalised from 1.3.2007 for five years with four Mini Missions. Each Mini Mission has several schemes for promotion and development of the jute sector. The Mini Mission has a scheme on “Acquisition of Machinery and Plant” with an outlay of Rs. 82 crores. Under this scheme, all eligible Jute Mills/Jute Diversified Products (JDP)/ manufacturing units are entitled to get subsidies for procurement of the eligible machinery, for modernisation, upgradation/or establishing a new unit. The subsidy is 20% of the cost of identified plant and machinery procured by Jute Mills/JDP units upto a maximum of Rs. 75 lakhs per company. For machinery set up in North Eastern States and for new projects, the ceiling is Rs. 100 lakhs per recipient.

(d) and (e) So far twelve (12) Apparel Park projects under the Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES) have been sanctioned, with a total project cost of Rs. 437.44 crores, including Government of India assistance of Rs.184.22 crores. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs.125.00 crores has so far been released under the scheme. State-wise sanction is — One each in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and two each in Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

The Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP) was brought into force in 2005-06 by merging the them existing two schemes, namely Apparel Park for Exports Scheme (APES) and Textile Centers Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS). So far forty (40) textiles parks projects under the Scheme of Integrated Textiles Parks have been sanctioned with a total project cost of Rs. 4203.15 crores, including Government of India assistance of Rs. 1438.03 crores. Grant-in-aid amounting to Rs. 475.21 crores has so far been released under the Scheme. State-wise sanction is — Maharashtra (9), Gujarat (7), Andhra Pradesh (6), Tamil Nadu (6), Rajasthan (4), Punjab (3), West Bengal (2), Madhya Pradesh (1), Karnataka (1), Assam (1).

As far as Orissa and Jharkhand States are concerned, no project has been sanctioned under any of the aforesaid schemes *i.e.* Apparel Park for Export Scheme and Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks.