

(d) In the State of Andhra Pradesh, three (03) Textile SEZ parks, promoted by Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited, MAS Fabric India Park Ltd. and Neogen Properties Ltd. have been approved under the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP).

In the textile park of Brandix India Apparel City Private Limited, approximately 3500 persons, mostly women are employed. The park management has initiated extensive training and capacity building measures with the objective of training the local women.

Projects of MAS Fabric Park (India) Private Limited and Neogen Properties Private Limited are under execution and yet to commence commercial operation.

#### **Decline in production of textile fabrics**

2872. SHRI S. ANBALAGAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to State:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the production of textile fabrics declined during 2008-09;
- (b) if so, the comparative details during each of the last three years; and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI):  
(a) and (b) The production of fabrics in mill and decentralized hosiery sector showed an increase whereas the production in handloom and decentralized powerloom sector has declined. The details of production of fabrics in different sectors for the last three is given in the statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The important measures taken by the Government in the recent past to help the textile sector is given in the Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *Production of fabrics in different sector*

(Mn.Sq. Mtrs.)

<b>Mill Sector</b>			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)
Cotton	1305	1249	1259
Blended	330	422	426
100% Non Cotton	111	110	111
Total	1746	1781	1796
<b>Handloom Sector</b>			
Cotton	5717	6076	5840
Blended	99	123	118
100% Non Cotton	720	748	719
TOTAL	6536	6947	6677

<b>Decentralised Power Loom Sector</b>			
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09(P)
Cotton	9647	9923	9621
Blended	5025	4918	4764
100% Non Cotton	13207	19884	19263
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>32879</b>	<b>34725</b>	<b>33648</b>
<b>Decentralised Hosiery Sector</b>			
Cotton	9569	9948	10178
Blended	1428	1425	1458
100% Non Cotton	507	431	441
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>11504</b>	<b>111804</b>	<b>12077</b>
<b>All Sectors</b>			
Cotton	26238	27196	26398
Blended	6882	6888	6766
100% Non Cotton	19545	21173	20534
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>52665</b>	<b>55257</b>	<b>54198</b>
Khadi, Wool & Silk	724	768	768
<b>GRAND TOTAL :</b>	<b>53389</b>	<b>56025</b>	<b>54966</b>

P = Provisional

Figures in bracket indicates the corresponding figures of the previous year.

#### **Statement-II**

*Important measures taken by the Government in the recent past to help the textile sector*

- (i) To improve productivity and quality of cotton for manufacture and export of competitive downstream textile products, Government has launched the Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC).
- (ii) To facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the textile industry both in the organised and unorganized sector, Government has launched the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS). The Scheme has been further fine tuned to increase rapid investments in the targeted sub-sectors of the textile industry. The cost of machinery has been further brought down by reducing the customs duty on imports.
- (iii) To provide the textile industry with world-class infrastructure facilities for setting up their textile units meeting international environmental and social standards, a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) based Scheme known as the "Scheme for integrated Textile Park (SITP)" has been introduced in August 2005.
- (iv) In 2004-05 Budget, the entire textile sector, except for man-made fibre and filament yarn was provided optional exemption from excise duty.
- (v) Government has launched the Debt Restructuring Scheme w.e.f. September, 2003 with the principal objective to permit banks to lend to the textile sector at 8-9% rate of interest.
- (vi) In order to cater to the growing skilled manpower requirements at shop floor level, Government is providing assistance for strengthening existing and opening new Apparel Training and Design Centres (ATDCs).

(vii) Government has allowed 100% Foreign Direct Investment in the textile sector under automatic route.

(viii) Government has de-reserved the readymade garments, hosiery and knitwear from SSI sector so that large scale investments may be encouraged in these sectors.

(ix) National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) has been set up to provide the leadership role in sensitizing the Industry to the concept of value addition by inducting trained professionals to manage the industry. This has resulted in an increased demand for trained professionals in various sectors servicing the industry.

(x) In order to promote the Technical textiles, Government has approved a Scheme, which aims at baseline survey of technical textiles units and for setting up of four Centres of Excellence, one each for Agrotech, Buildtech, Meditech and Geotech with the total outlay of Rs.48 crore for 11th Plan period.

(xi) With a view to making textile industry more competitive, import duty on raw materials such as DMT, PTA and MEG has been reduced from 7.5% to 5% in November 2007 and import duty on PSF, PFY and Polyester chips from 7.5% to 5% in November 2007. The import duty on all man-made fibres / filament yarns/spun yarns excluding that of Nylon has been reduced from 10% to 5% and that of Paraxylene from 2% to 0% in November 2007. In the Budget 2008-09, the peak rate of CENVAT of all goods (including textile machineries) reduced from 16% to 14%. The three major advalorem rates of CENVAT-14%, 12% and 8% applicable to non-petroleum products have been reduced by 4% each, i.e., to 10%, 8% and 4% respectively and CENVAT on cotton textiles and textile articles has been reduced from 4% to Nil as a measure to stimulate the economy in the context of global economic recession by Government of India on 7th December 2008. In the Interim Budget 2009-10, the peak rate of CENVAT of all goods (including textile machineries) reduced from 10% to 8% and Service tax rate reduced from 12% to 10%. The optional duty scheme for non cotton textiles other than man made fiber and filament yarns continues. The concessional import duty of 5% on 387 machinery of List 30, 31, 32, 45 and 46 continues to be at 5% and import duty on other textile machinery continuous to be at 7.5 %. Central Sales Tax reduced from 3% to 2%.

(xii) National Textile Policy 2000 aimed at developing a strong and vibrant textile industry that can attain and sustain a pre-eminent global standing in the manufacture and export of clothing in the globalized scenario.

(xiii) In order to strengthen the small scale powerloom sector, schemes such powerloom cluster development scheme, upgradation of textile testing laboratories & weaver service centers, modernization of powerloom service centers etc. have been taken up by the government.

#### **Sick and closed textile units**

2873. SHRI NAND KISHORE YADAV:

SHRI KAMAL AKHTAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of the sick and closed textile units during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether Union Ministry of Textiles has taken any step to revive those closed units; and