

	1	23
Raipur	05	100
Baroda	05	100
South Goa	05	100
Kolkata	05	100
Bhubaneswar/Puri	10	200
Ranchi	05	100
Patna	05	100
Assam/Guwahati	10	200
Itanagar/Pasighat/Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	10	200
Dimapur, Nagaland	10	200
Shillong, Meghalaya	05	100
Aizwal, Mizoram	05	100
Gangtok, Sikkim	05	100
Imphal, Manipur	05	100
Agartala, Tripura	50	1000
<b>TOTAL :</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>7000</b>

(e) and (f) Yes, Sir. The programme are intended to built the capacity of the artisans in the field of marketing, entrepreneurship development, packaging, manufacturing technology, improved tools and equipments, product development and design, testing, quality, Standardization etc.

#### **Reduction in production of cotton yarn**

1218. DR. T.N. SEEMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the textiles industry faced a glut in the domestic and international markets, which resulted in the drastic reduction of the production of cotton yarn;

(b) whether Government is also aware of the fact that the total loss to the textiles industry during the last few months because of stocks of raw materials and cotton yarn was estimated to be nearly Rs. 11,000 crore;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for the betterment of entire textiles industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) The cotton closing stock projections in the cotton balance sheet increased from 27.5 lac bales on February, 26, 2011 to 52.5 lac bales on July 25, 2011. Industry associations like Confederation of Indian Textile Industry (CITI) and Southern India Mills' Association (SIMA) have reported that cotton yarn stocks have increased from 175 million kgs. to 539 million kgs. in the 1st quarter of financial year 2011-12. A slowdown in the Textiles Industry due to demand contraction was witnessed with reduction in yarn and fabric production in the months of June and July, 2011. However, with the onset of the festive season, demand is expected to pick up and signs of buoyancy are visible in the prices of cotton and cotton yarn.

(c) Government placed cotton exports on OGL without any quantity cap *w.e.f.* August 2, 2011. Government also restored DEPB benefits on cotton yarn *w.e.f.* April 1, 2011 and cotton *w.e.f.* October 1, 2010.

(d) Government has undertaken various schemes and measures for the betterment of the Textile Industry which include *inter alia* the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to incentivise modernisation across the value chain; the Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for creating a world class infrastructure; the Powerloom Group Workshed Scheme; the Megacluster Scheme etc.

#### Study regarding condition of weavers in Bihar

†1219. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families engaged in the business of handloom in the country and the number of families dependent on handloom in Bihar and whether it is a fact that the condition of weavers in Bihar is very poor and they get work only for a few months in a year;

(b) if so, whether Government has conducted any study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details of report in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) to (c) Government of India has conducted the Third Handloom Census 2009-10 and as per the Handloom Census report, total number of 27.83 lakh handloom workers units are engaged in the weaving and allied activities in all over the country. Out of this, 25485 number of handloom workers units

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.