

(b) the details of plans to use nuclear technology for generating energy for civilian use in the country; and

(c) the details of partnerships, if any, entered into with other countries for furthering atomic energy cooperation and development of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (c) Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) for co-operation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy have been signed with the following seventeen (17) countries: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Canada, Czech Republic, European Union, France, Japan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Namibia, Republic of Korea, Russia, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, United States of America and Vietnam. Collaboration in power and non-power uses of nuclear energy for the societal purpose including in cancer care, agriculture, industrial application have been established with a number of countries.

(b) India's three-stage nuclear power programme is formulated to achieve country's long-term energy security and independence, through the use of uranium and vast thorium reserves.

The three stages are:—

1. Natural uranium fuelled Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors (PHWR).
2. Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) utilizing plutonium based fuel.
3. Advanced nuclear power systems for utilization of thorium.

The present installed nuclear power capacity comprises of 22 nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 6780 MW. A total of nine nuclear power reactors with an aggregate capacity of 6700 MW are presently under construction. In addition, the Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for setting up 12 more nuclear power reactors with a total capacity of 9000 MW.

### **Textile and apparel industry**

\*358. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of major problems of the cotton textile industry in our country;
- (b) the present-day value of the textile and apparel industry, category-wise; and
- (c) the total employment in the textile sector, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Indian Cotton Textile Industry is largely of unorganized character with high production and labour costs. Ageing machinery, quality of raw material and absence of level playing field for value added cotton products in consuming markets are some of the key challenges faced by the Indian cotton textile industry.

In order to address the problems faced by Indian Cotton Textile Industry Government has taken various initiatives/measures that make Textile Industry globally competitive, boost exports and facilitate modernization, thereby increase the productivity and employment. SPVs formed by textile entrepreneurs and individual textile units are supported for development of common infrastructure, common facilities, group worksheds and with technologically upgraded machinery through subsidies under various schemes, namely, Scheme for Integrated Textile Park, Integrated Processing Development Scheme, Group Workshed Scheme, Common Facility Centre and Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, Scheme for the Development of the Powerloom Sector (Power-TEX), SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), Rebate of State and Centre Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL) etc.

(b) The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world. The share of textile and clothing (T&C) in India's total exports stands at a significant 13% in 2017-18. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. The present day value of domestic textile industry is given below:—

Industry	Estimated figure (Bn. USD)
Apparel	79
Home Textile	6
Technical Textile	16
TOTAL	101

(c) The Textile industry holds importance from the employment point of view as well. It employs 4.5 crore people directly and another 6 crore people in allied sectors, including a large number of women and rural population. The details of employment in some of the activities under Textile sector State-wise are given in the Statement.

***Statement****Cotton and manmade textiles mills/workers details*

Sl. No.	State	As on March-2019	
		No. of Mills	Workers
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154	43039
2.	Assam	9	3931
3.	Bihar	4	1206
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	1225
5.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14	6268
6.	Daman and Diu	3	271
7.	Delhi	3	2076
8.	Goa	1	72
9.	Gujarat	150	116379
10.	Haryana	194	16149
11.	Himachal Pradesh	21	14041
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	6956
13.	Jharkhand	1	707
14.	Karnataka	51	14964
15.	Kerala	40	13027
16.	Madhya Pradesh	71	68124
17.	Maharashtra	285	116307
18.	Manipur	1	350
19.	Odisha	23	14249
20.	Puducherry	15	5158
21.	Punjab	158	75610

1	2	3	4
22.	Rajasthan	96	84251
23.	Tamil Nadu	2032	282607
24.	Telangana	44	14887
25.	Uttar Pradesh	120	54772
26.	Uttarakhand	14	4751
27.	West Bengal	37	32746
TOTAL		3544	9,94,123

*Silk sector*

State	Employment Generation (Lakh Persons)				
	Mulberry	Tasar	Eri	Muga	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Karnataka	19.0114				19.0114
Andhra Pradesh	12.2606	0.0185			12.2791
Telangana	0.3513	0.0398			0.3910
Tamil Nadu	3.3989				3.3989
Kerala	0.0305				0.0305
Maharashtra	0.8140	0.0930			0.9070
Uttar Pradesh	0.3781	0.0913	0.1788		0.6482
Madhya Pradesh	0.1197	0.0410			0.1607
Chhattisgarh	0.0126	1.4346			1.4473
Rajasthan	0.0000				0.0000
Gujarat	0.0000				0.0000
West Bengal	3.8786	0.1005	0.0193	0.0007	3.9990
Bihar	0.0123	0.1497	0.0417		0.2036
Jharkhand	0.0049	9.7252			9.7301

1	2	3	4	5	6
Odisha	0.0049	0.4920	0.0294		0.5263
Jammu and Kashmir	0.1933				0.1933
Himachal Pradesh	0.0556				0.0556
Uttarakhand	0.0592	0.0002	0.0018		0.0611
Haryana	0.0011				0.0011
Punjab	0.0051				0.0051
Assam	0.0866		17.4623	0.7263	18.2753
Bodoland	0.0285		5.8838	0.1666	6.0790
Arunachal Pradesh	0.0054	0.0000	0.2626	0.0118	0.2799
Manipur	0.2249	0.0213	1.5680	0.0081	1.8224
Meghalaya	0.0850		5.0522	0.1472	5.2844
Mizoram	0.1366	0.0002	0.0385	0.0037	0.1790
Nagaland	0.0215	0.0003	2.9714	0.0026	2.9957
Sikkim	0.0006				0.0006
Tripura	0.1679				0.1679
TOTAL	41.3493	12.2074	33.5098	1.0671	88.1336
Import of Raw Silk					3.0635
GRAND TOTAL					91.20

*Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS)*

Sl. No.	State	Trained	Placed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	96017	76671
2.	Assam	5593	3246
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	723	185
4.	Bihar	28748	22390

Sl. No.	State	Trained	Placed
5.	Chandigarh	131	130
6.	Chhattisgarh	11741	8163
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	174	0
8.	Daman and Diu	585	349
9.	Delhi	19477	12050
10.	Gujarat	111166	87823
11.	Haryana	53966	39111
12.	Himachal Pradesh	1660	1022
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	3625	2371
14.	Jharkhand	11543	7410
15.	Karnataka	127676	111860
16.	Kerala	7838	7415
17.	Madhya Pradesh	80015	55523
18.	Maharashtra	37017	23377
19.	Manipur	4268	1692
20.	Meghalaya	921	517
21.	Mizoram	59	0
22.	Nagaland	79	29
23.	Odisha	43085	24761
24.	Puducherry	989	807
25.	Punjab	10837	7461
26.	Rajasthan	53170	37502
27.	Sikkim	526	307
28.	Tamil Nadu	179350	153079
29.	Telangana	36404	29593

Sl. No.	State	Trained	Placed
30.	Tripura	8627	5810
31.	Uttar Pradesh	116671	75202
32.	Uttarakhand	481	187
33.	West Bengal	61383	47039
TOTAL		11,14,545	8,43,082

*Handloom Sector*

Sl. No.	State	No. of handloom weavers and allied workers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,89,809
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33,041
3.	Assam	16,43,453
4.	Bihar	43,392
5.	Chhattisgarh	8,191
6.	Delhi	2,738
7.	Goa	0
8.	Gujarat	11,009
9.	Haryana	7,967
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13,458
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	33,209
12.	Jharkhand	21,160
13.	Karnataka	89,256
14.	Kerala	14,679
15.	Madhya Pradesh	14,761
16.	Maharashtra	3,418

1	2	3
17.	Manipur	2,18,753
18.	Mizoram	43,528
19.	Meghalaya	13,612
20.	Nagaland	66,490
21.	Odisha	1,14,106
22.	Puducherry	2,803
23.	Punjab	2,636
24.	Rajasthan	31,958
25.	Sikkim	568
26.	Tamil Nadu	3,52,321
27.	Telangana	66,029
28.	Tripura	1,37,177
29.	Uttar Pradesh	2,57,783
30.	Uttarakhand	15,468
31.	West Bengal	7,79,103
TOTAL		43,31,876

*Handicrafts Sector*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total No. of persons benefitted
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8938
2.	Andhra Pradesh	18457
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5126
4.	Assam	56616
5.	Bihar	8370



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1	2	3
6.	Chandigarh	518
7.	Chhattisgarh	5242
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	18643
11.	Goa	780
12.	Gujarat	35266
13.	Haryana	4046
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11382
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	59668
16.	Jharkhand	4793
17.	Karnataka	10130
18.	Kerala	20693
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	38906
21.	Maharashtra	10780
22.	Manipur	38323
23.	Meghalaya	4877
24.	Mizoram	2546
25.	Nagaland	4710
26.	Odisha	11198
27.	Puducherry	32009
28.	Punjab	8958
29.	Rajasthan	33513
30.	Sikkim	2573

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1	2	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	15341
32.	Telangana	15276
33.	Tripura	9249
34.	Uttar Pradesh	67481
35.	Uttarakhand	34667
36.	West Bengal	25567
37.	All India	0
TOTAL		6,24,642

*Scheme for Integrated Textiles Park (SITP)*

Sl. No.	State	Employment
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19550
2.	Gujarat	21725
3.	Himachal Pradesh	900
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	390
5.	Karnataka	550
6.	Maharashtra	31081
7.	Punjab	4650
8.	Rajasthan	3403
9.	Tamil Nadu	11974
10.	Telangana	450
TOTAL		94673

*National Textile Corporation Limited*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total
1.	Tamil Nadu	3592
2.	Kerala	2172

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total
3.	Puducherry	364
4.	Andhra Pradesh	220
5.	Karnataka	536
6.	Maharashtra	3622
7.	Gujarat	574
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1882
9.	West Bengal	522
10.	Bihar	32
11.	Assam	21
12.	Odisha	22
13.	Delhi/New Delhi	141
14.	Uttar Pradesh	39
15.	Punjab	4
16.	Rajasthan	17
TOTAL		13760

*The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total
1.	Uttar Pradesh	72
2.	Delhi	22
3.	Tamil Nadu	112
4.	West Bengal	6
5.	Maharashtra	2
6.	Telangana	4
TOTAL		218

*Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Ltd. (CCIC)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total
1.	Karnataka	12
2.	Delhi	219
3.	Tamil Nadu	06
4.	West Bengal	13
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2
TOTAL		252

*The British India Corporation Ltd.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total
1.	Uttar Pradesh	637
2.	Punjab	318
TOTAL		955
GRAND TOTAL (NTC+HHEC+CCIC+BIC)		15,185

**Meeting service quality norms by telecom companies**

\*359. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the major telecom companies had failed to meet service quality norms during June to September, 2018;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any action against the service providers who failed to meet the said norms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring the performance of telecom service providers against the benchmarks for various Quality