(kapas) in all cotton growing States, in the event when prices touches the MSP level. During the crop year 2018-19, CCI procured 0.25 lakh bales of seed cotton (kapas) under MSP in Odisha State.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture has already upgraded the centre of All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cotton at Bhawaipatna from Voluntary Centre to Main Centre during 2017-18.

Decline in production of textiles

2850. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for decline in the textiles and handloom/handicraft industries;
- (b) whether Government has a concrete plan for revival of textiles and handloom/handicraft industries; and
- (c) the details of the proposed plan for artisans/labourers engaged in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) 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. Further, the Indian Textile Industry has inherent linkage with agriculture and with the culture and traditions of the country making for its versatile spread of products appropriate for both domestic and the export markets. The textile industry contributes to 7% of industry output in value terms, 2% of India's GDP and to 15% of the country's export earnings. As such, there appears no concrete report for decline in the textiles and handloom/handicrafts industries.

Government is implementing various policy initiatives and schemes for supporting the development of textile industry. These schemes and initiatives which promote technology upgradation, creation of infrastructure, skill development and sectoral development in the textile sector, create a conducive environment and provide enabling conditions for textile manufacturing in the country.

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In order to encourage and develop handloom and handicraft sectors, the Government has been implementing several key programmes and schemes for these sectors. For the handloom sector, which is an unorganised sector, development support is provided under National Handloom Development Programme, Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme and Yam Supply Scheme (YSS) for basic inputs, looms and accessories, design development, infrastructure development, marketing of handloom products etc. For the Handicrafts sector, Government is implementing the National Handicraft Development Programme and the Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for providing support on design, technology upgradation, infrastructure development, research and development, market support etc. to handicrafts clusters in the country. These schemes include subsidies and incentives for the growth of the textile sector.

Assessment on man-made fibres

†2851. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be please to state:

- whether Government has done an assessment on 'Man-Made Fibres' (MMF);
 - if so, the details thereof; and

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.