

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 5593
TO BE ANSWERED ON 26/07/2019

“STATUS OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY.”

5593. DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR:
MS. ANNPURNA DEVI.

Will the Minister of TEXTILES वस्त्र मंत्री
be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the status of textile industry from 1950 vis-a-vis the textile industry of the present day, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the progress made in employment, production and export in the said sector;
- (c) whether progress has not been made in present day textile sector despite use of modern technology in the world, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the response of the Government in this regard; and
- (e) the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard?

उत्तर

ANSWER

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी)

MINISTER OF TEXTILES
(SMT. SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a): No, Sir. No study has been conducted to assess the status of textile industry from 1950 vis-a-vis the textile industry of the present day. However, studies have been conducted from time to time to review the schemes in operation to boost up the textiles sector. For example, four studies have been carried out on Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) to assess the impact and effectiveness of the scheme since its inception in 1999.

The Scheme for Integrated Textiles Parks (SITP) was evaluated by M/s Gherzi Eastern Ltd. in 2007 and again by Ramky Enviro Engineers Ltd in 2009. Another study was conducted by M/s Spectrum Consultants in 2012. The latest study has been conducted by M/s. Wazir in November, 2016.

Similarly, the National Jute Board (NJB) undertook the following industry related specific studies:

- (i) Study on National Indexing of Jute Processing Units – on compliance of occupational health and safety measures
- (ii) Study on Occupational Health Monitoring for jute mills workers – through various medical test and clinical investigation
- (iii) Study on Chronic Low Back Pain of Workers engaged in the jute mills for suggesting remedial measures on pilot scale.
- (iv) Study on assessing Socio- Economic condition of jute mill workers and their family members.

(b) to (d): 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.

Number of persons employed/engaged in the organized Manufacturing Sector, Textiles and Wearing Apparel Sector

| Year | Number of persons employed in | |
|---------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Total Manufacturing sector | Textiles and Wearing Apparel Sector |
| 2011-12 | 13429956 | 2380798 |
| 2012-13 | 12950025 | 2331619 |
| 2013-14 | 1,35,38,114 | 24,74,903 |
| 2014-15 | 1,38,81,386 | 25,26,610 |
| 2015-16 | 1,42,99,710 | 26,48,238 |
| 2016-17 | 1,49,11,189 | 26,97,123 |

The details of Production & Export of various textile items are given below:

| Item | 2016-17 | 2017-18 | 2018-19 (Prov.) |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Spun Yarn (Mn Kg) | 5659 | 5680 | 5862 |
| Man made fibre (Mn Kg) | 1364 | 1319 | 1443 |
| Man made filament yarn (Mn Kg) | 1159 | 1187 | 1159 |
| Cloth (MnSq.Mtr) | 64421 | 67779 | 70980 |
| Export of textile items (Mn. Rs) | 2457511 | 2367493 | 2618701 |

(e): In order to make the Indian textile industry globally competitive, boost exports and facilitate modernization, thereby to increase productivity and employment, the Government has taken various initiatives/measures which are given below:

- I. **Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** The amended Scheme was launched in January 2016 with an outlay of Rs 17822 Crores for technology upgradation of textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. The scheme has been designed to mobilize new investment of about Rs 95 000 cr and employment for 35 lakh persons by the year 2022.
- II. **SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)** for the entire value chain of textile sector, excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector, for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of Rs. 1300 crore. The objectives of the scheme inter alia include providing demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organised textile

and related sectors and to provide skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sectors. 10.00 lakh persons will be trained under the scheme by March, 2020.

- III. **PowerTex India:** A comprehensive scheme for development of Powerloom sector has been launched w.e.f 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with components like Insitu-upgradation of plain Powerlooms, Group Work Shed Scheme, Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Solar Energy Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme, etc.
- IV. **National Handloom Development Programme and National Handicrafts Development Programme** :These programmes aim at holistic development of handloom and handicrafts clusters through integrated approach. The strategic interventions under the programme include financial assistance for new upgraded looms and accessories, design innovation, product and infrastructure development, skill upgradation, training, setting up of Mega clusters for increasing manufacturing and exports, easy access to working capital through customized Mudra loans for weavers and artisans and direct marketing support to weavers and artisans.
- V. **Silk Samagra:** Government of India has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme “Silk Samagra” for development of sericulture in the country with components such as Research & Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T Initiatives, support to seed organizations, coordination and market development and, quality certification Systems (QCS)/ Export Brand Promotion and Technology Upgradation. R&D efforts have also been initiated to evolve new products by blending silk with other fibres such as wool, coir, cotton etc., which have demand in international markets.
- VI. **Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP):** This scheme is implemented in Public Private Partnership mode to attract private investments in developing new clusters of textiles manufacturing. Government of India provides financial assistance up to 40% of the project within a ceiling of Rs 40 crores.
- VII. **Jute (ICARE):** A project Jute ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) was introduced in 2015 for improving productivity and quality of raw jute through carefully designed interventions. The project has benefitted more than 1.9 lakhs farmers in various states in the country.
- VIII. **Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL):** With effect from 07.03.2019, the Central Government has launched a new scheme viz. Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL) on Export of Garments/Made-ups. The ROSCTL Scheme provides rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies in addition to the Duty Drawback Scheme, through the Scheme on Export of Garments/Made-ups at notified rates and value caps and will remain in force upto 31.01.2020.
- IX. **North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS):** This scheme promotes textiles industry in the North Eastern Region by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry. The scheme has an outlay of Rs. 500 crores during 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- X. **Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP):** Government of India has recently approved IWDP for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20 after integrating and rationalization of various schemes for holistic growth of wool sector by providing support to entire chain of wool sector from wool rearer to end consumer to increase the wool production as well as its quality.

The above initiatives/ schemes are also aimed at encouraging entrepreneurs for setting up of new units as well as expansion of the existing units which have potential for generating large employment opportunities.
