

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
TEXTILES  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:872  
ANSWERED ON:25.07.2003  
EXPORT OF TEXTILES  
ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL

**Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the export of different types of textiles has been on the decline since the beginning of 2001;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons, product-wise;
- (c) the countries to which textiles export has fallen short of the target;
- (d) the corrective measures taken in this regard; and
- (e) the present trend of the textiles export ?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANAGOUDA R. PATIL (YATNAL))

(a) to (e) A declining trend was noticed in textile exports during the year 2001, mainly due to general slowdown in the economies of some of our major trading partners like the US; September 11 events; increased competition from countries like China, Bangladesh; and high production cost; low productivity due to lack of modernisation of textile industry. As per available DGCI&S data, the textile exports during the year 2002-2003 amounted to US\$ 11842.2 million as compared to export of US\$ 10764.7 million during the previous year 2001-2002, recording a growth of 10.0%. These latest trends show that the downtrend in textile exports has been reversed and they are back on path of export growth.

Country-wise export targets are not fixed.

Government have been taking a number of measures to boost textile exports. Some of the important initiatives are:-

- i) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of readymade garment from the SSI sector. It has also raised the SSI investment limit for knitted segment to Rs. 5 crores.
- ii) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (TUFS) has been made operational from 1-4-1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of the sector.
- iii) Weaving, processing and garment machinery, which are covered under TUFS, have been extended the facility of accelerated depreciation at the rate of 50%. Cost of machinery has also been reduced through Fiscal Policy measures. This further encourages modernisation.
- iv) With a view to encourage backward integration, the custom duty on shuttleless looms has been brought from 15% to 5%.
- v) National Institute for Fashion Technology (NIFT), its six branches and Apparel Training & Design Centres (ATDCs) are running various courses/programmes to meet skilled manpower requirements of textile industry especially apparel in the field of design, merchandising and marketing.
- vi) Facilities by way of eco-testing laboratories have been created to enable exporters to get the textile products pre-tested for conforming to the requirements of importing countries.
- vii) The Government has launched a centrally sponsored scheme titled `Apparel Park for Export Scheme` for imparting focused thrust for setting up of apparel manufacturing units of international standards at potential growth centres and to give fillip to exports.
- viii) For upgrading infrastructure facilities at important textile centers, a scheme `Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme` (TCIDS) has been launched.