

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
TEXTILES
LOK SABHA**

STARRED QUESTION NO:440
ANSWERED ON:22.08.2003
EXPORT OF TEXTILES
IQBAL AHMED SARADGI;KAMBALAPADU E. KRISHNAMURTHY

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the export of textiles has drastically fallen;
- (b) whether any review with regard to the textile export has been recently made by Government to assess the situation;
- (c) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the measures being taken by the Government to increase the exports ?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN)

(a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred to in reply to parts (a) to (d) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 440 for 22-08-2003

(a) As per available Directorate General of Commerce Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S) data, textile exports during the year 2002-2003 amounted to US\$11842.2 million as compared to exports of US\$ 10764.7 million during the previous year 2001-2002, recording a growth of 10.0%.

(b) & (c): Government is monitoring the textile exports situation on a continuous basis. In this regard, the Union Minister for Textiles held a meeting with the representatives of Textile Export Promotion Councils, Jute manufacturers Development Council (JMDC) and Coir Board on 6th March 2003 to review the export performance in different textile sub-sectors vis-à-vis targets. In the meeting, the representatives of Textile Export Promotion Councils agreed to work towards achieving a target of US\$ 16,310 million for textiles and clothing products for the year 2003-04.

(d) Government have been taking a number of measures to increase textile exports. Some of the important initiatives are:-

i) The Government has de-reserved the woven segment of readymade garment from the Small Scale Industries (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.