GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TEXTILES LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4018
ANSWERED ON:22.08.2003
COTTON/MAN MADE FIBRE MILLS
ASHOK NAMDEORAO MOHOL;RAMSHETH THAKUR

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cotton/man made fibre mills in the public/cooperative/private sector in the country as on date;
- (b) the details of the additional capacity installed during the Ninth Five Year Plan Period;
- (c) whether these mills have not utilised their installed capacity;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to utilise their full installed capacities during the Tenth Five Year Plan?

Answer

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

(a) The number of cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI) in the country as on 30.06.2003 is as under:

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Sr. No. Sector No. of mills

1. Public 191

2. Co-operative 159

3. Private 1522
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Total 1872

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

- (b) The details of capacity installed by textile mills during the Ninth Five Year Plan (year-wise) are as under:
- Sr. No. CAPACITY INSTALLED Unit 1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000 2000-01 2001-02
- 1. Spindles (SSI + Non-SSI) Mn. no. 35.39 36.67 37.08 37.91 38.33
- 2. Rotors (SSI + Non-SSI) Lakh no. 3.39 4.34 4.44 4.54 4.80
- 3. Looms (Organised sector) Lakh no. 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.40 1.41

Source: Office of Textile Commissioner, Mumbai.

- (c) The mills are utilising their installed capacity for production of yarn and fabrics, depending upon the demand for the same. No shortage of yarn and fabrics is being reported from anywhere in the country.
- (d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.
- (e) The Government have taken the following steps for increased growth and thereby increased utilization of installed capacities during Tenth Five Year Plan:
- A growth oriented fiscal duty structure, which primarily entails a non-discriminatory fiscal policy, broadening of the tax net and overall reduction of excise duty and establishment of CENVAT chain throughout the production chain.
- Freeing the industry from controls and restrictions, which are no longer considered necessary, i.e., de-reservation of woven garment sector and increasing the limit on investment of knitting and knitwear sector and review of the Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme.
- Facilitating large-scale investments in technology and modernisation, principally through the TUF Scheme by need-based, user-friendly modifications therein.