

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशीराम राणा): (क) से (ग) यूरोपीय संघ श्रेणी के अंतर्गत परिधानों का कुछ प्रेषण दिसंबर, 1998 में यूरोपीय संघ पतनों पर रुकना शुरू हो गया था क्योंकि इन श्रेणियों के संबंध में 1998 के लिए वार्षिक स्तर अधिक हो गया था। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार तीन श्रेणियों में रुके हुए प्रेषणों का अनुमानित मूल्य 40 करोड़ रु० है। ए ई पी सी के प्रतिनिधिमंडल को इस संबंध में यूरोप भेजा गया था। मामले को भारत द्वारा द्विपक्षीय तौर पर यूरोपीय आयोग तथा यूरोपीय संघ के सदस्य देशों के साथ उठाया भी गया था। इस बीच, नवीन 1999 कोटाओं को वापस भारत आने वाले किसी प्रेषणों के लिए जारी किया जा रहा है तथा हमारे सीमा शुल्क अधिकारियों ने यूरोप को पुनर्निर्यात करने के उद्देश्य से किसी ऐसे माल के त्वरित निकासी के लिए कदम उठाये हैं।

वस्त्र निर्यात उद्योग में मंदी

928. श्री डी.पी. यादव: क्या वस्त्र मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या देश का परिधान निर्यात उद्योग भारी मंदी के दौर से गुजर रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार द्वारा इस उद्योग को मंदी से बचाने हेतु कोई कारगर कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

वस्त्र मंत्री (श्री काशीराम राणा): (क) से (ग) देश में परिधान निर्यात उद्योग भारी मंदी के दौर से नहीं गुजर रहा है। तथापि, परिधानों के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए सरकार अनेक कदम उठा रही है जिनमें क्रेता-विक्रेता बैठकों, मेलों और प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेने के लिए निर्यातकों को प्रोत्साहन देना, निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए रियायती शुल्क पर पूंजीगत माल के आयात का अधिकार देना, निर्यात उत्पादन के लिए कच्चे माल के शुल्क मुक्त आयात के लिए विशेष प्रबंध करना आदि शामिल हैं।

Development of sericulture sector in Madhya Pradesh

929. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance

provided for development of sericulture in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the total amount spent on Kosa/Mulberry development under various schemes and share of SC/ST people benefiting from these schemes;

(c) the future plan being formulated for upliftment of Sericulturists and Kosa/Mulberry growers;

(d) whether it is a fact that after spending so much money on so many project, the quality and quantity of Kosa Silk is not improved; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) and (b) The amount of financial assistance provided for development of sericulture [mulberry & tasar(Kosa)] in Madhya Pradesh during the VIII & IX plan are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Sector	VIII Plan (1992—97)	IX Plan (1997-98 upto Dec.98)
Mulberry	4.55	0.47
Non-mulberry	5.21	3.58
Total	9.76	4.05

The programmes implemented for tasar(Kosa) sericulture mainly benefit the tribal tasar silkworm rearers. The majority of the rearers/farmers being benefited from these programmes belong to SC/ST.

(c) In the IX plan period the Central Silk Board(CSB) has taken up implementation of Catalytic Development Schemes in collaboration with State Sericulture Department for development of sericulture. 16 projects sent by the State Sericulture Department have already been approved for implementation so far at a total cost of Rs.3.80 crore out of which CSB's share is Rs. 1.85 crore.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is implementing the "Madhya Pradesh Sericulture Project" with financial assistance from Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan for development of both tasar and mulberry sericulture. The project cost of Rs. 117.10 crore envisages establishing of infrastructure for seed production, marketing, reeling research & training facilities and to raise 4000 hectares of tasar food plantation. The programme aims at providing employment to 10,000 persons.

The CSB is implementing a project in collaboration with the Department of Sericulture, Government of Madhya Pradesh to assist decline of raily tasar cocorace with an outlay of Rs. 0.64 crore.

(d) and (e) There has been improvement in the production of tasar(Kosa) raw silk which is as follows:—

Year	Production (in M.Tonnes)
1991-92	16
1996-97	33
(End of VIII Plan)	
1997-98	97
(First year of IX Plan)	

Export of garments to European countries

930. SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of garments exported to European countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether difficulties are being faced by garment exporters in their operations after introduction of new common currency in these countries;

(c) what is the concept of exceptional flexibility under market access agreements and the status of India thereof, and

(d) whether any other textile exporting country has to meet certain obligations

under W.T.O., if so, to what extent the new patents ordinance of the country covers such obligations for India?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI KASHIRAM RANA): (a) The details of garments exported to European countries during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise are as follows:

Member States Value of exports in
million US Dollars

	1996	1997	1998
Germany	526.4	458.2	460.3
France	340.9	366.6	374.8
Italy	129.1	148.8	128.8
Benelux	229.8	228.5	209.0
Denmark	52.4	46.7	47.0
United Kingdom	429.8	387.0	327.7
Ireland	15.4	18.5	18.4
Greece	5.6	4.4	3.8
Spain	61.0	66.4	60.8
Portugal	3.7	2.6	1.6
Sweden	59.5	57.1	52.6
Finland	22.7	20.6	18.0
Austria	41.8	32.8	21.4

(b) The introduction of common currency in the EU does not appear to have posed any difficulties for exports of garments from India to the EU so far.

(c) The Indo-EU MOU on textiles signed on 31-12-1994, inter-alia, has a provision for grant of exceptional flexibility of 7000 tonnes per year during 1994 to 1997 and 8000 tonnes per year from 1998 to 2004. Exceptional flexibility like normal flexibility allow certain swing from one category to another category, carry forward from subsequent year and carry over from previous year. However, these are over and above