

मछनिमर्ताओं (बुअर्स) को होप्स का आयात करने की अनुमति

1916. श्री सुरील बरोंगपा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आल इंडिया बुअर्स एसोसिएशन या किन्हीं मछनिमर्ताओं (बुअर्स) को वर्ष 1991-92 और 1992-93 के दौरान विदेशों से होप्स का आयात करने की अनुमति प्रदान की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री सतमान खुरीद) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1991-92 के दौरान होप्स का आयात करने के लिए मछ-निमर्ताओं को 16,86,260 रु० मूल्य के आयात लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे।

यह सन् 31.10.1992 से एक्जिम स्क्रिप्स पर आयात के लिए उपलब्ध हुई। एक्जिम स्क्रिप्स पर किए गए आयातों से संबंधित आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते हैं।

Leather Export to Germany

1917. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the Indian Express dated the 17th June, 1992 captioned "Leather export to Germany jeopardised";

(b) if so, what is Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether any alternative arrangements are being made to avoid the use of PCP to leather Goods to ensure continued export to leather goods; and

(d) whether any lab tests are being made to find substitute chemicals for PCP and if so, with what results?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) In December, 1989, the German Government imposed a ban on import of leather and leather products treated with Pentachlorophenol (PCP) beyond specified levels because of its suspected carcinogenic effects. Consequent upon this ban, the Government took prompt action in banning the use of Pentachlorophenol (PCP) in the country under the Insecticides Act with effect from 17-5-91. Testing facilities have also been set up by the Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI) at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kanpur and Delhi for estimating PCP content in leather. The CLRI has in consultation with Pirmasens Leather Institute, Germany identified two chemicals viz., Thio-cyanomethylthiobenzo-thiazole (TC-MTB) and Parachlorometacresol (PCMC) as effective substitutes for PCP and the import duties on these chemicals have been substantially reduced to facilitate their wider use. Trade and industry in Germany have also been apprised of the action taken. Germany continues to be an important market for our leather goods.

(d) Research studies on the development of indigenous know-how for producing acceptable substitutes for PCP are in progress in CLRI.

Production and Export of Natural Rubber

1918. SHRI SOMPAL:

DR. NAUNIHAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a study has been conducted to evaluate the prospects of increasing exports of natural rubber from India;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) what is the quantum of natural rubber produced in our country at present;

(d) what are the areas under rubber plantation;

(e) what has been the trend in acreage productivity and production of rubber during the past three years; and

(f) what measures are contemplated to increase the production of rubber?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) No study has been conducted to evaluate the prospects of increasing exports of natural rubber from India.

(c) The quantity of natural rubber produced in India during 1991-92 was 866,745 tonnes.

(d) The State-wise distribution of area under rubber plantation at the end of 1991-92 is as under:

	(Hectares)
Kerala	397,000
Tripura	17,900
Tamil Nadu	17,200
Karnataka	14,100
Assam	9,700
Meghalaya	4,100
Nagaland	1,440
Manipur	1,215
Mizoram	1,100
Goa	1,000
A. and N. Islands	570
Others	658
TOTAL	466,303
	(Provision)

(e) The trend in productivity and production per hectare of rubber during the past three years is as under :

Year	Productivity (kg per hec.)	Production (Tonnes)
1989-90	1029	297,300
1990-91	1076	329,615
1991-92	1130	366,745

(f) The following measures are being implemented for increasing the production of rubber:—

(1) Granting financial and technical assistance for new planting and replanting under the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme.

(2) Developing and distribution highyielding planting materials.

(3) Rendering advisory, extension and training services.

(4) Encouraging community processing and marketing among small holders.

(5) Undertaking research on cultivation, production and processing of rubber.

The following assistance is offered under the Rubber Plantation Development Scheme:—

(1) Capital subsidy at the rate of Rs. 5000 per hectare to small holders owning upto 5 hectares in traditional areas and to all growers in non-traditional areas.

(2) Additional assistance for the use of high quality polybagged plants @ Rs. 6 per plant subject to a maximum of Rs 2700 per hectares to all categories of growers.

(3) Long-term loan assistance to the extent of cost of planting and maintenance upto maturity from Banks operating under NABARD's programme. Three per cent interest on such loans availed by the growers owning upto 5 hectares of rubber in traditional areas and to all growers in non-traditional areas being paid by the Board.

Export of Mangoes

1919. DR. ABRAR AHMED:

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy demand of Indian mangoes in foreign countries;

(b) if so, the quantity and types of mangoes exported during the last three years, yearwise;

(c) the foreign exchange earned thereon;

(d) the details of mangoes likely to be exported during the current year indicating the names of the countries; and

(e) whether Government propose to expulore new markets for its export and if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) Alphanso, Neelam, Totapuri, Chausa etc. are the varieties of mangoc; in great demand abroad. Details of exports of Indian mangoes during the last three years are as under:—

Year	(MTs) Quantity	(Rs lakh) Value
1989-90**	12008	1675
1990-91*	19380	3122
1991-92**	25000	3600

Source: **APEDA
*DGCIS

During the current year these mangoes are likely to be exported to UAE, S. Arabia, UK, Bahrain, Qatar, France, Netherlands, Germany etc. Exploring new markets for exports is a continuous process. Agricultural & Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) endeavours to explore new markets through participation in International Trade Fairs, Organisation of buyer-seller meets etc.

Issuance of EXIM Scrips on Bogus Realisation Certificates

1920. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports had recently, come across a number of cases where EXIM Scrips worth crores of rupees were issued on bogus realisation certificates;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof stating the parties involved; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c) Some cases have been detected where EXIM scrips were issued based on documents subsequently found to be forged. Three Exim scrips were suspended/cancelled. The matter has been reported to the police for appropriate action. Further Exim Scrip scheme has since been discontinued.

Tea Production at Kangra, Himachal Pradesh

1921. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of tea in Kangra, Himachal Pradesh is low as compared to other parts of the country;