

### Export of Vegetable Oils, Pulses, Rice and Spices

349. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KID-WAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of vegetable oils, pulses, rice and spices exported during the last three years; year-wise along with the names of the countries to which such exports were made;

(b) whether there has been any increase or decrease in export of these items during this period; year-wise;

(c) what steps Government have taken to increase the export of these items; and

(d) what amount of foreign exchange was earned on account of these exports during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a), (b) and (d). Export of vegetable oils is not allowed. Export of pulses is also not allowed except export of processed pulses, made only out of the pulses imported under the advance licensing scheme/pass book or by an approved 100 per cent Export Oriented Unit.

Exports of rice and spices for the last three years were as shown in Annexure [See Appendix C.II Annexure No. 11]

(c) Export promotion measures are given in Statement-I.

#### Statement-I

The measures taken to promote exports included the following:

#### I SPICES:

(i) Certain value added items like dehydrated green pepper, frozen green pepper, consumer packs of 1 kg and large cardamom were exempted from Spices Cess which was leviable @ 3.5 per cent *ad valorem*.

(ii) Export of black pepper was exempted from the whole of export duty, which was being levied @ Rs. 5 per kg w.e.f. 20th September, 1988.

(iii) Air freight subsidy at the rate of Rs. 7 per kg was allowed on export

of small cardamom to Middle East Countries during peak period.

(iv) Additional CCS of 5 per cent was allowed on export of cardamom during peak period in 1988-89.

(v) Black listing of Indian pepper which was a non-tariff barrier imposed by US-FDA was lifted by US Government on representation by Government of India.

(vi) The Spices board started implementing a scheme to set up a Quality Control Laboratory for testing of quality of spices to award logo to the exporters. The logo ensures quality acceptance by importers abroad.

(vii) For increasing production of black pepper, the spices Board supplemented efforts for increasing production by supplying about 45 lakhs rooted pepper cuttings annually to the farmers as well as a scheme for developing water resources and many other development schemes besides intensified research to increase production of small and large cardamom.

#### II CEREALS:

(i) During the current year, instructions were issued abolishing levy on basmati rice with a view to making it more competitive in the international markets.

(ii) Export of non-basmati rice during 1988-89 has been allowed upto a ceiling of one lakh tonne, fixed taking into account domestic needs, as well as the need to retain and develop markets abroad.

#### Export of Iron Ore

350. SHRI BAIKUNTHA NATH SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the names of the countries to which iron ore was exported during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 along with the quantum and value thereof;

(b) what were the corresponding figures of export of iron ore during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86; and

(c) what steps are being taken to increase the export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) The quantum and value of iron ore exported mainly to Japan, South Korea, Romania, GDR, Pakistan, North Korea, China and Dubai during 1986-87, 1987-88 & 1988-89 are given below:

Year	Qty. in Million tonnes	Value in Rs. crores
1986-87	32.525	597.47
1987-88	28.369	515.53
1988-89	33.318	670.61

(b) The corresponding figures of exports of iron ore during 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 were as under:

Year	Qty. in Million tonnes	Value in Rs. crore
1983-84	22.371	401.57
1984-85	25.368	471.84
1985-86	30.019	543.65

(c) Market diversification, consistency in quality of Kudremukh Iron Ore concentrates and pellets and improvement in infrastructural facilities at ports handling iron ore exports are some of the steps being taken to increase iron ore exports.

### Closure of Textile Mills

351. DR. MOHD. HASHIM KIDWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills that remained closed as on 30th November, 1989, State-wise;

(b) the number of workers rendered unemployed by the closure of these mills;

(c) the details of relief provided to the unemployed workers by Government; and

(d) by when these mills are likely to start working again?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) and (b) A statement is attached (See below).

(c) According to available information, a sum of Rs. 7.84 crores has been provided to 5388 workers of 7 closed textile mills under the provisions of the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme. The State Governments have also been advised to take measures for the rehabilitation/re-deployment of affected workers.

(d) Restarting of a closed mill depends on its viability being established before the Modal Agency/BIFR. According to the existing Textile Policy, there may be no alternative but to allow non-viable sick mills to close down.

### Statement

*Cotton/man-made fibre textile mills as on 30-11-89*

State	No. of closed Mills	No. of workers unemployed
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	5	2409
2. Assam	..	..
3. Bihar	1	621
4. Gujarat	35	55830
5. Haryana	2	5056