

satisfaction levels, is an on-going process.

(c) (i) To speed up the delivery process, Army Hospital, Delhi Cantt, and Command Hospital (CC), Lucknow, have on an experimental basis been made direct consignees in respect of all centrally procured items. In this systems, medical stores reach the consignee directly from the trade, by-passing the Depots, thereby ensuring early and easy availability.

(ii) The financial powers of Director General Armed Forces Medical Services have also been suitably enhanced.

(d) Question does not arise.

[English]

Textile Exports

1524. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of annual rise/fall in the India's share in the global export of textiles during the last three years, particularly during the last six months, year-wise;

(b) how does it compare with the exports by the other leading textile exporting countries like China, Japan, Germany, Pakistan etc.

(c) the reasons in case of fall in that countries share of exports; and

(d) the strategy if any, formulated by the Government to increase the countries textile exports and also to tap other markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). According to GATT Statistics, India's share in world textile exports amounted about 2% during 1998, 1989 and 1990. Percentage shares of China, Japan, Germany and Pakistan were as given below:

Country	Percentage shares		
	1988'	1989	1990
Germany	11.41	1.5	12.0
China	7.5	7.0	6.5
Japan	6.0	5.5	5.5
Pakistan	2.0	2.0	NA

Source: GATT

(c) and (d). India's share in world trade in textiles has been stagnant during 1988, 1989 and 1990. Government have taken a number of steps to boost export of textiles which include

(i) Under the new Export Import Policy

for 1992-1997, all textile machinery items have been placed outside the negative list facilitating easy imports without any licensing requirements.

(ii) Liberalised import of capital goods under Export Promotion (Capital

Goods) Scheme under which exporters can import machinery items at 25% import duty subject to export obligation of three times the CIF value of goods imported in four years or at 15% import duty subject to export obligation of four times the CIF value of goods imported in five years.

- (iii) imports of second hand textile machinery allowed subject to licensing. However machinery required for manufacture of made-ups could be imported without licensing requirements.
- (iv) organising Buyer-Seller Meets and participation in fairs abroad.
- (v) providing encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exporters through appropriate Quota Policy measures etc.

Tripartite Agreement Between Labour and NTC

1525. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the terms of two tripartite agreements concluded in 1991 among the labour, the Government of West Bengal and the management of the National Textile Corporation Limited (WBABO);

(b) whether the terms were implemented by all parties to the agreements;

(c) if not, whether any responsibility has been fixed for non-compliance of the said agreements;

(d) the reasons for non-availability of the required quantity of cotton to the mills;

(e) the losses incurred by the Corporation; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The main terms of the Tripartite Agreements signed on 16.8.1991 and 19.10.1991 were the introduction of South India Textile Research Association (SITRA) workload norms, merger of four units into two and increase of Variables Darness Allowance (VDA) from 1.30 per point to 1.65 per point.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Adequate quantity of cotton could not be purchased due to shortage of working capital.

(e) NTC (WBABO) Ltd. incurred provisional each loss of Rs. 34.33 crores during 1991-92.

(f) NTC has prepared a package for restructuring & Modernisation of mills under NTC (WBABO) Ltd. as Part of its turn around strategy.

Decline in Textile Production

1526. SHRIGEORGE FERNADES:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSAN
SHARAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of textiles has declined during 1991-92;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to increase production to textiles; and