

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:632
ANSWERED ON:03.12.2004
SPECIAL PACKAGE TO BOOST EXPORTS
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Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) increase in export registered during last three years, year-wise and item-wise details;
- (b) impact of increase in export on employment generation;
- (c) whether any attention has been paid to the suggestion made by CII that the export percentage can be increased from 11 percent to 17 percent; and
- (d) measures taken to enhance the exports in the various sectors particularly textiles, tea and coffee consequent of new foreign trade policy ?

Answer

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGO VAN)

(a) & (b). The value of exports in million US dollars, year-wise and item-wise including the employment intensive items like agro & allied products, sports goods, gems & jewellery, textiles and leather & manufacturers is placed at Annexure-I.

(c). The suggestions of Trade and Industry including CII are taken while fixing the export targets. Taking into account the favourable global economic environment and the performance in the past, an export target of 16% corresponding to a level of US\$ 73.4 billion has been fixed for the year 2004-05 which is higher than the target of 12% fixed for the last two years.

(d). Foreign Trade Policy has been announced with the twin objective of doubling India's share of global merchandise trade within the next five years and also giving a thrust to employment generation. Some of the key strategies include: Simplification of procedures and reduction in transaction cost; Neutralizing incidence of all levies and duties on inputs used in export production; linking commercial missions abroad through an electronic platform for trade intelligence and enquiry dissemination, etc. A price Stabilisation fund was announced in 2003 with a corpus of Rs.500 crore to provide relief to planters when the price of tea, coffee, etc fell below a specific level. Foreign Trade Policy has always accorded priority status to the textile sector. This is evident from the fact that there is a separate chapter in the Handbook of Procedures Volume-II defining Input/Output Norms for 362 categories of textile and garment products. Similarly DEPB rates have been fixed for almost all textile products exported from the country. Handloom sector has also been identified as one of the Special Initiative Focus sector in the Foreign Trade Policy.

Annexure:I

SECTOR-WISE EXPORTS: 1992-2004

VALUES IN US \$ MILLION PERCENTAGE GROWTH

COMMODITIES 2001-2002 2002-03 2003-04 2001-02 2002-2003 2003-04

I. PLANTATION	590	547	583	-9.35	-7.30	6.58
II. AGRI & ALLIED PRDTS	4065	4721	5326	4.78	16.13	12.82
III. MARINE PRODUCTS	1237	1432	1320	-11.26	15.79	-7.82
IV. ORES & MINERALS	1262	1996	2341	9.49	58.11	17.28
V. LEATHER & MFRS.	1910	1848	2025	-1.76	-3.25	9.58
VI. GEMS & JEWELLERY	7306	9030	10510	-1.05	23.59	16.39
VII. SPORTS GOODS	69	73	93	6.31	6.26	27.40
VIII. CHEMICALS & RELATED PRODUCTS	6371	7858	9791	3.15	23.33	24.60
IX. ENGINEERING GOODS	5747	7689	10414	1.30	33.80	35.44
X. ELECTRONIC GOODS	1193	1295	1739	6.49	8.59	34.29
XI. PROJECT GOODS	18	49	60	-27.87	165.49	22.45
XII. TEXTILES	9689	11081	11970	-9.40	14.37	8.02
XIII. HANDICRAFTS	549	785	442	-17.02	43.00	-43.69
XIV. CARPETS	510	533	570	-12.29	4.46	6.94

XV. COTTON RAW INCL. WASTE	9	10	177	-81.50	8.80	1717.25
XVI. PETROLEUM PRDTS	2119	2577	3519	11.98	21.61	36.55

Source: DGCIS, Kolkata