

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
TEXTILES  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:2737  
ANSWERED ON:08.08.2003  
EXPORT QUOTA  
DHANI RAM SHANDIL

**Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether quota for exporting textile to European countries, America and Canada had been fixed by the Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;
- (c) whether the Government have decided to stop textile export at the end 2004;
- (d) if so, the action taken to save thousands of women working in this sector from being unemployed as a result of stoppage of the exports;
- (e) whether the Government propose to impart training to women in fashion technology available in international market;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

**Answer**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANAGOUDA R. PATIL (YATNAL))

(a) to (d) Till December 31, 1994, the exports of textiles to certain developed countries (e.g. U.S.; member countries of EU; Canada) had been governed by bilateral textile agreements entered into between India and these countries under the aegis of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), outside the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). With effect from January 1, 1995, the quantitative restrictions (import quotas) in the bilateral agreements under the MFA, are being governed by the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round negotiations of the GATT. India currently has import quota restrictions in the U.S., the European Union (comprising 15 Member States) and Canada. Exports of textiles and clothing (including knitwear), which are subject to quantitative restrictions by the importing countries, are regulated by means of the Export Entitlements and Distribution Policies (for garments and textiles respectively) formulated by the Government from time to time under the provisions of the EXIM Policy.

As per ATC, the import quotas would be phased out by 1st January 2005. The market access for our products is expected to increase with dismantling of quotas and, to that extent, the textile industry will have more opportunities to export and consequently create more employment opportunities, including employment opportunities for women.

(e) to (g) National Institute of Fashion Technology, New Delhi, and its six branches at Mumbai, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Bangalore, Chennai and Gandhinagar, is imparting international level training to Fashion Designers and Fashion Technologists, including women, with a view to nurturing and creating bright generations of professionals in different areas of fashion technology. Its high level of interaction and collaboration with the leading fashion institutions of the world has enhanced the stature and scope for the fashion industry in India.