

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: I should be the last person to ask him to imitate America. Only I said that even the Communists are getting passports in America.

TRADE CENTRES AND SHOWROOMS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

♦589. SHRI BABUBHAI CHINAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) how many trade centres and showrooms have so far been set up by Government in foreign countries; and

(b) the expenditure so far incurred on them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SATISH CHANDRA): (a) and (b) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Name of Trade Centres-cum-Showrooms with the year in which they started functioning	Expenditure incurred since inception
	Rs.
New York (U.S.A.) (1949).	18,98,073—Up to September, 1960.
Cairo (Egypt) (1957)	8,67,852 —Up to October, 1960.
Frankfurt (W. Germany) (1959)	4,86,341—Up to September, 1960.
Geneva (from 1954 to 1959).	11,44,814—Up to August, 1960.
<i>Showrooms—</i>	
Bangkok (Thailand) (1950).	2,27,572—Up to September, 1960.
Djakarta (Indonesia) (1950).	80,283—Up to October, 1960.
Colombo (Ceylon) (1954).	4,62,290—Up to October, 1960.

Name of Trade Centres-cum-Showrooms with the year in which they started functioning	Expenditure incurred since inception
Karachi (Pakistan) (1956).	2,23,112—Up to October, 1960.
Tehran (Iran) (1956)	4,42,941—Up to October, 1960.
Jeddah (Saudi Arabia) (1958).	2,31,432—Up to September, 1960.
Rangoon (Burma) (1960).	36,952—Up to September, 1960.
Baghdad (Iraq) (1960)	1,52,454—Up to September, 1960.
	57,44,116

SHRI BABUBHAI CHINAI: May I know whether there are any further proposals to establish such trade centres, and if so, where?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The trade centres are being opened by the end of the current financial year at Beirut, Nairobi and Bahrein. It is also proposed to open two trade centres next year, one at Kabul and one in Africa. The site is to be selected.

SHRI BABUBHAI CHINAI: May I know whether the establishment of such centres have resulted in the expectation of the Government for more exports being realised?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The trade centres are generally meant to bring to the notice of the consumers in foreign countries products of our developing industries. These form part of promotional activities. Such centres are being maintained by advanced countries also. It is very difficult to assess the result directly flowing from these trade centres in terms of trade.

SHRI BABUBHAI CHINAI: The hon. Minister said that these are for development of industries. Are they meant for development of industries or for development of export trade?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The object is to bring products of our developing industries to the notice of the consumers abroad.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: According to the statement, the lion's share of the expenditure in regard to these trade centres goes to New York. May I know the commodities that are sought to be promoted for sale at this centre and whether this huge outlay is justified?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: The hon. Member may find from the statement that the expenditure has been incurred since 1949 when trade centre was opened. The date of opening of the centre is given in the statement. Therefore, it is not too much in the case of New York. It has been one of the large centres and therefore the total amount spent is more than others. The major goods of export to the United States of America have been jute goods, tea, lac, managese ore, paper, castor oil, cashew-nuts, raw wool, etc. In these trade centres we are trying to exhibit handicrafts, handloomu and other industrial products.

SHRI N. M. LINGAM: Is it not a fact that for commodities like tea, there are other bodies for promotional activities and that most of the articles mentioned by the hon. Minister are not propagated through these centres and whether handicrafts are merely exhibited at these trade centres?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Apart from the goods exhibited there, these trade centres receive trade enquiries, and pass them on to the traders here. Many new items have been introduced. We have also begun to export a lot of sea food to the United States of America.

मेसर्स शर्मा रेडियोज, मुरादाबाद द्वारा
रेडियो के पुर्जों का आयात

*५६०. श्री नवाबसिंह चौहान : क्या
बाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के
मुरादाबाद के मेसर्स शर्मा रेडियोज को रेडियो
के पुर्जों इत्यादि के आयात के लिये कई लाइसेंस

दिये गये हैं, और यदि हां, तो इन पुर्जों इत्यादि
के आयात पर पाबन्दी लगने के बाद से जून,
१९६० तक इस फर्म को किस किस वर्ष में
कितने कितने मूल्य के कितने लाइसेंस दिये गये
और किस किस काम के लिये ?

**t [IMPORT OF RADIO PARTS BY M/s.
SHARMA RADIOS, MORADABAD**

♦590. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN; Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state whether it is a fact that M/s Sharma Radios of Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh have been given several licences for the import of radio parts, etc.; and if so, the number of licences together with their value, year-wise which were issued to this firm since the imposition of ban on their imports up to June, 1960 and the purpose for which they were issued?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH) : Yes, Sir. The import of the item "Radio Parts" is not banned. The details of the licences given to the firm since the October 1958-March 1959 licensing period are given in the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The following licences were issued to M/s. Sharma Radios, Moradabad for import of radio parts falling under S. No. 290/IV of the I.T.C. Schedule:—

Period	Licence No. and date	Value Rs.
Oct-'58-March'59.	A-957525, dated 5-3-59.	4,375
April-Sept. 1959-	A-860852, dated 24-9-59-	8,750
Oct.'59-March'60.	A-780923, dated 10-6-60	8,750

The above licences were issued to the firm in question on the recommendations of the Director of Industries, Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur, for manufacturing radios in their factory.

t[] English transition.