

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA: Some quantities are coming from Tibet via Darjeeling.

SHRIMATI MAYA DEVI CHETTRY: It comes from Tibet.

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: No separate statistics are kept because it comes from Kalimpong and from Kulu and other areas in Gangtok and Tibet and also from border areas of Kashmir. It comes from several areas and we do not keep any separate statistics.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I take it that it is imported and it not produced in India?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: It is so, Sir.

SHRI KISHEN CHAND: It is not a fact that the sheep which produce pashmina wool is reared at a height of 11,000 feet and that there are parts of the Himalayas where this sheep is reared?

SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH: The presumption is correct, Sir. This particular type of wool grows only in cold climates and therefore it is reared in those areas. The Kashmir Government has also a pilot scheme to increase the production of pashmina wool in that area.

*459 and *460. [*The questioner (Shri Tajamul Hussain) was absent. For answers, vide col. 3297, infra.*]

STEPS TAKEN TO POPULARIZE HANDLOOM CLOTH IN FOREIGN MARKET

*461. **SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of handloom cloth produced in the year 1956-57; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government to popularise handloom cloth in the foreign market?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI N. KANUNGO): (a) The estimated production of handloom cloth during 1956-57 was 1599 million yards.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Action taken by Government to popularise handloom cloth in foreign markets

1. The All India Handloom Fabrics Marketing Co-operative Society has been set up with a view to promoting inter-State and export sales of handloom cloth. This Society is due to take over the External Marketing Scheme from the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society who are just now functioning as agents of the All India Handloom Board. Under the External Marketing Scheme sales emporia have been established at Colombo, Aden, Singapore, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur. Handloom Cloth Marketing Officers have been posted at Colombo, Baghdad, Rangoon and Singapore.

2. A rebate of six naya paise in the rupee is allowed on exports of handloom cloth by Weavers Co-operative Societies or State Trading organisations.

3. The All India Handloom Board has been participating in the more important Exhibitions/Fairs held in foreign countries. Displays of select varieties of handloom cloth as well as publicity are made during such occasions.

4. The All India Handloom Board participated in the Indian Industries Fair and Exhibition held during the U.N.E.S.C.O. conference at Delhi in 1956.

5. The Government of India has a Trade Centre in the U.S.A. where a wide range of handloom fabrics is displayed.

6. Design Centres are being set up in the country to not only provide weaving centres with designs but also designers who are familiar with consumer demands and who are competent to translate the changing consumer demands into the craft language of the weavers. Design Centres will also bring out catalogues for distribution among Apex societies and foreign buyers.

7. A team of experts from the U.S.A. visited the important production centres in the country in 1956 to explore the possibility of improving exports of handloom fabrics to the U.S.A.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, what quantity of handloom cloth was exported to foreign countries, countrywise, and the amount of foreign exchange earned?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It was exported to 56 countries, U.S.A., U.K., Aden and Dependencies, Kuwait, Ceylon, Singapore, the Federation of Malaya, Nigeria, the Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territories, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and other countries. The quantities total 59,786,000 yards.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, whether the production of yarn in the year 1956 has gone down by 1250 bales? If so, what are the reasons for the decrease when more grants and subsidies have been given to the handloom co-operative societies?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I could not follow the question.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: In the year 1956 production has gone down by 1250 bales. If so what are the reasons for such decrease when the Government is giving grants and subsidies to the handloom co-operative societies?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: It is correct that the production of 1955 showed a decline from that of 1954. The rea-

sons were that the schemes were getting under way and the results are being shown up in the year 1956.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the export of handloom cloth has also gone down from 62.5 million yards in 1953 to 59.8 million yards in 1956? If so what are the reasons?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: Yes, Sir, the 1953 export figures were higher. The chief reasons are that the traditional countries to which the handloom cloth was being exported have since put up import barriers and various other restrictions preventing the entry of Indian cloth there.

SHRI AMOLAKH CHAND: May I know, Sir, whether home consumption of handloom cloth has also decreased?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I do not think so, at least in 1956.

SHRI M. GOVINDA REDDY: May I know, Sir, whether the decrease in export just now mentioned is due to lack of good quality and may I also know, in view of the great export potential that handloom cloth has, whether the Government have thought of establishing quality control?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: In the direction of quality control and improvement in the standard of quality efforts are being made, but I again beg to emphasise that the countries to which handloom cloth has been usually exported are round about India and most of the countries have passed various restrictive regulations for the entry of Indian Handloom cloth and other cloth also.

DR. SHRIMATI SEETA PARNANAND: I wanted to know whether the expenditure incurred on exhibition and propaganda for the sale of handloom cloth, for popularising handloom cloth in foreign countries

is in commensurate with the profit earned on the sale of the cloth in those countries?

SHRI N. KANUNGO: I believe so.

फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों के भारत में मिलाये जाने की संधि

*४६२. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि पांडिचेरी, कारीकल, माही और यनाम की फ्रांसीसी बस्तियों के भारत में मिलाये जाने की २८ मई, १९५६ को हुई संधि का फ्रांस की नेशनल असेम्बली ने अभी तक समर्थन नहीं किया है ; और यदि हां तो इसे कब तक समर्थन प्राप्त होने की आशा है ?

†[TREATY OF CESSION OF FRENCH ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA

*462. SHRI NAWAB SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Treaty of Cession of the 28th May 1956 of French establishments of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Yanam has not so far been ratified by the French National Assembly; and if so, when it is likely to be ratified?]

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : फ्रांस की नेशनल असेम्बली ने संधि का अनुसमर्थन अभी तक नहीं किया है क्योंकि एक तो फ्रांसीसी मंत्रिमंडल में अक्सर परिवर्तन होते रहे और दूसरे, फ्रांस की सरकार कई अन्य समस्याओं में फंसी रही ; इसलिये आवश्यक बिल को पेश नहीं किया जा सका । बहरहाल, हमने उनसे प्रार्थना की है कि अनुसमर्थन जल्दी ही कर दिया जाय और यह समझा जाता है कि फ्रांस की नेशनल असेम्बली चालू वर्ष के अन्त में इस मामले पर विचार करेगी ।

†[THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI

†[English translation.

LAKSHMI MENON): The Treaty has not yet been ratified by the French National Assembly as the necessary Bill could not be introduced due to frequent changes in the French Cabinet and also because of the fact that the Government of France were much pre-occupied with various other problems. We have, however, requested early ratification and it is understood that the French National Assembly would discuss the matter towards the end of the current year.]

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : भारत ने इस सम्बन्ध में इसके लिये जल्दी मंजूरी की मोहर लगाने के लिये जो प्रार्थना की थी क्या वहां की सरकार से जवाब आ गया है और क्या यह मंजूर कर लिया गया है कि अगली असेम्बली में यह चीज रख दी जायेगी ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMI MENON: I have already mentioned it in the answer.

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : मैं पूछ रहा था कि क्या उनके जवाब के अनुसार ही यह ख्याल किया जाता है . . . ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जो जवाब में कहा गया है वही उसके माने हैं, न ज्यादा है न कम ।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या इसकी मंजूरी महज कानूनी जाब्ता को पूरा करने के लिये जरूरी है या इससे कुछ भारतीय अधिकारों पर भी असर पड़ता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : हमारे कानूनी अधिकार पर असर पड़ता है । और किस लिये कानून होते हैं ।

श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : इसके मंजूर न होने से भारत के कानूनी अधिकारों पर क्या असर पड़ता है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : भारत के अधिकारों पर इतना असर पड़ता है कि हम कोई कानूनी कदम वहां के लोगों के लिए