whole of the State the system is to be adopted, the electoral law has to be changed.

श्री कल्लवाय: कश्मीर ग्रीर शेष भारत के चनावों का तरीका ग्रलग ग्रलग रहा है तो क्या हम ऐसी ब्राशा करें कि निकट भविष्य में जो भारत में चुनाव की पद्धति है वही कश्मीर में भी लागू हो जायगी ?

भ्रष्यक्ष महोदय : उसका जवाब तो उन्होंने मभी दे दिया ।

Shri Hem Barua: As far as I remember, on a previous occasion the hon. Prime Minister said with a lot of gusto that the jurisdiction of the Election Commission had been extended to Jammu and Kashmir. Are we to understand that that extension as announced here is not complete, or it is only partial?

Mr. Speaker: There is a separate Representation of the People Act yet. The Prime Minister announced his intention. The Act shall have to be amended by them. He has answered all those questions.

Shri Hem Barua: In that case, the announcement should not have been made here, because it was a misleading announcement.

Export of Cloth

Shri M. L. Jadhav: 998. ⟨ Shri Jedhe: | Shri Lonikar:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

- (a) the special incentives given for the export of cloth to the mill sector. powerloom sector and handloom sector; and
- (b) the export performance of each sector during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned from each of them?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) A statement is laid on

the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2681/64]

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: May I know whether mill cloth is given more facilities for export as compared to powerloom cloth?

Shri Kanungo: No, it is almost equal, considering the method of trade.

Shri M. L. Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that powerloom cloth has a good export market compared with the mill sector?

Shri Kanungo: Not necessarily. depends upon the quality of the cloth and the channel of trade.

Shri Jedhe: What is the ratio of the export rate as compared with the Indian market rate?

Mr. Speaker: What percentage is being exported that is the question.

Shri Jedhe: No, Sir, comparison of the rate to the foreign exchange.

Shri Kanungo: I presume that the hon. Member wants to know share of India in the total international trade of textiles. I have not got that information.

Shri Ranga: Is it a fact that the export of handloom goods had been coming down for the last one year and more in the South-East Asian countries and, if so, what efforts are being made to remedy the position?

Shri Kanungo: On the whole the handloom exports are increasing, but it is true that the export to South-East Asian markets is diminishing. It is because local Governments have put in restrictive laws about trade... (Interruptions).

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: Is it a fact that the handloom association at Madras has suffered losses because they could not fulfil the orders due to shortage of raw materials?

Shri Kanungo: No, Sir.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that our trade with Ceylon in cloth has gone down and one of the reasons is that they have such an adverse balance of payments position vis-a-vis India and as we do not even buy from them the amount of coconut that we want to buy and that is why their buying the cloth has gone down? What steps are being taken in this behalf?

Shri Kanungo: This does account for the reduction, but the main reason is that most of the textile trade in Ceylon was handled by Indian nationals, and by a recent law the Indian nationals have been forbidden to continue in textile trade.

Shri Tyagi: What was the total value of cloth imported during the year and what was the amount of import permitted as an incentive?

Shri Kanungo: I have replied that it is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the reasons that we cannot capture more new markets? Is it that we do not have show-rooms in many of the newly developing countries?

Shri Kanungo: Show-room is not a very important factor in textile trade.

Shri Shankaraiya: Has it come to the notice of the Government that the incentive to the export of handloom goods has gone to the benefit of the exporter, and the weaver does not get any benefit, and so the weaver is not producing the quality fabrics, and, if so, what steps are being taken to see that quality goods are produced?

Shri Kanungo: Quality fabrics as we understand it in India are not necessarily exported. As for the question of incentives it has got to be channelled. For instance, dyes and chemicals that could not be used by the individual weaver have got to

be handled by the processing establishment.

Shri Tyagi: May I get a clarification? If the actual figures are not available, may I know the percentage or the ratio between the cost of imports and the cost of exports? On what basis is the incentive given?

Mr. Speaker: He may try some other time to get it....

Shri Kanungo: May I say....

Mr. Speaker; Order, order. When I do not allow a question to be answered, it need not be answered.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Is it a fact that handloom and handloom products have been exported very much less this year than last year?

Shri Kanungo: No; the total quantity of export is higher.

कोयले का एक स्थान से बुसरे स्थान पर साथा से जाया जाना

*१६६० श्री राम सेवक यादवः क्या इस्पात, लान श्रीर भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या उन्होंने हाल में ही लोकसभा में जो वक्तव्य रेल या ट्रकों से कोयले के निर्वाध लाने तथा ले जाने के बारे में दिया था उससे उनका यह आशय था कि कोयले पर श्रव कोई नियन्त्रण नहीं है श्रीर नया या पुराना कोई भी उपभोक्ता किसी भी मात्रा में कोयला खान से कोयला मांग सकता है; श्रीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मामले के सम्बन्ध में सरकारी नीति बताई जा सकेगी श्रीर सरकारी श्रीधसूचना की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी?

इस्पात, सान तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मन्त्रालय गें उपमन्त्री (श्री प्र० चं० सेठी) : (क) ग्रीर (ख). यह कहना उपयुक्त नहीं होगा कि सरकार ने कोयले पर से सारे नियन्त्रण हटा लिए हैं। परन्तु वर्तमान उत्पा-