

कम्पनी के बारे में जो पृष्ठभूमि है उसकी जानकारी पहले हासिल की जायेगी ताकि सल्फर करार की पुनरावृत्ति बार-बार न हो, देश की बदनामी न हो और देश को विदेशी मुद्रा में घाटा न सहना न पड़े ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य के सवाल के जवाब में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए पहले भी नियम थे और उनका कड़े तरीके से पालन किया जाये इसके लिए कहा जा चुका है। जहाँ तक समिति की रपट का सवाल है आप जानते हैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता हूँ जब तक कि वह मामला समिति को हम अपने विचार न देकर वहाँ से वह खत्म न हो जाय।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question . . .
Mr. Kalita.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No supplementary !

IMPORT SUBSTITUTION

*427. **SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drive for import substitution has led to any reduction of import of components and raw materials required for the Indian industries in the last two years; and

(b) if so, the extent of reduction made in the import and the amount of foreign exchange saved thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The drive for the import substitution is a continuous process and as a result of the organised measures taken it has been possible to achieve a sizeable reduction in the import of components and raw materials in a number of industries. The saving in foreign exchange on this account during the year 1966-67 has been estimated to be of the order of Rs. 32 crores.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : What he has said is totally wrong because according to the *Economic Times* of 28th December, 1967, the Engineering Association of India, in their Memorandum, have submitted, "Imported machinery worth Rs. 600 crores during 1966-67 and Rs. 270 crores in the past six months of 1967-68..." What the Minister has said, I think, is not correct. I want to know what measures the Government of India have taken up till now to reduce imported component parts.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : It has been pointed out that, so far as we are concerned, import substitution is a facet of our policy, the object of which is to increase the production of indigenous articles in our country and with that end in view, particularly after the Chinese aggression and the conflict with Pakistan, we have been steadily taking steps in order to manufacture things in our own country. As I pointed out, there was a saving of about Rs. 32 crores in the year 1966-67. So far as the present year is concerned, the figures are not available, but we are likely to get a foreign-exchange saving of about Rs. 35 crores. A large number of steps have been taken. We have a large number of items on the 'banned list' where no import is allowed. Also, every encouragement is given for the indigenous production of goods which can be manufactured here. Not only with regard to these goods, but also in regard to non-ferrous metals and so on, we have taken steps for substitution of those articles by research and by using other methods so that their substitutes may be available in our own country and we may not import these non-ferrous metals from outside.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The hon. Minister is full of contradictions.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Up till now, the hon. Minister has got no information. So, my submission remains and my statement is correct and his statement is not correct.

May I know the names of the industries where Government have given

licence for manufacture of import-substitutes ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : I have a long list which will indicate the items where we have completely banned the imports. I shall place it on the Table of the House. The figures given by me are correct.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : May I know whether the banned list has been drawn in consultation with the engineering industry ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : They are also taken into consultation from time to time. The banned list is not a fixed or rigid thing; it is a changing one; as we are able to increase the production in our own country, we increase the number of items in the banned list.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : The intention as expressed by the hon. Minister are good, but unfortunately the actions are otherwise. In spite of there being a stock of many items here and over-production and over-capacity, goods are being imported in large quantities. To give only two examples, the aluminium and cable industries are working below capacity and they have reduced the prices also to a very considerable extent, but these two items have been imported in huge quantities this year. May I know from the hon. Minister the industries which are suffering from over-production or from recession, as he may like to call it, the items manufactured by them which are still being imported ? May I know the names of such industries and the value of such imports ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : It may be true that certain items which we are manufacturing in our own country, as for instance, cables which the hon. Member has mentioned, are being imported. But as I have said already, the transactions in respect of those items had been entered into long before this action was taken, and, therefore, we are allowing them.

Secondly, there is a package deal in certain cases of foreign aid, and unless and until those articles are purchased from those countries, the entire aid will not be available to us. It is only in

those hard cases that we have allowed the imports of those items.

SHRIMATI SHARDA MUKERJEE : I think the hon. Minister has at last admitted what his difficulty is. Is it a fact that the policy of import-substitution which is executed side by side with import-liberalisation has made the situation so complex that many of the small industries and even the bigger industries which were trying to bring about import-substitution have stopped making any such effort. In fact, a number of small industries have been put out of commission because import licences have been given. How do Government expect to have success in either this or that if the policy of import liberalisation as well as import-substitution are parallel ? May we have some kind of clarification from the hon. Minister ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : So far as the policy of import liberalisation is concerned, I think it is not incompatible with import-substitution, because we have liberalised imports only in respect of those raw materials and components and parts which we consider are essential and will not clog the wheel of industry in our country. Only those items are allowed to be imported as are not available in our country or the manufacture of which will cost us very much.

Secondly, I may also point out that because of devaluation now it is very profitable for those people engaged in those industries to search for components and spare parts and raw materials that are being manufactured in our own country instead of trying to have them from outside. We are also increasing the number of items on the banned list where we find from our enquiries from the industry and from our own research that those items can be indigenously manufactured in our own country. So, I submit that the policy of liberalisation has only been undertaken in order to see that the industry is not stopped, and it is not incompatible with the policy of import-substitution.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : I am distressed to find the Minister's lack of insight into the running of foreign industries. They are all theoreticians.

श्री हुसैन खन्ड कछबाय : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से आपने यह तय किया है कि जो चीज हम यहां तैयार कर सकते हैं वह विदेशों से नहीं मंगाएंगे, तब से आपने कितने प्रतिशत प्रगति की है? क्या यह भी सही है कि जो चीज यहां तैयार होती है वह भी काफी मात्रा में आज भी विदेशों से मंगाई जाती है? इसको आगे के लिये रोकने के लिये आपने क्या कार्रवाई की है? क्या आप का एग्रीमेंट है कि इतने साल तक आप सामान बाहर से लेंगे, और जब चीज यहां तैयार होती है तो उसको बाहर से क्यों मंगाया जाता है?

श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद : इससे पहले मैंने कहा कि हम सिर्फ़ उन्हीं चीजों को इम्पोर्ट करते हैं जिन में बिल्कुल ऐड का सवाल है और जो कि उस बक्त इसमें दाखिल की गई थीं जब कि पहले कंटेन्टर बगैरह हुये थे। आइन्दा जो कंटेन्टर बगैरह हो रहे हैं उन में हम उन चीजों को इम्पोर्ट नहीं करेंगे जो हमारे मुल्क में पैदा होती हैं। जो थोड़े-से आइटम रह गये हैं उन पर हम हर महीने गौर करते हैं और भारत के आइटम बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं।

श्री हुसैन खन्ड कछबाय : मैंने पूछा था कि कितने प्रतिशत प्रगति की।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

INDO-CYLON COLLABORATION

*423. SHRI MOHAN SWARUP : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Ceylon have agreed to co-operate in the field of shipping, ship-building, textiles, electricity and port facilities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the two countries propose to cooperate?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) No such decision has been taken so far.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

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INDUSTRIAL POLICY RESOLUTION

*428. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to revise the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956; and

(b) if so, the changes proposed to be made in the Resolution?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). The question whether the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 would require to be amended or amplified is under Government's consideration.

भारतीय माल का गुण-प्रकार

*429. श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में निर्मित अधिकतर वस्तुएं विदेशों में निर्मित वस्तुओं की तुलना में घटिया गुण-प्रकार की हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप देश में भारतीय वस्तुओं की अपेक्षा विदेशी वस्तुओं की मांग अधिक है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारतीय वस्तुओं के गुण-प्रकार को सुधारने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फ़ख़रुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं। कुछ उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं को छोड़कर जिनका उत्पादन देश में इन्हें निम्न प्राथमिकता दिये जाने के कारण अभी पर्याप्त रूप से नहीं हो रहा है, देश के अन्य उत्पादों के घटिया किस्म के होने की कोई भी शिकायतें नहीं मिली हैं।

(ख) भारतीय उत्पादों की किस्म को बनाए रखने का सुनिश्चय करने के लिए सरकार भारतीय मानक संस्था तथा अन्य सम्बद्ध संस्थाओं के जरिये उनके विशिष्ट