

840 yds. making one pound. The other system is 1000 meters making 1 kg. or 1½kg. We have taken the mixed system called the French Count System.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether the textile industry has taken the French Count System for international purpose and the existing system for indigenous trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Our purpose is to keep one system both for internal and external use. Of course, it will be a phased programme. Ultimately, the international convention, as agreed to, what is called the TEX system, which is at great variance with the metric or the French Count system, will be adopted. We have accepted as an international obligation that in due course we will go to the TEX system. But for the present the French Count System will prevail.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what would be the performance of this? How will it compare with the system already followed in the country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the Continent, the French Count System is very popular. The United States have gone for a pure metric system. But now every country in the world, during the next decade, will go to the new system called the TEX system which is more complicated for the handloom weavers and small powerloom weavers. We are still adhering to the French Count System, from the 1st April, 1963.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a very unfortunate confession that has been made on the floor of the House that our people cannot understand the system which would come in vogue sometime in future. May I know what efforts are going to be made so that our country is in step with other countries so far as the system adopted is concerned?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I am saying. It is to fall in line with the pattern prevalent in many parts of the world that India decided to go in for metric system. The House is fully aware of the several steps taken in different directions in different industries to bring in metric system. This is in line with our policy.

Import of components for Automobiles

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*1063. { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) the value of foreign exchange given for the import of components for manufacture of scooters, motor-cycles and three-wheelers during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the target for the production of scooters, motor-cycles and three-wheelers by the end of Third Five Year Plan, and the present production; and

(c) the steps Government contemplate to take to reach the production target fixed for scooters, motor-cycles and three-wheelers?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri P. C. Sethi): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The foreign exchange released for the import of components for the manufacture of scooters, motor-cycles and three-wheelers during 1961-62 and 1962-63 is indicated below:

Year	Value of Foreign Exchange released.
1961-62	Rs. 145.39 lakhs
1962-63	Rs. 192.62 lakhs

(b) The target of production for scooters, motor-cycles and three-wheelers by the end of Third Five Year Plan is 60,000 Nos. per annum. The production during 1962 was 25,002 Nos.

(c) The existing manufacturers have been assisted with foreign exchange required for the import of capital goods to enable them to quicken the implementation of the phased manufacturing programmes. Meanwhile necessary foreign exchange is being made available to the industry for the import of components. In addition, a few more firms have been licensed for the manufacture of motor-cycles, scooters and mopeds during the last 2 years or so. It is expected that by the middle of 1964. When the existing units complete their manufacturing programmes and the new units go into production, production will substantially increase.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the present total installed capacity in the field of manufacture of scooters, motor-cycles and three-wheelers in the country, and may I know whether it falls short of the targets fixed for the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The total, and installed, capacity is 50,000 nos. The capacity of M/s Ideal (Jawa) Indo Ltd. Mysore is still to be assessed which would be assessed after they have gone into production for more than one year and 60,000 is the target for the Third Five Year Plan.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What is the policy of the Government in respect of licensing new units for manufacturing scooters, motor-cycles and three-wheelers and may I know whether it is a fact that certain applications from Rajasthan were rejected and, if so, on what grounds?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The present policy is not to allow new entrants as far as scooters and three-wheelers are concerned. But we have given licences for mopeds manufacturing.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement says that in addition to the existing manufacturers a few more firms—those are the words used—have

been licensed for the manufacture of motor-cycles, scooters, etc. May I know whether the Minister is in a position to tell the House the names of the firms which have been so licensed and, if not, whether any particular group of firms has been favoured in this respect? If possible, the names may be given.

Shri P. C. Sethi: No particular group has been favoured. The names of the firms who have been licensed are M/s Sound Zwerat Union India Private Ltd., New Delhi for the manufacture of mopeds—capacity 7,500; and M/s Mopeds India Ltd., Hyderabad for the manufacture of mopeds—capacity 7,500.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Only two firms?

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know whether licences were issued during the year 1962-63 for the manufacture of such of the components of the automobiles which were imported during 1961-62?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This question does not arise.

श्री शिव नारायण : बुकिंग के लिए, एडवांस के तौर पर इन कम्पनियों ने कुल कितना रुपया कस्टमर्स से जमा कर रखा है ?

Shri P. C. Sethi: This question also would not arise.

Shri Mohammad Elias: May I know when the target of producing cent per cent components in our country will be fulfilled, whether any expansion programme has been sanctioned by the Government for producing more component parts by the existing units in our country?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The present indigenous content is about 50 to 70 per cent. We hope that by 1964, the indigenous content would go up to 90 per cent.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सब पार्ट्स अपने देश में कब तक बनने लग जायेंगे और इनकी प्राइसिस जो अब हैं, उससे कितनी नीचे अगले दो सालों में आ जायेंगी ?

श्री प्र० च० सेठी : इस समय ५० से ७० परसेंट इंडीजिनस कम्पोनेंट यहाँ बन रहे हैं और १९६४ तक ९० परसेंट बनने लगेंगे। जहाँ तक कीमत का सवाल है, उसके बारे में कई बार उत्तर दिये जा चुके हैं।

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister has given us the capacity of the units. I would like to know what is the actual production compared with the capacity.

Shri P. C. Sethi: The production in 1962 was 25,000.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether any attempt has been made by the Government to have some negotiated settlement with the manufacturers of automobiles to reduce the present price of motor cars and scooters.

Mr. Speaker: Motor cars are not here. Only scooters may be answered.

Shri P. C. Sethi: At the moment, there is no question of reducing the price. Unless they reach the economic capacity, they would not be able to do so.

Shri Jashwant Metha: In 1962, the production was 25,000. In the Third Plan, the programme was 60,000. What is the assessment of the Government for the next year's production? What will be the effect of the production on prices?

Shri P. C. Sethi: As I said, we are giving foreign exchange for components; production is gradually rising. By granting of these licences for mopeds, the number would again increase. We hope that the rated capacity of 60,000, we would be able to reach by 1965-66.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that it takes two years

to have a new scooter after registering and whether the Government will consider the manufacturing capacity to be enlarged or whether the Government will consider the establishment of new units?

Shri P. C. Sethi: I have already said that our target for the Third Five Year Plan is 60,000. We have already licensed to the capacity of 50,000. M/s Ideal Jawa's capacity is to be still assessed. It would be approximately 15,000. It comes to about 60,000.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: While releasing foreign exchange for import of components from year to year, may I know whether the Government has put any condition on the beneficiaries to gradually increase the manufacture of components and if so, how far that is being carried out by the manufacturers?

Shri P. C. Sethi: The progress is satisfactory. We hope that by 1964, as I said earlier, they would reach 90 per cent.

श्री शिव नारायण : जैसे मोटर वॉरर का रुपया बैंकों में जमा होता है, वैसे ही स्कूटर वाला रुपया बैंकों में जमा क्यों नहीं होता है, मालिकों के पास क्यों जमा होता है ? यह मैं एडवांस के रुपये की बात कर रहा हूँ।

Shri P. C. Sethi: That matter is under consideration.

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जवाब नहीं मिला है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कहा है कि इस पर भी गौर कर रहे हैं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : इन एमरजेंसी हालात का फायदा उठा कर जो पुर्जों की बीस बीस गुना कीमतें कर दी गई हैं, इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

श्री प्र० चं० सेठी : इस बात की मुझे जानकारी नहीं है।

निर्यात व्यापार संवर्द्धन

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*१०६४. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
श्री प्र० चं० बहम्रा :
श्रीमती रंगुका राय :

क्या वारिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि व्यापार बोर्ड की मार्च, १९६३ में हुई बैठकों में निर्यात व्यापार को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या निर्णय किए गए ?

The Minister of International Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The meeting of the Board of Trade was held on March 30, 1963. At this meeting besides a general review of the export position during 1962-63, the following subjects were discussed:

- (1) Export Promotion assistance by the Reserve Bank.
- (2) Opening of foreign offices by Indian Exporters and release of foreign exchange for visits abroad.
- (3) Publicity effort in relation to exports.
- (4) Commercial arbitration.
- (5) Export of Handloom fabrics.

The import observations made and the decisions taken at the meeting are as follows:

- (1) Increase in agricultural productivity was basic to Export Promotion; production of sugar, oilseeds and cotton needed to be stepped up in order to ensure that they make a larger contribution to the export effort.

- (2) There was need to undertake larger programmes of market research, commodity research and area surveys.
- (3) While the new budget contained several measures designed to assist exports, there was need to neutralise the growing burden of sales tax on export commodities. The Board accordingly recommended the appointment of a Committee to go into the question of incidence of sales tax and make appropriate recommendations for relief.
- (4) It would be advantageous to have relatively long term trade arrangements with the East European countries with a provision for periodical review of shopping lists.
- (5) The research studies undertaken by the Reserve Bank of India in foreign countries had been extremely useful and it would be desirable to extend this programme and undertake it on a continuing basis.
- (6) The facilities granted for enabling Indian exporters to open branch offices and subsidiaries abroad required to be augmented in order to facilitate development of contact cravassing of orders and establishment of after-sales service.
- (7) The present publicity effort for export was inadequate and a comprehensive integrated programme should be evolved for undertaking extensive publicity through various organisations for stimulating the sales of selected commodities in different markets.
- (8) The Board recommended the appointment of a committee to review the whole field of commercial arbitration and to suggest administrative and legal measures to be taken in the matter in the long-term interests of exports.