

देने के प्रस्ताव पर अभी अन्तिम निर्णय नहीं हुआ है ।

Indigenous raw materials

*286. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made as to the extent to which the efforts made in regard to the indigenous substitutes for raw materials and components so far imported have been effective; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Supply, Technical Development and Materials Planning (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As per a broad assessment made of the likely results of the measures introduced towards substitution of imported materials and components by indigenous items, it is estimated that there will be a foreign exchange saving of about Rs. 35 crores per annum, at current levels of production.

India's Share in Foreign Export Trade

*287. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share in foreign export trade has decreased from 2 per cent in 1951 to less than 1 per cent in 1965;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). In comparing the share of India's exports with that of the other countries of the world, it would not be appropriate to include the advanced and highly developed and industrialised

countries which were and are under specially favourable conditions of recovery and growth. Moreover, as pointed out at the UNCTAD and international conferences, the rich industrialised countries have been increasing the trade between themselves at the expense of the exports of the developing countries. Speaking purely arithmetically, it is true that the share of India as of all other developing countries in the gross world trade in exports has sharply declined as stated by the Hon'ble Members.

It may also be noted that 1951 was the year of the Korean War boom in which world prices of primary products benefited very temporarily. Therefore that year cannot be taken as a normal year in true sense of the term. In fact, if we compare with the year 1953-54 when the exports were only Rs. 530 crores, there has been an increase of nearly 60 per cent at Rs. 816 crores in 1964-65 or Rs. 810 crores in 1965-66, while in the same period the trade of many other developing countries has either declined or has increased at a slower rate. Statements containing some illustrative figures for India and other regions are attached. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6674/66].

India's exports are, however, facing many difficulties arising from the various tariff and non-tariff barriers placed by the developed countries in the way of the exports of our traditional manufactures and also offering stiff competition to our non-traditional items like machinery, light engineering goods and steel. To maintain the growth of our exports, several measures have been put through by us in the form of overseas publicity, market surveys, quality control and pre-shipment inspection, trade agreements and so on. Steps are also being taken simultaneously to increase the production of agricultural and plantation crops and for stepping up the output of the industrial products, particularly since the expansion of our export trade depends ulti-