

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य एवं रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : इस का भन्दाजा कैसे हो सकता है ? लेकिन स्थाल है कि ज़यादातर मशीन चार पांच वर्ष में हम बना सकेंगे । हमेशा यह होता है कि कोई न कोई चीज़ छोटी मोटी जो बनाने की है वह मुमकिन है कि हम बना सकें, लेकिन इस कोशिश में ज़रूरत से ज़यादा खर्च करना पड़ता है । इसलिये यह बेहतर समझा जाता है कि बाहर ही से मंगायें ।

Shri K. K. Basu rose—

Mr. Speaker: What is it?

Shri K. C. Reddy: May I add that the main difficulty with regard to this matter is that the total demand for any one of these items is so small that it will prove uneconomic to manufacture them in this country. Even if we take the annual requirements for replacement into consideration, the total demand is not very great and the investment involved is very large. This has been the main difficulty. We are having, however, under consideration the manufacture of many of these items, but for the moment we have got to depend on imports.

Shri K. K. Basu: Part (b) of the question has not been properly answered. The question is about the ratio to the total machine parts and the proportion of their cost.

Shri K. C. Reddy: It is difficult to give the ratio. So I did not attempt to give the ratio. If items only are taken into consideration, out of about 50 or 52 items of machine parts that go into the making of a ship, only five or six are being produced in India. The rest are being imported. Regarding the value, the price of the articles that we purchase is also a very small percentage when compared with the price of the parts we import. It differs from ship to ship, and it is not possible to give exactly the ratio.

Shri K. K. Basu: Which are the parts that are manufactured or are available in India?

Shri K. C. Reddy: Five or six, as I said. For example, grinding and drilling machines, electric fans, switches, fittings, starters, lathes and things of that kind.

Shri Nanadas: Is it not a fact.....

Mr. Speaker: Let us go to the next question.

#### भारत-पाकिस्तानी व्यापार

\*६७९. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९५१-५२ में भारत-पाकिस्तानी व्यापार लगभग १३३ करोड़ रुपये का था और घट कर १९५२-५३ में यह केवल ५३ करोड़ रुपये का रह गया है ; तथा

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस घटती के कारण क्या हैं ?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contraction in our trade with Pakistan was due to a variety of reasons. On the import side, the decline in 1952-53 was mainly attributable to less purchases of raw jute by mills and traders as well as a fall in prices. As regards exports, Pakistan's restrictions on import of fruits and vegetables, Betel leaves, Bidis, spices, unmanufactured tobacco and Bidi leaves severely curtailed the flow of trade.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : ११० करोड़ रुपये साल की जो हिन्दुस्तान की हानि हुई है इस में क्या कुछ सुधार की सम्भावना है ?

श्री कर्मकर : जो हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापार को हानि हुई है उस के पूरा होने की

सभी भाशा रखते हैं, लेकिन कभी कभी भाशा के मुजाफिक होना नहीं।

**श्री गिडबानी :** 'आशा हि परम दुःखम' भाशा करना ही सब से बड़ा दुःख है।

**Shri L. N. Mishra:** With reference to the reply to (b) may I know the quantity of jute imported from Pakistan as a result of the latest Indo-Pakistan Agreement?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I can give my hon. friend the figures for 1951-52 the import of raw jute was for Rs. 67 Crores; 1952-53 Rs. 16.5 Crores.

**Shri Kasliwal:** May we know if we can expect an improvement in 1953-54 in this trade?

**Shri Karmarkar:** We always have hopes, as I said, but it depends on the other party also.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether, with regard to our exports to Pakistan, we have received any discriminatory treatment from Pakistan?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I do not think so.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** May I know, Sir.....

**Mr. Speaker:** We will go the next question.

पोलैंड में प्रदर्शनी

\*६८०. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १२ अक्टूबर, १९५३ को पोलैंड में एक भारतीय प्रदर्शनी का उद्घाटन किया गया ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रदर्शनी में क्या क्या वस्तुएं रखी गई थीं ;

(ग) क्या प्रदर्शनी सफल रही ; तथा

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का कितना व्यय हुआ ?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 55.]

(c) It is difficult to assess the results of an exhibition of this nature—in any event it is too early to do so, though I would say that I understand that the effect of the exhibition was good.

(d) Nil.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** इस में क्या सिल्क का सामान और पीतल का सामान भी प्रदर्शित किया गया था या नहीं ?

**श्री कर्मरकर :** यह आर्ट्स प्रोडक्शन की एग्जीबीशन थी, एक्सटर्नल ग्रेफेयर्स की मिनिसट्री की तरफ से हुई थी। वह कर्माशियल प्रोडक्ट्स की एग्जीबीशन नहीं थी।

**Shri M. D. Ramasami:** May I know whether handloom textiles were also exhibited, and how they were received?

**Shri Karmarkar:** As I said earlier, this was principally an art exhibition, consisting of, for example, contemporary paintings, Sculptures, colour reproductions, Indian crafts comprising samples of textiles, silverware, wood work, ivory work etc.

**Shri N. M. Lingam:** May I know if the exhibits were sold or brought back to India after exhibition.

**Shri Karmarkar:** I do not think they were meant to be sold. As to whether they were actually brought back or not, I should like to have notice.