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सन्तेदा स्पूटर

*१६८१ श्री भौगवी मार्ड: न्या चारित्रक्य तथा बसीय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) बम्बई में बनायं जाने वाले सम्बेटा स्कूटर की कीमत बाहर के स्कूटर की कीमत से लगभग तिगनी क्यों है;
- (स) क्या सरकार इसकी कीमल कम करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है; और
- (ग) क्या सरकार की लगभग २०० इपये की कीमत के हलके स्कूटरों के बनाने की, जैसे कि विदेशों में बनाये जाते हैं, और जो कि एक व्यक्ति को २० से २५ मील प्रति घंटे की गति से ले जा सकते हैं, कोई योजना है?

उचीन मंत्रो (को मनुभाई झाह) : (कं) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रसा जाता है :[बे.संबे प.रं.झेच्ट ७, सनुबन्ध संख्या ६३]

भी भोगजी भाई: क्या में जान सकता हुं कि

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members who ask questions must be alert with their supplementaries.

भी भीगजं भाई : क्या में जान सकता हूं कि विदेशों से कितने लम्बेटा स्कूटर मंगाये गये ?

श्री शृतुशाई श्राह: में सवाल समझा नहीं ।

बी भक्त दर्शन: उनका मतलब यह है कि विदेशों से कितने स्कृटर मंगाये गये ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There is a total ban on the import of built up scooters but in the past 3,000 to 4,000 units per year were imported.

Shri Jeachim Alva: Are plans regarding models of manufacture

submitted to Government? How dees Government determine in the final run the price to be charged in India? Do they not fix the price when the whole matter comes before them for consideration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally the prices are governed by the demand and supply but, as I have already mentioned in the statement, the prices of scooters, scooteretas, eutocycles or motor-cycles are not at all much higher than the imported price. We have verified it by the price charged for the import of components and the manufacturing cost charged by the present manufacturers. So, if the hon. Member refers to any of the three manufactures I can assure him that the difference in price is not very large.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: From the statement we find that a firm is making all these scooters. May I know whether we will not insist on them to make the spare part also instead of importing them irom foreign countries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are making all the spare parts and components. What I mean by components is the deletion of parts in the course of a phased programme of production. No unit can be made to manufacture 100 per cent parts immediately. There is a phased programme of three or four years. As the period goes by, the import of components gets reduced.

Shri Heda: Since there is no competition the law of supply and demand would not come into play. Therefore may I know how cur prices compare with the prices of the foreign collaborators in their own country?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly what I mentioned. It is very difficult, firstly, to ascertain the prices of the imported scooters or any of these items. But what we have compared is that if the whole

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scooters were to be imported to India, the difference in price of that scooter and the price charged by the present manufacturer here is not too large and whatever difference is it is 20 to 25 per cent-is due to the fact that volume of production is not adequate to make it an economic

Shri M. R. Krishna: Is it not a fact that the Canteen Stores Department is still importing a large number of scooters for defence purposes?

Shri Manubhai Shah: In the last licensing period we have totally banned, except some special items which the Defence Ministry unavoidably require for the purpose.

श्री अवत वर्षान : क्या गवर्नमेंट के ध्यान में यह बात बाई है कि दिल्ली में स्कटर चलाने का जेंटिलमैनों भीर लेडीज में बड़ा फ़ैशन हो गया है और इसलिए क्या देश को इस सम्बन्ध में स्वालम्बी बनाने के बारे में कोई योजनाएं तैयार की गई हैं ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am very glad that the hon. Member has referred to this very important ques-tion. We have planned for complete self-sufficiency in auto-cycles, ters, motor cycles and three-wheelers in the next three years.

Shri Tangamani: We find from the statement that the Bombay firm is manufacturing auto-cycles and the manufacturing cost Rs. 200. May I know the manufacturing cost of these auto-cycles?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is again the same question put in another form. As I have already pointed out to the House, the cost of the locally manufacture one is not very much higher than that of the imported one. The difference is about 20 to 25 per cent. and it is accounted for by the small volume of production by the present units. Once the demand goes up and the production capacity increases than want we have now, the price will come down.

London Jute Association

*1690. Shri Rameshwar Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that London Jute Association has recently decided to deal in the Pakistan raw jute only directly with firms in Pakistan and not via India, as previously has been the practice:
- (b) whether it is a fact that some of the London Jute Agents have removed their offices from Calcutta to East Pakistan; and
- (c) if so, how far this new situation will affect Calcutta as a traditional jute centre in the East?

The Minister of Industry (Manubhai Shah): (a) Government have seen some reports to this effect.

- (b) No such information has come to the notice of Government.
- (c) This situation is not likely to affect the position of Calcutta as a traditional jute centre in the East.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: For the last ten years since Pakistan came into existence this trade was being done through Calcutta. That was the normal channel for this trade and this new move by the Pakistan Jute Board is just to injure the Calcutta trade. Therefore are we thinking to take some action to control the import of low quality cutting or some thing like that?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. Member is fully conversant with this trade, this diversion of the mere commission agency is not at all going to affect our trade pattern or quantity of export from this country. assume So, it will not be right to that this particular move either behalf of the London Jute Association or of the Pakistan Government will at all harm either our jute interests or the national interests.