

रहे हैं कि इन उद्योगों के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कच्चा माल उपलब्ध कराया जाय। मैं केवल एक ही माल का उदाहरण देता हूँ। यह है इस्पात और लोहा जब कि 1969-70 में बिहार को 4463 टन इस्पात और लोहा मिला था अभी 1971-72 में उसको बढ़ाकर 6956 टन कर दिया गया है। उसी प्रकार से और अन्य कच्चे माल की सप्लाई में भी हमने वृद्धि करने का कदम उठाया है।

श्री रजिन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : बिहार कितना पिछड़ा हुआ प्रदेश है यह सब लोग जानते हैं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि जो भी कच्चा माल उन्हें दिया गया, यों तो उससे उसकी सारी रिक्वायरमेंट पूरी होती नहीं है और जो देते भी हैं वह उठा नहीं पाते हैं तो क्या सेंटर इस बात को देखेगी कि यदि बिहार सरकार उम को नहीं उठाती है जितना वह देते हैं तो उसके लिए कोई कार्यवाही की जाय ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने एक सुझाव दिया है इस प्रश्न में बिहार सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करूंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना काफी है। अब मैं अगला सवाल ले रहा हूँ।

U.N. Seminar in India on application of Satellites for instructional T.V.

*535. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:**
SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI:

Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations propose to hold a Seminar in India on the application of satellites for instructional television;

(b) if so, when;

(c) how many countries could participate therein; and

(d) who will represent India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). A United Nations Panel meeting on Satellite Instructional Television System is being held in India between the 12th and 20th of December, 1972.

(c) Participants from the following countries have been included by the U.N. for the Panel meeting:

Australia, Indonesia, Iran, Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Nigeria, Philippines and Thailand.

In addition, individual experts from Canada, Germany, U.K. and U.S.A. are also attending the meeting.

(d) India is represented at the meeting by officers of the Department of Space and the Ministries of Information and Broadcasting, Agriculture, Communications, Education, Health and Family Planning.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: May I know from the Minister why the socialist countries are not attending the seminar?

SHRI K. C. PANT: The Soviet Union was invited; they could not send a representative, nor could the USA. But these panel meetings are held from time to time in various countries, and this time it was thought that especially for the developing countries a meeting would be held in an area where pioneering work has been done in the field of satellite communication and the use of television system. Therefore, this was held in India. Earlier, the idea was to limit the countries who are attending this to the ECAFE countries. Later on, the countries which belong to the African region—the Economic Commission for Africa—were also included. Therefore, the countries are from Asia and Africa by and large.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Shrikishan Modi,

SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI: No supplementary.

की प्रवृत्ति बहिष्कारी : क्या वह सच है कि उपर्युक्त के अन्तर्ग जो प्रचार होना उसको रोकना किसी देश के विश्व सम्बन्ध नहीं होगा और क्या वह सच है कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की शैक में भारत में कलू कि जो देश इस तरह का प्रचार नहीं चाहते उन्हें उससे मुक्त रखने के लिए अनुमति दी जाय या उसके बारे में प्रबन्ध किया जाय ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : यह सवाल एक पेचीदा सवाल है । यह सही है कि साननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हमारी राय यह है कि जो देश नहीं चाहता किसी प्रोग्राम को उसको जबरदस्ती उस प्रोग्राम को देखना पड़े, सुनना पड़े या लोगों को देखना व सुनना पड़े तो यह सही नहीं होगा । अब एक दुवेस्को में कोड इवॉल्व हुआ है और संयुक्त राष्ट्र में भी उसकी चर्चा हुई थी । हमने अपना अपना जो दृष्टिकोण था वह उनके सामने रखा ।

श्री प्रदत्त बिहारी वाक्येयी : क्या हम वह प्रचार रोक सकते हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : वह तो एक कोड इवॉल्व करने की बात है ।

Remittance made by Foreign Controlled Companies

*536. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of foreign-controlled Companies with Offices in India, trade only on their brand names without actually entering into manufacturing activities themselves and the products largely made in factories owned and run by the Indians are often marketed by them;

(b) whether many foreign Companies with a small capital structure and minor investment manage to remit large sums of money because of the vast demands of such consumer goods in the country; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to put a stop to such practices by the foreign firms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b), Yes, Sir, A few such instances have come to notice.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is being suitably amended in this regard.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know how many international brand names are in use in India and how many of them manufacture their own goods and how many get it manufactured from others including the Indian manufacturers?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD: The cases which have come to our notice are: 1. Singer Sewing Company, 2. Chessborough Ponds Ltd. 3. Firestone Tyre and Rubber Company. 4. Union Carbide. 5. Colgate Palmolive and 6. Bata Shoe Company.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: My question was very specific. How many international brand names are in use in India now—their total number—and how many of them have their own manufacturing arrangements and how many get their goods manufactured by other including Indian companies? Will Mr. Subramaniam get up and answer it?

MR. SPEAKER: Don't direct them like that. Leave it to them.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): I cannot immediately give the number of foreign patents in India.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not patents; brands.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: My colleagues has given the names of the firms which are using brand names