

**SHRI PARVATHANENI UPE-
NDRA :** What I understood
from the Ministry of I & B is that
you are not providing the necessary
equipment for relaying ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: His point
is that your Ministry is not giving the
clearance. Is that a fact or not ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : As
far as the clearance part is concerned,
no sooner do we get the application
of the information we give the
clearance. If some information is
needed, we get the information and
we give the clearance. We will see
that the clearance part is not delayed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Next
question.

Foreign Technology for Video Cassette Recorders

*242. **DR. H. P. SHARMA :** †

**SHRI RAMCHANDRA
BHARADWAJ :**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER**
be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that
Government have given freedom to
entrepreneurs to select their own
imported technology ;

(b) if so, what are the reasons
therefor, what specific steps had
been taken in this regard and with
what results; and

(c) What progress has been made
in individual procurement of im-
ported video cassette recorder tech-
nology ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIEN-
CE AND TECHNOLOGY AND
IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF
OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, AT-
OMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS**

†The question was actually asked on the
floor of the House by Dr. H. P. Sharma.

**AND SPACE (SHRI SHIVRAJ
PATIL):** (a) to (c) A statement is
laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

Statement

(a) to (c) Government of India
announced Integrated Policy Meas-
ures of Electronics on 21st March,
1985. As per this, it was proposed
that Department of Electronics or its
designated agency will purchase tech-
nology for VCR/VCP including the
technology for manufacture of Deck
Mechanism.

Tenders were floated by Electro-
nics Trade & Technology Develop-
ment Corporation (ET&T) for
transfer of technology to make VCR
including tape deck mechanism parts
like upper and lower drum and
magnetic heads. ET & T
has signed a Memorandum
of Understanding on 7-11-1985
with M/s Grunding of West Germany
for establishing a joint venture in
India to manufacture VCRs and to
set up a technology development
centre for consumer electronics with
facility for research, training, pilot
production and a base for export
support.

In the meanwhile a Govern-
ment-Industry Meet was arranged on
17-5-1985. During this meeting,
several speakers expressed grave dou-
bts on the successful outcome of the
Government's policy on centralised
purchase of technology.

In view of the above, Govern-
ment have given freedom to enter-
preneurs to select their own techno-
logy. However, Government has
decided to promote only such units
which are prepared to commit size-
able investments for suitable verti-
cal integration with an accelerated
PMP and which have the requisite
in-built capacity to keep pace with
the changing technology. Govern-
ment has issued a Press Note on
October, 25, 1985, inviting appli-
cations for the manufacture of VCR
VCP including Deck Mechanism
on the above lines.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : The statement lays down certain norms about the granting of licences. My question is, how many of these companies are taking advantage of the liberalised policy, and what is the amount involved? And the second part of my question...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will have a second supplementary.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : The question is limited to the liberalisation of the policy with respect to the purchase of the technology for VCRs and VCPs. The ambit of the supplementary is too wide; it has become omnibus and I do not know with respect to what I have to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can give whatever information you have. Second supplementary.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : The second part is that there is the Government policy of encouraging foreign equity participation in such ventures. Under these liberalised schemes, how many of these new ventures are coming up with foreign equity participation and what is the amount of export that will be coming up?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : As far as the foreign equity companies are concerned, the policy of the Government of India is to allow participation by the foreign equity companies in certain areas only, where the technology is of a very complicated nature and where we want to have the continuous flow of technology for the development of our electronic industry.

श्री रामचन्द्र भारद्वाज : श्रीमन्. बार-बार यह बात कही गई है कि देश में जो टैक्नालाजी उपलब्ध है उसको बाहर से लेने की जरूरत नहीं है। मगर प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत यह छूट हो जाती है और कोई भी प्राइवेट व्यक्ति या व्यापारी विदेश से टैक्नोलाजी ले सकता है, परचेज कर सकता है। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से

यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह जो हमारी औद्योगिकीकरण और प्रौद्योगिकीकरण की मूल नीति है उससे डिपार्चर नहीं है? अगर यह उस मूल नीति से डिपार्चर है तो क्या इसके माध्यम से वेस्टफुल एक्सपेंडीचर फारेन एक्सचेंज का होता है और अगर होता है तो सी० एस० आई० आर० धरकर यहाँ क्या करेंगे? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके कारण इन संस्थाओं की जो उपयोगिता है उस उपयोगिता में कितनी कमी आई है?

श्री शिवराज पाटिल : श्रीमन्, टैक्नालाजी इम्पोर्ट करने का प्रश्न बड़ा विस्तृत करके पूछा गया है। जो बाहर से टैक्नालाजी लाने का सवाल है वह अलग-अलग काम के लिए अलग-अलग दृष्टि से हमको देखना पड़ेगा। टैक्नालाजी का तंत्र विज्ञान का हमारे देश के बाहर विदेशों में जो विस्तार हो रहा है वह बहुत ज्यादा हो रहा है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एक ऐसा विषय है जिसके अन्दर टैक्नालाजी का डेवलपमेंट बहुत ही तेजी से हो रहा है और विदेश में जो टैक्नालाजी डेवलप हो रही है उसके बराबर हमें अपनी टैक्नालाजी को बनाना है। इसके लिए हमको ऐसी नीति अपनानी पड़ेगी जिसकी वजह से हमारे यहाँ की टैक्नालाजी भी तेजी से बढ़ सकेगी हमारी सरकार की यह नीति है कि जो भी हम यहाँ पर कर सकते हैं वह करेंगे और जितना भी हम उसको टेण में बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं उतना देंगे। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ अगर हमें बाहर से कोई इस प्रकार की टैक्नालाजी मिल सकती है, उसको लाकर हम यहाँ उसको बढ़ा सकते हैं तो हम उसको बढ़ाने की कोशिश करेंगे।

जो दूसरा सवाल है, उसमें पूछा गया गया है कि क्या एक ही दफे टैक्नालाजी लाकर यह काम चला सकते हैं या नहीं और अनेक बार इसको लाने की जरूरत है या नहीं, तथा अनेक बार लाने की वजह से पैसा बहुत बाहर जाता है या नहीं, तो इस संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में अलग-अलग प्रकार की नीति तैयार और अलग-अलग

प्रकार की फिलासफी है। कभी-कभी ऐसा हुआ करता है कि एक ही दफे टेक्नालाजी लाकर हम उसका इस्तेमाल करना शुरू कर देते हैं। हमारा जो ज्ञान है, हमारी जो क्षमता है उस क्षेत्र में वह बढ़ती है। मगर दो या तीन प्रकार की या ज्यादा प्रकार की टेक्नालाजी आ जाये तो उस क्षेत्र में अलग-अलग जो ज्ञान है वह हमारे देश में बाहर से आकर एकत्रित हो सकता है और उसको पायभूत मानकर, इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर मानकर, बेस मानकर जो हमें सुपर स्ट्रक्चर बनाना है वह भी हम बना सकते हैं। इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी एक ऐसा विषय है जिसके अन्दर बहुत ही तेजी से प्रगति हो रही है और जितनी भी ऐसी टेक्नालाजी हम को मिल सकती है हम उसको लेने की कोशिश करेंगे, जिस पर हमारा समाधान नहीं है। इसके आधार पर हम यहां पर भी, सुपर स्ट्रक्चर बाहर का जो मिल सकता है, उसको बनायेंगे और बाद में चलकर हम अपनी शक्ति इतनी बढ़ायेंगे जिससे हम टेक्नालाजी बाहर से लेने के बजाय टेक्नालाजी बाहर दें।

PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO : Sir, while welcoming the latest decision of the Government to allow private entrepreneurs to have collaboration in this area of VCR and VCP I have three doubts. My question is in three parts. The first is whether the Government has made any assessment of the existing technologies in the world to limit these collaborations to only a few rather than freedom being given to all sorts of technologies which may not be of a high quality. The second part is...

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member is advised to put questions as (a), (b) and (c).

PROF. B. RAMACHANDRA RAO : It arises out of the first part, Sir. Do you allow the repeated import of technology, in other words, if two Indian firms coming in for collaboration for VCR, do you allow that? How long this collaboration will last? because, in my view, the most com-

plicated part is deck mechanism, and the electronic part, I am sure, we can indigenise as we have done in the case of television. So I want to know whether the collaboration will extend to the entire area or it will be limited to a certain period so that indigenised know-how can replace the foreign collaboration.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, the answer to the first part of the question is 'yes'. We have assessed the technologies in different countries and then we have come to the conclusion that technologies available from different countries which we are going to have, will be useful. As far as the second part of the question is concerned, yes, we are taking technologies which will be useful for making the deck mechanism. As far as electronic part of the equipment is concerned, we will certainly try to rely upon the technologies available here as well as technologies getting from outside. And in our contracts with the foreign firm, there is a clause that there will be a continuous flow of technology. Whatever is developed outside will be available to us also, and we can take it and we can build up on it.

SHRI S.W. DHABE : Sir, in paragraph 2 of the statement, it has been stated that there is a Memorandum of Understanding with M/s. Grundig of West Germany for joint venture in India. I would like to know what the conditions are for the joint collaboration and what the percentage is. Secondly, in the last paragraph it has been stated that this is a changing technology, and the Government has issued a press note on 25th October, 1985 inviting applications for the manufacture of VCRs and VCPs, including the deck mechanism. How many applications have been received from the Indian entrepreneurs in this regard from the 25th of October?

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, under the understanding which is entered into between the ET&T and

M/s. Grundig, the foreign company will not have the equity beyond 40 per cent. Secondly, there will be a continuous flow of technology. And, thirdly, they would provide technologies for developing deck mechanism also. And as far as the second part of his question is concerned, the last date for giving the applications is the 24th of December, 1985. I am told that no application is received as yet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Jagesh Desai.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI : Sir, my question was asked by Mr. Dhabe. And I have received the reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Very good. Mr. Gopalsamy.

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY : Sir, the centralised policy for purchase of technology has become a total failure as no entrepreneurs approached for purchase of technology from the Department of Electronics. Therefore, the Government changed its decision and now it is going for decentralising this policy. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the recent decision to decentralise has yielded any positive response from the entrepreneurs and whether any of the electronic units in the country are manufacturing the VCRs.

SHRI SHIVRAJ PATIL : Sir, this relates to the procedure to be followed for the import of the technology. Under the previous policy, the technology had to be purchased by the Department and to be made available to the manufacturers. Under the new and modified policy, the technology required for manufacturing can be obtained by the manufacturers themselves. They need not go to the Department at all. Now if they want to get it, they can apply for the clearance, and they can get into contract. As far as manufacturing of the VCRs and the VCPs is concerned, we have given about 60 licences. Some of them are producing

those things. But they are not making the components which are required.

The deck mechanism and other things they are not making. They are getting the components and the kits and they are manufacturing. Under this arrangement they would be making the components and the deck mechanism and the import component of these equipments will be reduced.

*243. [Transferred to the 16th December, 1985].

*244. [The questioner Shri Jagdambhi Prasad Yadav) was absent. For answer, Vide cols. 33-34 infra].

*245. [Transferred to the 13th December, 1985].

Number of Indians and Pakistanis visiting Pakistan and India

*246. SHRI SHAMIM AHMED SIDDIQI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistanis who visited India during the last two years; and

(b) the number of Indians who went to Pakistan during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE DEPARTMENT OF
INTERNAL SECURITY (SHRI
ARUN NEHRU) :

(a)		
1983	2,06,609
1984	1,12,835
(b)		
1983	1,70,754
1984	1,75,587

श्री शमीम अहमद सिद्दीकी : श्रीमन्, यह आम शिकायत है कि जो पाकिस्तान से आते हैं वहाँ हमारे सफारतखाने से उनको बहुत सारी फौसिलिटी मिल रही है