

**LICENCES FOR T.V. MANUFACTURE TO
FOREIGN COMPANIES**

*542. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER/SP*W *tt* be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give licences to foreign companies to manufacture TV sets in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the foreign companies to whom the licences are proposed to be given;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani and the Indian Television Manufacturers' Association have recently opposed the proposal of Government in the matter; and

(d) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS

(SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (d) To meet the anticipated demand of TV receivers in the Fourth Plan period, applications were invited from all categories of manufacturers; these are under consideration and a decision will be taken in accordance with the current industrial policy. Government are aware of the views expressed by the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, and the Indian Television Manufacturers' Association opposing the granting of licences to foreign companies to manufacture T.V. sets.

INDIA'S SHARE IN WORLD EXPORTS

*543. SHRI KALYAN ROY:

SHRI N. K. KRISHNAN: SHRI
PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE;

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
/ विदेश व्यापार मंत्री
be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's share in World exports has been steadily declining since 1963;

(b) if so, the figures thereof for the past three years; and

(c) what are the factors responsible for it and the steps taken by Government to increase its share?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE
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विदेश व्यापार मंत्री

(SHRI L. N. MISHRA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(b) *India's Share in the World Exports (f.o.b.)*

(Value in million U.S. Dollars)

Year	World Exports*	India's Ex-ports	India's Exports as percentage of (2)
1963	135400	1626	1.20
1964	152200	1705	1.12
1965	164700	1688	1.02
1966	180600	1603	0.89
1967	189800	1613	0.85
1968	212400	1754	0.83
1969	242900	1834	0.75
1970	276600	2030†	0.73

♦Excluding the trade of China (Mainland) Mongolia, Democratic Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic, Vietnam and centrally planned, Economics of Europe and USSR.

Source :—Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, United Nations.

fApril, 1971-
DGCI&S, Calcutta.

(c) Factors responsible for a decline in India's share of world export and the steps taken by the Government to increase it.

Both external and internal factors have contributed to a decline in India's share of world trade. It is well known that the world demand for our major traditional exports is not growing fast enough for reasons beyond our control. Commodities like tea have been faced with the problems of slow growth of demand in the importing countries, excess production and low prices for the last many years. The exports

of jute manufactures have been affected by the growth of synthetic substitutes as well as increased competition from Pakistan. Import substitution in other developing countries as well as quota restrictions in developed countries have affected exports of cotton textiles. On the domestic front, more recently there have been shortages of some critical inputs like steel which have hampered the growth of exports. Output of some commercial crops, which enter our export trade has also been inadequate and this has affected export surpluses.

2. Government are fully aware of the decline in India's share of world exports. A sustained increase in exports can come about only as a result of structural transformation of the economy. Our export structure has to shift in favour of products in which the world trade is growing rapidly. These happen to be mainly the industrial products. Several measures have been taken in recent years to promote exports and secure a larger share in world exports. These include:

(a) Adequate orientation of licensing policy in order to step up the export effort;

(b) Preferential treatment for export oriented production units for further expansion of export production, improvement of installed capacity and for import of raw materials and components from preferred sources of supply;

(c) Liberalisation of imports for export oriented production units;

(d) Priority treatment for exports in the matter of supply of indigenous raw materials;

(e) Compensatory support on exports of selected products.

(f) The setting up of Trade Development Authority for Selective and intensive development of products with growth potential;

(g) Increasing role of public sector organisations like the State Trading Corporation and Mineral and Metals Trading Corporation for promoting exports: (h) The institution" by developed countries of a Generalised System of Tariff Preferences in favour of developing countries. 3. The compound rate of growth of exports envisaged in the Fourth Five Year Plan is 7 per cent per annum. Broad guidelines for the export effort needed to realise this target are set out in the Export Policy Resolution presented to Parliament in July 1970. EXPORT OF SALT

*544. [Transferred to the 18th June, 1971.]

रुई और रुई के धागे का आयात

*545. श्री लाल आडवाणी :

श्री सुन्दर सिंह भंडारी :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सूती कपड़ा विकास परिषद् के हाल के प्रतिवेदन में यह बात कही गई है कि यदि उपभोगताओं की मांग और निर्यात की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति करनी है तो लगभग 230 करोड़ रुपये की रुई और रुई के धागे का आयात आवश्यक है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

IMPORT OF COTTON AND COTTON YAKS

*545. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI;

SHRI SUNDAR SINGH

BHANDARI: Will the Minister of FOREIGN

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it has been stated in the recent report of the cotton textile development council that in order to meet the consumer's demand and also the requirements of

tl"] English translation.