GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.6287
TO BE ANSWERED ON 12/4/2017

STATE-OF-THE-ART TECHNOLOGY

†6287. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री **be pleased to state:**

(a) whether India is being deprived of the state-of-the-art technology due to the baseless and outdated restrictions imposed by the developed countries;

(b) if so, whether the scientific initiatives of India have been hampered due to the non-availability of such foreign technology; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action taken in this regard?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES
(SHRI.Y. S. CHOWDARY)
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री

(श्री वाई. एस. चौधरी)

(a) to (c): Yes, Madam. Access to high technology and dual use items was, in the past, tightly controlled by the four multilateral export control regimes, namely, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, Missile Technology Control Regime, Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement. In fact, India was the target of these regimes and Indian entities/companies were regularly denied access to such technologies and items by the members of these regimes.

However, since 2004, Government engaged constructively with these regimes and its members with a view to ease domestic access to such technologies and items. Some of the notable developments that enabled this were the India-U.S. Civil Nuclear Initiative of 2005, the policy decision of the NSG in 2008 to permit nuclear commerce with India and the removal of Indian entities from the 'denied entities list' of countries such as US and Japan. The 2008 NSG decision has enabled India to sign Civil Nuclear Cooperation with a number of countries thereby easing the access to critical nuclear items. In June 2016, India joined the MTCR thus paving the way for better access to space technologies.

India traditionally has a well developed indigenous technological base in the nuclear and space domain that has thrived well in spite of the sanctions/denials it has faced in the past.

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