

## STATEMENT

(a) The number of foreign collaboration cases approved by Government during the years 1960—68 is 2,570. Quarterly lists of foreign collaboration cases indicating the names of Indian and foreign parties, the items of manufacture and whether a case involves foreign capital participation, are published in the Journal of Industry and Trade, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The Reserve Bank of India have recently published a "Survey Report on Foreign Collaboration in Indian Industry" which *inter alia* gives an overall assessment of foreign collaboration agreements which are actually in force. Copies of the Survey Report are available in the Parliament Library.

(b) The terms and conditions of collaboration in individual cases are treated as confidential. By and large, in cases involving foreign capital participation, minority foreign share-holding has been allowed. In technical collaboration agreements, payments of royalty for the patent rights, know-how etc. normally do not exceed 5 per cent of the net sales for a period ranging between 5 to 10 years.

The foreign capital is allowed to be invested in joint ventures either in cash or in the shape of plant and machinery.

(c) No, Sir. Government have no proposal to appoint such a Committee. The impact of foreign collaboration on national economy is constantly kept under review by Government.]

नेपाली माल के कारण भारत को हानि

\*133. श्री ना० कु० शेजवलकर :

श्री मानसिंह वर्मा :

श्री जगदम्बी प्रसाद यादव :

श्री पीताम्बर दास :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विदेशी कच्चे माल से नेपाल में बने सामान के भारत में आने से और भारतीय जूट तथा अभ्रक के नेपाल से होकर विदेशों में जाने के कारण पिछले दो वर्षों में तथा चालू वर्ष में अब तक भारत

को रुपयों में तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में कुल कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या निरोधक पग उठाये गये तथा उनके परिणाम क्या हैं ?

[LOSS TO INDIA ON ACCOUNT OF NEPALI GOODS

\*133. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR :  
SHRI MAN SINGH VARMA :  
SHRI J. P. YADAV :  
SHRI PITAMBER DAS :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss suffered by India in rupees and foreign exchange as a result of the inflow of Nepali goods manufactured with foreign raw material into India and the outflow of Indian jute and mica to foreign countries via Nepal during the last two years and so far during the current year; and

(b) the preventive measures taken in the matter so far and the results thereof ?]

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्री (श्री बी० आर० भगत) : (क) से (ख) एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

## विवरण

आयातित कच्चे माल से बने मंश्लिष्ट धागे के वस्त्रों तथा अविकारी इस्पात की बनी वस्तुओं का नेपाल से आयात करने में भारत को विदेशी मुद्रा की कोई प्रत्यक्ष हानि नहीं होती। भारतीय पटमन तथा अभ्रक के नेपाल से होकर विदेशों में जाने से भारत को अवश्य ही विदेशी मुद्रा की हानि होती है किन्तु भारत को विदेशी मुद्रा में होने वाली ऐसी हानि के परिणाम का ठीक-ठीक निर्धारण करना सम्भव नहीं है। अन्य देशों को पुनर्निर्यात के लिये कच्चे पटमन का नेपाल को जाना रोकने के लिये नेपाल को इस माल के होने वाले निर्यात को 14 फरवरी, 1967 से निर्यात (नियन्त्रण) अधिनियम, 1962 के क्षेत्राधिकार के

[ ] English translation.

अन्तर्गत रख दिया गया है। तस्करी तथा व्यापार के दिशा-परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिये भारत-नेपाल सीमा पर निवारक उपायों को मजबूत बनाया गया है और इलाहाबाद, पटना तथा पं० बंगाल क्लकटरी में अति-रिक्त गश्ती दस्ते रखे गये हैं। आवधिक वातांशों के दौरान दोनों सरकारों द्वारा इस समस्या पर भी बातचीत की गयी थी और दोनों सरकारें तस्करी तथा व्यापार के दिशा-परिवर्तन को रोकने के लिये निवारक उपाय करते रहने के लिये महमत हो गयी हैं। नवम्बर, 1968 में दोनों सरकारों के मध्य हुई बातचीत के फलस्वरूप नेपाल सरकार संश्लिष्ट धागे के वस्त्रों तथा अविकारी इस्पात से बनी वस्तुओं के निर्यात को 1967-68 के स्तर तक सीमित करने और इन मदों के उत्पादन के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा के आवंटन को 1967-68 के स्तर तक सीमित करने के लिये भी सहमत हो गयी हैं।

†[THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

The import from Nepal of synthetic yarn fabrics and stainless steel manufactures which are made from imported raw material does not involve any direct loss of foreign exchange to India. The out-flow of Indian jute and mica to foreign countries via Nepal does result in loss of foreign exchange, but it is not possible to determine precisely the exact amount of such loss in foreign exchange to India. In order to check the out-flow of raw jute to Nepal for re-export to third countries, the export of this commodity to Nepal was brought within the purview of Export (Control) Order, 1962 with effect from 14th February, 1967. Preventive measures have also been intensified across the Indo-Nepal border to check smuggling and deflection of trade and additional mobile parties have been created in the Allahabad, Patna and West Bengal Collectorates.

The problem was also discussed between

†[ ] English translation.

the two Governments during periodical talks and both Governments have agreed to continue to take preventive measures against smuggling and deflection of trade. As a result of discussions held in November, 1968 between the two Governments, the Government of Nepal have also agreed to limit the export of synthetic yarn fabrics and stainless steel manufactures to the level of 1967-68 and to restrict the allocation of foreign exchange for the production of these items to the 1967-68 level.]

#### DISCOVERY OF NEW METALS/MINERALS IN KASHMIR

\*134. SHRI SYED HUSSAIN :  
SHRI JAGAT NARAIN :

Will the Minister of STEEL, MINES AND METALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has recently discovered some new metals and minerals in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINES AND METALS (SHRI JAGANNATH RAO) :

(a) and (b) Salt deposits have been located around the Tso-Kar lake in the Rupshu area of Ladakh district, during the 1967-68 field season. Other mineral deposits located in Jammu and Kashmir include lignite, borax, sulphur, bauxite, limestone, gypsum and graphite.

#### TRADE DELEGATIONS TO AFRICAN, SOUTH-EAST ASIAN AND MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

\*135. SHRI SITARAM JAIPURIA :  
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state.

(a) the number of trade delegations sent to African South-East Asian and Middle East countries during the last five years; year-wise;

(b) the number of trade delegations from these countries which visited India during this period; and

(c) to what extent our trade relations with these countries have been intensified as a result of these visits ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. Since the