

Shri Sham Nath: I do not think that the railways have taken too long. Two different alignments were surveyed, and then at the suggestion of the Defence Ministry, a third alignment also was surveyed. Moreover we have to depend on the Defence Ministry to give their opinion and approval to any such project.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I wanted to know since when this has been under consideration. Instead of saying this, he says: no, it has not taken too long. It is for us to judge whether it has taken too long or not.

Mr. Speaker: Since when has this been under consideration?

Shri Sham Nath: I cannot say definitely.

Indian Trade Delegation to East African Countries

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- *785. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Brij Basu Lal:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Linga Reddy:
Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:
Shri Ramanand Shastri:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state:

(a) whether he led a high-powered trade delegation to the East African countries in November, 1965; and

(b) if so, the countries visited by the Delegation and the result of the talks held in the various countries?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The countries visited by the Delegation are Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

The Delegation to Uganda concluded the first Trade Agreement between India and Uganda and signed an Agreement on Friendship Techni-

cal, Economic and Scientific Co-operation between the two countries. Other points of mutual benefit to both countries were also discussed.

In Tanzania and Kenya useful discussions were held with the Governments of the two countries on various trade and economic matters. Draft trade agreements were finalised, which will be signed in early 1966 in New Delhi. Economic assistance to both the countries has been offered. A loan of Rs. 2½ crores has been offered to Tanzania and a similar loan of Rs. 2½ crores to Kenya.

Copies of the Joint Communiqué issued in the three countries on the conclusion of the talks are available in Library of the House.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the delegation assessed the effects of Pakistani anti-Indian activities in respect of our trade and economic relation with these countries, and if so, what is the assessment, and what steps have the Government taken to neutralise this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the hon. House would appreciate, that was not our primary motive in going to these countries. The primary motive was to increase the bonds of friendship and economic co-operation, and in that we have succeeded.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether it is a fact that our non-traditional items fail to compete in the international market for high price, if so, what steps have been taken so that we can push out our non-traditional items in order to earn foreign exchange?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As a matter of fact, as a result of the protocol signed in Kampala and Dar-es-Salaam I expect that in the so-called non-traditional goods, i.e., manufactured goods, we shall increase our exports by more than Rs. 4 crores to these East African countries.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is not a fact that in all these three countries which the hon. Minister visited, we are suffering under the handicap of a great deal of competition in the textile trade and other trades from Pakistan and China? May I know if the hon. Minister took any estimate of the damage done by this and what steps has he taken in order to repair that damage?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This was also one of the impressions I carried; when I visited those countries, I found to my utter surprise that the conditions are not of that type at all; there is some competition from Pakistan occasionally and China only once or twice in some consignments. On the whole, our trade is well appreciated and as a result of this, three agreements are under way; one of them has been signed and two will be signed in New Delhi between Tanzania and India on the one hand and between Kenya and India on the other. I think we shall be able to improve and reduce any fears of future competition from these two countries.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : श्रीमन्, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि इस व्यापार मंडल से हमें कितना फायदा अनुमानित है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमने यह कोई फायदे के लिए नहीं किया था। यह तो हमने म्युचुअल बेनिफिट के लिए किया था जिसमें उनको भी फायदा हो और हमको भी हो।
..... (अवधान) यह एक कंट्री के लिए नहीं होता, दोनों कंट्री का इसमें फायदा होता है।

श्री राम हरल यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे यहां फारेन एक्सचेंज की बहुत कमी है अगर यह मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है तो जितने मुमालिक से तिजारत की बात हुई है उनमें क्या ऐसे भी मुल्क हैं जिनसे रुपये की बेसिस पर बात हुई है और अगर कोई ऐसा मुल्क है तो वह कौन सा मुल्क है ?

Shri Manubhai Shah: वैसे तो मैं बहुत ज्यादा नहीं समझा हूँ लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले बताया the advantage will be mutual, as the trade expands and is at a higher level. Therefore, our exports will rise and similarly we shall have to buy something more from both countries. And, more than anything else, the industrialisation of these countries will, to a certain extent, be assisted by the experience of India, the experience of our technology and the supply of technical goods and services and skill.

श्री भगवत झा प्रजाप : क्या इस दौरान में इस बात पर विचार किया गया कि पूर्वी यूरोप के देशों की नई बाइलेटरल एग्रीमेंट के प्राधार पर हमारा अपना बिलेंस आफ पेमेंट रुपये और उन देशों की करेन्सी के अनुसार किया जाय या हमें विदेशी मुद्रा डालर या स्टलिंग में पेमेंट करना पड़ेगा ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ये देश भी इन्टर-नेशनल मानेटरी फंड के मेम्बर हैं इसलिए जो माननीय सदस्य ऐसा चाहते हैं, ऐसा एग्रीमेंट तो शायद पासिबल नहीं है लेकिन हमने यह कोशिश जरूर की है कि उनकी जितनी राज्य स्कीमें हैं उनके साथ हमारा बाइलेटरल व्यापार हो जिससे कि किसी तरह का हित सिद्ध हो जाय।

Setting up of Industries with U.S. Collaboration

*786. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Industry and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new U.S. companies which have started business in India in collaboration with Indians as well as independently during 1956-65;

(b) the main industries in which such companies have been set up;

(c) the percentage of capital share held by the Indians and U.S. nationals;