

(ग) 1977-78 के लिये आयात नीति में यह निश्चित किया गया है कि स्वदेशी उद्योग के उचित हितों को पर्याप्त संरक्षण दिया जाये।

उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिये राज-सहायता की व्यवस्था

1707. श्री शिव नारायण सरसूनिया : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार बहुत सी उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के लिये राज-सहायता देती है और इन्हें उपभोक्ताओं को सप्लाई करती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं और ऐसी वस्तुओं के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) दूध, औषधियों तथा पठन सामग्री जैसी वस्तुओं को राज-सहायता देने के बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

### Rupee Trade Arrangements

1708. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the foreign countries which were in terms with Government of India in rupee trade arrangements;

(b) whether some of the foreign countries have sought extension of the arrangements again; and

(c) if so, the names thereof and main features of the trade going on with such countries in Indian Rupees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) The countries with whom India has Rupee Trade arrangements are Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Nepal, Afghanistan, USSR, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic (GDR) and Czechoslovakia. In addition we had rupee payment arrangements with Egypt, Yugoslavia and Bangladesh, but these have come to an end.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India's trade with seven-European countries i.e. USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, GDR, Czechoslovakia and Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea is conducted within the framework of Trade and Payments Agreements.

India's trade with seven East-European countries viz., USSR, Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, GDR and Czechoslovakia provide for bilateral balanced trade through a clearing accounts system in non-convertible Indian Rupee. Rupee funds are generated to the credit of these countries through import by India and these funds are liquidated through purchases from India. India has imported many important commodities and capital equipment from these countries and exports both traditional and non-traditional commodities to them.

In case of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, trade is conducted through annual Trade Plans. Our import consist of magnesia, Clinker, electrolytic zinc, urea, synthetic Fibres, sulphur etc. while exports consist of steel Billets, jute bags, manganese Ore, ferro Manganese Coal etc.

India's trade with Nepal is conducted in accordance with Indo-Nepal Treaty of Trade and transit 1971. Import and Export of goods from and to Nepal are allowed without import and export control restrictions provided the goods are either produced or manufactured in the respective countries, subject to