

काम करती है। वह स्वायत्त की फर्टिलिटी को बढ़ाती है और मृत्वी के फाडर के तौर पर भी इस्तेमाल होती है। आप को पता होगी कि कुछ दिनों पहले मृगियों के फाडर की कमी के कारण बहुत से फार्म बन्द हो गये थे। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रायस केक फर्टिलिटी आफ दि म्वायल बढ़ाती है और मृगियों के खाने के काम में भी आती है। सही मद्दे नज़र रखने हुए सरकार ने इस तरह का डिज़ीज़न क्यों लिया और इसको एक्सपोर्ट क्यों किया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो बहुत करने की बात है कि ऐसा डिज़ीज़न क्यों लिया गया। यह बात क्वेश्चन अवॉर में तो नहीं पूछा सकती।

श्री बिष्णम प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने कहा कि चूँकि यहाँ केमिकल फर्टिलाइज़र बनने लगी है इसलिये यह बेकार है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हम इन आर्गुमेंट्स में नहीं जा सकते हैं।

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि जितना प्राउंड नट का उत्पादन पिछले साल था उतना ही सन् 1963-64 में हुआ था लेकिन चूँकि प्रायस केक बाहर बेजी जाती है इसलिये यहाँ वह लोगों को बँहगी मिलती है। क्या इस तरह की कोई शिकायत शासन के पास आई है। अगर आई है तो उसको जानते हुए भी उन्होंने एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिये कंसेशन दिया है, क्या यह सच है ?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is he referring to groundnut oil cake?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any concession has been given to the exporters of this oil cake when there is already acute shortage and prices have gone so high in the internal market on account of that shortage.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: No incentive has been given for the export of oil-cake.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: The hon. Minister has said that in addition to this oil-cake, other types of oil-cakes are also exported and they earn about Rs. 4 crores. May I know whether mustard oil-cake, for which there is a great demand in the eastern part of the country, is also exported?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The export of mustard oil-cake is not very much; it is not quite considerable. It is only a very small quantity.

Trade Agreement with USSR

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*332. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:

Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 558 on the 10th September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether any trade agreement has since been entered into with the Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement; and

(c) what was the balance of trade with the Soviet Union during 1964-65 and the expected balance of trade during 1965-66 in the light of the new trade agreement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Commerce (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Not yet, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of India and the U.S.S.R. have been negotiating for a long term Trade Agreement for the years 1966-70. The objective is to double the volume of trade which was Rs. 75 crores each way in 1964 to Rs. 150 crores each way in 1970. An Indian Trade Delegation, led by Shri D. S. Joshi, Secretary, Union Ministry of Commerce visited Moscow in the month of August and exchanged lists of India's exports to U.S.S.R. and India's import

requirements of various essential commodities required by Soviet assisted projects in India and other industries. The lists are being studied by both the Governments and final round of discussions will be held in New Delhi during this month when a high powered Delegation will visit India for this purpose.

Possibilities are also being explored to set up Industries in India to produce items to meet the specific requirements of Soviet markets. The work on identifying such sectors is under way.

The negotiations will be concluded and an Agreement signed sometime early next month when Mr. Patalichov the Soviet Foreign Trade Minister will be visiting India on our invitation.

Shri P. C. Boroah: May I know the main non-traditional items which are going to be exported, and also the traditional items which are proposed to be exported under this scheme, and whether tea is included in that list?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Member is well aware of the traditional items like jute, tea, coffee etc. The non-traditional items are generally engineering goods; The Russians are interested particularly in items like electric transformers, air-conditioners, water-heaters, accumulators, textile machinery, knitting machinery, twist drills, chemicals and other products like zinc phosphate, mercurial seed dressings, calcium carbide, bleaching powder etc.

Shri P. C. Boroah: In view of the recent stiff attitude of Britain in regard to the import of spares and components for defence equipment, a large part of which is of British origin, may I know whether they are going to be replaced by Russian supplies, and if so, to what extent?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The main question does not relate so much to spare parts as to the question of increasing the trade in traditional and non-traditional items, with a view to

stepping it up from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 150 crores each way.

Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: May I know how far this agreement will relieve us from dependence on those countries which threatened us with economic sanction during the Indo-Pakistan war?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That is a larger question. In the main question we are concerned only with the question of increasing the trade between the two countries.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether this trade agreement is of a barter nature and whether we are going to import any agricultural machinery from Soviet Russia under the trade agreement?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is not a barter; it is on a trade account on a rupee basis. Part of it will also be machinery for agricultural purposes, such as tractors.

Shri Hem Barua: From the Prime Minister down to the administrators of the Indian Government, several people have visited Soviet Russia periodically with a view to secure economic aid and to improve trade relations with that country. In the light of that may I know whether Government are in a position to give us an idea.....

Mr. Speaker: Members of Parliament also have gone.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are still going.

Shri Hem Barua: ... May I know whether Government are in a position to give us an idea of the likely improvement in our exports to Soviet Russia?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that they are to be double from Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 150 crores.