

whether the Government are doing all that lies in their power to help them, if it is needed, in order to see that they fulfil the targets?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I thought the hon. Member should be aware of the conditions in the private sector more than I do. As far as the Government are concerned, we were prepared to give all possible assistance to them to set up these projects. But, as the hon. Member is aware, the private sector comes in only when there are large profits involved, and immediate profits. Perhaps, they think this will not give them immediate and large profits. That is why they are not coming forward.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: In Gujarat all the foundries are on the verge of being closed down. May I know whether the Government has received a representation from the Gujarat Government for removing the difficulties of small foundries and whether the Government have enquired into the defective system of the distribution of pig iron and what are the criteria. .

Mr. Speaker: Not so many questions combined. One question might be replied to.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Only one question. I want to know whether proper distribution of pig iron is being done at present.

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have been getting reports from every State that all the foundries are on the verge of being closed down. Certainly that cannot be the real state of affairs because every year we have been making available increased quantities of pig iron. Therefore, the position should be a little bit on the improving side. For the purpose of getting a little more pig iron, these reports are coming from all States that all the foundries are on the verge of being closed down. I do not think that is the position.

Shri Sheo Narain: How long will the Government take to supply more quota to U.P. because we are running many small industries?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I have already stated that the quota for U.P. has been increased by 100 per cent.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Despite the fact that adequate capacity was licensed for pig iron, it has not been utilised. May I know what are the difficulties and whether the Government have taken steps for removing those difficulties?

Shri C. Subramaniam: I think I have already answered the question put by Shri Ranga with regard to this.

S.T.C. for Agricultural Commodities

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*278. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 { Shri D. B. Raju:
 { Shri Umanath:
 { Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of International Trade be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for establishing a separate State Trading Corporation for agricultural Commodities; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Not yet, Sir.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether such a proposal is at all under the consideration of Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that a separate State Trading Corporation has been set up for dealing with minerals, may I know whether similar considerations do not prevail in the case of agricultural commodities like raw jute etc.?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the hon. Member is trying to argue.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know the reasons. Why are they doing it in one case but not in the other case?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is arguing. That can be done in a different manner; he cannot enter into arguments now.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I think that the hon. Minister is willing to answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: Only if I allow him. Now, next question.

Hungarian Trade Delegation

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*279. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **International Trade** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Hungarian Trade Delegation visited India in the middle of September, 1963;

(b) if so, whether any discussions were held with the Delegation; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions?

The Minister of International Trade (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hungarian Trade Delegation visited India during October-November, 1963.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Discussions were held with the Hungarian Trade Delegation. A new long-term Trade and Payments Agreement between India and Hungary for a period of five years effective from 1st January 1964, was signed on 22nd November, 1963. Exports between the two countries for 1964, 1965 and 1966 were also finalised. They are expected to rise by 220 per cent.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether in the meantime any Indian Trade Delegation went to Hungary?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, that was not necessary. I actually visited Budapest in June, and we had preliminary discussions with the Hungarian Government, and I extended an invi-

tation to the Foreign Trade Minister of Hungary who came here, and we signed the agreement.

Shri S. C. Samanta: What are the bilateral arrangements with them?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The arrangements are that the current level of trade which is running at about Rs. 8½ crores in the current year will be raised to about Rs. 18 crores in 1966 each way, and among the articles, Rs. 4 crores will be manufactured goods for the first time, so that the less developed countries get an opening into the markets of the industrialised country. Over and above that, there will be other articles which Hungary will buy like iron ore and various other intermediates from India, and we shall get also a credit which has been offered by the Hungarian Government, of about 24 million dollars, equivalent to about Rs. 12 crores to enable us to set up an aluminium plant in the public sector and three plants of ore-dressing equipment, steel tubes and various other articles.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : पिग आयरन के अलावा और कौन कौन सी चीजें हैं जो कि भारत से हंगरी जायेंगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : पिग आयरन तो जायगा ही नहीं वह तो आयरन और ही जायगा। उस के अलावा और बहुत से आइटम्स हैं जो कि भेजे जायेंगे जैसे जूट गुड्स, आयरल केक्स, और राइस ब्रान आदि।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Under the terms of this agreement, what are the main items which we shall be importing from Hungary?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The main items will be machine-tools, industrial machinery, some aspects of non-ferrous metals and various intermediate goods which are required for the industries set up in India with Hungarian collaboration, certain items of glass and light engineering.