

14-12-1972 we canalised the export of semi-finished leather goods so that Government may have better control over the export of semi-finished leather. About the latter part of the question I answered already that we hoped by 1-4-1973 we would be able to implement the scheme of giving relief to the footwear manufacturers.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं आया। आपने उत्तर में कहा कि निर्यात ज्यादा हो गया—ज्यादा कैसे हो गया ? आपके ज्यादा निर्यात कर देने से लोगों का व्यापार ठप्प हो गया, कीमतें बढ़ गयीं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कितने प्रतिशत कीमतें बढ़ी हैं और इसके लिये आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ? इन्होंने कहा है कि विचार कर रहे हैं, राहत देंगे—मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन-कौन सी राहत देने जा रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER: He is asking a specific question. By what percentage the price rose?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The exact percentage we may not be able to give now.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : कब जवाब देंगे ? 20 से लेकर 40 प्रतिशत तक कीमतें बढ़ी हैं—किस आधार पर आपने कहा है कि कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, वह बतलाइये ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Can he not indicate even the approximate rise in price? What was the quantum? He can give some indication at least.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The general rise is more than 30 per cent.

श्री अचल मिह : क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जूता इण्डस्ट्री एक खास इण्डस्ट्री और उसमें आज बहुत कमी आ रही है। उसके सुधार के लिये आप क्या कर रहे हैं ताकि रशिया को ज्यादा एक्सपोर्ट हो सके जिससे हम को करोड़ों रुपये की आमदनी होती है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: We have a scheme to have semi-finished leather converted into finished leather, footwear and other leather manufactures. For this some imported machinery is needed and we are trying to build the infrastructure for building up the industry for conversion of semi-finished leather into footwear and other leather goods.

श्री राय सहाय पांडे : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारतीय जूते बढ़े प्रसिद्ध हैं। भारतीय जूते टिकाऊ हैं, सस्ते हैं और अच्छे हैं लेकिन जो कन्साइनमेंट एक्सपोर्ट के हुये उसमें एक बार रशिया को दाहिने पैर के जूते ही गये, बायें पैर के भूल ही गये। जब वहा से प्रोटैस्ट हुआ तब यहां से बायें पैर के जूते भेजे गये। यही कारण है कि जूतों का निर्यात बन्द हो गया। अब फिनिश और सेमी फिनिश गुड्स जाने लगे हैं। यदि यह बात सच है तो इसके लिये क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है ताकि यहां से जूते भेजे जा सकें जिससे लेबर को फायदा हो सके, कच्चे माल को बचा कर पके माल को भेजा जा सके ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: This confusion about right and left happened as a stray incident in 1968. Afterwards, we have made enough precautions and there are no more complaints.

#### Trade with Bangladesh

\*64. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantum of export of various Indian goods to Bangladesh during the last year;

(b) what percentage of such export was through private trade agencies; and

(c) what was the total import to India from that country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The following are the recorded figures of exports commodity-wise for (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the period April—August, 1972: the Table of the House.

Statement

(Rs. lakhs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity.	Unit	Qty	Value
1.	Wheat . . . . .	ooo Tons	226	1833
2.	Gram split. . . . .	Tons.	663	9
3.	Tobacco Unmanufactured . . . . .	L. Kg.	45	196
4.	Milk and cream . . . . .	ooo kg.	320	28
5.	Phosphorous white and yellow. . . . .	„	9	1
6.	Phosphorus red. . . . .	„	9	1
7.	Potassium chlorate . . . . .	„	220	5
8.	Medicinal and Pharmaceutical products. . . . .	Value.	..	35
9.	Articles and materials of rubber . . . . .	„	..	6
10.	Paper and paper-borad. . . . .	„	..	17
11.	Articles made of pulp . . . . .	„	..	10
12.	Cement portland grey . . . . .	ooo Tons	59	127
13.	Sodium bicarbonate. . . . .	ooo kg.	48	2
14.	Castor oil. . . . .	L. Kg.	4	11
15.	Raw cotton excl. linters sweepings etc. . . . .	ooo Tons	3.2	301
16.	Cotton yarn and thread . . . . .	ooo Kg.	548	70
17.	Galved and corrugated sheets of iron and steel . . . . .	ooo Tons	3	40
18.	Wire rods iron or steel other than of high carbon alloy steel . . . . .	ooo Tons	0.9	12
19.	Bars, rods except wire rods of iron or steel, except high carbon alloy steel . . . . .	„	0.5	6
20.	Pig iron incl. cast . . . . .	„	2.2	12
	TOTAL Exports (incl. other items and re-exports)	Value.	..	3317

Statistics beyond the month of August are not yet available.

(b) Statistics are not maintained according to categories of exporters.

(c) During April-July, 1972—for which figures are at present available, imports from Bangladesh were of the order of Rs. 26 lakhs.

**SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** May I know whether Government have any plan for a joint move for jute export to other countries of the world?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** The question was pertaining to Bangladesh. The hon. Member has asked about our schemes to export to other countries. Of course, we have schemes and the schemes are being implemented in regard to export of jute to other countries as well.

**SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** May I know whether the Government will consider making an ambitious plan to export handloom weavers' products to Bangladesh and to import fish from there?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** In the agreement that we had with Bangladesh, there is a provision for import of raw fish and it is being implemented, but not to the extent we expected. Handloom and other things, we are exporting through State agencies.

**SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:** I would like to know whether the Minister's attention has been drawn to numerous reports which have appeared that some of these commodities which have been supplied from India to Bangladesh, particularly by private trade agency, have been of sub-standard quality and have often been found not to be as per specifications, and this unfortunate occurrence has been exploited in Bangladesh by certain anti-Indian elements also. I would like to know from him what is the extent, actually, of this problem and what steps Government has taken to see that such things do not occur in future—so that this may not become a point of unnecessary friction between the two countries.

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** It is a fact that initially there were some such reports, but in the light of those the pattern of trade with Bangladesh has been completely changed,

and more than 70 per cent of our trade with Bangladesh under the Limited Payments Agreement is being channelised through State agencies, so that this sort of irregular and unhappy things do not take place, creating avoidable misunderstanding between the two countries.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** May I know whether it is a fact that by 31st March this year the 150-crore Indo-Bangladesh trade pact is going to end and if so, whether any balancing of the success and failure of import and export both by Bangladesh and India has been made and if so, whether that will be taken into consideration before entering into a new pact with Bangladesh?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** Yes, Sir. The bilateral agreement entered into between these two countries envisaged a total quantum of trade worth Rs. 50 crores and not Rs. 150 crores. In terms of performance, we have found that the agreement did not work to the extent we expected. Various reasons are there for that—the fluid situation, transport bottlenecks and other difficulties. And as I said, the implementation of the agreement is not to the extent we expected. So, while we enter into the next agreement, the shortfalls and the reasons thereof will be taken into consideration.

**SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** May I know whether it is a fact that so far as the price of jute is concerned, Bangla Desh has of late been undercutting thereby imperiling export of jute from India?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:** I cannot confirm it at this stage because necessary information of a definite nature is not with us at the moment.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गर-सरकारी एजेंसियों को

नियमित किया है और उन्होंने गड़बड़ियाँ की हैं, क्या उन एजेंसियों के नाम आप बतलायेंगे और उनके खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:**  
I am not aware of any report that Government agencies are involved in any sort of mal-practices. Further, if any such specific instance is with the hon. Member, we will certainly look into it and do the needful if he passes on that information to us.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरबा : मैं गैर-सरकारी एजेंसियों के लिये पुछ रहा हूँ ।

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:**  
As I said in answer to an hon. Member's question earlier, there were some such reports to start with in 1972.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Have you any idea about the names of those agencies?

**PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA:**  
Yes, Sir. They have been deprived of the right to do the business any more.

**Financial Assistance to Maharashtra for Drought Relief Works**

**\*65. SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government have asked for a large amount of Central assistance for giving relief to the drought affected people; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of assistance that has been rendered by the Centre to Maharashtra so far?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**  
(a) and (b). As against a requirement of Rs. 180.58 crores presented by the State Government, a total ceiling of Rs. 94.09 crores has been adopted on the basis of the recommendations of

the Central teams for expenditure during the current financial year on drought relief measures for purposes of Central assistance. An amount of Rs. 49.00 crores has so far been released to the State Government.. Further assistance will be released on the basis of the progress of expenditure under the ceilings to be reported by the State Government.

**Financial Assistance to Gujarat for Drought Relief Works**

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**\*74. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**  
**SHRI D. P. JADEJA:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount demanded by Gujarat Government to face drought situation in the State;

(b) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government; and

(c) the total amount paid?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):**

(a) to (c). In response to a request from the State Government, a Central Team visited Gujarat in September, 1972 and on the basis of its recommendations a ceiling of expenditure of Rs. 6.9 crores on drought relief measures was adopted for purposes of Central assistance. On the basis of the progress of expenditure reported by the State Government under this ceiling, an amount of Rs. 1.5 crores has so far been released to that Government; further assistance will be based on the progress of expenditure to be reported by the State Government. Another Central Team of Officers is presently visiting the State to review the ceilings in the light of the continuing drought situation and its report is awaited.

**SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL:** Maharashtra has been facing drought conditions for the last three successive years and this year's and this year's famine is unprecedented. Thousands