

बंगला देश से वस्तुओं का आयात

* 868. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार ने बंगला देश से वर्ष 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 के दौरान कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएं आयात की हैं तथा इसमें कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा व्यय की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): A statement is laid on the Table of

	(Value in Rs. 1000)	
	1972-73	1973-74
1. Jute raw (excluding Bimlipatam and Mesta)	10455	121047
2. Paper (including newsprint) and paperboard	6580	25838
3. Fish & fish preparations	7325	20639
4. Molasses, inedible	1103	40
5. Other articles	9162	1290
TOTAL IMPORTS :	34625	168854

श्री लालजी भाई 31 दिसम्बर, 1974 तक व्यापार की अवधि थी। क्या इस अवधि को बढ़ाने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव था और यदि नहीं तो उसका क्या कारण है ; यदि प्रस्ताव था और इस अवधि को बढ़ाया गया है तो क्या उसमें उन्हीं चीजों को आयात करने की व्यवस्था थी जो पहले की जाती थी या और हैं और है तो कौन सी है ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The balance of trade agreement was valid upto December 1974. Then it was reviewed and certain items on which contracts were standing on December were allowed up to February. After that, there was switchover to free foreign exchange and the rupee trade agreement was over. (Now there is free foreign exchange in the trade with Bangladesh. Some of the items which were

the House.

Trade between the two countries during 1972-73 was governed by the Limited Payments Arrangement concluded in March, 1972. In July 1973 this Agreement was replaced by a Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement which extended upto 31st December, 1974. Both Arrangements provided for rupee trade between the two countries. The major commodities imported on all accounts from Bangladesh during 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as follows:—

given exception at that time so that they may be continued to be imported or exported were coal, jute, tobacco, newspapers and fresh fruits.

श्री लालजी भाई : जो नई चीजे रखी गई हैं उनका मूल्य कितना रखा गया है ? जो बढ़ाई गई अवधि है उस अवधि में जो बढ़ाई गई चीजे हैं या जो नए सिरे से रखी गई हैं उनकी कीमत क्या होगी ?

श्री विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह : बढ़ाई हुई अवधि में कोई नये दाम नहीं रखे गए पुराने कांटेक्ट्स में जो दाम निर्धारित थे उन्हीं दामों पर बढ़ाई गई हुई अवधि में आयात निर्यात होगा।

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Fish is one of the important items of import. I would like to know whether recently the Bangladesh Government raised an objection,

or expressed their unwillingness, to supply fish on the ground that whatever they send, whether we import from them, does not reach us in time because of our not having sufficient mechanism for import.

Secondly, I would like to know whether the fish imported from Bangladesh is consumed only in Bangal or throughout the country.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The Bangladesh Government did not raise any objection to the supply of fish, but they did point out that they were facing a little difficulty in regard to transport, like packing in ice etc. I am not sure whether it goes to other States. I think West Bengal would be consuming most of them.

वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की पूंजी के बारे में स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया, बम्बई के चेयरमैन का भाषण

* 870. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया के चेयरमैन द्वारा बम्बई में 31 मार्च, 1975 को दिये गये भाषण की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने वाणिज्यिक बैंक की पूंजी निधि में वृद्धि करने की जरूरत पर प्रकाश डालते हुये उस आवश्यकता बताया है अन्यथा बैंकों की कार्य स्थिति पर पिपरीत प्रभाव पडने की सम्भावना है , और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार ने इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reference in the speech is to the question of adequacy of capital funds of the banks viz. the capital and reserves in relation to the deposit liabilities. This question has been engaging the attention of the Government and the Reserve Bank of

India since the early sixties and more so since 1969 when the 14 major banks were nationalised. Reserve Bank in the last few years been impressing on the banks the need for stepping up their usual and necessary provisions and appropriations to reserves from out of profits.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि रिजर्व बैंक आवश्यक व्यवस्थाओं तथा लाभों में सुरक्षित कोष में विनियोग की गति में तीव्रता लाने के लिये बैंकों पर दबाव डाल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि इस कदम को उठाने के फलस्वरूप बैंकों की सुरक्षित पूंजी में पिछले दो वर्षों में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और यदि नहीं हुई है तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: In the case of the State Bank, this percentage has come down from around 6 in 1955 to a little over 1 in 1973 on the basis of the published accounts. Now it has gone up to 1.6, mainly because the capital base has remained the same but the deposits are increasing. Therefore, this question was considered by the Banking Commission also, and they also have made certain recommendations with regard to the capital base with reference to the deposits, but it is a question of the risk which the depositors have got to undertake when the capital base is small, but fortunately we have brought into existence various other organisations like the Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Credit Guarantee Organisation and the Credit Gurantee Corporation which gurantee the losses if any due to the failure of the Banks and therefore, to a certain extent this has been mitigated. But I do agree that we have to see that by way of reserves and capital the security for the depositors does increase in course of time.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय : जमाकर्ताओं की सुरक्षा हेतु रिजर्व पूंजी की आवश्यकता होती है, यह आपने कहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हू कि बैंकों में डिपॉजिट्स में क्या निरन्तर कमी नहीं होती जा रही है और यदि हां, तो