

going to make any survey. Previously the State Bank of India made some survey in this particular matter. I hope they could deliver the goods to some extent. I would like to make this request to him and I want to know the reaction of the Government in this regard. There is deterioration of service in the nationalised banks and everybody would accept it. In view of this, will the Government constitute a committee immediately to make a survey, because this is an important problem? I request him to kindly consider this point and inform us.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, as I told you, service conditions need improvement. But I am not sure whether any Committee would be necessary for that. When we were discussing this in the Consultative Committee I indicated that in this matter naturally we will have to go by the consultations with the management of banks, but I may say, the much more important thing is consultation with the trade union and leaders of bank employees etc. It is their cooperation which is very essential if at all we want to make changes and make improvements in the quality of service. There is one point which naturally has been arising so far, about their participation in the management of the banks. After the appointment of the Boards the representatives of the employees will be sitting and they will be entitled to sit, on these Bank Boards and therefore this one difficulty is now out of the day. Now I think we will have to create an atmosphere of more awareness on the part of the staff so as to see that better service is rendered to the people for whom we took this step of nationalisation of banks.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण वरिडे : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की जानकारी है कि छोटे किसानों को पैसा मिलाने में इसलिये विफलता हुई नहीं है कि जो किसान

के गारन्टी फ़ार्म हैं या जो प्रोसीजर है वह इस प्रकार के हैं कि छोटा किसान जब बैंक से पैसा मंगाता है तो उसे नहीं मिल पाता है? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार कौन से कदम उठाने जा रही है?

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : हाँ, ऐसी कुछ बातें हमारी नजर में लाई गई हैं और इसी लिये बैंक के प्रोसीजर को सिम्पलीफ़ाई करने की कोशिश हो रही है, फार्मों को कुछ ठीक ढंग से बनाने की कोशिश हो रही है लेकिन फिर भी मैं जानता हूँ

श्री नरसिंह नारायण वरिडे : स्टाफ़ की बड़ी कमी है।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : स्टाफ़ की कमी है, ट्रेनिंग की कमी है, कुछ उनके दृष्टिकोण बदलने की भी आवश्यकता है।

अन्नक का निर्यात

*474. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अन्नक निर्यात व्यापार को अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद से सरकार ने अन्न तक किन-किन देशों को अन्नक निर्यात किया है तथा निर्यात किये गये अन्नक का मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ख) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सरकार को अन्नक का आयात करने के लिये आर्डर भेजे हैं और उनका मूल्य क्या है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) The German Democratic Republic have placed an order on the MMTC for supply of mica valued at Rs. 3 crores.

STATEMENT

SHIPMENTS EFFECTED DURING
1972-73
(upto the end of October, 1973).

Name of the Country	Quantity Metric Tonnes	Value Rs. '000'
Austria	9.85	45.85
Australia	174.71	557.00
Belgium	645.00	491.63
Canada	5.67	16.49
Czechoslovakia	326.66	1990.00
Finland	Neg.	Neg.
France	485.71	1138.00
Formosa/Taiwan	14.71	322.95
Greece	3.16	60.69
Germany, East	272.00	3913.15
Germany, West	1282.40	676.00
Hongkong	7.41	387.46
Hungary	136.25	2253.00
Italy	193.59	351.97
Japan	4532.00	6050.00
Korea, North } Korea, South }	16.05	17.83
Netherlands	15.45	676.77
New Zealand	0.41	7.68
Norway	500.00	240.17
Poland	1036.40	6064.51
Romania	54.59	1346.69
Singapore	1.70	39.00
Spain	4.35	23.48
Sweden	0.10	6.30
Switzerland	279.24	2164.04
United Kingdom	368.96	1762.25
U.S.A.	3526.42	6891.45
U.S.S.R.	416.74	44293.15
Total	34492.88	81797.68

श्री शंकर ब्याल सिंह : मान्यवर, मुझे कुछ है कि मेरा सवाल घाने के पहले ही राज्य मंत्री महोदय चले गये, वह इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक जानते थे। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे एक लिखित उत्तर प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने 30 मई, 1972 को यह जवाब दिया था कि 55वें देशों को माइका का निर्यात होता रहा है। जब सरकार ने कैनसाइजेशन किया, उसके बाद मेरे एक लिखित प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने 19 अगस्त, 1972 को यह जवाब दिया कि 25 देशों के ही आदेश मेरे पास आये हैं और अभी जो स्टेटमेंट हमारे सामने है, उसमें केवल 28 देशों का उल्लेख है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की उदासीनता के कारण या कैनसाइजेशन की नीति के कारण अबरख निर्यात में क्यों उत्तरोत्तर घटी हो रही है और सरकार इसके लिये क्या कर रही है ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Export of mica is not coming down. In fact if you go through some figures of 4 years you will find there is steady improvement. The figures are as follows:—

Year.	Exports.
1968-69	15.5 crores
1969-70	17.47 crores
1970-71	17.17 crores
1971-72	17.58 crores.

In 1971-72 the figure is up by at least Rs. 40 lakhs. In current year between April and October, our export is to the tune of Rs. 11.41 crores whereas the same figure last year was 9.4 crores.

श्री शंकर ब्याल सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि बहुत दिनों से यह मांग रही है कि माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन किया जाय। सरकार ने भी कई बार सदन में इस प्रकार का आश्वासन दिया है, लेकिन माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन न करके, कैनसाइजेशन किया गया। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि माइका इण्डस्ट्री को बढ़ाने के लिये तथा इसके व्यापार में वृद्धि लाने के लिये क्या सरकार माइका एक्सपोर्ट का नेशनलाइजेशन करेगी ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: The export of mica was canalised on 24-1-72. We are in the process of setting up separate subsidiary of STC for handling of mica alone. We are giving maximum aid to small traders. We have kept apart 30 per cent of the total value of the trade so that it may benefit small producers.

श्री रामाक्षर शर्मा

सब है कि कैनसाइजेशन की नीति के बावजूद हमारे देश से हर साल करीब डार्ड करोड़ रुपये का अबरख स्मगल हो रहा है ? अगर यह बात आपके दिमाग में आई है तो आप उसे रोकने के लिये कौन सी कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: I do not deny that there was some amount of smuggling across the border. When we analysed this problem, it was found that it was because of the incidence of an export duty of 40 per cent that there was this temptation on the part of producers to

smuggle it across the border. So, on 1st May, 1972, 40 per cent duty had been reduced to 10 per cent in the case of fabricated items and to 20 per cent to nil in the case of powder and mica. So, this temptation or root cause for smuggling has been sizably reduced.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trade agreement with Poland

*465. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a trade agreement has been reached recently between Poland and India; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement and the foreign exchange expected to be earned from exports thereunder?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA):

(a) As a result of negotiations held between the Trade Delegations of Governments of India and Poland in Warsaw, a Trade Protocol for the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 was initiated on 17th September, 1972. The Protocol will be signed in New Delhi during the visit of the Polish Minister of Foreign Trade to this country shortly.

(b) Besides traditional commodities like tea, coffee, black pepper, cashew kernels, de-oiled groundnut cakes, iron ore, hides and skins, coir manufactures, jute manufactures etc. Poland will import a number of engineering products and other non-traditional items such as textile machinery, railway wagons, iron and steel castings including spun pipes, hand tools, pneumatic tools, electric household articles, ready-made garments, refrigerators and deep freezers, surgical cotton, builders' hardware, sanitary

fittings aluminium cables and conductors etc.

Indian imports from Poland will include mining machinery, rolled steel products, urea, sulphur, intermediates for pharmaceuticals and basic drugs, chemicals, refractory materials, zinc smelter, electrolytic zinc, etc.

The total trade turn-over between the two countries during 1973 is expected to be of the order of Rs. 1200 million, which will be about 20 per cent higher than the trade plan provision for 1972.

India's trade with Poland, as in the case of other East European countries and USSR, is regulated by Long Term Trade and Payments Agreements which provide for the settlement of all commercial and non-commercial transactions in non-convertible Indian rupees. This is a balanced form of trading and imports and exports are to balance each other over a period of time.

Currency Notes Lying in the State Bank of India, Lucknow

*466. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that Rs. 16 crore worth of notes unfit for circulation have been lying cribbed in the Strong Room of the State Bank of India, Lucknow, for several years;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank is reluctant to accept all these notes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the positive action Government propose to take in this connection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The State Bank of India, Lucknow is authorised to exchange soiled notes