

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 20th March, 1969|the 29th
Phalgun, 1890 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the
clock, MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MEMBER SWORN

Shri M. Anandam (Andhra Pradesh)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सूडान के साथ व्यापार

577. श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा श्रुति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले वर्ष सूडान के साथ क्रमशः कितने-कितने रुपये का निर्यात तथा आयात व्यापार हुआ ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सूडान ने भारत से जूट-माल को खरीद में कमी कर दी है और अब यह माल पाकिस्तान से खरीदता है; और

(ग) हमारे जूट-माल के भाव पाकिस्तान की अपेक्षा अधिक होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

TRADE WITH SUDAN

♦577. SHRI NIRANJAN VARMA-Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE AND SUPPLY be pleased to state:

(a) the value of export and import trade respectively with Sudan in terms of rupees during the last year;

(b) whether it is a fact that Sudan has reduced the quantum of Jute goods purchase from India and now

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purchases these goods from Pakistan; and

(c) what are the reasons of our rates of Jute Goods being higher than those of Pakistan?]

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा श्रुति मंत्रालय में
उपमंत्री (चौधरी राम सेवक) : (क)
वर्ष 1967-68 में सूडान को भारत से
20.7 करोड़ रुपये के निर्यात तथा सूडान से
11.7 करोड़ रुपये के आयात किये गये।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) कारण यह है :—

वर्ष 1968-69 की पटसन की फसल
खराब हो जाने के फलस्वरूप कच्चे माल की
कमी हो गई और कच्चे पटसन तथा पटसन के
माल के मूल्यों में असाधारण वृद्धि हो गयी।
इससे हमारे पटसन के माल के उत्पादन में
योजनाबद्ध कमी करना अनिवार्य हो गया
ताकि उत्पादन पटसन रेशे की प्राप्ति के
अनुरूप हो। पटसन के पाकिस्तानी निर्यातकों
को 30 प्र० श० बोनस बाउचर की सुविधा
प्राप्त है जिससे अपेक्षाकृत कम मूल्यों पर
माल बेचने पर भी उन्हें लाभ रहता है।
इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें पाकिस्तान में ही
पर्याप्त मात्रा में बेहतर किस्म का पटसन
सुलभ है।

f[THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE AND
SUPPLY (CHOWDHARY RAM SEWAK):

(a) In 1967-68 India's exports to Sudan were
Rs. 20.7 crores and imports from Sudan were
Rs. 11.7 crores.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) the reasons are:

The failure of the 1968-69 jute crop
resulted in a shortage of raw material
and an abnormal

rise in the prices of raw jute and jute goods. This also necessitated a planned reduction in our jute goods production, so as to rebate production to availability of jute fibre. Pakistani exporters of jute enjoy 30 per cent Bonus Voucher benefits, which enables them to offer lower rates and still have a profit. In addition they have access to better grades of jute within Pakistan itself in adequate quantities.]

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या श्रीमान यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि जिस प्रकार पाकिस्तान वालों ने 30 प्रतिशत लाभ देने के कारण अपने माल को हिन्दुस्तान के मुकाबले में अधिक खमाने का यत्न किया, क्या भारत सरकार इस प्रकार की कोई कार्यवाही नहीं कर सकती जिसके कारण हमारा एक्सपोर्ट अधिक से अधिक हो ? इसके अतिरिक्त क्या दूसरा कारण यह नहीं है — कम फसल हुई यह तो सही है — कि अपने यहां बंगाल में जहां पटसन अधिक होता है वहां पर भी घिराव आदि के कारण मिलों पर प्रभाव पड़ा है और उद्योगपतियों ने इस तरफ कुछ कम ध्यान देना शुरू कर दिया है जिसके कारण यह सब हुआ ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : बोनस वाउचर जो पाकिस्तान में निर्यात करने वाले व्यापारियों को दिया जाता है उससे उनको सुविधा तो जरूर है एक्सपोर्ट करने में, मगर माननीय सदस्य यदि इस चीज के हर पहलू को देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि अगर हम इस तरह का बोनस वाउचर दें, तो एक तरफ तो विदेशी मुद्रा हम अर्जित करेंगे, दूसरी तरफ 30 परसेंट चला जायगा तो व्यापारियों को तो फायदा होगा, वे दूसरी चीजें भी इम्पोर्ट करेंगे, लेकिन देश को विदेश मुद्रा में कोई फायदा नहीं होगा, नुकसान होगा। इसलिए यह जानते हुए भी कि पाकिस्तान यह कर रहा है, हम बोनस वाउचर नहीं देना चाहते, दूसरी सुविधाएं हम दे

रहे हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि मिलों की प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़े, अभी हमने एक्सपोर्ट की जो छूट दी है बजट में उस से फायदा हो, उनको फायदा भी हो और हमारा जूट का माल बाहर बिके और विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन में भी कमी न हों।

दूसरा अंश उनके सवाल का यह था कि जूट का उत्पादन जैसा ईस्ट पाकिस्तान का है वैसा हम क्यों नहीं कर सकते। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जूट के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करें, उसकी क्वालिटी बढ़ाएं। हमें इसमें मुस्तैदी के साथ आगे बढ़ना है।

श्री निरंजन वर्मा : क्या श्रीमान यह बतलाने का कष्ट करेंगे कि अपने यहां से वारदाना जो संसार में जा रहा था उसकी खपत तो संसार के क्षेत्र में कम होती चली जा रही है और उसका स्थान क्रमशः पाकिस्तान लेता चला जा रहा है, तो क्या कोई आप ऐसा हल सुझाएंगे जिसके कारण पाकिस्तान की जगह अपना एक्सपोर्ट हम बढ़ा सके और पाकिस्तान जो अवैध रूप में बाजारों में कब्जा करता चला जा रहा है वह न कर पाए ?

श्री बी० आर० भगत : यह सवाल तो सूडान का था, सूडान में तो हमारा निर्यात बड़ रहा है, घट नहीं रहा है।

जहां तक सारी दुनिया का सवाल है, माननीय सदस्य सही कहते हैं। पाकिस्तान को जो सुविधाएं हैं अच्छे कच्चे माल की, सस्ते माल की और बोनस वाउचर वगैरह की उसके कारण यह स्थिति है। मगर हम भी एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाने के उपाय कर रहे हैं। इंडस्ट्रीज में नई टेक्नीक को ले रहे हैं, जैसे कारपेट बैकिंग को काफी बढ़ा रहे हैं और इस मामले में हमारा सतत प्रयत्न है कि पाकिस्तान से जो कम्पीटीशन हो रहा है उसको पार कर अपने निर्यात को बढ़ाएं इस कोशिश में हम लगे हुए हैं।

SHRI DALPAT SINGH: What are the principal jute goods exported by us, and has it come to the notice of the Minister that Pakistan is expected, to convert 70 per cent of its jute towards hessian or jute cloth?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is a question about Sudan, not a global thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You confine yourself to the question.

SHRI DALPAT SINGH: What steps Government intends to take so that our jute goods may compete in the foreign markets with Pakistan?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This is again a larger question not concerned with Sudan. But if the hon. Member is anxious, I can say that mainly we have gone into broad looms and production of carpet backing where our technical superiority may have an advantage over them. It is true that in the traditional cloth, even in hessian, Pakistan competition is becoming stiffer, but we are trying to get over it by going over to the new production and new technique.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the percentage of jute exports from India as compared to jute exports from the world has gone down and whether it is a fact that it is due to the high excise duty imposed on jute goods in this country; if so, whether relief would be given to the jute industry. Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any efforts are being made to grow jute in other parts of the country. I understand that if such efforts are made, jute can be grown in other parts of the country also.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: It is true that Pakistan's jute export is rising and it has gone up fast and we are facing competition, but we are trying to maintain our exports also. As for jute growing, I crave your indul-

gence, Sir. This question relates to export to Sudan. I am asked to answer a general question.

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: Sir, I seek your protection. Part (c) of the question refers to competitive prices also. "What are the reasons of our rates of Jute Goods being higher than those of Pakistan?" It is a general question. It does not refer to Sudan only.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: This question relates to Sudan and there the cost of production comes in...

SHRI B. D. KHOBARAGADE: Part (c) is a general question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What are the reasons for the prices of our jute goods being higher than those of Pakistan?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: As I explained, there are two or three elements in the cost of production. The most important element is the price of raw jute and the quality. It is true that Pakistan jute is not only better in quality but also the price of raw jute in Pakistan is much lower than that of raw jute in India. And to make it up, we have to go in for those items of production in which the technical superiority has a larger play. For example, in carpet backing, with the new technique that we have developed, we are able to export and maintain our lead in exports; but in the traditional items like sacking or hessian, Pakistan has an advantage mainly because its cost of production is lower than ours and therefore they are making big headway in those items of exports. And it is a constant struggle where we have to improve our techniques and quality and lessen the cost of production, if we want to maintain the lead in exports.

SHRI K. SUNDARAM: In the capital of the Sudan, we had a showroom that has been removed to a far-off place and in the place where

we had a business centre, the Pakistanis are having their showroom now. Has that anything to do with the increasing trade?

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT: No, Sir. Our jute export or other trade is increasing with the Sudan. As for the showroom, I do not have the information; I will try to find out.

EXTRADITION OF DR. DHARMA TEJA

*578. DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: SARDAR
RAM SINGH: • SARDAR
NARINDAR SINGH
BRAR: SHRI N. R.
MUNISWAMY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the extradition proceedings against Dr. Dharma Teja stand at present; and

(b) when do Government expect to bring him back to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Our request for the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja and his wife is before the Supreme Court of Costa Rica. The advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of Costa Rica to the Government of Costa Rica is awaited. Efforts are being made to have the action expedited. Arrangements for the extradition of Dr. Teja and his wife will be made as soon as the agreement of the Costa Rican Government is obtained.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: May I know, since

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are names of four Members here.

श्री राजनारायण : श्रीमन् मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये नाम कहां से आते हैं। क्या वे डाक से आते हैं ?

The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Dr. Bhai Mahavir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: They give notice. What can I do?

श्री राजनारायण :—मगर आप भी तो कुछ नोट करते हैं। उसमें हमारा नाम क्यों पीछे पड़ता है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names that are there I must call; afterwards if there is time, I will call others.

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: This case is pending before the Supreme Court of Costa Rica; the last report that I have been able to find is dated December 17, so that three months have passed and there seems to have been little progress or in any case, no progress that we know of. I would like to know, firstly, how long the case is likely to last. Secondly, is it a fact that Dr. Dharma Teja has been raising flimsy objections? For example, he is stated to have said that the case should have been argued in Hindi, merely to cause delay. Similarly, he is reported to be carrying on propaganda for which we are having to send delegations to counter that propaganda. I would like to know from the Minister, firstly, how much is due from him by way of what he has defrauded the country, how much has been realised by way of attachment of his property, how much has been spent on the case which the Government of India has had to fight against him..

श्री राजनारायण : क्या प्रपोगंडा करता है।

DR. BHAI MAHAVIR: That he is being politically exploited, that this is a political persecution for which the Government of India is asking for his extradition.

I want to know how much has the Government of India realised from the sale of this attached property, how much was actually to be realised what has been spent on the cases