

1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2517/60].

- (ii) The Rice (Eastern Zone) Movement Control (Third Amendment) Order, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1410 dated the 26th November, 1960. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2518/60].

12-17 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE TALKS

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Commerce and Industry to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The Indo-Pakistan trade talks held recently at Karachi.

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Sir, the statement covers three pages.

Mr. Speaker: He may lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Satish Chandra: I lay it on the Table of the House.

Shri Mahanty: Let it be circulated.

Mr. Speaker: How many Members are interested?

Shri Mahanty: The entire House may be interested.

Mr. Speaker: It will be circulated.

STATEMENT

In terms of Protocol No. 1 to the Trade Agreement between India and Pakistan signed on the 21st March, 1960, the two countries were to exchange various commodities aggregating to Rs. 410 lakhs each way, the transactions being in non-convertible Indian rupees. The commodities

concerned were: on the Pakistan side raw cotton, jute cuttings, fresh fruits and plants, live-stock, betel leaves and other miscellaneous items; on the Indian side iron and steel, live-stock, betel leaves, bidi leaves, cement, stone boulders, fresh fruits and plants and miscellaneous goods including engineering products.

2. According to paragraph 5 of Protocol No. 1, the two Governments were to review the working of the Rupee Payments Arrangement at the expiry of six months of its working. This review became due towards the close of September 1960, and the Pakistan Government invited a Trade Delegation from India for this purpose. The invitation was accepted and a Delegation led by Shri D. Sandilya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, left for Karachi on the 23rd November, 1960.

3. Talks were held with the representatives of the Government of Pakistan between the 24th and 26th November. During these talks it was noted that as on 29th October, 1960, exports from India in terms of the Limited Payments Arrangement totalled Rs. 1.10 crores and imports from Pakistan Rs. 1.58 crores, leaving a balance of Rs. 48 lakhs in favour of Pakistan. It was, therefore, agreed between the two Delegations that efforts should be made to ensure full implementation by both sides by the end of the first year of the Agreement, namely, the 21st March, 1961. The Pakistan Government were advised that supplies of the agreed quantities of pig-iron and steel from India would be effected by March, 1961. For their part, the Pakistan Delegation gave assurance that the work relating to the issue of import licences up to the agreed ceilings would be completed shortly.

4. The two Delegations agreed to enlarge the list of items which could be exchanged between the two countries on a Rupee Payment basis. Immediately, the following items were agreed upon:

[Mr. Speaker]

From Pakistan:

1. Nylon gut and monofilament;
and
2. Fluorspar

From India:

1. Scientific apparatus and instruments
2. Hosiery machine needles
3. Fish hooks
4. Fire extinguishers
5. Transmission line towers
6. Aluminium conductors, steel reinforced (A.C.S.R.)
7. Sautchoucine

5. In order that the swing limit on the rupee account maintained by the National Bank of Pakistan with the State Bank of India may not act as a deterrent to the trade between the two countries, which may, under the new arrangement, be for temporary periods, in imbalance to a greater degree, this swing limit would continue to remain suspended. This will facilitate the implementation of the Rupee Payments Arrangement within the ceilings accepted therefor.

6. The two Delegations also reviewed the items of Trade falling under Protocol II to the Trade Agreement. This Protocol envisaged supplies of specific quantities of coal, hard wood, soft wood and stone boulders to Pakistan and imports by India of jute cuttings from Pakistan.

7. The Pakistan Government were apprised of the difficulties leading to a short-fall in the supplies of coal and were assured that coal movements would be maintained according to the accepted schedule during the remaining part of the Agreement period. Clarifications were also obtained in regard to Pakistan's requirements of hard and soft wood railway sleepers.

8. The two Delegations further agreed that the next review could take place in February, 1961 and that as many items as possible of trade between India and Pakistan should be brought under a Rupee Payments Arrangement.

12.18 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing Monday, the 12th December, 1960 will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration of a motion for reference of the Maternity Benefit Bill, 1960 to a Joint Committee.
- (3) Consideration and passing of—

The Motor Transport Workers Bill, 1960, as reported by the Joint Committee.

The Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Bill, 1960, as reported by the Select Committee.

The Children Bill, 1960 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.