

(c) how many vacancies in the Middle Management Grade II were de-reserved during the above period and what procedure was followed for the purpose;

(d) whether the Bank has filled up the backlog of vacancies in this grade reserved for SC|ST; and

(e) if not, by when the backlog is likely to be filled up and what is the extent of backlog at present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b) According to policy guideline for reservation of posts for Scheduled Caste|Scheduled Tribe (SC|ST), there is no reservation for these categories in promotion from JMG Grade-I to JMG Grade-II and above. Information regarding promotion of officers from the JMG Grade-I to JMG Grade-II, as reported by the bank is as under:—

Year	Total promoted from JMG-I to JMG Scale -II	No. promoted belonging to	
		SC	ST
1980 . .	121	2	1
1981 . .	431	5	—
1982 . .	94	—	1
1983 . .	283	—	—
1984 . . (Till August)	247	1	1

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Settlement of dues of Indian companies who have taken up construction work in IRAQ

2521. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR;
SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH;

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the agreement with Iraq for the settlement of dues to be paid to the Indian Companies which have taken up construction projects there;

(b) the extent to which this agreement differ with that of the 1983 agreement and what arrangement is being planned for the settlement of payment of dues in 1985;

(c) what are the details of Government scheme to assist the Indian companies engaged in construction project in Iraq, including the amount of loans in Indian and foreign currencies sanctioned to them so far; and

(d) whether Government are considering to give foreign currency loans to the Indian companies for new projects in Iraq?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The agreement entered into by Government of India with Government of Iraq for settlement of dues to be paid to Indian companies who have taken up construction projects in that country broadly provide for arrangements for partly receiving payments on deferred basis in view of the financial constraints faced by Iraq. In terms of these agreements dues upto 1982 were payable in four instalments upto 31-12-1983, the dues for 1983 were payable partly through purchase of oil and sulphur by Indian and the remaining amount deferred for a period of two years repayable thereafter in four six monthly instalments. Dues for 1984 are also payable partly through purchase of oil and sulphur, and the balance deferred for three years, payable thereafter in four six monthly instalments. Interest at LIBOR (London Inter-Bank Offered Rate) would be payable on the deferred amounts. No arrangements have been planned for the settlement of dues in 1985. If necessary these will be decided upon after mutual discussions with the Government of Iraq.

(c) The following facilities have been allowed to the Indian companies engaged in construction projects in Iraq for completion of the balance portion of the ongoing projects:—

(1) Need-based foreign currency loans through branches of Indian banks abroad.

(2) Rupee loans to meet the commitments regarding payment of wages payable in India.

(3) Treating the portion of the wages payable in India out of the Rupee loan sanctioned, as deposits in the non-resident (external) accounts of the workers.

(4) Concessional rate of interest on the above Rupee Loans.

(5) Reduction in the charges for guarantee by financial institutions viz. Export Import Bank of India and Export Credit Guarantee Corporation.

The amounts of foreign currency loan and Rupee loan are decided by the Working Group in the Export Import Bank of India taking into consideration the requirements of each company. The amount sanctioned so far stands at:—

(1) guarantees for foreign currency over drafts of US Dollars 310 Million.

(2) Rupee loans of Rs. 75 crores.

(d) No Sir. However, for new projects in Iraq the Indian companies would be able to avail of foreign currency loans on the same basis as permissible to Indian companies undertaking construction projects in other countries.

Presidential Premises in Possession of Collectorate of Customs, Bombay

2522. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collectorate of Customs, Bombay is in possession of a number of residential premises which are in use for storing confiscated goods;

(b) if so, what are the details of such premises with the details of the terms and conditions of lease agreements with the owners and in how many cases the lease agreements have expired;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Government of Maharashtra had declared certain areas which were earlier "Industrial" to be as "Residential" areas through their Gazette Notification in 1983;

(d) if so, what are the reasons for which Collectorate of Customs is still using the premises which have been declared "Residential" for storing confiscated goods ignoring the orders of the Government of Maharashtra; and

(e) whether it is also a fact that some M.Ps and M.L.As have written to the Government of India for the vacation of one of such residential premises in Prabhadevi area, if so, what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Loan Application under D.R.I. Scheme received by Banks in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh

2523. SHRI BIR BHADRA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of applications for loans received by the branches of nationalised banks in Azamgarh District of Uttar Pradesh under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme from 1st January to 30th June, 1984;

(b) what is the number of such applications which have since been sanctioned; and