

Sr. No.	Name & State/Union Territory	No. of villages adopted	Amount of direct agricultural loan accounts served in these villages	Amount outstanding (in Crores of Rupees)
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	20	Negligible
23.	Chandigarh	4	19	0.01
24.	Delhi	142	2,611	0.66
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	112	2,219	0.35
26.	Mizoram	1	1	Negligible
27.	Pondicherry	65	4,410	0.88
		54,918	1,523,022	1,57.27

II. Bank Group-wise

Bank Group	No. of Villages	No. of direct agricultural loan A/C serviced	Amount Outstanding (Rs. crores)
State Bank of India and Associate Banks	21,029	7,43,164	1,11.19
Nationalised Banks	31,582	16,04,427	117.84
Other Banks	2,307	1,74,731	35.68
	54,918	15,22,322	1,64.71

Trade agreement between India and the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea

*123. SHRIMATI KANAK MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a target of Rs. 100 crores was agreed upon between India and the Democratic

Peoples' Republic of Korea for bi-lateral trade during 1979; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

A delegation led by Mr. Choi

Chong Keun, Minister of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea and comprising of 6 other members visited India from October 11 to 22, 1978 with a view to acquaint themselves with the industrial and technological capabilities of India, as guests of the Minister of Commerce, Civil Supplies & Co-operation.

The delegation visited industrial units in Bombay, Bangalore, Modinagar, Ghaziabad and also Bhilai Steel Plant at Bhilai. They also had discussions with the business community. Mr. Keun made a call on the Commerce Minister, Prime Minister and the Minister of Shipping. There were also two full-scale official level meetings between the Indian and the DPRK delegations between October 17-21, 1978 to discuss details of items to be exported/imported. During the discussions between the Minister of Foreign Trade of the DPRK and the Commerce Minister on 17th October, 1978, the former readily agreed to Commerce Minister's suggestion for balancing the trade in 1978 and to aim at a two-way trade of Rs. 100 crores in the year 1979 on a balanced basis. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea have identified the following items for import from India:—

Sugar, shellac, manganese ore, chrome ore, iron ore mica ferro-manganese ferro-chrome steel products jute, bags, wire ropes, wire net for paper making, conveyor belts dye stuffs, agricultural chemicals and pesticides, tyres, paper for cigarettes, craft paper, textiles for piece goods, polyethylene film, glycerine, trucks, dumpers bearings, marine diesel engines, machine tools and cutting tools nylon yarn and nylon cord cloth, etc.

The DPRK proposed the following items for export to India:—

Cement, PVC powder, Zinc ingots, lead ingots, amorphous graphite fer-

tilizer magnesia clinker, steel plates, alloy steel, shafts, menthol oil certain type of machine tools and cutting tools raw silk, hops for bear etc.

It was indicated by the Foreign Trade Minister of DPRK that his visit will be followed by a Purchase Mission comprising of technical experts who will negotiate contracts for purchases from India.

Agitation by the L.I.C. Field Workers

*124. SHRI SWAMI DINESH CHANDRA:

SHRI SYED AHMAD HASHMI:
SHRIMATI MAIMOONA
SULTAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Field Workers of the Life Insurance Corporation of India have threatened to intensify their agitation if the management did not agree to reduce insurance premium, increase profits to policy holders and change the payment conditions; and

(b) if so, what are their precise demands and what is Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The National Federation of Insurance Field Workers of India have been agitating against the work norms introduced by the LIC in 1976 and demanding *inter alia*, restoration of grant of automatic increments, complete employment security and protection of emoluments irrespective of performance. In pursuance of the assurance given in the Rajya Sabha on 22nd March, 1978 several rounds of discussions were held with the representatives of the Federation to negotiate a scheme of work norms which should be fair to the Corporation and the policyholders and should not at the same time be unfair to the Development Officer.