

**FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM  
UNDP**

\*188. SHRI SITARAM KESRI :f  
SHRI SHYAMLAL GUPTA : SHRI  
K.L.N. PRASAD :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United Nations Development Programme has approved financial and technical assistance to fill the gaps in India's development plans during the remaining period of Fourth Plan.

(b) if so, the quantum of aid approved and

(c) the projects for which it is earmarked ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme at its Session held during June 1972 in Geneva has approved the Country Programme for India, with an Indicative Planning Figure of <jj> 50 million for the five-year period 1972-76. This would thus extend beyond the end of the Fourth Plan.

The United Nations Development Programme provides technical assistance *i. e.* the services of foreign experts and ancillary equipment, fellowships for training Indian personnel abroad and also equipment for pre-investment activities. Our effort is to incorporate this assistance in our development plan, for providing stimulus at a variety of growth points and filling critical gaps in technology and skills.

(c) In our Country Programme, we have included a large list of projects, covering the major developmental sectors. UNDP have approved the Programme as a whole and not specific projects. The individual project proposals have to be proposed separately to and sanctioned by the UNDP Administration within the limits of the Indicative Planning Figure of dj> 50 million.

श्री सीताराम केसरी : सभापति जी, वित्त मंत्री महोदय जी ने यह कहा कि चौथा प्लान जो 1972 से 1976 तक के दरम्यान चलेगा उस में 50 मिलियन डालर यूनाइटेड नेशन्स डेवलपमेन्ट

■(•The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Sitaram Kesri.

प्लान असिस्टेंस की ओर से हम को मदद मिलेगी। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि जिनेवा में जो कॉन्फरेंस हुई थी, क्या यह सच है कि वहां पर यूनाइटेड नेशन्स डेवलपमेन्ट प्लान असिस्टेंस ने यह फैसला किया था कि 88 मिलियन डालर सात वर्षों के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान को इस सब के लिए मदद दी जायगी। उस हिसाब से 63 मिलियन डालर होता है। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा मंत्री महोदय से इस पृष्ठभूमि में कि जब हम को 63 मिलियन डालर मिलना चाहिए इस पीरियड के लिए तो केवल 50 मिलियन डालर ही क्यों मिला? क्या इस संबंध में पुनः आप ने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स डेवलपमेन्ट प्लान असिस्टेंस की अथारिटीज से कोई बातचीत की है?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ गलतफहमी है मेम्बर साहब को, बात यह है कि हमने जो प्रोजेक्शन किया था वह 7 साल के लिए किया था। अब 7 साल के लिए तो 90 से कुछ कम और 80 से ज्यादा प्रोजेक्शन हमने किया था। उन लोगों ने किया है 5 साल के लिए, लेकिन यह पांच साल चौथे प्लान के आगे भी जा सकते हैं क्योंकि चौथे प्लान के केवल दो साल बाकी हैं, तो इसलिए पांचवें प्लान के 3 साल भी इसमें आयेंगे। तो हमने प्लान किया था 7 साल का और उन्होंने 5 साल के लिए 50 दिया है। जब उस में आगे तरक्की होती जायेगी तो यह और आगे बढ़ सकता है और हमारे पास पाइप लाइन का कुछ है उसमें से भी इसमें आ सकता है। यह बात नहीं है कि यह प्रपोजल उन का फाइनल है। सही मानों में हम ने जो कंट्रीवाइज प्रोग्राम दिया था वह उन्होंने मान लिया है।

श्री सीताराम केसरी : सभापतिजी, जो योजना आपने बतायी उस को क्या आप कंप्यूटर सिस्टम जवाहरलाल नेहरू यूनिवर्सिटी में बिठाने के लिये या पब्लिक सेक्टर में स्ट्रीम लाइन्ड हाउसिंग फ्रंट्री के लिए इस सहायता को इस परियोजना में बिठाने के काम में इस्तेमाल करेंगे ?

श्री य० ब० चव्हाण : डिटेल्ड प्रोजेक्ट की बात आपने पूछना शुरू किया है लेकिन सेक्टर-वाइज आपको इत्तिला दे सकता हूं अगर आप चाहें तो।

The sector-wise allocation of the UNDP projects for the country-wise programme is as follows :

<b>Agricultural sector</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Scientific Research sector</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Irrigation and Power sector</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Transport and Communications</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Industry and Minerals</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Labour, Welfare and Craftsmanship</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Computer-based projects</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Housing and Urban Development</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Rural Water Supply</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Foreign Trade</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Emergency technology</b>	<b>2</b>

**SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI :** In view of our experience of the Fourth Five Year Plan, will the honourable Minister be kind enough to inform us as to which are the industries which the Government is thinking of supplying with this foreign assistance by way of foreign exchange or technical assistance in view of the position in which we have been due to this assistance ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I do not understand the thrust of the question of the honourable Member. The character and purpose of the UNDP programme is completely different. It does not give any capital investment or any other thing. Really speaking, it is meant for filling the technological gap. Sometimes they give technical assistance, sometimes they give some sort of special type of equipment for this sort of a thing. As I mentioned, the sector-wise allocations were indicated, and the individual projects will have to be gone into.

**SHRI BABUBHAI M. CHINAI :** I am not asking for individual projects. I only wanted to know from the experience gained during the last three Plans and the Fourth Five Year Plan which is continuing, whether you are satisfied with what has happened; if not, whether you will be thinking about it.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I would say that it is very difficult to think in terms of satisfaction and non-satisfaction because it is somewhat a subjective feeling. But as I mentioned now the shift is changed. So far the UNDP programme was based on projects. Now we are shifting this thing. The UNDP has shifted it because they wanted a certain reorientation of the programme. Therefore, we are projecting as a matter of fact the whole country programme as it is called now. That is the meaning,

**SHRI M. K. MOHTA :** May I ask the honourable Minister whether the UNDP programme authority already have the funds in their possession to finance this assistance to India—of \$ 50 million—or is it only a recommendation to various Governments to extend this help to India ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** At the present moment they have indicated <\$ 50 million. Whether they have got more or whether they have got any commitments to other countries, it is a different matter. At the present moment the position that we have indicated is <jg 50 million for the Fourth Plan. . . .

**SHRI M. K. MOHTA :** That was not my question. What I wanted to know was whether we will be getting this assistance from the UNDP or from the other countries whose Governments may or may not give us the assistance.

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** You will get it from the UNDP.

**SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA :** Whatever the Minister stated previously, the UNDP or assistance, scientific or technical, or for certain projects, now shifts are taking place. Now, whatever the shifts, may I know whether the UN has made any assessment of the so-called development year or decade ? What are his own conclusions about the progress of the UN Development Decade in the light of that assessment and the conclusions they have arrived at according to the information of the honourable Minister in this regard ?

**SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN :** I think this is rather a very general question. He can raise sometime this question which is worth debating and understanding. But at present the question is only about the specific programme of the UNDP, a special organisation of the UN which collects funds from other countries and utilises them for the undeveloped countries or the developing countries for their technical assistance. It is not any particular country's loan or aid. It is a different type of activity.

**SHRI A. G. KULKARNI :** May I know whether the Government is aware that the quality of the UNDP funds—which have been contracted for supply to India has to be changed ? I would like to know whether the Government has reviewed that position. As a member of the Committee in the Industrial Development Ministry for UNDP assistance I know we have made out a point that due to the technological advance it has

made, India, does not need these international experts. The reason is that their quality was challengeable and particularly our Committee has recommended that the small scale industries and modernisation programme are more important along with other programmes for irrigation, etc. than others. Government has to take very much care to see that their experts are not brought into this country because our expertise is fully developed.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : I share his concern on this point. Naturally in areas where we have technical competence, we should not allow other people to come in. But to say that we have technical competence in all the fields—it is rather making an over-statement . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI : But they are dumping their experts.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : We will not allow that.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA : Including the Ministerial field, there is no technical competence. There I agree.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : Why not go to the level of Members themselves ?

#### INCREASE IN MANAGERIAL STAFF OF STATE BANK IN BENGAL CIRCLE

\*189. SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether it is a fact that during the period from 31st December, 1969 to 31st December, 1970, the percentage of increase in managerial staff in offices of the State Bank of India, Bengal Circle, was more than the increase in non-managerial staff during 1970, if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

During the calendar year 1970 the percentage of increase in the supervising staff in the offices of the State Bank of India, Bengal Circle, was more than the percentage of increase in the non-supervising staff for the following reasons :

(a) As many as 91% of the new branches opened were in the rural and semi-urban centres, requiring comparatively less non-supervising staff than the bran-

ches in the metropolitan and urban<sup>11</sup> centres.

(b) Opening of a new Regional Manager's office at Bhubaneswar, in which the ratio of supervising staff is higher than in branch offices.

(c) Filling up of a large number of vacancies in the supervising posts carried over from the previous year.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE : I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to parts (a) and (b) of the statement. In part (a) it has been stated that as many as 91 % of the new branches have been opened in rural areas and therefore supervisory staff is more than non-supervisory staff. But the same thing has been contradicted in part (b) where it is stated that the percentage of supervisory staff has been increased because of opening the Regional Manager's office at Bhubaneswar which is definitely not a rural area. Therefore, I would like to have some clarification on this point. In that connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what are the minimum requirements for opening a new branch of State Bank either in rural area or urban area.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN : The hon. Member has tried to point out some contradiction in part (b) of what is stated in part (a). Actually there is no contradiction. When I said that the Regional Manager's office has been opened at Bhubaneswar, it is not meant for Bhubaneswar. It is meant for the new branches opened in the rural areas. That is their major function. My experience is that real, effective working in the rural areas was not taking place because the head-quarters of the bank was quite urban oriented and in big cities. It was necessary to have more supervising staff for these rural branches.

Then he asked about the pattern of staffing in different branches. It is very difficult to say what Branch will require how much. Naturally in case of urban Branches, non-supervising staff is sometimes required more because the area to be supervised is small and therefore a small number of supervising staff can supervise more. Where there are more activities, non-supervising staff is sometimes more. In the case of rural Branches till they reach a certain stage of development, non-supervising staff is somewhat less.