

(ii) Organisations other than Government where Pool Officers are working for more than a year are advised to create supernumerary posts for their regular employment in suitable cases ;

(iii) The C.S.I.R. bears expenditure on supernumerary posts in the case of organisations other than Government Departments/Organisations on the recommendation of the appropriate sponsoring bodies.

(iv) The National Register of the C.S.I.R. extends help in securing employment to highly qualified personnel returning from abroad.

(v) Particulars of highly qualified personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India ;

(vi) Classified lists of Pool Officers indicating details of qualifications, experience etc. are compiled and published, in the form of Pool Directories and circulated widely among employing agencies in the Public and Private Sectors ;

(vii) Pool Officers are referred against suitable notified vacancies.

(viii) Pool Officers are recommended for recruitment to Army Medical Corps. and Engineering Corps. ; and

(ix) Pool Officers are free to apply for any post of their choice.

ATOMIC POWER PLANTS IN RAJASTHAN AND TAMIL NADU

240. SHRI D. D. PURI : Will the PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY/प्रधान मंत्री और परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of atomic power plants in Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu is proceeding according to schedule ; and

(b) by when these projects are expected to be commissioned ?

THE PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY/प्रधान मंत्री और परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The construction of the

Rajasthan Atomic Power Project is proceeding in accordance with the schedule announced last year. The schedule for the first unit of the Madras Atomic Power Project has slipped by approximately one year.

(b) The expected criticality dates of the units of these Projects are as follows :—

Project & Unit	Expected criticality date	
RAPP I	..	1971
RAPP II	..	1974
MAPP I	..	1975
MAPP II	..	1976

Full commissioning can be expected a few months after criticality.

NEW TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN INDIA AND NEPAL

241. SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE :

DR. B. N. ANTANI :
SHRI GANESH LAL CHAUDHARY :
SHRI K. L. N. PRASAD :
SHRI LOKANATH MISRA :
SHRI K. C. PANDA :
SHRI K. SUNDARAM :
SHRI G. R. PATEL :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE/विदेश व्यापार मंत्री be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new trade agreement has since been finalised between India and Nepal ;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of such agreement ; and

(c) if not, what are the main reasons for delay in entering into a new made agreement with Nepal ; and the extent of loss Indian trade has suffered as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE/विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir, Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A team of officials of His Majesty's Government of Nepal came to New Delhi on the 13th of November 1970 and held discussions

with officials of the Government of India, from the 14th to 26th November, for conclusion of a new Treaty of Trade and Transit between the two countries.

Substantial progress had been made in evolving agreed texts on matters relating to mutual trade and transit facilities. Solution, however, had still to be found in regard to some of these matters.

Talks were resumed between Indian and Nepalese Delegations on the 11th of December and continued until the 27th of December except for a short break when leaders of both the Delegations were in Kabul for the meeting of the Council of Asian Ministers.

When the leader of the Nepalese Delegation left on the morning of December 28, 1970 it was the expectation that His Majesty's Government of Nepal would give further consideration to the outstanding issues with a view to finding solutions to them before December 31, 1970.

The Government of India were, however, surprised when it was announced in Kathmandu on the 28th of December, 1970 that talks between India and Nepal had failed. In order to remove any uncertainty about the maintenance of essential supplies to Nepal and about arrangements for trade and transit, it was announced that the following facilities would be provided unilaterally by the Government of India from 1st of January, 1971, until a new Treaty is concluded.

(i) Exports to Nepal will be permitted, by India as hitherto and supplies will be maintained of essential articles like milk, salt, sugar, cloth, Kerosene and medicines ;

(ii) imports of primary products will continue to be allowed from Nepal free of basic customs duties and free of quantitative restrictions as hitherto ; and

(iii) Access to the Sea will be provided for Nepalese trade with third countries and facilities given for this purpose, for transport between Calcutta and Nepal, through the approved route :

(a) of goods of Nepalese origin exported to third countries ; and

(b) of goods imported from third countries for use in Nepal.

The Government of India waited patiently until the night of December 31, 1970. Thereafter, in the absence of any proposal from His Majesty's Government of Nepal, arrangements were made to ensure that not only would supplies be maintained of essential articles but also that Nepal's trade would be continued with India and with third countries.

Accordingly, since January 1, 1971, unrestricted exports are allowed of salt, sugar, cloth, cement, coal and charcoal, pharmaceuticals and medicines, milk and milk products, vegetable oils other than coconut oil, pulses other than masoor dal, cotton seeds and cattle, sheep and goat which are among hundreds of articles which do not require, at present, an export licence for their export to Nepal.

Export of articles like petrol, kerosene, tent and tent cloth, tractors, tyres and tubes and iron and steel which are subject to Export Trade Control are allowed, in accordance with the procedures obtaining before December 31, 1970. Scarce Foreign Exchange resources are expended by India in importing a number of these articles to meet domestic shortages. Nevertheless, in their desire to maintain and strengthen the most friendly and cordial relations with Nepal, the Government of India have been continuing supplies of these articles, as before.

Imports from Nepal of all primary products including agricultural, horticultural, forest, mineral and animal products, Ayurvedic and herbal medicines and articles of daily use produced by village artisans are being allowed free of basic customs duties and quantitative restrictions.

Imports are being allowed of other articles, manufactured in Nepal, in accordance with Import Trade Control and Customs Regulations generally applicable to imports of similar articles from other friendly neighbouring countries.

Facilities for Nepal's trade with third countries continue to be given through the approved route between Calcutta and Nepal for the transport :