

a transparent, fair and equitable rule-based multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organisation (WTO).

(c) and (d) India emphasised that the pursuit of liberalisation which has become WTO's reason to exist, was not an end in itself and must meet the core objectives of rapid development, welfare gains and best returns for the extant and potential resources of developing countries. Towards this end, India submitted proposals outlining developing countries' concerns and possible ways of ensuring special and differential treatment to developing countries in all aspects of the WTO agenda and its implementation. India has offered to host a G-15 inter-governmental meeting on this later this year. India also took up the issue of fair reward for the bio-genetic resources of developing countries. India has also called upon G-15 to work together to mobilise international cooperation and practical global action to defeat the designs of international terrorism.

(e) The G-15 Summit focussed on two major themes, viz., financial crisis in East and South East Asia and Multilateral Trading System including the WTO Ministerial Conference at Geneva. The Summit examined the different perspectives and called for comprehensive and urgent action in preventing the spread of the financial turmoil in East and South East Asia. On the issue of multilateral trading system, the Summit focussed on developing country positions on various matters that were likely to be taken up at the Geneva meeting as well as on a positive agenda for developing countries. The Summit called upon developed country partners to take appropriate measures for the fair and equitable sharing of benefits from the use of the bio-genetic resources of developing countries and to develop measures to implement their rights. The Summit strongly condemned all kinds of terrorism, their perpetrators and all those who support them under whatever guise and called for enhanced international cooperation to prevent and combat this menace.

#### **National Land Use and Conservation Boards**

3190. SHRI BIKRAM DEO KESHARI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) details of the activities of the National Land Use and Conservation Boards, State-wise particularly for the State of Orissa;

(b) whether the district of Kalahandi has been included in the activities of National Land Use and Conservation Board; and

(c) if so, the quantum of funds has been allocated for the same during the year 1998-99, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOMPAL) : (a) The National Land Use and Conservation Board (NLCB) is an apex body for policy planning and scientific management of land resources at the national level and details of its activities are given in the enclosed Statement-I. State-wise activities are not carried out by the NLCB. All the activities are undertaken by the State Land Use Boards of the concerned States/UTs including the State of Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Quantum of funds allocated Statewise to the State Land Use Boards is shown in the Statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

#### **Activities of National Land Use & Conservation Board**

- (i) Formulation of National Policy and Perspective Plan for conservation, management and development of land resources of the country, taking into account appropriate land use, soil capability and other factors;
- (ii) Make an overall review of the progress of implementation of ongoing schemes and programmes connected with conservation and development of land resources, soils and allied matters;
- (iii) Consider the review proposals concerning soil-surveys and general assessment of land resources.
- (iv) Sponsor studies, to organise regional and national deliberations/seminars/workshops through various agencies in collaboration with State Land Use Boards, Universities, Research Institutes, etc.
- (v) Take measures for creating a general awareness about the importance and problems of proper soil management;
- (vi) Consider measures for ensuring that good agricultural land is not indiscriminately diverted to non-agricultural purpose;
- (vii) Coordinate the work of State Land Use Boards.
- (viii) Act in full collaboration with the National Wastelands Development Board in regard to matters of common interest.
- (ix) Consider and undertake all other measures necessary for promoting the scientific management of land Resources and conservation.

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State/U.T	Allocation for 1998-99
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.00
3.	Assam	6.00
4.	Bihar	6.00
5.	Goa	5.00
6.	Gujarat	3.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	8.00
8.	Haryana	7.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	7.00
10.	Karnataka	8.00
11.	Kerala	10.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6.00
13.	Maharashtra	6.00
14.	Manipur	5.00
15.	Meghalaya	5.00
16.	Mizoram	7.00
17.	Nagaland	7.00
18.	Orissa	6.00
19.	Punjab	6.00

1	2	3
20.	Rajasthan	7.00
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamilnadu	8.00
23.	Tripura	6.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	12.00
25.	West Bengal	9.00
26.	Pondichery	4.00
27.	Andaman & Nicobar	2.00
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4.00
29.	Lakshadweep	4.00
Total		180.00

**G-8 Countries Meet**

3191. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA :  
SHRI TARIQ ANWAR :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken note of the recent resolution of G-8 countries;

(b) if so, the main points of concern to India; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE):  
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main points of concern to India relate to the unrealistic prescriptions sought to be imposed on India with regard to nuclear disarmament, non proliferation and the situation in South Asia. The G-8 communique also refers to the fact that member countries will work for a postponement in consideration of loans to India, other than those directed towards