

सुविधाएँ भी प्रदान करते हैं कुछ क्षेत्रों में सरकारी उद्यमों में अपने कर्मचारियों के बच्चों के लिए मुक्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था के प्रयोजनार्थ वार्षिक संस्कारों को भी है। इन्होंने कर्मचारी हित लाभ निधियोजनाओं और वैयक्तिक बुचैटना बीमा योजना वैसे सुविधाओं की भी व्यवस्था की है।

2. सरकारी उद्यमों के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी चिकित्सा सहायता, भ्रमदायी मरिच्य निधि, उपदान राशि के भुगतान आदि को सामान्य सुविधाओं के अन्तर्गत, छुट्टी यात्रा रिवायत, राज सहायता प्राप्त मकानों के आर्बटन, सामूहिक व्यक्तिगत बुचैटना एवं बीमारी तथा मोटरकार, स्कूटर, मकान खरीपने के लिए अग्रिम राशि या मकान बनाने के लिए ऋण आदि की सुविधाओं के पात्र हैं। विकासाय कर्मचारी भी कार्यालय जाने और वहा से लौटने के लिए 50 रुपये मासिक सवारी भत्ता पाने के हकदार है।

3. जहाँ तक औद्योगिक कामगारों को मिलने वाली उपर्यक्त सुविधाओं का प्रश्न है, इनमें पिछले 10 वर्षों के दौरान कोई खास परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। किन्तु, सरकारी उद्यमों के अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को मकान बनाने, मोटर साइकिल सामूहिक, वैयक्तिक बुचैटना एवं बीमा योजना के लिए अग्रिम राशि की सुविधा सम्बद्ध उद्यम की अर्थोपाय स्थिति के अनुसार चरणबद्ध रूप में प्रदान की गई है। तथापि, यह उल्लेखनीय है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत उपर्युक्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था आवश्यक रूप में सम्बद्ध उद्यम के लाभ और हानि के साथ जुड़ी हुई नहीं है।

(ग) सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों के उत्पादन में 10 वर्षों की अवधि के दौरान हुई वृद्धि या कमी के आकड़े, केंद्रीय सरकार के औद्योगिक एवं वाणिज्यिक उपक्रमों के कार्य की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में उपलब्ध हैं, जिसकी प्रतियाँ हर साल बजट सत्र के दौरान लोकसभा में पेश की जाती हैं।

Permission for Indian settled abroad to acquire Agriculture Property

775. SHRI M. V. CHANDRA
SHEKHARA MURTHY;
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN;
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided that foreigners of Indian origin may be allowed to acquire agricultural property and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) if not, when final decision is likely to be taken;

(c) whether his Ministry had appointed an expert group to go into the whole question; and

(d) if so, what are their views?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGARWAL): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Working Group constituted by the Govt. to go into the various problems faced by non-Resident Indians and foreigners of Indian origin with regard to certain provisions of FERA, 1973. had *inter alia* examined the question of allowing foreigners of Indian origin to acquire agricultural property. The recommendations of the Working Group were considered by the Government and was decided not to allow foreigners of Indian origin to acquire agricultural property as this would be inconsistent with the accepted policy of the Government regarding absentee ownership of agricultural property

Performance of Joint Venture Abroad

776. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN ;
SHRI P. M. SAYEED ;
SHRI A. R. BADRINARAYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an analysis of Indian Joint ventures abroad has revealed that out of 350 proposals approved so far only 107 joint ventures are in production stage and another 90 are currently under various stages of implementation;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that as many as 139 proposals have remained unimplemented and 23 units which were in operation for some time in the past have been abandoned;

(c) if so, what were the main reasons for all this;

(d) what steps are being taken in this regards; and

(e) whether Government have set up enquiry about this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAIG): (a) to (e). Yes Sir. This was the position as on March, 1979.

The main reasons for non-impementation are as follows —

(a) under-estimation and, some times non-comprehension of the problems in respect of raising of finances, marketing of goods produced, the management arrangements etc. by the Indian parties;

(b) absence of pre-investment survey, project reports and firm collaboration arrangements;

(c) difficulties in finding suitable local collaborators;

(d) backing out of local collaborators;

(e) changes in the political and economic conditions in the host country;

(f) psychological preference by certain developing countries for technology of the developed countries, thus rejecting Indian participation;

(g) denial of protection by the host countries to infant industries proposed to be set up as joint ventures;

(h) changes in the investment policies of the host countries;

(i) some firms had a motivation to make gain in the short run. This expectation did not tally with situations as they emerged.

(j) some entrepreneurs did not correctly grasp the precise implication of the guidelines issued by the Government of India and thus wrongly assumed that cash participation would be freely available. When the expectation did not materialise they had to face all sorts of problems which could have been avoided if strict adherence to the normal practice was taken from the very start.

An analysis of the trend and extent of failures as on date has revealed that a sizeable number of failures (50.8%) pertained to the period prior to 1970 when the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad had not been set up and when approvals were issued without undertaking sufficiently detailed scrutiny of the proposals. The proposals received from the Indian entrepreneurs were also more or less based on inadequate or sketchy information and lacked proper feasibility studies, project reports and other details which are so essential to embark upon the setting up of a project. Of the remaining cases of failures, 35.2% pertained to the approvals granted during the period 1971—1975. During the last three years, only 22 proposals have failed to materialise constituting 14.0 percent of the total failures.

In the recent past, the position has been reasonably satisfactory with the rate of mortality having come down drastically. Each proposal is now subjected to greater scrutiny and clearance is given by the

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Joint Ventures Abroad only after satisfying itself of the technical feasibility and financial viability of the projects. It also appears that entrepreneurs themselves have started devoting greater attention to adequate ground work in the form of market survey, feasibility study, project reports etc. before presenting projects to the Government for approval.

Further, steps have been taken to streamline the procedures so that processing of proposals is expeditiously undertaken. A monitoring is also kept about the implementation of the sanctioned proposals.

बोनस का वित्तीय प्रभाव

777. श्री अनन्त राम जायसवाल ।

श्री भागीरथ चंदर :

श्री राम सागर :

श्री राम नरेश कुसवाहा :

श्री बलराम साठ :

क्या उप प्रधान मंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका ध्यान इस प्रेस समाचार की ओर वित्तिया गया है कि देलवे, रक्षा तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कर्मचारियों की बोनस की मांग को स्वीकार करने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार पर 600 करोड़ रुपये का प्रतिरिक्त भार पड़ेगा ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो विभिन्न श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के सम्बन्ध में 600 करोड़ रुपये के इस प्रतिरिक्त भार का प्रलय प्रलय खीरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या देलवे तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों की बोनस सम्बन्धी मांग को स्वीकार करने पर पड़ने वाले इस भारी भार को बेहतर हुए सरकार देल कर्मचारियों को एक माह के वेतन की अनुग्रह पूर्वक प्रदायगी करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार रक्षा, डाक-तार तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों को भी ऐसा ही अनुग्रह करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री लतीफ जयवाल) :

(क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) निम्नलिखित अनुमान इस आधार पर लगाया गया है कि यदि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के एक वर्ग को, वर्ष में एक महीने के वेतन की दर पर, बोनस की प्रदायगी की जाती है, तो यह प्रदायगी केन्द्रीय सरकार, राज्य सरकार और स्थानीय विकास के सभी कर्मचारियों को भी की जाती होगी ।