

which the public sector banks have gone in the rural areas, that the advances of the private sector banks are confined mostly to urban areas?

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि अभी मन्त्री जी ने बताया कि अर्बन एरिया में तो प्राइवेट सैक्टर के बैंक काम करते हैं मगर नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक ज्यादातर गांवों में काम करते हैं। क्या मन्त्री जी को मालूम है कि केवल 10 मील के रेडियस में ही ये सब बैंक काम कर रहे हैं, जबकि पांच लाख गांवों में अभी तक वह नहीं पहुंच सके हैं, और उत्तर विहार के कई ब्लाक्स में अभी तक एक भी बैंक नहीं है और वह पिछड़ा हुआ राज्य है, तो क्या मन्त्री जी आश्वासन देंगे कि ऐसे क्षेत्रों के लिये भी कुछ न कुछ काम किया जायेगा ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Even in north Bihar I must say that banks have been given responsibilities and a number of new branches have been opened in rural areas. The question of ten-mile radius is constantly mentioned here. It is one of the guiding principles in the sense that if at all one has to give loan to somebody, the bank must be in a position to properly supervise the utilisation. They have indicated it as one of the guidelines. It is not a very strict rule.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: They follow it very strictly, to the letter.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I will try to see that it is not made an excuse to deny.

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : अध्यक्ष जी, जहां तक बैंकों की शाखायें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में फैलाने का विचार है, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन को कोई खास गाइडलाइन्स नहीं है ? क्योंकि मेरे एक गांव में मुझे मालूम है कि जहां पहले सिडिकेट बैंक काम करता था, जो कि नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक है, वहां स्टेट बैंक की शाखा खुल गयी है। अगर काम बढ़ा है तो उसी बैंक की शाखा खुलनी चाहिये थी, न कि स्टेट बैंक की। सिडिकेट बैंक की शिकायत है कि स्टेट बैंक का हमारे खिलाफ आने का क्या मतलब है। इसलिए बैंको को कोई निदेश है कि नहीं ? या कोई भी बैंक जहां चाहें अपनी शाखायें खोलता जाये ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is absolutely a very proper co-ordination about it. No branch is allowed to be opened without the permission of the Reserve Bank, and the Reserve Bank takes into consideration the economic and commercial capacity of the area concerned to have more banks. So, I am sure that it must have been gone into. It is not that anybody, as he likes, can start a bank.

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Already one bank is functioning there. It could have opened another branch of its own. Why was a State Bank opened there?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: There is nothing wrong in that. Only because one bank is there, it is not that another cannot be opened. It is not necessary that only one branch should be there. There is scope for another branch. (Interruption). This is allowing a good competition.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, क्या यह सही है कि जब प्राइवेट बैंक ये तो किसी भी गांव में ट्यूब बैंक, ट्रैक्टर नहीं दिखाई देता था, और कोई सामान नहीं दिखाई देता था। तो क्या यह सही है कि बैंकों के नेशनलाइजेशन के कारण गांवों में सारी चीजें आ गयी हैं ? और अगर कमी है तो गांवों में बैंक और ज्यादा अपनी शाखायें खोलेंगे, और क्या आप बैंकों को निदेश देंगे कि लिबरल तरीके से छोटे छोटे व्यापारी, किसान तथा अन्य लोगों को उद्योग चलाने में मदद करें।

श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण : जी हां।

Remittances by I.C.I. and Union Carbide

*1075. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money repatriated by the I.C.I. and Union Carbide during the last three years, yearwise;

(b) the reasons for allowing them to remit such a huge amount; and

(c) the total amount of money invested by them in India which was brought from foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Statement

(a) The following remittances have been approved by the Reserve Bank of India in the case of ICI (India) Pvt. Ltd. and Union Carbide India Ltd. during the year 1969-70 to 1971-72:—

	(Rs. lakhs)			
	Dividend (net)	Royalty	Technical know-how	Total
ICI (India) Ltd.				
1969-70	24.16	Nil	Nil	24.16
1970-71	24.16	Nil	Nil	24.16
1971-72	12.08	Nil	Nil	12.08
Union Carbide Ltd.				
1969-70	43.26	1.92*	50.74*	95.92
1970-71	71.58	Nil	80.43**	152.01
1971-72	97.02	0.23	41.04	138.29

* Figures relate to calendar year 1960.

** Figures relate to calendar year 1970.

(b) As regards remittance of dividends, the Government's policy has been to freely permit the remittances thereof subject to payment of Indian taxes thereon. Royalty and technical know-how fee remittances arise from agreements specifically approved by Government.

(c) Since 1947 ICI U.K. had remitted Rs. 84.50 lakhs for investing in ICI (India) Pvt. Ltd. In 1927 the entire capital of Rs. 15.50 lakhs of the Indian company was owned by the U.K. principal company. Between 1927 to 1947 the amount brought for investment by the U.K. company in the Indian company is not available, as there was no exchange control between U.K. and India.

Since 1947 Union Carbide Corporation of America had remitted Rs. 261.25 lakhs from USA for making investments in Union Carbide (India) Ltd. in 1947 the entire capital of Rs. 57.85 lakhs of the Indian company was held by the U.S. parent company. It is not known how much of the above amount of Rs. 57.85 lakhs was made up of remittances made by the U.S. company.

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आई० सी० आई० और यूनियन कार्बाइड का 1966 से 1972 तक कितना

सरमाया बढ़ गया और प्रॉफिट रेशियो कितना बढ़ा है, कितना विदेशों में ले जा चुके हैं? आई० सी० आई० जिस प्रकार एक भारतीय कम्पनी बनी है उसी तरह क्या यूनियन कार्बाइड को भी भारतीय कम्पनी बनाने के लिए कोई आपने आदेश दिए हैं ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: If the hon. Member looks to the statement that is laid on the Table of the House, he will find that I have given the figures in respect of both I.C.I. and Union Carbide; what was the dividend they got and what was the royalty they got, the figures are indicated there. As far as their future activities are concerned, as you know, there are two ways: (1) when they come for expansion, we have already laid down the rules about it and we can certainly ask them to reduce their equity.

Secondly, the Bill which is before the House, viz. The Foreign Exchange Regulations Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Free remittances-wonderful.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Free remittances of course, that is the present policy, but, as far as the equity participation is concerned, all the foreign companies which have more than 40 per cent, their cases will be reviewed with a view to restrict their activities.

श्री शशि भूषण : क्या यह सही है कि यह दोनों कम्पनियाँ जिन क्षेत्रों में काम करती हैं उन में वे मोनोपोलिस्ट हैं और भारतीय मोनोपोलिस्ट व्यापारी उन के कम्पिटिशन में नहीं आते हैं लेकिन इस के बावजूद भी, हालांकि उन्होंने बिना आपकी इजाजत के बहुत से क्षेत्रों में एक्स्पैन्श किया है आप ने उन को फिशरीज और दूसरे क्षेत्रों में जाने की इजाजत दी है ? इस का कारण क्या है ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: That is why I said that we will certainly take into consideration these other matters. Instead of manufacturing activities, if they are going to do some trading activities, that will have to be taken note of.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: In the statement, they have shown the money remitted under three heads viz., Dividend, Royalty and Technical-know-how fees. With regard to Union Carbide I want to know as to how much has been allowed to be remitted as

Head Office charges, interest, managing fees, current dividends that accumulated dividends.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I have given the total figures. I have not got the break-up of it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I repeat the question? I have given notice because these are the outlets through which our money goes abroad.

MR. SPEAKER: The question asked is about the total amount and no break-up has been asked.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They should have the break-up also.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, the Question-Hour is over.

Next question is also yours, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Short Notice Question No. 7.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: On a point of order, Sir. I have also tabled almost a similar question with various parts. . . .

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD: You can put a supplementary. What is wrong?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not very essential that it must be in your name. You can ask a supplementary question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: When we referred to the matter under Rule 377, you asked the Minister to make a statement. Sir, I would only request you not to consider only Bengal, but the country as a whole . . . (*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have written to the Minister to that effect.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Shortage is there in Delhi also.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 7

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Rural Areas of South 24 Parganas, West Bengal

S.N.Q. 7. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the prevalence of acute shortage of Kerosene oil in the rural areas of South 24 Parganas West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to meet it?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): (a) and (b). Reports of sporadic shortages of kerosene oil are being received since March 1973 from all parts of the country, including the rural areas of South 24-Parganas of West Bengal. The basic reason for these

shortages has been the deliberate decision taken to reduce commencing from March, 1973, the indigenous production of kerosene oil and to correspondingly increase the production of diesel oils, both high speed diesel oil and light diesel oil, with a view to meeting the sharply increased requirements of diesel oils due to widespread drought conditions and extensive power cuts. The increased production of diesel oils was required initially for lift irrigation and for standby power generation purposes and is presently required for harvesting, thrashing and the movement of crops and for power generation. This decision had to be taken on account of the prevailing world-wide shortage of crude oil and refined oil products. All possible efforts have been and continue to be made to maximise the imports of diesel oils and kerosene oil jointly known as middle distillates by deputing teams of officers of the Indian Oil Corporation to foreign countries. This measure has enabled the import or the finalisation of import of 154,000 tonnes of middle distillates since March 1973. The position is being reviewed constantly and the cut in kerosene production which is being presently of the order of 20 per cent is proposed to be partially restored in June and fully in July 1975.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am glad that the Minister has covered a wide ground and has taken quite a broad perspective. The availability of kerosene oil in 1971 was 55.94 lakh metric tonnes and the figures for 1972 and 1973 are 36.47 and 39.01 lakh metric tonnes respectively. During the last three years how much oil was imported? Who were the importers? How much was produced locally? What is the maximum estimated demand in India? May I know whether the scarcity is partly due to the dependence on imports?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, during 1973 the total demand of middle distillates under normal condition would be 11.6 million tonnes and as against this the total production is estimated to be of the order of 10.3 million tonnes. There is the gap of 1.3 million tonnes proposed to be covered by resorting to imports. The gap has however been increased and is now expected to be of the order of 2.1 million tonnes on account of the following factors:

(a) Widespread drought conditions resulting in increased use of diesel oils for lift irrigation:

(b) Extensive powercuts necessitating large scale use of diesel oils for power generation.

Against this total deficit 2.1 million tonnes, commitments for imports made so far add up to 1.7 million tonnes. There is thus an uncovered deficit of 0.4 million tonnes.