

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, April 20 1974/Vaisakha 6,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri Y. Gadlingana Gowd and Prof. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar.

Shri Gowd was a Member of the First and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1953-57 and 1967-70 representing Kurnool constituency. He was a member of the Panel of Chairmen during the years 1968-70. He served on the Public Accounts Committee during 1955-56, and Estimates Committee during 1956-57 and 1967-69 and on several other Parliamentary Committees. He was an agriculturist and took keen interest in the welfare of the people of his State. He was associated with a number of educational, co-operative and other welfare societies. He passed away at Yemmiganur on the 18th April, 1974 at the age of 66.

All of us learnt with great sorrow the sudden passing away at Madras, on the 24th night, of Prof. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar. A great poet, an educationist and symbol of refined culture, Prof. Dinkar served the nation in a number of fields. Starting his career as a teacher and later working as a Government servant, he served as a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1952 to 1964. After his parliamentary career he went back to the field of education as Vice-Chancellor of the Bhagalpur University.

He represented Indian poetry at the international conference of poets held in 1955 in Warsaw and visited China in 1957 as a guest of the Writers' Union of that country. In 1961, he led a Government delegation of Indian writers to U.S.S.R. His meritorious service to the country was duly recognised by a number of awards which he won. He was awarded 'Padma Bhushan' in 1959. Later he won two of the highest awards—the Sahitya Akademi Award for his work "Sanskriti Ke Char Adhyaya" and Jnanapeeth Award for his book "Urvashi". Shri Dinkar had a very attractive and a very warm personality and he has left behind a large number of his admirers and friends.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence, as a mark of respect, for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loan Agreement with Britain

*851 SHRI B. S. BHAURA
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government recently signed a loan agreement with the British Government;

(b) if so, the main terms of this loan agreement, and

(c) the manner in which the loan will be utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir. Three loan agreements aggregating to a total sum of Rs. 75.87 crores (£40 million) were signed with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27th March, 1974 at New Delhi.

(b) All the three loans, like all British loans to India since 1965, are free of interest charges, do not have any other service charge and are repayable over a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 7 years.

(c) The amount of the first loan (Amendment to UK/India Maintenance Loan 1974) i.e. Rs. 18.97 crores (£10 million) will be utilised by the Government of India for the import from Britain of non-project goods. Among these are raw materials, spare parts and components required to service India's agricultural and industrial production both in the private and public sectors.

The amount of the second loan (UK/India Mixed Project Loan, 1974) i.e. Rs. 34.14 crores (£18 million) will be utilised by the Government of India for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of mutually selected large value projects.

The amount of the third loan (UK/India Capital Investment Loan, 1974) i.e. Rs. 22.76 crores (£12 million) will be utilised by the Government of India for meeting our capital goods requirements of public and private sector industries and in part to provide foreign exchange resources for the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether any condition has been put in that agreement that this loan will be utilised in

certain specific ratio between the private and the public sectors?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: There are different kinds of loans as I indicated here. The British do not differentiate between the private sector and the public sector and the loans that have been given are equally divided between the two.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA: In view of the discontent among the unemployed youth in the country, is the Government contemplating utilisation of a part of this loan for job-oriented projects in India?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: These loans are to be utilised for the projects which had been proposed to the British Government; they are: components for 200 MW boiler to be manufactured by Messrs. AVB for Bandal thermal power expansion scheme, consultancy services for Cochin shipyard; Kclaghat thermal power station import of components, etc. for West Bengal State Electricity Board. The other potential projects under consideration for British aid financing. Imports required for Cochin shipyard Limited, gas cleaning plant for Bokaro steel plant; components for 200 MW boiler, Badarpur; Styrene/Polystyrene plant of Gujarat State Fertilisers, Sree Ram Fertiliser's Kota Expansion project.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Sir, while the loan from UK is welcome and we are thankful to the British Government for the same, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any planned procedure is followed to preserve the export oriented loan receipt in this case, in order to see that the loan repayment does not exceed the export value? If so, what are the steps taken in this particular case with three loan agreements made with British Govt?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, unlike the East European countries, we do not have a trade plan with the West. As far as export is concerned, there is a

separate export drive by the Commerce Ministry. There are also the Export Promotion Councils. The country's aim is to export more in the present economic situation and in the present international situation.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: May I know from the Minister, what will be the service charges for these loans already taken by the Government?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I think I have already indicated in my reply that these are free of interest charges, do not have any other service charge and are repayable in a period of 25 years with an initial grace period of 7 years.

श्री विभूति मिश्र अध्यक्ष जी, आज-कल अर्थशास्त्रियों का बयान निकल रहा है कि भारत सरकार वॉरर में इनका कर्जा लेती जा रही है कि बाहर जाना का हम देश को ऐकमलायट करने का मौका मिल रहा है। तो जो लोन सरकार ने लिया है क्या इन्हीं लोन के बगैर अपने देश में सामान बनाने की व्यवस्था नहीं है? और यदि व्यवस्था है, तो क्यों लोन लिया गया है? और यदि व्यवस्था नहीं है तो इस लोन के रिपेमेंट के लिए सरकार क्या सोच रही है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, I do not think it comes out of this question directly.

MR. SPEAKER: He has just made a general observation. Could this not be avoided?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: This could have been avoided if taking the loan was not necessary. In our country's economic development, such loans constitute a very important element so that we can attain self-sufficiency in the quickest possible time.

इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ते की प्रदायगी

852 मूलबन्ध हागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स में समयोपरि भत्ते का हित न्य हिन किया, और

(ख) इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के दिन दिन विभागों के कर्मचारियों को मात्र तीन वर्षों में समयोपरि भत्ते की प्रदायगी की गई ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Indian Airlines have introduced a revised shift system and taken certain other steps which would result among other things in reducing the expenditure on overtime.

(b) A statement, containing the required information, is laid on the Table of the Sabha.