

(Rs. Lakhs)					
Name of the Company	Year	Dividend	Technical know-how	Royalties	Head Office Expenses
15. General Electric Co. of (I) Pvt Ltd.	1970-71	33.06	48.44	0.56	..
	1971-72	37.88	56.54	0.73	..
	1972-73	50.12	42.98	..	..
16. Glaxo Laboratories (I) Ltd.	1970-72	62.20	23.76	12.69	..
	1971-72	62.07	7.47	20.21	..
	1972-73	23.96	..	29.06	..
17. Dunlop (I) Ltd.	1970-71	77.09	51.63	0.32	..
	1971-72	29.33	..	..	..
	1972-73	47.60	1.51	..	..
18. Ashok Leyland Ltd.	1970-71	33.51	..	..	..
	1971-72	33.13	..	13.78	..
	1972-73	25.84	..	22.77	..
19. Lucas TVS Ltd.	1970-71	17.17	..	9.80	..
	1971-72	..	..	7.39	..
	1972-73	34.29	..	8.44	..
20. Motor Industries Co. Ltd.	1970-71	..	..	25.82	..
	1971-72	28.28	..	19.56	..
	1972-73	16.01	..	23.97	..

As regards the names of countries to which the above amounts have been remitted, dividends and profits have been remitted to countries where foreign principals are incorporated. However, royalty remitted to collaborators in other countries.

which the above amounts have been remitted to countries where foreign principals and technical know-how fees may be remitted to collaborators in other countries.

Neg. — Negligible

Unemployed Pilots

-321. SHRI V. VISWANATHA ME-NON: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of trained pilots who are still unemployed; and

(b) what steps have been taken by Government to provide them with employment?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAI BAHADUR): (a) As on 30-6-1973 there were about 241 unemployed commercial pilots. During the period 30-6-1973 and 31-10-74, 94 persons were issued with commercial pilots licences. Out of a total of 335 licensed commercial pilots about 200 are unemployed as on 31-10-1974.

(b) All possible assistance is being provided to unemployed pilots in securing employment. Some of the steps taken to assist them are as follows:—

1. Both Indian Airlines and Air India have been advised to recruit employed pilots on ground duties wherever possible;
2. Air India had absorbed six unemployed pilots as Flight Operations Officers, but two of them have left to join Indian Airlines as pilots.
3. Indian Airlines have recruited 28 pilots who are undergoing training. 27 are still on the panel, which is valid upto 31st December 1975.
4. In the Civil Aviation Department, 109 unemployed pilots were selected for the post of Assistant Aerodrome Officer.

5. Three unemployed pilots have been appointed as Airport Terminal Managers in the International Airport Auth" of India.

6. During the last two years, 24 pilots have been appointed by Non-scheduled Operators.

Recovery of Agricultural Advances by Public Sector Banks

322. SHRI INDRADEEP SINHA:

SHRI JAGJIT SINGH ANAND:

SHRI LAKSHMANA MAHA-
PATRO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the percentage of the recovery of agricultural advances made by the public sector banks is very low;

(b) if so, what is the latest data showing the total *amount* of agricultural advances given, amount recovered so far and

percentage of recovery to demand, state-wise; and

(c) what are the reasons for the low rate of recovery?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM): (a) and (b) As reported by the Reserve Bank of India, the percentage of recovery of agricultural advances made by the public sector banks as at the end of June, 1973 was 47.96 per cent. A statement showing the State-wise position of the total direct agricultural advances outstanding, recovery made and percentage of recovery to demand as at the end of June, 1973 is laid on the Table of the House. Later information is under compilation.

Natural calamities, crop failure due to adverse seasonal conditions, insufficient irrigation facilities, inadequate organisational machinery to exercise supervision over the use of credit, scattered lending over a wide area are some of the major causes for slow recovery of agricultural advances.

Statement

*Public Sector Banks—State-wise recovery position of agricultural advances
(Direct Finance as at the end of June, 1973)*

(Amount in lakhs of Rs.)

State/Union Territory	Balance out-stand- ing	Demand	Recovery	% of 4 to 3
I. Northern Region				
Haryana	954.38	205.91	128.02	62.17
Himachal Pradesh	42.4	6.98	4.02	57.59
Jammu & Kashmir	21.14	8.52	5.10	59.86
Punjab	947.31	466.24	259.15	55.58
Rajasthan	1219.86	473.61	207.22	43.75
Chandigarh	125.55	11.64	7.89	67.78
Delhi	187.74	107.68	46.97	43.62
II. North-Eastern Region				
Assam	99.32	36.05	10.38	28.97
Manipur	6.24	0.92	0.03	3.3
Meghalaya	14.11	0.27	0.05	18.5
Nagaland	0.22	..	..	..
Tripura	4.05	1.08	0.14	13.0
Arunachal Pradesh . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Mizoram . . . . .	..	..	..	..