

[Secretary]

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

4. that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 15 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

(II)

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1967, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th August, 1967

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

SECRETARY: Madam, I lay the Bill on the Table.

**SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION  
UNDER RULE 176 RE THE CON-  
STRUCTION OF A HOTEL IN  
BOMBAY IN COLLABORATION  
WITH HILTON HOTELS.**

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We will follow the convention that we have laid down. One Member from each Party will speak on this. Once again, I have from the Congress Party eleven names. The Chair will not be able to accommodate all the eleven Members from the Congress Party. Either they themselves get together and put up four names or the Chair will use its own discretion and call out the names that the Chair decides.

Mr. Mani, you will take seven minutes.

SHRI A. D. MANI (Madhya Pradesh): Ten minutes, Madam, as I am the opener.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We must finish everything by six o'clock.

SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA (Uttar Pradesh): Madam, before he starts. I have a clarification to seek. May I know from the hon. Minister if a decision has been taken to give up this Hilton proposal and, if so, the debate becomes infructuous?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): No, Madam. No such decision has been taken.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I will not take more than ten minutes. Madam, I am glad that the House has been given an opportunity of discussing the construction of a hotel in co-operation with Hilton Hotels by the Metropolitan Hotels Limited. It is necessary that there should be a background account of the Hilton proposal which has often figured in Starred Questions and interpellations in this House during the last few years. Members may be aware that Hiltons tried to negotiate the setting up of a hotel in India, in Bombay, with the Government of India in 1956 and later in 1964. On both the occasions the proposal fell through and one of the persons who made this proposal, Mr. Chib, has now been appointed as the General Manager of Hilton Hotels in Ceylon. This is a part of the background account of the Hilton proposals. The Metropolitan Hotels Limited has been formed by persons who belong to Nagpur, namely, the Dhanwate family. I happen to know them for the past thirty years. They have been first class printers in this country and are running a very fine printing and litho works in Nagpur. They purchased 27,000 square yards of the estate of the Maharaja of Gwalior in Worli after his death and demolished the palace....

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI (Maharashtra): Mr. Dhanwate is not only one. There are so many other parties. Do not create a wrong impression. How do you know all these things?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am saying it on a very complimentary note. My friend need not take umbrage under what I have said. The Dhanwate family has taken a leading role in the construction of this hotel. Now, 27,000 square yards have been acquired of a very valuable and beautiful site in Bombay on the ocean near Worli and they have demolished the palace of the Maharaja in the expectation that a hotel would be put up. Messrs. Hiltons have agreed to co-operate with them in the construction of a hotel and the negotiations have been carried on by the Metropolitan Hotels Limited with the Government of India also. The Government of India has been, at every stage, apprised of the various proposals put forward by Messrs. Hilton and Company. Now, the main features of the proposals are that the capital investment will be Rs. 3.25 crores, out of which the rupee project will cost Rs. 250 crores and the foreign exchange component is Rs. 75 lakhs at the post-devaluation rate. Hiltons have agreed to contribute Rs. 30 lakhs in foreign exchange which will be deposited in a bank in New York to be spent by Metropolitan Hotels Limited for the construction of the hotel. Hiltons will give all their technical advice and co-operation in the construction and operation of the hotel. The foreign exchange earnings of this hotel every year will be Rs. 75 lakhs, of which Rs. 30 lakhs will be contributed in the shape of equity participation by Hiltons. During the course of running the hotel, it is estimated that the recurring foreign exchange requirements would be Rs. 40 lakhs and the annual foreign exchange that our country is expected to earn by putting up this hotel, after a deduction

of Rs. 14 lakhs, is Rs. 81 lakhs, which we are expecting to earn by the construction of the hotel in Bombay. After taxation is put on this sum of Rs. 81 lakhs, Hiltons are expected to take back Rs. 10.80 lakhs. It is not very well known that Hiltons have now been acquired by TWA. It is no longer in the hands of Mr. Conrad Hilton, who built up the chain of hotels all over the world. Mr. Conrad Hilton was supposed to be such an expert hotelier that at any given time he would be able to tell his visitor what the menu was in one of his hotels in any part of the world. He used to get information on the oceanic trunk route about the menu cards in the various hotels. Mr. Conrad Hilton is no longer running the Hilton chain of hotels in the United States and his hotels have now been acquired by TWA, one of the world's foremost airlines. I have no doubt whatever that if Hiltons co-operate in the construction of a hotel, the country is bound to benefit in the long run by getting a large number of visitors. The rate of growth of foreign exchange from tourist traffic has been falling. It is not commensurate with the expectations that we have had of earning foreign exchange from tourist traffic. I, therefore, feel that the proposal on the face of it has got points to commend itself, but there are certain other points to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. House. I am not against collaboration with Hiltons or any other foreign company.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA (Uttar Pradesh): You should be against.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I am in favour of foreign collaboration in the running of projects if we earn foreign exchange as a result of such collaboration. I am not one of those who takes an ultra nationalistic view and say that we can look after ourselves and we do not want anybody's help in running any project. According to the proposal which has been put forward by Hiltons, the main control of the Hilton Hotel will be in the hands of Hilton and not the Metropolitan

[Shri A. D. Mani]

**Hotels Limited.** I shall read out section 4 of the proposals:—

“Subject to the aforesaid Hilton shall have absolute control and discretion in the operation of the hotel and without limiting the generality of the foregoing, such discretion of Hilton shall include and extend to among others the use of the hotel for all customary purpose, the charges to be made, the term of admittance of the hotel for rooms, for commercial space, for privileges of amusement and entertainment, for all food and beverages and about policies of the hotel and for all phases of promotion and publicity.”

In other words, a substantial part of the contribution will be made by Indian capital. Hiltons will have 20 per cent of the capital participation, but will have complete right of controlling this hotel for a period of twenty years. In other words, what Hiltons are trying to do is to have a sort of managing agency for themselves.

Now, the main question is, if we approve of collaboration on such terms, can we resist other parties? I am not suggesting to Government that they should be allowed to claim with foreigners in setting up other projects on similar terms. Hilton's name counts a lot in the hotel business and tourist traffic of the world. I have no doubt that Hiltons would be able to earn foreign exchange. If for any reason they are not able to earn foreign exchange, what is our position? According to the proposals which have been put forward the contract will be in force for 20 years and it likely to be renewed for a period of ten years each and option will be given to Hiltons. That is for fifty years they would be in a position to run the hotel.

Now, these are the proposals that have come to my knowledge. The hon. Minister shakes his head. If there are other proposals, if there are other

facts, he should place them before the House. Now, one question that I would like to raise is if he allows this kind of arrangement, we cannot resist a similar arrangement for other industries. It is a question of principle. I would like, therefore, the Government to consider the matter carefully and I would like to make a suggestion to Government that they should allow Air-India also to take a part of the equity capital, provided Hiltons agree to some measure of control by the Indian directors for its operation. If that is not done, we are practically creating an island of America on our soil in the name of foreign collaboration.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA (Bihar): It is not the only one.

SHRI A. D. MANI: I want all other foreign collaboration arrangements or agreements to be examined and Government should satisfy themselves that by permitting this collaboration arrangement, they are not setting up a precedent which would be used against us by other foreign collaborators. I hope that as a result of the negotiations which Government may carry on with Hiltons some fruitful proposals will emerge and their co-operation secured for India on honourable terms.

SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY (Mysore): Madam Deputy Chairman, the growth of tourism is phenomenal in countries like Italy, Spain, Switzerland, France, Japan, Thailand and other countries in Asia. The growth of tourism in India is not very appreciable. Hotel accommodation is one of the prerequisites to attract tourists from abroad, apart from providing other facilities to the tourists such as lifting of prohibition etc., and allowing night clubs in India.

Madam, there are pioneers in India in the hotel industry. The Taj Mahal Hotel which is one of the best hotels in India was built by the Tatas. There are so many other hotels of international repute which have come into existence. The Government of

India has itself built some hotels and they are running very profitably. The Ashoka Hotel and the Janpath Hotel are owned by the Government of India. In Delhi we have the Oberoi International Hotel which is one of the best hotels run by any private entrepreneur. Like that other hotels in important cosmopolitan cities in India, in Bombay as well as in other cities in India, are to be constructed. I have examined the alleged proposals—because I am not sure what the proposals are—but the proposals that have come to my knowledge of this Metropolitan Hotels Limited are not in the best interests of our country for the following reasons:

The entire management and control of this hotel will be in the hands of Hilton International. According to statistics, if there is 70 per cent occupancy in a 400-room hotel, Hiltons will get about Rs. 18 lakhs as their share out of the gross operating profits. If the occupancy is 80 per cent, it is Rs. 22 lakhs. If the occupancy is 90 per cent, it is Rs. 26 lakhs. In addition they get about Rs. 4 lakhs as promotional and reservation fees; so much so that the repatriation of the profits from the agreement will be to the detriment of India. The expectation that we will get Rs. 81 lakhs of foreign exchange looks to be more or less illusory. From our experience, it is quite possible that about Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 60 lakhs might be earned because of this hotel. We know the technical know-how of the hotel industry. There are pioneers in this industry. I do not think there is any need for any foreigner to come to India and build a hotel. No doubt we require the assistance of international agencies for promotion as well as for reservation of rooms in any hotel, and our Air India is an international airline now and we must be proud of the performance of Air India, and I have no doubt that Air India will be in a position to make reservations and also promote the hotel industry.

The proposals that have come to my knowledge make me feel that the arrangements will offend the provi-

sions of the Company Law. It is for the Government to say what are the proposals of this Hotel Metropolitan which will not offend the provisions of the Company Law. There is another proposal with the Government of the U.S.A. which the Government of India is now carrying on, that they would like to enter into an agreement for avoidance of double taxation. If that proposal materialises, the Hiltons will be exempted from payment of any income-tax. From these points of view, this will be a sell-out. It is not in the best interests of the country, and if they want know-how in hotel management, why not think of know-how for Ministerial posts in India? Thank you.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kulkarni. Please be brief and keep yourself within five minutes because the Congress Members' list is the largest, and the trouble arises only from this side. That side have co-operated.

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Madam, instead of going into the details of the proposals of the Metropolitan Hotels, I can only limit myself to a few remarks. Perhaps we are aware that the foreign exchange earned by us through foreign tourists is a great asset to this country. At this time it is more so because we are much in need of foreign exchange. We learn that the Pacific Air Travel Association have very recently concluded that by the introduction of the Jumbo Jets about 12 million passengers will cross the Pacific. I mean, Madam, in order to accommodate these tourists if we do not make any arrangements in this country, all these will go over our head and due to our general inertia in such respective shall not make arrangements for them and we shall lose that much of foreign exchange. If we allow such a chain of hotels which have an international reputation, it will be in the interests of the country if the Hiltons get a project established on the Indian soil. I look at this from another aspect. The Pan-American Company which is in collaboration with Hotel Interna-

[Shri A. G. Kulkarni]

tional has established a hotel in India. Similarly why the Government should be advised or why we should agitate that the competitors of Pan-American Company should not be allowed to establish a hotel in this country? Madam, I look at this from another angle also. I have seen that the private sector industrialists have always fleeced this country by exploiting the sheltered market. Similarly, I am not wrong if I say that the hoteliers, the vested interests of hoteliers in this country are exploiting the foreign tourists as well as the Indian businessmen by charging fabulous rates. It is just equitable if we allow a competitor of the magnitude and of the prestige of Hiltons to establish a hotel in this country. We can have a fair competition and we can educate our hoteliers in this regard. Madam, I am charging the magnates in the hotel industry in this country that they are another Birlas, and another Hazari is required to report on the management of hotels and suppression of foreign exchange. If I may say, Madam, it is seen that so many tourists have come and I learn that about 40 cents out of every dollar are earned by the hotel business itself. If we do a little mathematical exercise, we shall see how much foreign exchange we are losing. We are only earning Rs. 22 crores. I think Government will be well advised to appoint another Commission to enquire into the hotel business where foreign tourists are mostly attracted. We are earning only twentytwo crores of rupees which is one half per cent, while cities of the magnitude of Bangkok or any other are earning between 15 to 30 per cent. of their countries' gross national product, Yugoslavia, and the UAR have invited Hiltons and if I remember correctly. (Interruptions) Yugoslavia, I will show you. I may say that when the late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri visited the UAR, the UAR President particularly requested our Prime Minister that the Hiltons should be brought into India because the Hiltons have changed the face of the Nile Valley. In this respect, if I may say

so, the present condition of the foreign exchange suppression by the hoteliers is a very grave problem. In this country by starting a chain of hotels, we are giving a just chance to the TWA people because already Pan-American people have started a hotel in this country. If I may quote some instances, some of the vested interests in the hotel industry have purchased sites in Madras and Bombay and have not built any hotels; they are pre-empting the sites and they are exploiting what you call their foreclosure of capacity, which is also evident in the hotel industry.

Lastly, I want to say that if there is a venture, a commercial venture, as an industry which fits in with the economic policy of this country, I do not understand why we should object to the establishment of the Hilton Hotel in this country, whether the Trans world Air lines have taken an interest or any other body. Mr. Mani mentioned about menu card and all those things. I am a small man to know about all those things. I can only say that when there is the necessity for a hotel being established in this country which will give a competitive base and cost-consciousness to our own hotel industry in the country it must be done and the vested interests in the hotel industry must be exposed and their misdeed must be inquired into.

श्री निरजन वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : उप-सभापति महोदय, बहुत दिनों से अपने भारतवर्ष में एक प्रवृत्ति घर कर रही है । जिस देश से हमने विदेशियों को भगाया, उसके पश्चात् उन्हीं लोगों की प्रवृत्ति इस देश में अधिक धन लगाकर इस देश को आर्थिक बंधनों में जकड़ने की रही । अभी पिछले वर्ष अपने इस सदन ने एक विवाद और सुना था कि अमरीका की एक बहुत बड़ी बिस्कुट कंपनी हिन्दुस्तान में एक बड़ा बिस्कुट का कारखाना खोलने जा रही है और उसके बाद अब यह विवाद सुनने को मिला कि एक होटल की श्रृंखला का बड़ा भारी मालिक जिसको हिलटन कहा जाता है, बहुत

दिनों से अपने देश में बर्चस्वी बनने की चेष्टा कर रहा है। सन् 1956 में उसने इस देश में अपना होटल खोलना चाहा हमारी तत्कालीन सरकार ने उसे उस समय बिदा किया, फिर पूरी ताकत के साथ 1964 में वह आया; उस समय भी सरकार ने उसे धत्ता बताई और अब 1967 में हिलटन दूसरे रूप में यहाँ आ रहा है। हमें आश्चर्य होता है इस बात पर कि आज हमारे बहुत से योग्य मित्र इसकी कालत कर रहे हैं कि हमारे यहाँ पर फारेन एक्सचेंज की कमी है इसलिये ऐसे उद्योगों को सरक्षण देना चाहिये। अपने देश में बहुत से होटल हैं, अपने देश में उदयपुर, बगलौर और दूसरे बड़े बड़े शहरों में कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास इत्यादि में, पब्लिक की तरफ से भी करीब करीब तीन करोड़ रु के होटल खोले जाने की योजना चल रही है। अशोक होटल के ऊपर भी लगभग 2 करोड़ रु का व्यय किया जाने वाला है और दूसरे होटल की भी श्रृंखला यहाँ पर है। इसी प्रकार प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी यहाँ पर 101 बड़े अच्छे अच्छे होटल हैं। पता नहीं हमारे बहुत से मित्र इस बात के लिये क्यों जोर दे रहे हैं कि इस तरह के एक विदेशी होटल की श्रृंखला अपने देश में आ जाय और यह होटल की श्रृंखला अपने देश में 1 करोड़ 55 लाख रु का बाहर का एक्सेचेंज लाकर रखेगी; इतना ही नहीं, उसको जो कुछ मुनाफा हासिल होगा यदि वह 8 प्रतिशत पर है तो उसमें से वह कम्पेंसेशन के रूप में 25 प्रतिशत और अगर 8 प्रतिशत से लेकर 12 प्रतिशत तक

—अगर उसको मुनाफा मिलता है, लाभ मिलता है—तो उस पर वह 50 प्रतिशत भाग ले लेगा। इतनी बड़ी हमारे यहाँ डकैती करने के बाद अपने देश में धन ले जायेगा तब हमारे देश को बचेगा ही क्या? सके अतिरिक्त भी, हमारे देश में इस प्रकार के होटल जो खोले जाते हैं उनके पीछे एक भावना काम करती है और वह भावना यह है कि जिस तरह से बने यहाँ से अधिक से अधिक रुपया ले जा कर

अपने देश में सुरक्षित रखा जाये। अमरीका हमारे देश में जो पूजी लगाये, इस होटल के रूप में, पूजी लगाने के पश्चात् उसके ब्याज के रूप में, मुनाफे के रूप में, और वहाँ के जो टेकनिशियन्स आयेगे उनकी तनख्वाह के रूप में, और मैनेजमेंट के ऊपर जो कुछ व्यय होगा उसके रूप में, प्रति वर्ष यहाँ से कितना रुपया वह ले जायेगा? लगभग 18 लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष यहाँ से हिलटन साहब लेकर चले जायेंगे। इस तरह से हमारे देश में निश्चित रूप से यदि इस प्रकार के होटलों की श्रृंखला खोलने की अनुमति दी गई, और हमारे कांग्रेसी मित्रों ने उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया, तो एक दिन ऐसा होगा कि जितने भी हमारे कार्य हैं, हमारे यहाँ जितनी भी कुछ औद्योगिक श्रृंखलाएँ हैं, उन सब पर बाहर के लोगो का, बाहर के पूजीपति लोगो का, कब्जा हो जायेगा और हमारे यहाँ के व्यवसाय को बड़ा भारी धक्का लगेगा।

हमारे एक योग्य मित्र मणि जी ने एक बात की तरफ इशारा किया। कानून की दृष्टि से भी यह उचित नहीं है कि इस प्रकार कम्पनी ला के अंतर्गत अगर किसी को मैनेजिंग एजेन्सी बनाने की अनुमति दी जाती है, जैसे कि अपने यहाँ बयान रख दिया गया है, तो फिर उसी श्रृंखला को चला कर बाहर के विदेशी लोग यहाँ आए और कम्पनी ला को इबेड करके, रुपया वसूल करके, अपने देश में ले जाय, इसकी अपेक्षा अपने देशी लोगो को ही प्रोत्साहन दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर अपने देश में देशी लोग या भारतीय मूल के लोग न मिलें और वे धन लाने के लिये तैयार नहीं हों तब तो यह बात किसी अश तक समझ में आ सकती है। बाहर के विदेशी लोगो को इस देश में पूजी लगाने के लिये प्रेरित किया जाना, जब कि अपने देश में बहुत आदमी इस बात के लिये तैयार हैं, स्वयं पब्लिक सेक्टर पर शासन अपनी होटल श्रृंखला बनाने के लिये तैयार है, तो

[श्री निरंजन वर्मा]

बाहर के ऐसे व्यक्तियों को वहाँ आकर शिवसागर से समझौता करके और उस समझौते को भी भारत के हितों के अनुकूल नहीं रख कर भारत के हितों की प्रतिकूल स्थिति में रखा गया है, तो उस प्रकार की सुविधाएं देना देश हित के बिल्कुल ही प्रतिकूल होंगी, अनुचित होंगी और हम सझते हैं कि प्रत्येक देशवासी का जो देशभक्त है, उसका यह कर्तव्य है कि बाहर के ऐसे लोग जो हिन्दुस्तान की आर्थिक स्थिति को जकड़ने का यत्न करते हैं उनका पूरी की पूरी तरह से विरोध करें।

श्री गोडे मुराहरि (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम डिप्टी चैयरमैन, यह हिलटन होटल्स के बारे में पहले भी मैं एक बार बोल चुका हूँ क्योंकि उस वक्त पहले एक कोशिश चली थी हिलटन की ओर से कि हिन्दुस्तान में उनकी तरह से होटल खोले जायें। उस वक्त जो प्रपोजल था वह इतना रद्दी था कि शायद सरकार ने खुद उसको वहाँ पर समाप्त कर दिया। लेकिन फिर आज इस तरह का एक प्रपोजल हमारे सामने आया है, बम्बई में एक होटल खोलने का प्रपोजल हिलटन की तरफ से आया है। इस संबंध में मैं श्री कुलकर्णी जी से सिर्फ इतना ही पूछना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने बहुत वकालत की हिलटन की जो अमेरिकन कैपिटलिस्ट ह, जो भारत में प्राइवेट होटल खोलने के पक्ष में हैं। तो उनसे सिर्फ इतना ही जानना चाहूंगा कि वे एक तरफ तो समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, कोआपरेशन की बात करते हैं लेकिन कभी कभी जब इस तरह के प्रपोजल्स आ जाते हैं तब प्राइवेट कम्पटीशन के पक्ष में बोल जाते हैं; और मुझे अचरज होता है और मैं सोचता हूँ या तो इनमें उन्हें कुछ प्रान्तीयता की भावना दिखायी देती है वरना कोई कारण, कोई तथ्य नहीं दिखाई देता कि जिसमें हम इस अग्रीमेंट के बारे में यह कह सकते हैं कि . . .

SHRI A. G. KULKARNI: Is there not any competition possible in the hotel industry?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Please take your seat.

5 P.M.

श्री गोडे मुराहरि : जो कम्पटीशन की बात उन्होंने कही है उसको भी अगर हम मान लेंगे है तो मेरा तो यह सरासर कहना है कि यह कोई कम्पटीशन की भी बात नहीं है, यह सरासर लूट है क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में जो भी होटल बने हैं अगर हम उनके आंकड़े ले लेते हैं, ओबराय होटल के प्रोप्राइटर यहाँ बैठे हैं, उन से भी आंकड़े ले लें, (Interruptions) उनके भी आंकड़े ले लेंगे तो यह साफ पता चल जायेगा कि हिलटन का प्रपोजल सरासर झूठ है। क्योंकि उन्होंने एक होटल खोला है, उन्होंने एक एग्रीमेंट किया है पैन अमेरिकन के साथ और उनके एग्रीमेंट को हम देख लें जिससे साफ पता चल जायेगा कि हिलटन का जो प्रपोजल है वह कहीं पर भी कम्पटीटिव नहीं है बल्कि सरासर लूट है। वह इस होटल पर एक तरह से अपना पूरा कंट्रोल चाहते हैं। जो होटल बनने वाला है उसको एक मैनेजिंग एजेंट नहीं बनाता है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ वह पूरा कंट्रोल और पूरा अधिकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ जो यहाँ का फारेन एक्सचेंज का रिपैटिशन है, उसको अगर देखा जाय तो पता चलेगा कि वे उसको किस बेसिस पर कैलकुलेट करते हैं। उनका बेसिस यह है कि जो ग्रास प्राफिट है उसमें लोकल टैक्स जोड़ा जायेगा, लोन ऑफ इन्टरैस्ट जोड़ा जायेगा और इस तरह से ये सारी चीजें जोड़ी जायेगी। इस तरह से जो फारेन एक्सचेंज वे यहाँ से ले जाना चाहते हैं वह उन्होंने इस बेसिस पर कैलकुलेट किया है। इसके साथ ही साथ जो टैक्नीकल सर्विस है,

कोई और सर्विस है, इन सब चीजों के लिए चार्जेंज लगेंगे और उनका डालर इन्वेस्टमेंट होगा। यहां पर यह रुपया जमा किया जायेगा मगर अमेरिका में न्यूयार्क के किसी बैंक में उसका हिसाब-किताब होगा और सारा हिसाब-किताब हिलटन करेंगे। इस तरह से वे सारा चार्ज होटल पर करेंगे और जो रह जायेगा, जो बाकी बच जायेगा वह हिन्दुस्तानी कंपनी का होगा। इस तरह से हिलटन अपना हिस्सा तो बराबर ले जायेंगे और यहां वालों के लिए बहुत कम छोड़ जायेंगे।

इस तरह का प्रोजेक्ट, इस तरह का एग्रीमेंट हमारी सरकार ने किया है, इसलिए मैं चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि वह इस तरह के एग्रीमेंट की अनुमति न दे। अगर उसने इस तरह के एग्रीमेंट की अनुमति दे दी तो फिर भविष्य के लिए दरवाजा खुल जायेगा और इन्डस्ट्रीज में भी। इस तरह से हिन्दुस्तान की सम्पत्ति होटल में ही नहीं बल्कि जितनी भी इन्डस्ट्रीज हैं उनमें लगेंगी और इस तरह के कई कोलैबोरेशन के एग्रीमेंट होने लगेंगे जिसको आप रोक नहीं पायेंगे।

**SHRI MULKA GOVINDA REDDY:**  
Already in the fertiliser business they are doing it.

**श्री गोडे मुराहरि :** यह एक बड़ी साजिश है और इसके संबंध में आपको हिलटन को समझना चाहिये। हिलटन दुनिया भर में प्रसिद्ध है। मैं इसको जानता हूं इसने मिश्र में होटल बनाया है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** नाइल का फेश बदल दिया है।

**श्री गोडे मुराहरि :** मैं जानता हूं कि किस तरह से उसने नाइल का फेश बदल दिया है। मैं इस होटल को देख आया हूं और मैं जानता हूं कि वहां पर कितना फेश चेंज हो गया है। जितना फेश उसने चेंज कर दिया है, उतना यहां दिल्ली पर ओवरराय होटल भी कर सकता है, अशोका

होटल भी कर सकता है। मैं सरकार को सलाह देना चाहता हूं कि वह खुद बड़े बड़े होटल बनाये, इससे भी बड़े होटल बनाये मगर इस तरह के एग्रीमेंट की वह इजाजत न दे।

उनका जो प्रोजेक्ट है अगर उसको आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता लगेगा कि जो होटल बनेगा उसमें सारी की सारी चीजें उन्होंने अपने हाथ में रखी हैं जो इस तरह से हैं।

"... All such plans, layouts, specifications, drawings and designs, any changes in, or departures, therefrom, subsequently made or authorised, shall be subject to the final mutual approval in writing of First Party and Hilton."

इस तरह से हिलटन की इजाजत के बिना कोई चीज नहीं होगी। उन्होंने साफ कह दिया है कि सारी चीज हिलटन ही सप्लाय करेगा और वह सब एग्रीमेंट में है :

"...but First Party shall reimburse Hilton as mentioned herein-after for all costs and expenses, up to an amount not exceeding a budget prepared by Hilton . . ."

यानी बजट वही बनायेगा और उस बजट के मातहत जो होटल बनेगा वह रिइम्बर्स करेगा। फिर वह आगे कहते हैं :

"...shall pay or reimburse Hilton in full for all costs and expenses of said training and pre-opening programme as herein provided, as well as expenses of pre-operational staffing, organisation, and any expense of pre-opening operations, and for the cost of all advertising, promotion, literature, travel and business entertainment, including opening celebrations and ceremonies, incurred prior to or concurrently with the beginning of full operation of the Hotel by Hilton."



[ श्री गोडे मुराहरि ]

यानी कोई चीज बाकी नहीं रखी है, कोई चीज छोड़ी नहीं है जिसको उन्होंने रीइम्बर्स नहीं किया। इसमें आगे लिखा है :

"The aforesaid costs and expenses of the training and pre-opening programme and pre-opening and opening costs shall be reimbursed to First Party by amortizing such costs and expenses through annual charges against operations over a period of five years, commencing with the first full fiscal year in which a deduction may be made therefor in accordance with the provisions of sub-section 2 C. of Article IV."

फिर बाद में इसमें यह कहा गया है। हमने इसको पढ़ा है और इसमें साफ लिखा है :

"Subject to aforesaid Hilton shall have absolute control and discretion in the operation of the Hotel and without limiting the generality of the foregoing such discretion of Hilton shall include and extend to among others the use of the Hotel for all customary purposes, the charges to be made for and the terms of admittance of the Hotel for rooms, for commercial space, for privileges for entertainments and amusements, for food and beverages and labour policies of the Hotel and all phases of promotion and publicity."

हिलटन ने इस तरह का एग्रीमेंट किया है जिसमें उसने सब चीज अपने ही कंट्रोल में रखी हैं। इसलिए मैं सरकार से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर वह इस तरह का होटल बनाने की हिलटन को इजाजत देगी तो वह बड़ा अनर्थ करेगी। इससे तो अच्छा यह है कि सरकार खुद होटल खोले, जो भी पैसा वह खर्च करना चाहती है करे। आपने ट्रस्टों के लिए होटल बनाने के लिए जो प्राविजन रखा है उस पैसे को सरकार को

खुद खर्च करना चाहिये, लेकिन इस तरह का एग्रीमेंट उसको बिल्कुल भी नहीं करना चाहिये।

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA (Bihar): Madam Deputy Chairman . . .

श्री राजनारायण : हिन्दी में बोलिये।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him speak as he wants.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: . . . in my humble view in a developing economy, collaboration is an imperative. Others may differ from me. But that is my view. So far as American collaboration is concerned, I am one of those who believe—I know my friend, Mr. Niren Ghosh, may not like it—that in spite of America's attitude towards Pakistan, towards this and that, America is a friendly country.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH (West Bengal): Not at all.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: That is my view.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You will get your chance.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: In free India, when the first Select Committee on Company Law was formed, I had the honour to be a member and also of the second Select Committee thereon. Let me tell the Minister for whom I have great admiration, as he has in his own way done a great service to the nation. I admire that and I want him to be on the correct path. But let me tell him I am an old man in comparison to his age and I would beg of him to listen to me with a certain consideration because my approach to the problem is hundred per cent. objective. If you nationalise all the hotels of India, I shall vote for it. I am nobody's man. I am a Congressman. I am a nation's man. From the point of view of the Company Law it is

hundred per cent. wrong, hundred per cent. illegal that there should be this Hilton proposal, from the financial point of view, from the point of view of drain on our financial resources, it is hundred per cent. suicidal to the nation.

Madam, unless the Hilton proposals are revised, which I would call 'Kaya Kalpa', both in the legal and the financial aspect, they should not be accepted. If they are accepted in the revised form, I shall be one of those who would vote for them. I would, therefore, beg of him to get the legal aspect of it examined, not only a part of it, but the entire thing, by the Law Ministry. It should not be that opinion should be asked piecemeal. I would say "no" to it. The entire proposal should be sent to them. And let the financial thing be sent to the Ministry of Finance. And let my hon. friend, the Minister of Tourism, along with some other colleagues sit and discuss why people feel against the Hilton proposal.

Madam, my friend, for whom I have great love and respect, shouted against me. I do not mind that because I know Mr. Niren Ghosh is allergic to America.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Do you not remember that it was America which helped Pakistan with all its arms? It was America which supplied jets and tanks to Pakistan which were used in the attack against India . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: You are an old Parliamentarian. I appreciate what you say. But when I said America, I cared to make proper safeguards.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sinha, address the Chair.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: Madam, I am grateful to you. I beg of the hon. Minister kindly to

listen to what I have said. I am neither for this nor for that. I am for national interest. When I compare this collaboration with the other collaborations I feel that it will be very harmful to the nation. And for the Minister himself, it will be a bad start for his career for which I wish him god-speed. So, I request him to eschew such a thing in its present form.

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN (Nominated): Madam, it was on the spur of the moment that I asked our young and vigorous Minister a question on this subject when this subject came up at the Question Hour. He gave me a very clever answer. But later on when other questions were shot at him, I listened to the questions and the answers and I am confirmed in my opinion that this particular collaboration which we are now trying to work out on the terms mentioned by Mr. Mani is not good for this country. I want this young and vigorous Minister to make up his mind, not simply to bring the mechanism of defence in relation to the arguments but to realise that there are very strong objections to this kind of thing being done in this country now. I am not against collaboration. Anybody who speaks on a subject like this is deemed to be against all kinds of collaboration, and to be anti-American or anti-Russian as the mood changes from side to side. There is not even any competition in which I am interested between the Pan Americans and the Trans-World Airlines and so on. These are all extraneous matters. But personally I have very good recollections of the Hilton Hotels in the United States of America because I stayed in some of them, particularly in the big hotel at Chicago which has 5,000 rooms. They treated our delegation, of which I was a member, with great courtesy. They are first-rate people. By a strange irony I travelled to many countries by the T.W.A. It is a very good airline. There is nothing against all this. The question is whether this particular collaboration with which we are

[Shri G. Ramachandran.]

dealing is good for our country and whether we should have it. I do not want to cover the ground that has already been covered. A hotel represents the symbol of hospitality in a country. There is a strange and funny idea that Americans come to India to live in India as they do in America. They can do that in their own country. When I went to European countries and people wanted to give me Indian food, I said "I can have it in India. I have come to see what your culture is and what your life is". This idea that we must imitate and do nothing but imitate is fundamentally wrong. We must develop our own ideas of hospitality to other people, hospitality in which the culture of India comes to the centre of the picture. If we run hotels which represent American or European culture they will become foreign enclaves in this country. Mr. Kulkarni said that if somebody says something against this, it means that we do not want tourism and that we do not want to accommodate anybody. Nothing of the kind. We want millions of people to come to this country, to see India, to know India, to live the life of India and to understand the culture and the favour of the hospitality of India. Take, for example, even the Rashtrapati Bhavan. All the mighty British Viceroys and Governors-General once lived there. But when Rajendra Babu went in, he removed the old kind of European furniture; he got Indian artists to come in and make new furniture for him. And they are lovely. So this idea that we must give to other people what they are all the time having in their own country is wrong. We must have the courage to make innovations. We must have the courage to do new things. Then I would stress what I stressed on the first day, that there is great talent in this country. If we can build up an Ashoka Hotel, if we can build up an Oberoi Hotel—I can mention many other hotels in this country—it means there is enough talent in this country. Call together that talent.

If you want advice, take it from other people; but when you establish a thing, let it be 100 per cent our own. Mr. Mani painted a picture of total control over this kind of thing . . .

PROF. SATYAVRATA SIDDHANTALANKAR (Nominated): Are the Ashoka Hotel and the Oberoi Hotel any different from the Hilton Hotels from the cultural point of view?

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: No, culturally they are not. I am just now only talking about talent. Otherwise they are just the kind of thing that we are talking about. We have plenty of talent in this country. Call up the best of our talents, train the best of our talents and let these institutions represent something of the culture of India. Hotels are very important in international understanding. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: Madam, during the French Revolution, somebody said "O, liberty, liberty, liberty, what crimes are being committed in thy name"! In the year of Grace 1967, we can say in this country "O, tourism, tourism, tourism, what crimes are being committed in thy name"! Last year, the Government of India made the fatal mistake of devaluing the rupee and one of the justifications given to us was that it would attract foreign tourists. During the last 14 months, we have seen that in spite of devaluation, the number of tourists has not increased. And now we are being told that tourism will prosper if Hilton Hotels are here to welcome the tourists, the American tourists. I agree with my friend, Mr. Ramachandran, that if a foreign tourist wants to see his own country, if he wants to live in his own national manner, he will not come to India to do so. He can do so in his own country. We are told that if we have a collaboration with the Hiltons, the Hiltons will provide the foreign exchange. That is probably part of the offer. This excuse being given by the spokesmen of the Government is a

sign of the bankruptcy of the Government. We do not in this country want to have partners in our industry, partners in our trade, partners in our prosperity, merely because they are able to provide some foreign air-conditioning plants and some foreign cooking equipment. This country is capable of producing many things which an industry like the hotel industry needs and we should not go in for foreign collaboration merely for the sake of an air-conditioning plant or a beautiful cooking equipment.

SHRI G. MURAHARI: They are also second-hand probably.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: They are generally second-hand as Mr. Murahari points out. If we are really serious about tourism, we should attract foreign tourists to come to this country, to see this country as it is, to see this country as it is developing and share something of our own food. Madam, the Ashoka Hotel, for example, has a French restaurant—a French restaurant in which French wine is not served. That restaurant is covered by prohibition. The result is that there are more bearers and attendants in the restaurant than there are customers. You go to the Indian hotels, for example, the Moti Mahal in the evening and you will find foreign tourists going there; without the Hiltons, without French cuisine, they are going there to eat *tandori murgh* and *seekh kabab*. Let us credit the foreign tourist with some sense . . .

SHRI G. RAMACHANDRAN: Intelligence.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: . . . with some intelligence. They come to India to see India and *tandoori chicken* and *seekh kabab* are more Indian than anything the Hiltons can make. It is strange indeed that the Government has taken 4 years to decide such a simple thing as Hiltons' affair of collaboration in setting up a hotel at Bombay. It is a simple thing. They should have told Hiltons one word

'no' four years back. They can do so now. If this morning's papers are correct—and our papers are generally correct as far as Cabinet secrets are concerned—the Cabinet met yesterday and the day before yesterday and the previous week to decide this simple thing and they could not decide it.

SHRI BANKA BEHARY DAS  
(Orissa): Cabinet Sub-committee.

SHRI ARJUN ARORA: The Cabinet met and the Cabinet appointed a Sub-committee and that Sub-committee appointed a Sub-sub-committee. It has been meeting, sipping Indian tea and dispersing without deciding this simple question. I urge upon this young Minister whom everybody in this House has praised, to have some courage to say 'no' to Hiltons. Tell them: 'You stay in America'. The foreign tourists will come to India to see the Taj Mahal, they will come to see Khajuraho, Konarak, Ajanta and Ellora, they will come to see Rameswaram and the Madurai temple. They will come to see Jama Masjid. They will not come here to see Hiltons. They can see Hiltons anywhere they like. They can see them in Hong Kong where prostitutes are available in plenty. I am surprised at a bold statement made by my colleague, Mr. Kulkarni, for whom I have the highest respect. He said that somebody told somebody in the presence of Mr. Kulkarni that the Hilton hotels had changed the face of the Nile Valley. As a student of world affairs, I can say that it was the Aswan Dam which was supposed to change the face of the Nile Valley and not the hotel put up by Hiltons. The Aswan Dam is being built not by Hiltons, not by the Americans but by the help of another country.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI (Bihar): Madam, I am very thankful to you that in spite of the fact that I am not one of the signatories for this discussion, you have given me permission to speak.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very briefly.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: I will submit to you that as Mr. Akbar Ali Khan has paid compliments to me that I am an expert, I may say that I may not be an expert but I am qualified to speak on this subject. I will not take much time but whatever time I will take will be very beneficial to the House because I will give the points which probably have been raised and eventually all these points will prove very useful particularly to the hon. Minister who has got to take eventually a decision.

I will take them one by one. First of all I will take up the point about the Hiltons' foothold in India. Ten years ago Hiltons made an attempt to come to India. They were told: "Your terms are not acceptable to us". They made a second attempt and the matter went to the full Cabinet and the Cabinet said: "Sorry, your terms and conditions are not acceptable to us but if you want to build hotels in Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta, you better go to the private sector". Now they have negotiated with the private party to build a hotel in Bombay, but their intention is not only to build a hotel in Bombay but to build at Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras—a chain of four hotels in the principal cities of India, but this particular hotel under agreement is for Bombay only.

With regard to their proposal, the proposal at its face, is an infringement of the Company Act. It is absolutely illegal. Here are two opinions, one from Mr. A. K. Sen, our ex-Law Minister and the other is from one of the eminent lawyers. They are staring in my face. They say it is most illegal and it is not acceptable. If this proposal is accepted, it will be absolutely contrary to law. It will be an infringement of the Company Law. That is the first thing that has got to be decided.

The hon. Minister said the other day. I will read out. He said that the law of the land would prevail. He said:

"As far as I know, there is no question of not applying any Indian law that exists. Surely, the law of the land is supreme and I do not think that the law will not be applied."

The Minister has stressed the point and said that the law of the land will be applied. I only hope that the law of the land will apply also to the Hiltons' proposals.

Then I will take up the question of the Industrial Policy Resolution. Even the Industrial Policy Resolution says that a collaboration should not be for more than 15 years. Here is an agreement for the first 20 years, then for 10 years, then for 10 years and then for 10 years. That means it is for 50 years. We are allowing the Hiltons to stay in this country not for 5 or 10 or 15 years but for 50 years. I am quoting this from their own agreement and am not saying anything which is not there.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN (Andhra Pradesh): I understand that it is only for 20 years.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Twenty years, then for 10 years, and then for 10 years and then for 10 years—option after the first 20 years. That is the agreement.

Regarding the terms and conditions, it is 33-1/3 per cent. gross and in this 33-1/3 per cent. gross is not included the interest on loans, and the municipal taxes and depreciation which amount to Rs. 35 lakhs. This Rs. 35 lakhs does not include all these expenses while arriving at 33-1/3 per cent gross. Even when these are not included how much will Hiltons clear? I have a statement here. How clever they are you will see. They have even given the figure at 62 per cent.

Income-tax. They very well know that it is not 62 per cent. it is only 50 per cent. because they have a managing agency agreement, they are not partners. If they are partners, it is 62 per cent. tax, but if they have a managing agency agreement, it is 50 per cent. In calculating 50 per cent. their share is this. If you take it on 70 per cent. occupancy, it is Rs. 20,74,000, if you take it on 80 per cent. it is Rs. 23 lakhs and if you take it at 90 per cent. it is Rs. 26 lakhs.

Another thing is—which is secret—they say that the name 'Hiltons' is promotion and for that name we are being charged Rs. 6 lakhs. Twelve lakhs is the tax and after that Rs. 6 lakhs for the name of Hiltons which means, it is Rs. 18 lakhs only on 70 per cent. occupancy and if you go on working on the basis of 90 per cent. occupancy, I am sure you will come to the figure I mentioned. I am not saying anything from outside but I have just given these figures from Hiltons' own proposal. Here is their proposal before me and let them deny it or say 'yes' or 'no'. Let them say whether what I am saying is correct or not.

Then they say about the advantages of having Hiltons in India. What are the advantages and disadvantages?

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Their credit.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: I claim it and categorically say that Hiltons will not give more than 10 per cent. of business. We have our own experience of Oberoi Inter-continental where we find that in spite of Inter-continental cooperation where we have paid them only Rs. 2,62,000 and that is all we have paid them for the business that we get from them. In the initial stages when the building was under construction we paid some amount for consultancy but that was only once, and they have made an investment in our company in India and they

get dividends on that. That is all that Intercontinental Hotels Corporation receive.

SHRI AWADHESHWAR PRASAD SINHA: You gave Rs. 2,50,000 by way of royalty for collaboration or for something else?

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: May I briefly draw the attention of the House that the entire hotel industry in India gets only Rs. 20 lakhs of foreign exchange for whatever they want to import but here Hiltons alone are going to get more than Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 lakhs, a year? Is there any justification for it?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ (Jammu and Kashmir): No.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: I am glad you say 'no'.

Madam, I will conclude in a minute, because my time is running out.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has run out.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: In conclusion, Madam, I would say that I have no doubt that the hon. Minister will examine this proposal with an open mind and he should take a decision that this agreement should be scrapped outright. It will be a victory for the hon. Minister to liquidate this proposal in spite of the pressure which is being brought upon him by some of the interested parties, who are only interested in earning dollars for themselves and to live in the luxuries of Hilton hotels wherever they are—in India or abroad.

The incentives which have been given now in the last Budget by the hon. Deputy Prime Minister will tempt the Indians to build more and more hotels and achieve the desired results. The statistics which have been formulated by the Ministry of Tourism show that a number of new hotels are yet to be constructed. There will be hotels with about 3,600 beds

[Shri M. S. Oberoi.]

and 2,000 rooms in the private sector and in the public sector hotels with about 1,800 beds. Then why have Hiltons?

I am not concerned with terms and conditions—good or bad. Hiltons have monopolised the whole world and we do not want that they should create a monopoly in India. It is clear from their intentions that they want to build hotels in principal cities of India and then have motels, motel hotels. They were labelled as the biggest monopolists in the United States. In 1956, the Government of the United States sued Hiltons for monopolising the hotel business in certain cities, i.e. New York and Washington. Consequently . . .

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now you must wind up.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: In India we are not monopolists. In our country the industry is in its infancy. We want more to earn foreign exchange than to repatriate something. This position should be very clearly understood.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Tariq. Please take not more than five minutes.

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: Just one question, Madam, if you will permit me. If the terms and conditions are modified more or less on the lines suggested by him, will my hon. friend Mr. Oberoi have any objection? Will he then accept them?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister answer it. Now, Mr. Tariq.

شری اے۔ ایم۔ طارق : میزدم

تجربہ چھوڑیں - جہاں تک اس سوال کا تعلق ہے کچھ ممبروں کو یہ یاد ہوگا کہ سب سے پہلے میں نے 1962

میں ملحق کا سوال اس ایوان کے سامنے رکھا تھا - سوال اس ملک کے سامنے آئندہ بالوجہ کا نہیں ہے - ٹھانسی کا نہیں ہے بلکہ دیکھنا یہ ہے کہ ان حالات میں جو کہ ہندوستان کے پیش نظر ہیں ہمارا ملک ترقی کھسے کر سکتا ہے آپ میں سے بہت سے دوست ایسے ہیں جو ممبروں کو لیفلٹس کہتے ہیں ، جو کمیونسٹ کہتے ہیں ، اور کچھ لوگ جڑی حد تک ایٹمی امریکن کہتے ہیں - سوائے ایک بات کے باقی باتوں کا میں اعتراف کرنا ہوں کہ میں کمیونسٹ نہیں ہوں اور اگر آپ سب مل کر یہ پتہ نہیں تو میں تردید نہیں کروں گا -

سوال یہ ہے کہ ہمارے لئے کیا ضروری ہے - اس ملک کی اقتصادی حالت کھسے پھتر سے بہتر ہو - اس کے لئے باہر کے ملکوں سے نالیج ایماں امداد لینا ہمارے لئے ضروری ہے - لیکن اس کے لئے بنیادی بات جو پلندت جواہر لال نہرو نے ہمارے سامنے رکھی وہ یہ کہ اس امداد کے پیش نظر ہم ہندوستان کے وقار اور سماج واد کے اصول کی سودا بازی نہ کریں - اگر یہ دونوں اصول برقرار رہیں تو ہمیں باہر کے ملکوں کی امداد لینا چاہیئے -

اب صرف سوال یہ ہے کہ اگر اس قسم کی امداد اور لوگ لیتے ہیں تو ہندوستان امریکن آئی لینڈ نہیں

بھلتا - مگر ہندوستان کی حکومت  
لیٹنی ہے یا کوئی انڈیو تنجول لیتا ہے  
تو امریکن آئی لینڈ ملتا ہے - میں  
اس بات کی مخالفت کرتا ہوں -

ہمارے سامنے یہ ہے کہ ہندوستان  
میں غیر ملکی سماج آئے چاہئیں -  
ہمیں فارن ٹورسٹ کی بے حد ضرورت  
ہے اور اس کے لئے اس ملک میں  
اچھے ہوٹلوں کی ضرورت ہے اور اچھے  
ہوٹلوں کے ساتھ ساتھ ایسے ہوٹلوں کی  
ضرورت ہے جن کی بین القوامی شہرت ہو،  
دنیا کے تمام ملکوں سے جن کا تعلق  
ہے جس سے زیادہ سے زیادہ ٹورسٹس  
ہندوستان میں آجائیں - میں  
سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہلٹن ایسے ہوٹلش  
میں ایک ہے - ان کے آنے سے اگر  
ہندوستان کی سیاست میں، ہندوستان  
کے سماج واد میں دخل نہیں ہوتا  
تو ہندوستان کو کافی فورن ایکسچینج  
آ سکتا ہے، کافی کدائی ہو سکتی ہے  
اور میں اس بات کی تائید کرتا  
ہوں -

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा : कमाल है तारिक  
साहब !

شری اے - ایم - طارق : میرے

دوست ارچن اروڑا صاحب اگر صبر  
کریں اور اس کو جذباتی مسئلہ نہ  
بمنائیں - اس کو قومی نظریہ نہ  
دیکھیں تو سمجھ جائیں گے - آج سے  
پچاس سال پہلے جب روس میں  
انقلاب آیا اور روسیوں نے روس کی

بمبادوں کو مضبوط کرنا چاہا تو روس  
کے عظیم ہیڈر نے جیہی امریکہ سے اور  
دوسرے ملکوں سے امداد لی -

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा : कोई इमदाद नहीं दी  
है । आप तवारीख बिल्कुल नहीं जानते,  
उन्होंने कोई मदद अमेरिका से नहीं ली ।

شری اے - ایم - طارق : بہر حال

میں تواریخ کے بارے میں آپ سے  
بحث نہیں کرتا چاہتا اور نہ آپ  
سے اُشتی کرنا چاہتا ہوں - سوال  
صرف یہ ہے کہ یہ جذبات کی بات  
نہیں ہے - اگر آپ کو تکلیف میرے  
کہنے سے ہوتی ہے تو میں اسے  
واپس لیتا ہوں لیکن اور ملکوں نے  
ہمیں مدد دی - میں سرکار کے سامنے  
صرف یہ بات کہنا چاہتا تھا کہ اس  
بارے میں اس ملک کی سب سے  
بڑی ہوٹل فیڈریشن کی رائے کیا ہے  
جس کے چیرمین مسٹر رام پراد  
ہیں اور میں اس بارے میں اوپر دئے  
صاحب کی رائے بھی اس ایوان کے  
سامنے رکھونگا -

Addressing the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India at Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi recently, Mr. Ram Prasad, President of the Federation said that the industry was not opposed to Hiltons operating in India, nor afraid of the competition they could offer.

اس کے علاوہ مسٹر اندر شوما  
پریذیڈنٹ ٹریول ایجنٹس ایسوسی ایشن  
آف انڈیا نے بھی انہیں خیالات کا  
اظہار کیا ہے -



[ شری اے - ایم - طارق ]

Inder Sharma, President of the Travel Agents Association of India, addressing the 7th All-India Hotels and Restaurants Convention in New Delhi on 28th November said: "We want hotels for our clients. Whether Mr. Ram Prasad builds them or Mr. Kapoor or Mr. Khanna or Mr. Sanjiva Reddy builds them or Hiltons or Intercontinental builds it."

Now, what is Hotel Oberoi? It is built with the co-operation of America—Pan American. It is not an Indian company.

پین امریکن کونسل ہندوستانی کمپنی نہیں ہے وہ بھی امریکن ہے - اگر امریکن کونسل پریشن اوپرائے کے ساتھ کریں تو ہندوستان امریکن آئی لینڈ نہیں بنتا لیکن اگر کسی اور انڈیو وچول کا ساتھ دیں تو ہندوستان امریکن آئی لینڈ بن جاتا ہے -

اوپرائز کا انٹرکنٹینٹل میں ایک پیسہ نہیں لگا ہے - سارے پراجیکٹ کی کاسٹ 5 کروڑ اٹھاون لاکھ ہے -

There you have Rs. 558 lakhs invested in ordinary shares, Rs. 128 lakhs in preference shares and then A.W.H.C. has Rs. 63 lakhs and then for technical assistance fee Rs. 9 lakhs and PL. 480 Rs. 357 lakhs. Oberoi does not become American. Then how can a hotel in Bombay, if owned by another individual, become an American island? Whoever it may be, we cannot think in terms of having any monopoly in this country, just because somebody wants to bring pressure as he has the money and because he can entertain individuals here or there.

میں اس ایوان سے چاہتا ہوں کہ وہ اس بات کی قیادت کرے کہ ملویلی

جن کی اس ملک میں ہوٹل کی ہو ان کی پوری انکوائری ہو - میں ڈاکٹر کرن سنگھ کے سامنے یہ تجویز رکھتا ہوں کہ اوپرائز انٹرکنٹینٹل کو جب سرکار نے پوری ضمانت دی ہے تو پھر سرکار کے وہاں حقوق کیوں نہیں ہیں -

Now I would like to know from the young Minister how this secret of the Cabinet Sub-Committee leaked out? This should be taken note of and we should know how this happened.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do, Mr. Tariq.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Whether Oberoi Intercontinental runs or or some other company runs it, how does it matter?

†[ श्री ए० एम० तारिक : मैडम डिप्टी चेयरमैन, जहाँ तक इस सवाल का ताल्लुक है कुछ मेम्बरों को यह याद होगा कि सब से पहले मैं ने 1962 में हिलटन का सवाल इस एवान के सामने रखा था। सवाल इस मुल्क के सामने आइडियालीजी का नहीं है, थाटस का नहीं है बल्कि देखना यह है कि इन हालात में जो कि हिन्दुस्तान के पेशेनजर हैं हमारा मुल्क तरक्की कैसे कर सकता है। आप में से बहुत से दोस्त ऐसे हैं जो मुझ को लेफ्टिस्ट कहते हैं जो कम्युनिस्ट कहते हैं और कुछ लोग बड़ी हद तक एन्टी अमेरिकन कहते हैं। सिवाए एक बात के बाकी बातों का मैं एतराफ करता हूँ कि मैं कम्युनिस्ट नहीं हूँ और अगर आप सब मिल कर यह भी कहें तो मैं तरदीद नहीं करूंगा।

सवाल यह है कि हमारे लिए क्या जरूरी है, इस मुल्क की इक्तामादी हालत बेहतर से बेहतर कैसे हो। इसके लिए बाहर के मुल्कों से नालिज लेना इमदाद लेना हमारे लिए जरूरी है। लेकिन इसके लिए बुनियादी बात जो पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने हमारे सामने रखी

† [ ] Hindi transliteration.

वह यह कि इस इमदाद के पेशेनजर हम हिन्दुस्तान के वकार और समाजवाद के असूल की सौदाबाजी न करें। अगर यह दोनों असूल बरकरार रहें तो हमें बाहर के मुल्कों की इमदाद लेनी चाहिए।

अब सिर्फ सवाल यह है कि अगर इस किस्म की इमदाद और लोग लोन लेते हैं तो हिन्दुस्तान अमेरिकन आई लैंड नहीं बनता। मगर हिन्दुस्तान की हकूमत लेती है या कोई इंडीविजुएल लेता है तो अमेरिकन आईलैंड बनता है। मैं इस बात की मुखालफत करता हूँ।

हमारे सामने यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में गैर-मुल्की सैयाह आने चाहिए। हमें फारेन टूरेस्ट की बेहद जरूरत है और इसके लिए इस मुल्क में अच्छे होटलों की जरूरत है और अच्छे होटलों के साथ-साथ ऐसे होटलों की जरूरत है जिन की बैनलअक्वामी शोहरत हो दुनिया के तमाम मुल्कों से जिनका ताल्लुक हो जिस से ज्यादा से ज्यादा टूरिस्ट्स हिन्दुस्तान में आएँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हिलटन ऐसे होटल्स में एक है। उनके आने से अगर हिन्दुस्तान की स्यासत में, हिन्दुस्तान के समाजवाद में दखल नहीं होता तो हिन्दुस्तान को काफी फारेन एक्सचेंज आ सकता है काफी कमाई हो सकती है, और मैं इस बात की ताईद करता हूँ।

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा : कमाल है तारिक साहब।

श्री ए० एम० तारिक : मेरे दोस्त अर्जुन अरोड़ा साहब अगर सबर करें और इसको जजवाती मसला न बनाए इसको कौमी नजरिया से देखें तो समझ जाएंगे। आज से पचास साल पहले जब रूस में इन्कलाब आया और रूसियों ने रूस की बूनियादों को मजबूत करना चाहा तो रूस के अजीम लीडर ने भी अमेरिका से और दूसरे मुल्कों से इमदाद ली।

श्री अर्जुन अरोड़ा : कोई इमदाद नहीं

दी है। आप तवारीख बिल्कुल नहीं जानते। उन्होंने कोई मदद अमेरिका से नहीं ली।

श्री ए० एम० तारिक : बहरहाल मैं तवारीख के बारे में आपसे बहस नहीं करना चाहता और न आपसे कुश्ती लड़ना चाहता हूँ। सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि यह जजबात की बात नहीं है अगर आप को तकलीफ मेरे कहने से होती है तो मैं इसे वापस लेता हूँ लेकिन और मुल्कों ने हमें मदद दी। मैं सरकार के सामने सिर्फ यह बात कहना चाहता था कि इस बारे में इस मुल्क की सब से बड़ी होटल फीडेशन की राय क्या है जिसके चेयरमैन मिस्टर राम प्रसाद हैं और मैं इस बारे में ओबेराय साहब की राय भी इस एवान के सामने रखूंगा।

Addressing the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Federation of Hotels and Restaurants Association of India at Hotel Ambassador, New Delhi recently, Mr. Ram Prasad, President of the Federation said that the industry was not opposed to Hiltons operating in India, nor afraid of the competition they could offer.

इसके अलावा मिस्टर इन्द्र शर्मा प्रेजिडेंट ट्रेवल एजेंट्स एसोसियेशन आफ इण्डिया ने भी इन्ही ख्यालात का इजहार किया है।

Inder Sharma, President of the Travel Agents Association of India, addressing the 7th All-India Hotels and Restaurant Convention in New Delhi on the 28th November said: 'We want hotels for our clients. Whether Mr. Ram Prasad builds them or Mr. Kapoor or Mr. Khanna or Mr. Sanjiva Reddy builds them or Hiltons or Intercontinental builds it.

Now, what is Hotel Oberai? It is built with the cooperation of America—Pan American. It is not an Indian company.

पेन अमेरिकन कोई हिन्दुस्तानी कम्पनी नहीं है वह भी अमेरिकन है। अगर

[श्री ए० एम० तारिक]

अमेरिकन कोलेबोरेशन ओबेराय के साथ करें तो हिन्दुस्तान अमेरिकन आई लेण्ड नहीं बनता लेकिन अगर किसी और इंडिविजुअल के साथ करें तो हिन्दुस्तान अमेरिकन आईलैण्ड बन जाता है ।

ओबेरायज का इन्टरकांटीनेंटल में एक पैसा नहीं लगा है, सारे प्राजैक्ट की कास्ट 5 करोड़ अठारह लाख है ।

There you have Rs. 558 lakhs invested in ordinary shares, Rs. 128 lakhs in preference shares and then A.W.H. C. has Rs. 63 lakhs and then for technical assistance fee Rs. 9 lakhs and PL-480 Rs. 357 lakhs. Oberoi does not become American. Then how can a hotel in Bombay, if owned by another individual become an American island? Whoever it may be, we cannot think in terms having any monopoly in this country, just because somebody wants to bring pressure as he has the money and because he can entertain individuals here or there.

मैं इस एगन से चाहता हूँ कि वह इस बात की डिमांड करे कि मोनोपली जिनकी इस मुल्क में होटल की है उनकी पूरी इन्क्वायरी हो । मैं डाक्टर करण सिंह के सामने यह तजवीज रखता हूँ कि ओबेरायज इन्टरकांटीनेंटल को जब सरकार ने पूरी जमानत दी है तो फिर सरकार के वहाँ हकूक क्यों नहीं हैं ?

Now I would like to know from the young Minister how this secret of the Cabinet Sub-Committee leaked out? This should be taken note of and we should know how this happened.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That will do, Mr. Tariq.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: Whether Oberoi Intercontinental runs or some other company runs it how does it matter?

SHRI RAJNARAIN (Uttar Pradesh): On a point of order.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him finish first. Are you yielding to Mr Rajnarain?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: No, I am not.

श्री राजनारायण : जरा एक सवाल का जबाब दे दीजिए ।

माननीया, क्या तारिक साहब को इस बात की जानकारी है कि 9-3-64 को हिल्टन के इसी होटल के सम्बन्ध में इसी भवन में एक सवाल उठा था तो श्री ए० एम० तारिक ने कहा :

"May I know if the Government has received any proposal from Mr. Hilton and if so can the proposal be laid on the Table of the House?"

Is it a fact that this Mr. Hilton is aged 76 and has got enough money and quite a number of hotels and his only interest is in young air hostesses?

Is this one of the reasons why he wants to extend his industry here and if so will the Government take into consideration this aspect of Mr. Hilton before giving him the contract for the hotel?"

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या अब वह नयी नयी नवयुवतियों को फसाने का वह हिल्टन का मामला बिगड़ गया ?

(Interruptions)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That was in 1964.

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: I will reply to that question.

This question I raised in this House then and I have not changed my thinking or ideology about Mr. Hilton or his organisation.

श्री राजनारायण : क्या माननीय सदस्य वही तारिक साहब हैं ?

SHRI A. M. TARIQ: This is what I quoted from the Time Magazine. And I am not asking the Government to accept these proposals. All that I say is, let us not play in the hands of those who want to exploit the integrity, dignity and patriotism of India for their family benefit. That is all that I say.

I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Madam, a small scandal has become now a very big scandal. After two times rejecting the proposal of Mr. Hilton this gracious Government issued a letter of intent to the Metropolitan Hotels Ltd. and asked them to proceed towards the conclusion of an agreement with him. Now it has become a very big scandal and how the hon. Minister will hush this up is for him to consider. The point here is this. When the whole country is crying against foreign collaboration agreements with equity participation and control—it is like so many seaworms sucking out the life blood of India—after twenty years of independence we hear that we must have American hotels here; otherwise we cannot build any hotel industry. Perhaps some day we will hear that in every Indian home, in every Indian kitchen, there must be an American to manage the affairs; otherwise the Indian homes cannot be run. The way things are, we can only just come to this conclusion. The terms of the agreement are such—and the terms are known to us—that we would like a copy to be laid on the Table. It is a sort of a managing agency and this Metropolitan Hotels Limited—though it appears in the role of a company—will in effect be managed by Hiltons. Everything has been so devised as to bypass the law. It is an illegal thing and it is a perennial drain on India in the field of hotel industry. Such is the position that we have come to.

There is another aspect. These Hilton hotels, I have every reason to doubt, will become so many espionage

centres inside our country. This being under the American management, all our blessed bureaucrats and high-ups will go there and drink and divulge all the secrets to the foreigners. And it is precisely for that they are wanting to come in. This is one of the reasons why they are after this. The agreement itself is *ultra vires* our Companies Act and secondly it is a perennial drain. The calculation of the gross profits will be in such a way that out of 20 lakhs we will give away 18 lakhs.

I want therefore to put this simple question. After 20 years don't you know the technical know-how to build a modern hotel in this country? If you do not know, then send some of our Indians to learn that know-how. You must surely know how to fabricate the simple machines that are needed. You have a machine-building industry in Ranchi. We can build huge steel plants by ourselves but cannot we have a fully Indian built hotel without going in for foreign collaboration? The question may be that the hotel industry has been monopolised. If there is a monopoly in this field, then break it; if there is foreign exchange violation going on, put it down. You take any measures for that and we will be with you. But just because you want to oppose Tatas you import krupp-Thyssen? What patriotism, what socialism, we are hearing. I would only say that it is time that **Government** cancelled this agreement. They should scrap it here and now and it should be decided clearly that there should no foreign collaboration with anybody at least in the hotel industry. We have come to a time when once and for all such a decision should be taken. Then let the Government construct as many hotels as they want. You call for the hoteliers in the country, give them licences. But let us get rid of these blessed Americans. But they are afraid. As a child is afraid of something which it thinks is a ghost, since an American is involved here they are afraid and that is why they had a Cabinet Committee and then

[Shri Niren Ghosh.]

another Sub-Committee and so on. They are so afraid that they cannot even take a decision. What an irony? To what pass have we come to? Whatever you do save us from the blessed Americans who want to run our homes for us.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY (Mysore): Madam Deputy Chairman, enough has been said about the Hilton Hotels, collaboration, etc., but I would like to draw your attention and the attention of the hon. Minister to another aspect of our hotel industry. We are running a number of hotels in Delhi. The Ashoka Hotel is the most famous hotel. I happened to go through the Balance Sheets of these hotels. In 1964-65 the Ashoka Hotel earned Rs. 18 lakhs as net profit whereas in 1965-66 it has earned only Rs. 11 lakhs. And bear in mind that the number of foreign visitors to Delhi in 1964-65 was much less than the number of foreign visitors to Delhi in 1965-66. Then how is it that the profit has gone down? When the number of foreign visitors has gone up we should have earned more profit but it has actually gone down. I feel that an investigation has to be made into this aspect.

Again you have the Janpath Hotels. The Ranjit Hotel, the Lodi Estate Hotel, all these things have been combined into one and they are now run under the name of Janpath Hotels. In 1964-65 the net profits were Rs. 4.39 lakhs whereas in 1965-66 it is just about Rs. 14,000/-. Is this the way our public undertakings are being managed? What is happening? It is their own figures that I have taken. Madam, for want of time I cannot elaborate and go into details in a big way.

But I would like here to point out what has appeared in today's *Hindustan Times*:

"Another building the Housing Ministry finds difficult to make proper use of is the 240-bed Ranjit

Hotel. During the months of April, May and June, its occupancy averaged no more than 36 per cent. The hotel is not even able to pay its way."

That means to say it is incurring a loss. The hotel I think was started in 1965. It goes on here:

"The building was originally planned as working women's hostel to replace the one on Curzon Road. But later for some unknown reason the building was turned into a hotel. The Capital is, however, greatly in need of a suitable hostel for working women. . . ."

So we see the occupancy in Ranjit Hotel has been 36 per cent. Is this how we are running our hotels? Even since 1960 the number of visitors visiting India has been increasing year after year but still our hotels have not been able to make profits. But it is not because we have not foreign collaboration. We have our models in Ashoka Hotel and also in the Oberoi Intercontinental. These models are good enough for our purpose. There is only one more word.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You must now wind up.

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I am only putting one question. The Hotel Corporation is recklessly building five-star hotels in places where there are practically no foreign tourists coming. I have one in my view. I am prepared to disclose it to the Minister. A crore of rupees is proposed to be spent in a place where practically no foreigners are coming. About a thousand or two thousand visit that place, but still a crore of rupees is being wasted.

SHRI M. N. KAUL (Nominated): Where?

SHRI N. SRI RAMA REDDY: I will tell him later.

(Interruptions)

Therefore, you must not waste money like that.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are still two or three names and I think you can accommodate. Mr. B. K. P. Sinha.

श्री ब्रजकिशोर प्रसाद सिंह : माननीया मुझे बहुत थोड़ा कहना है। जब मैं इस सदन में कांग्रेस के चन्द सदस्यों का भाषण सुन रहा था तो मुझे ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि आज 20 वर्षों से पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने जो समाजवाद या साम्यवाद की तस्वीर रखी थी वह तस्वीर उल्टी थी और आज सही तस्वीर पेश हो रही है।

आज हम देश में समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज देश के सामने समस्या समाजवाद की नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आज देश के सामने जो समस्या है वह हमारा जो आर्थिक निजाम है, हमारी जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है, उसको विदेशी सत्ता से बचाने का है—सबसे बड़ा सवाल हमारे सामने है। क्योंकि आज हमारे देश में विदेशी सहयोग के नाम पर विदेशी पूँजी की बाढ़ आ गई है, कोले-बोरेशन के नाम पर बाढ़ आ गई है और इस बाढ़ में हमारे देश की जो अर्थ व्यवस्था है वह नीचे दबी जा रही है। जब देश में अंग्रेज आये थे तो वे फेन की तरह सारे मुल्क में राजनीतिक दृष्टि से छा गये थे। लेकिन आज आर्थिक दृष्टि से एक बड़ा तूफान विदेशी सहयोग का आया हुआ है जिससे हमारी सारी अर्थ व्यवस्था नीचे दबी चली जा रही है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में मैं समझता हूँ कि अपने यहां के व्यक्तिगत उद्योगों का व्यक्तिगत उद्योगपतियों का समर्थन एक प्रोग्रेसिव स्टैप है, एक आगे बढ़ने वाला कदम है।

माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि क्या वजह है कि यहां के उद्योगपतियों को यह काम न दिया जाय? यहां के उद्योगपतियों को विदेशी उद्योगपतियों से हमें ज्यादा मानना पड़ेगा। लोग कहते हैं कि अगर यह नया

होटल नहीं बनेगा तो यहां पर जो विदेशी लोग आ रहे हैं, उनका क्या होगा? मैं यह कभी नहीं कहता हूँ और न सदन में किसी ने कहा कि नया होटल न बनाइये। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि नया होटल अमेरिकन बनायें या भारतवासी बनायें? मैं समझता हूँ कि हममें इतना उन्नत ज्ञान है कि होटल बनाने की अक्ल हम में है। अगर हम यह मान लें कि हमें होटल बनाने की अक्ल नहीं है, होटल बनाने के लिये हम अमेरिकनों के पास जायें, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि फिर हमारी वैसी ही अवस्था हो गई है जैसे कि विलायत वालों की थी जब कि रोमन विलायत से हटने लगे थे, जब उन पर दबाव पड़ा हुंस (Huns) का, तो उन्होंने एक अर्जी पेश की कि हजूर विलायत से मत जाइये, हमारी रक्षा कौन करेगा। आज हमें कहा जा रहा है कि हम इस तरह का होटल नहीं बना सकते हैं जब तक कि हम विदेशी समर्थन नहीं लेते हैं। इसलिए आज हमारी यह अवस्था हो गई है कि जब हमें दरखास्त लेकर सारी दुनिया में घूमना पड़ेगा चाहे वह अमेरिकन हो, चाहे रूसी हों, कि तुम हमारी रक्षा करो। मैं बुनियादी तौर पर चाहे इसकी शर्तें कितनी ही अच्छी क्यों न हों, इस चीज का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं बड़ी बड़ी बातों में सहयोग लेने का आज भी हामी हूँ, मगर छोटी-छोटी बातों में सहयोग लेना भारतवर्ष की बेबमी को जाहिर करना है और भारतवर्ष की अर्थ व्यवस्था को गुलाम बनाना है।

SHRI M. C. SHAH (Gujarat): Madam Deputy Chairman, we are celebrating this year as International Tourism Year. The idea is to attract as many tourists as possible to our country. We are very short of foreign exchange and tourism is one of the ways in which, if properly developed, we can earn a sizable amount of foreign exchange. Our income from tourism is only Rs. 22 crores. Compared to income from tourism in the rest of the world, it comes to barely

[Shri M. C. Shah.]

half a per cent of the earnings from tourism in the world as a whole. There is another thing. We have been earning about 15 per cent from tourism, which has now gone down to 8 per cent. In other countries of the world, income from tourism has increased to about 35 per cent. It is, therefore, necessary that we should have an objective view and try to find out how best we can attract foreign tourists, how we can handle them, how they would feel happy in this country and where. The proposal of Hiltons will be useful to the country by having more tourists. Hiltons, we should not forget, have a chain of hotels in various foreign countries. If a tourist wants to go to America, France, Switzerland, India or Japan, he has only to speak to Hiltons. They will arrange for his stay and tour in all these countries. That is the one agency which can boast of providing such facilities. We have tried our public sector hotels. We have tried certain other hotels. It is no use discussing these matters, but I would appeal to the Minister to have an objective view and find out whether, by allowing Hiltons to have this hotel here—it is one in the entire chain of hotels in foreign countries—India will be benefited. I am sure Government have enough powers. If they find that this is not in the national interest, they can stop it at any time. Therefore, Government should have an objective view and do whatever is necessary in the national interest, at a time when we are in great need of foreign exchange. Thank you.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA (Maharashtra): Madam, as the House is aware, I am here to appreciate the feelings expressed by various Members against this foreign collaboration. Right in the morning from the blade, tooth-paste, powder, lipstick, biscuits, ice-cream, pencil, paper, in respect of everything there is foreign collaboration. I am firmly of opinion that whatever is required by the country should be produced in the country. (Interruption) Even in the case of the

hotel industry, I am here to congratulate my friend, Mr. Oberoi, but it is my feeling that he ought not to have participated in the debate today. As I had stated long ago, when Mr. Dugal participated, those who are having their interests should not take any advantage of this august floor for any self-expression. Even then, instead of going into that controversy, I do congratulate Mr. Oberoi for constructing and. . .

SHRI AKBAR ALI KHAN: He is not concerned with it.

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: He is concerned. Let him say 'No'. He should not have participated in it. I am here to congratulate him on constructing a very good hotel and also running it. I have travelled all over the world and it could be compared with any foreign hotel in the world. However, when I look at the hotel industry and other industries in collaboration, I am here to make some difference. In respect of the other industries, which are consumer industries, whatever is produced out of such collaboration is consumed in this country and naturally there is drainage of wealth to foreign countries through these collaborators. So far as the hotel industry is concerned, if there is any assurance from the collaborators outside that so many more customers will come from foreign countries, it could be accepted. It is out of these customers that we earn foreign exchange. I think we should look at this from that point of view. Even in countries like Egypt and Yugoslavia they have accepted Hiltons. Why should we not think about it? I am here to think about the interests of the country as a whole. I am not at all prepared to be deterred from thinking in the interests, progress and prosperity of my country. It is in this context that I would request the hon. Minister to examine the merits or demerits of the case. Are we losers? Shall we not be earning foreign exchange? What would be the expectation of tourists who are

likely to come, particularly after the introduction of the Jumbo jets, when four hundred or five hundred or six hundred passengers would be coming at a time? How are we going to accommodate them in this country? Otherwise, it will not be possible for us to take advantage of the 6 P.M. situation. It is in this context that I am here to think of it in an objective point of view, from the point of view of the merits and demerits. Particularly when we are in need of foreign exchange out of these collaborations, with our control over the collaborations if it is possible to earn more foreign exchange without causing any harm to the interests of the country, I think some objective view shall have to be taken in such things. I am socialist. I know that even in Russia there is Fiat collaboration. Have they not started production? Even in Yugoslavia and Egypt have they not accepted Hilton collaboration? It is no use being dogmatic from that point of view. I am here to ensure the interests of the country. I am here to give unflinching support to the socialist pattern of society in a democratic form. But while doing that, if we can serve the interests of the country this way, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to take that point of view into consideration. My second request is—if I had the time I would have replied to everything. . . . .

श्री राजनारायण : धारिया जी, आप इसको सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं या इसको अग्रोज कर रहे हैं।

SHRI M. M. DHARIA: I am here not in any hasty way to support or oppose it. I am here to examine and scrutinise the proposal. Without scrutinising the proposal I cannot afford to be a Rajnarain to express my opinion. That is not my habit. So my last submission to the hon. Minister is that this proposal has been pending for the last four years and a lot of inconvenience is bound to be caused to the interested parties and the reputation of this country in taking a decision is also absolutely at

stake. Under this situation I would urge upon the Minister to take that decision. Let that decision which had gone behind the bars come out of the bars. Let the Government come forward very openly, take a bold decision on the merits of the case in the interests of the country and take the decision as early as possible.

DR. KARAN SINGH: Madam, one of the most encouraging features of the debate this evening has been the general acceptance of the importance of tourism in our national economy. I think it is generally accepted that tourism is one of the fastest growing international industries in the world today, and it is also true that India's share in this is a very very small one. I will, therefore, if I may, preface my remarks with one or two points with regard to this as a very small example.

Yugoslavia with a population of 2 crores is expecting 2½ crores tourists this year.

SHRI RAJNARAIN: Due to this hotel?

DR. KARAN SINGH: India, with a population of 50 crores, last year got 1.6 lakh tourists. Therefore, it is obvious that there is a tremendous scope for development here. As one of the hon. Members said very eloquently, this is a marvellous country with a tremendous spectrum of tourist attractions, a civilisation going back to the very dawn of history, some of the most beautiful works of art and monuments, etc. We have got more to offer to international tourism than possibly any other country in the world. But before we can convert that potential international tourism into actual tourist visitors here, we have got to build what I would call the tourist infra-structure in this country. Here I do not wish to go into details with regard to the infra-structure but the point I wish to make is that hotels are one of the most important factors in this infra-structure. Just to give a few figures, on the very modest target of five lakhs of foreign tourists by the end of this plan period it is estimated that we will need



[Dr. Karan Singh.]

17,500 more hotel beds. At present we have in this vast country of our only 7,000 hotel beds of the three, four and five star categories. We require 17,500 more beds. What are we doing to get it? In the public the India Tourist Development Corporation is going to spend Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 12 crores to add 3000 beds to our capacity. The private sector is also being encouraged. We are going to set up very shortly a Hotel Development Fund so that our private industrialists, people who cannot get loans easily from other finance corporations, can take advantage of it.

The point comes now with regard to foreign collaboration. I would like to make a general remark in this respect, that is, that tourism is essentially an international undertaking. There are certain advantages in foreign collaboration in tourism which perhaps do not exist in other industries. I do not wish to go into the broad question of whether foreign collaboration is good or bad. I feel that it depends on the particular aspect. In tourism there are two or three things. Firstly, it does provide the foreign exchange component which is often required. Mention was made by an hon. Member about air-conditioning machines and cooking equipment. I agree that they are not perhaps fundamental to our way of life. But nevertheless if you want to get a large number of international tourists, you have got to give them a number of facilities, and many of these components cannot easily be made in our own country. Therefore, it is one aspect of this foreign collaboration which is useful.

The second aspect is international bookings and international trade contacts. As the hon. Members are aware, when you travel abroad, nowadays you do not always go and make individual bookings in each country. You go through certain travel agents; you go through certain chains; for example, there is the Inter-continental hotel which is being run by Pan-American. They have a world-wide

chain and therefore the bookings can come very much easier than without them. Therefore, the point I am trying to submit is this that there are certain special advantages in international collaboration in the field of tourism which we have got to keep in mind. Many countries have done that. The U.A.R. was mentioned. I believe there are as many as four Hilton Hotels in the U.A.R., in Alexandria, Cairo, Luxor and Abu Simbil.

श्री राजनारायण : माननीया, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ मंत्री जी से कि जैसे हम बनारस के रहने वाले हैं और हमें बनारस का अनुभव है। वहाँ पर मगही पान की एक दुकान है कोने में और वहाँ जितने विदेशी आते हैं, हमने सबको देखा है कि वे मगही पान के लिये उस दुकान पर जरूर जायेंगे और मगही पान खायेंगे। तो यह हिल्टन आ कर के, पैसा लगा कर के, और यहाँ से लूट कर ले जा कर के कोई होटल चले, तब फारेन एक्सचेंज मिलेगा, यह बात कैसे सिद्ध होती है। दूसरा सवाल मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अगर मंत्री जी काश्मीरी शोरबे का होटल खोल दें, तो क्या फारेन एक्सचेंज नहीं आयेगा। इसी तरह से नमक की तरकारी है, सेहू का दूध है और वह जो गिट्टी होती है उस कंकड़ का शोरबा होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि भारतीय होटल खोले जायें जिसमें भारत के प्राचीन जो विशेष पाक शास्त्री थे, उन पाक शास्त्रियों का बनाया हुआ शुद्ध भारतीय भोजन दिया जाय जो आज किसी होटल में नहीं बिकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज हमें कोई कंकड़ की तरकारी खिला दे, लेकिन कोई नहीं खिला सकता। तो अगर इस तरह से फारेन एक्सचेंज बढ़ाया जाय, तो इसमें क्या हर्ज है।

डा० करन सिंह श्री राजनारायण जी गंगा के किनारे रहते हैं :

जिसके द्वारे पर गंग बहे,  
तिन कूप का नीर पिया कि न पिपा।

इनको कोई भोजन वहाँ करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है क्योंकि गंगा जल में इतनी रुचि है, इतनी शक्ति है। लेकिन मेरी विनम्र प्रार्थना है राजनारायण जी से कि यदि हम विदेशी टूरिस्ट को पान खिलायें तो वह अवश्य खा लेगा। किन्तु यदि आप कहें कि वह वहाँ के घाट पर या वहाँ की हवेलियों में रात में रहे, तो वह उनमें नहीं रहेगा। इस लिये भोजन में और निवास स्थान में एक अंतर है।

श्री राजनारायण : वे बजरे पर रहते हैं।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

DR. KARAN SINGH: I was saying that as far as international travel is concerned generally there are certain advantages. Now, with regard to this Hilton project in particular, I do not think it would be either necessary or proper for me to go into a number of details. Some details were mentioned. And I must say that some of the details mentioned were not accurate. For example, it is not a 50-year proposal; it is for 20 years, three options of ten years each with the Government, not with them. (*Interruptions*;) In any case, I would submit that because this is a matter which is still being negotiated, I do not think it would be necessary or desirable for me to go into the details.

I will just like to deal with two of the very important points which have been made and upon which finally a decision on this matter will turn. The first point is whether or not in terms of our company Law this represents a managing agency. This is a very important charge, a lot of people have made it. We had a tentative view from our Company Law Department. They said that this did not constitute a managing agency. But one of the hon. Members of this House has recently forwarded to me a fresh legal opinion and therefore

that will be fully looked into. And I can again assure the House that there is no question of any legal provision not being made applicable to the Hiltons. I will look into this matter with regard to that. I am not a lawyer myself; even if I were one, it would not be correct for me at this stage to give an opinion.

The second point which is extremely important is, what will be the net result as far as foreign exchange is concerned? Now, here again, there are two differing views. On the one hand, the promoters of this project say that for each dollar that is repatriated, you will get at least 10 dollars here in foreign exchange. On the other hand, the opponents of the scheme say that the terms are such that there will be an outflow of foreign exchange rather than an inflow. You will agree, Madam, that if there is an outflow of foreign exchange or if our foreign exchange earning is not likely to be considerable, there would be no purpose whatsoever in going in for this. This ultimately is the thing upon which a certain assessment will have to be made. I am no astrologer; I do not know exactly how many tourists will come specifically because this is a Hilton Hotel. The point is very important. The point is, let us say that some other hotel is built on that beautiful site in Bombay. One of the attractions is Bombay, it is such a beautiful city. But it is a city which suffers from an acute shortage of accommodation and on that Samudra Mahal site, it would really be a wonderful thing if there could be a new fine hotel.

Now, it could be argued that even with any hotel, not Hiltons, the foreign tourists will come. The real point is, how many foreign tourists will come only because there is a Hilton hotel. It is only if we can make some assessment on that score that we will be able to take a decision.

SHRI M. S. OBEROI: Just for information, we have the experience of

[Shri M. S. Oberoi.]

one year of running the Oberoi Inter-continental. And we know that. We have a certain arrangement with Pan American who have got offices all over the world, who are in a much better position than the Hiltons. For every ticket which is sold, they also book a room in a hotel. And from our own experience and statistics, it will be a guide for the hon. Minister when I say that we have got only 10 per cent business through Pan American and the rest came through the travel agents, the airlines and direct.

DR. KARAN SINGH: May I submit that the view that the hon. Member is now putting forward is one of these two extreme views that I have mentioned? The opponents of the scheme who are very active and the proponents of the scheme who are also equally active, have put forward different views. As I was submitting, it is on these two points that a decision is going to rest. Firstly, is it or is it not a managing agency in terms of our Company Law? Secondly, by all rational standards, by information which we can collect from other countries, are we convinced that setting up a Hilton Hotel will result in a substantial increase in our foreign exchange earnings after all payments have been made? These are the two points. I can assure the hon. Members of the House . . .

SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Where is it that the tourists come to our Indian hotels?

DR. KARAN SINGH: That is exactly the point. Hiltons have a world-wide chain and part of the attraction of the scheme is that it would help us in that world-wide booking. That is the whole point. He has said a very correct point —how much will be attributable to the Hiltons. I would like in closing to say . . . (Interruptions).

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No interruptions, please.

DR. KARAN SINGH: My hon. friend is not only a friend but also a tenant, Madam. He is most welcome to meet me any time separately (Interruptions) I would just in closing like to say two things. We will take a decision with an open mind. I can assure the House that I have an open mind on this issue as somebody has said. Somebody else has said that I should not respond to or buckle under any pressure. I am a new comer to this House. But it will not be long before it is realised generally that I am not the sort of person who will yield to pressure of any kind whatsoever from whatever quarter. I will therefore take an impartial and to the best of my wisdom, a fair decision on this matter.

I would like to make one point in closing. I entirely agree with the point which the hon. Member, Shri Mohan Dharia, has raised that by this continuous delay we are getting the worst of both the worlds. We are neither getting the hotel nor are we in any way furthering our reputation in the international field. In fact, these delays have an extremely detrimental effect. I am at one with the Members of the House in their desire that a clear-cut decision should be taken. The decision, as I have submitted, will revolve on these two points and I hope to be able to take a firm and fair decision in the national interest as early as possible.

#### STATEMENT BY MINISTER RE DR. DHARMA TEJA

THE MINISTER OF TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING (PROF. V. K. R. V. RAO): Madam Deputy Chairman, during Question Hour this morning in the House, hon. Members, Shri Rajnarain and Shri Gaure Murahari made certain observations about the matter concerning Dr. Dharma Teja. . (Interruptions)

SHRI LOKANATH MISRA (Orissa): Madam, on a point of order. The point of order is this. We sat