

(ii) Company's contribution towards Pension/Superannuation Fund:

Non-interchangeable ceiling of 15 per cent of salary.

(iii) Gratuity: .

Payable in accordance with an approved fund and which does not exceed one-half month's salary for each completed year of service subject to a non-inter-changeable ceiling of Rs. 3,000 or 20 months salary, whichever is less.

(iv) Medical benefits for self and family:

Non-interchangeable ceiling of one months' salary subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000 per annura.

(v) Lessee and leasee Travel concession.

(vi) Housing including furniture, fixtures, appliances gas and electricity-Non-inter-changeable ceiling of 40 per cent of salary on the condition that 10 per cent of salary would be borne by the managerial personnel;

(vii) Free use of company's car with driver.

(viii) Personal accident insurance.

(ix) Free telephone facility at residence.

(x) Fees of clubs subject to a maximum of 2 clubs. Admission and life membership fees to clubs will not be allowed.

5.2 MINIMUM REMUNERATION

In the event of absence or inadequacy of profits in any financial year, a cut of 10 per cent will be imposed on the substantive salary while the ceiling on perquisites will not be altered. (No commission/bonus will be payable in the case of absence or inadequacy of profits).

5.3 EXCEPTIONS

Expatriates and persons possessing high or rare skills would not be covered by the ceilings on managerial remuneration. These cases will be decided on merits.

5.4 APPLICABILITY OF REVISED GUIDELINES

The revised guidelines will not be applicable to the existing managerial personnel in whose cases approval have already been accorded for the remaining duration of their current tenure. They will be made applicable to these persons on their reappointment on the expiry of their current tenure.

Exchange of Fake Dollars through Asaf Ali Road New Delhi Branch of Union Bank of India

7844. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARY:

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

(a) whether on 27th/28th November, 1978, the Union Bank of India had exchanged some fake dollars through its Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi Branch if so, the amount of these dollars;

(b) whether the customer (a woman) who was in possession of fake dollars came to the branch through the Regional Manager of this bank and to whom she was known;

(c) if so, how the regional Manager of the Bank knew that woman and did he verify her antecedents;

(d) whether the woman who came from Varanasi to change these dollars has given a fake address of Darya Ganj area;

(e) has the Bank reported the matter to the police complaining about the fraud, knowing fully well that keeping fake currency (dollar) is a crime, and if not why; and

(f) what action Government have taken/proposed to take against all the persons/bank officials involved in this fake foreign exchange deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c) The Union Bank of India has reported that on 28th November, 1978, its Asaf Ali Road (New Delhi) branch had exchanged at the request of one Miss Roswitha Anneliese, a foreign national, five currency notes of U.S. \$ 100 each for a sum of Rs. 4025/-. The bank later came to know that the dollar currency notes were forged. The bank has further reported that Miss Roswitha Anneliese was not personally known to the Regional Manager of the bank and that she was brought to the bank by a customer of its Varanasi branch. As the normal practice of the bank is to identify the person with the help of the passport which was done in this case, the question of verifying antecedents of Miss Roswitha did not arise.

(d). The Delhi address of Miss Roswitha given on the voucher, on enquiry, later on, turned out to be incorrect.

(e) and (f). Since the amount has subsequently been reimbursed by a representative of the customer of the bank who brought Miss Roswitha Anneliese to the Bank for exchanging the currency, the bank has not taken any further action in the matter

बैंक नोट प्रेस, देवास, मध्य प्रदेश के लिए
अलसी के तेल की खरीद

7845. श्री तुकम लाल कछवाय :
क्या उप प्रधानमंत्री तथा वित्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंक नोट प्रेस देवास
(मध्य प्रदेश) के स्याही कारखाने के

लिए अपेक्षित अलसी का तेल वास्तविक
आवश्यकता से अधिक और बाजार
में प्रचलित मूल्य से दुगने मूल्य पर खरीदा
गया था जबकि अलसी के तेल का निर्माण
कर रहे मैसर्स ग्वालियर आयल मिल्स ने
एजेंट की माधी दरों पर उस तेल की
सप्लाई करने की पेशकश की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त मिल
द्वारा प्रस्तुत की गई निविदाओं और
उद्धृत दरों पर कोई कार्यवाही न करने
के क्या कारण हैं; और उस समय कितने
मूल्य का और कितनी मात्रा में तेल
खरीदा गया था; और

(ग) इस सौदे में अनियमितताओं के
बारे में सरकार को कितनी शिकायत
प्राप्त हुई है और उन पर क्या कार्यवाही
की गई है और कितने अधिकारी दोषी
पाए गए थे, उनके नाम और पदनाम
क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
जुलिकार उल्लाह) : (क) और
(ख) सितम्बर, 1976 में, बैंक नोट
प्रेस-देवास ने 30 मेट्रिक टन परिशोधित
अलसी तथा ब्लिचड अलसी के तेल की
खरीद के लिए टेंडर मांगे। करो सहित
9 रुपया प्रति किलोग्राम के हिसाब से
सब से कम टेंडर देने वाले को आर्डर
दिया गया करो समेत संविदा का कुल
मूल्य लगभग 2.85 लाख रुपया था।
सूचना के अनुसार, 30 मेट्रिक टन
अलसी के तेल की आवश्यकता का
परिकल्पित अनुमान, स्याही कारखाने के
द्वारा इण्डिया सिम्पूरिटी प्रेस नासिक
रोड को स्याहियों की प्रत्याशित सप्लाई
को हिसाब में शामिल करके तैयार किया
गया था।

यद्यपि, जनवरी 1976 में, इंदौर
के मैसर्स ग्वालियर आयल मिल्स से, कर