

tivals in which India participated during the last five years;

(b) the names of Indian pictures which won any awards;

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange spent on these Film Festivals;

(d) the number and names of producers and other film people who went abroad for participating in these Film Festivals and the countries they visited;

(e) the amount of foreign exchange released in favour of each individual during the last five years; and

(f) the nature and amount of advantage derived by the Indian film industry as a result of participating in the Film Festivals?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri K. K. Shah): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Buildings purchased for Indian Missions Abroad

2. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of buildings purchased in various countries since the Independence for housing Indian Missions and their individual cost;

(b) the annual cost of maintaining them, country-wise;

(c) the amount spent on renovating and furnishing residences of Ambassadors as against the maintenance expense of the Chancery buildings;

(d) whether it is a fact that residences of Ambassadors are most modern while the Chancery buildings are neglected; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the Chancery buildings?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The required information is given in the statement placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-333/67].

(b) A Head of Mission can authorise expenditure upto 2.15 per cent of the book value of building on its repairs in any single financial year under his delegated powers. Government sanction, however, is necessary if the cost of repairs exceeds 2.15 per cent of the book value of the property.

(c) The information on the exact amount of money spent on renovating and furnishing of Embassy residences and Chancery buildings is not readily available. Collection of figures from the dates of purchases would require time and labour out of proportion to the public interest to be served.

As regards furniture and furnishings a Head of the Mission, can, under powers delegated to him incur an expenditure upto the limit of Rs. 1,600 per annum (Rs. 1,000 before devaluation) on purchases for his own residence provided the articles purchased are not inadmissible. For all purchases under this head for residences of Head of Missions exceeding the limit of Rs. 1,600 per annum, sanction of the Government of India is required. As against this a Head of Mission is empowered to spend Rs. 2,000 per annum (Rs. 5,000 before devaluation) on purchases on furniture/furnishings for the Chancery.

In addition the Head of Mission is also empowered to spend upto 4 per cent of the total book value in respect of durable articles and 7.5 per cent of the total book value of the non-durable articles on maintenance/furnishings and upto the same limit on renewals and replacement for his own residence. For Chancery the limits are 8 per cent of the capital cost of furniture etc. and 15 per cent of the capital cost of glassware, crockery etc. The Government has, however, recently imposed a ban on all

new purchases for offices and residences abroad for a period of 18 months effective from October, 1966.

(d) It is not correct to say that Chancery buildings are 'neglected' and the residences of Ambassadors are 'most modern'. The rules for repairs and maintenance of buildings viz. 2.15 per cent of the book value of property on repairs annually applies to the Embassy residences and Chancery buildings alike. In the case of leased buildings where the landlord does not accept responsibility for repairs, a Head of the Mission can authorise an expenditure on repairs not exceeding 25 per cent of the annual rent. Repairs to all buildings, whether owned by Government or taken on lease, are undertaken to keep them in good condition subject, of course to the availability of funds. Embassy residences and Chancery buildings are not comparable as they are meant for different purposes. The former are meant for representational purposes while the latter are for office and functional purposes.

(e) Does not arise in view of above.

Tibetan Refugees

1. Shri Baburao Patel:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Moona:
 Shri Hoerji Bhal:
 Shri K. Pradhami:
 Shri George Fernandes:
 Shri Madhu Limaye:
 Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
 Shri J. H. Patel:

Will the Minister of External Affairs be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount spent so far in rehabilitating 50,000 Tibetan refugees;
 (b) the number of Tibetan refugees not rehabilitated so far;
 (c) the amount of monthly dole spent on those not rehabilitated so far;
 (d) whether the Industries set up to provide employment to the Tibetan

refugees such as a woollen mill, tea estate etc. are by themselves profitable propositions;

(e) if so, how many such Industries are there and the amount of investment involved in them;

(f) whether it is a fact that many of these Tibetan refugees were found to be either agents or spies of the Chinese;

(g) if so, how many and in what parts of the country; and

(h) the steps taken against such spies?

The Minister of External Affairs (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The total expenditure upto the 31st March, 1966 on rehabilitating about 33,000 Tibetan refugees was Rs. 3,52,22,717.09. Figures for the period April 1, 1966 to March 31, 1967, are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) About 16,500.

(c) Government are disbursing Rs. 2.7 lakhs per month on feeding Tibetan refugees who are either not rehabilitated as yet or whose rehabilitation has not reached the final stage.

(d) The industries have not gone into production so far. They are expected to be profitable and should make the Tibetan settled on them, self-supporting.

(e) Work is underway on the following industries being established with voluntary assistance.

1. A Tea Garden at Bir in Kangra Distt. at estimated cost of Rs. 10,00,000.
2. A Woollen Mill at Bir in Kangra Distt. at estimated cost of Rs. 15,00,000.
3. A Lime Stone Quarry in Nahan Distt. Rs. 10,00,000.

(f) Only a few of the refugees arriving from Tibet were suspected of being Chinese agents.