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Standing Committee on External Affairs
ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(1993-94)
TENTH LOK SABHA

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

FIRST REPORT



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 1993/Vaisakha 1915 (Saka)

FIRST REPORT

STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (1993-94)

(TENTH LOK SABHA)

**MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS—DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (1993-94)**

*Presented to Lok Sabha on 27 April, 1993
Laid in Rajya Sabha on 27 April, 1993*



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

April, 1993/Vaisakha, 1915 (Saka)

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**COMPOSITION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

(1993-94)

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Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee

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35. **Shri Mohammad Yunus**
36. **Shri Bishambhar Nath Pande**
37. **Shri Sukomal Sen**

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38. **Shri P. Shiv Shanker**
39. **Shri G. Swaminathan**
40. **Shri G. G. Swell**
41. **Shri Karma Topden**

SECRETARIAT

1. **Shri G. L. Batra** — *Additional Secretary*
2. **Smt. P. K. Sandhu** — *Deputy Secretary*
3. **Shri T. R. Sharma** — *Under Secretary*

INTRODUCTION

1. The Chairman, Standing Committee on External Affairs having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this First Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 1993-94.

2. The Standing Committee on External Affairs like other standing Parliamentary Committees on various Ministries of the Government of India was constituted on 8 April, 1993. The functions of the Standing Committees as laid down in Rule 331E of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha are:

- (1) (a) to consider the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and make a report on the same to the Houses. The report shall not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions;
 - (b) to examine such Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments as are referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make report thereon;
 - (c) to consider annual reports of Ministries/Departments and make reports thereon;
 - (d) to consider national basic long term policy documents presented to the Houses, if referred to the Committee by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha or the Speaker, as the case may be, and make reports thereon.
- (2) The Standing Committees shall not consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the concerned Ministries/Departments.

3. In this Report, the Committee have addressed itself only to the task of examining the Demands for Grants (1993-94) of the Ministry of External Affairs in the limited time available.

4. The Committee wish to express their grateful thanks to the Hon'ble Speaker Shri Shivraj V. Patil, for ushering in a new era in our Parliamentary democracy by introducing the system of Standing Parliamentary Committees and thereby endeavouring to make the executive more accountable to Parliament.

5. The Committee took evidence of the Foreign Secretary and other representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs on 20, 23 and 24 April, 1993. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Officers of the

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Ministry of External Affairs for placing before them the material and information which they desired in connection with the examination of Demands for Grants of the Ministry for 1993-94 and for giving evidence before the Committee.

6. The Committee considered and adopted the report at their sitting held on 26 April, 1993.

NEW DELHI;
26 April, 1993

6 Vaisakha, 1915 (Saka)

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Chairman,
Standing Committee on External Affairs

REPORT

1. The Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs were laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 19 April, 1993. Demand No. 24 of the Ministry contains the figures of Revenue as well as Capital expenditure which are as follows:

(in thousands of Rs.)

Revenue	Capital	Total
Charged 200	..	200
Voted 698,03,00	49,78,00	7478100

2. The details of the actual Revenue and Capital expenditure for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92, Budget and Revised Estimates for 1992-93 and Budget Estimates for 1993-94 of the Ministry are as under:

REVENUE SECTION

Sl. No.	Major Head	Items	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		1993-94
			Actuals Non-Plan	Actuals Non-Plan	BE Non-Plan	RE Non-Plan	BE Non-Plan
1.	2052	Secretariat Charged	1,00	1,00	1,00
		General Services Voted	29,78,17	38,77,98	49,29,00	62,03,00	40,78,00
2.	2057	Supply & Disposals London & Washington	3,21,40	1,91,33			
3.	2061	(c) External Affairs					
		c(1) Embassies & Missions	1,49,09,49	2,02,97,58	2,12,78,00	2,62,51,00	2,72,26,00
		c(2) Special Diplomatic Expenditure Voted	—	—	100	100	100
		c(3) International Conferences	72,63,52	92,29,54	1,04,24,00	1,08,29,00	1,18,12,00
		c(4) Central Passports & Emigration Organisation	14,54	19,27	40,00	20,00	30,00
		c(5) Entertainment Charges	11,30,07	22,23,34	17,62,00	29,13,13	32,00,00
		c(6) International Cooperation	2,56,39	3,16,47	3,25,00	3,35,00	3,50,00
		c(7) Training	6,47,73	11,59,55	13,26,00	16,23,87	16,23,87
		c(8) Other Expenditure	17,03	12,80	17,00	13,00	15,00
		Total Major Head	2,02,58,75	22,40,12	22,19,00	27,11,00	47,56,13
		Charged	—	—	1,00	1,00	1,00
		"2061" Voted	4,44,97,52	8,54,98,67	3,73,91,00	4,46,96,00	4,90,13,00
4.	3053	Civil Aviation	—	—	—	1,36,00	1,00
5.	3605	Technical and Economic Cooperation with other countries	1,29,17,88	1,38,20,01	1,73,92,00	1,46,26,00	1,67,11,00
		Total Revenue Section Charged	—	—	2,00	2,00	2,00
		Voted	6,07,09,97	5,33,87,99	5,97,12,00	6,56,61,00	6,98,03,00

Sl. No.	Major Head	Items	1990-91 Actuals Non-Plan	1991-92 Actuals Non-Plan	1992-93 BE Non-Plan	RE Non-Plan	1993-94 BE Non-Plan
CAPITAL SECTION							
6.	4059	Capital Outlay on Public works	39,04,34	21,13,48	43,00,00	28,95,00	28,95,00
7.	4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	63,15	21,27	10,00,00	5,79,00	5,79,00
8.	7453	Loan for foreign trade export promotion	—	—	—	6,00,00	1,00
9.	7605	Advances to Foreign Governments	350000	—	16,01,00	35,01,00	15,02,00
10.	7615	Miscellaneous Loans	—	—	—	1,00	1,00
		Total: Capital Section Grand Charged Total	74,67,49	21,34,75	69,01,00	75,76,00	49,78,00
		Total Voted	—	—	2,00	2,00	2,00
			6,81,77,46	5,55,22,74	6,66,13,00	7,32,37,00	7,47,81,00

3. The estimated expenditure on the Headquarters Organisation of the Ministry during the current financial year (1993-94) is expected to be Rs. 40.79 crores which is 5.84% of the total estimated revenue expenditure of this Ministry. Out of this, Rs. 11.79 crores will be on Salaries and Wages, Rs. 6.00 crores on Travel Expenses, Rs. 13.66 crores on Office Expenses, Rs. 4.50 crores on Publicity and Rs. 4.00 crores on Rent and Maintenance.

The total estimated expenditure on Indian Missions/Posts abroad is expected to be Rs. 272.26 crores during the current financial year which works out to 39% of the total estimated Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 117.58 crores is for Salaries (including Foreign Allowance), OTA and Wages, Rs. 30.35 crores for Travel Expenses (Transfer Passages/Home Leave Passages and Local Tours), Rs. 55.49 crores for Office Expenses and Rs. 66.83 crores for Rent, Rates and Taxes as well as for Repairs and Maintenance of Government owned/rented accommodation in Missions abroad.

4. The remaining 55.16% of the estimated Revenue Expenditure of the Ministry is being incurred on various Aid programmes for neighbouring and other developing countries including ITEC Programmes, Aid under AFRICA Fund, SAARC and SCAAP Programmes, Contribution to United Nations Organisation and other international bodies, Passport Organisation, Hospitality, Grants-in-Aid to Indian Council of Cultural Relations and other miscellaneous items.

5. The Demands for Grants (1993-94) were discussed by the Committee with the representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs and the head-wise results of the discussions held are as under:—

Major Head "2052"
Minor head A1 (7)

Publicity Expenses

6. A provision of Rs. 4.5 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1993-94. The expenditure is stated to be on account of bringing out the publications in different languages for distribution to local dignitaries, prominent persons, opinion makers and academic institutions etc. Expenditure is also incurred on offering hospitality to select media persons from abroad and rendering assistance in their travel within the country to enable them to meet a cross section of our people. Bulletins are also stated to be brought out by Indian missions abroad. In order to project correct image of India, and to counter anti-India campaign launched by Pakistan, various kinds of publicity materials are supplied with audio visual material like video news cassettes, and capsules of "Indian Magazine" on diverse subject relating to India. XP Division is also stated to be looking after the logistics/media arrangements for the foreign journalists accompanying the VVIPs on their visits to India.

7. Taking into consideration the fast changing political and economic scenario all over the world and particularly hostile attitude of some of our neighbours, the Committee are not satisfied with the existing routine activities being undertaken by the XP Division. In order to create more awareness about India's polity, rich cultural heritage, secular ethos and with a view to project India as a fresh investment destination, much more is called for. The Committee noted the Foreign Secretary's view that the Ministry of External Affairs was not getting adequate support from the NRIs in projecting India's image and view point on controversial issues. The Committee feel that closer and more purposeful interaction by our foreign missions with NRIs involving the latter actively in helping to project India in proper perspective and neutralising hostile propaganda will go a long way in projecting India in its true perspective abroad. The Foreign Secretary also admitted before the Committee that he was not satisfied with the present publicity arrangements. The Committee, therefore, feel that as the techniques of publicity in the modern day World have become highly sophisticated. India should also acquire most modern equipment for the purpose and train our own people to handle it. The Committee are of the opinion that there should be a Senior diplomat full time in-charge of external publicity and press relations in all important missions abroad. The Committee are therefore, of the view that the allocation under this head for 1993-94 is not sufficient and there is an imperative and immediate need to enhance this outlay both Headquarters and in the Missions.

Major Head "2061"

C1. Embassies and Missions

C1 (4) Travel Expenses

8. In the Budget estimates for the year 1993-94 a provision of Rs. 32.25 crores has been kept for payment of travel expenses. Comparison with the BE & RE of the previous year where this amount was Rs. 26.44 crores and Rs. 30.98 crores respectively and actual expenditure of Rs. 27.18 crores in 1991-92 shows an increasing trend. Actual expenditure incurred during 1990-91 was Rs. 19.38 crores under this head. Similarly increasing trend is noticed in the office expenditure, where in BE for the current year provision of Rs. 55.48 crores has been made as compared to Rs. 46.71 crores in the BE and Rs. 53.24 crores in the RE for the year 1992-93. Actual expenditure in 1991-92 was Rs. 46.54 crores.

9. Taking into view the fact that the country is passing through a difficult economic phase and has been constrained to undertake an economy drive the Committee would desire that utmost care and caution need to be exercised in spending the money and earnest efforts should be made in effecting maximum savings. Moreover, when during 1990-91 no expenditure was made on account of overtime the reason for making a provision of Rs. 1.51 crores in revised estimates of 1992-93 and Rs. 1.52 crores in 1993-94 for the same is not understandable. The Committee, therefore, expect the Government to pay greater attention to this matter. The Committee also desire that the Ministry should undertake a continuous exercise to identify the area of work which can be done more economically at Headquarters or some regions to transfer work.

10. The Committee noted that there has been very slow progress in the acquisition or construction of immovable property abroad for office and residential accommodation. The Committee desire that the mission and posts abroad should be encouraged to formulate and submit economically viable proposals for such acquisitions/construction and the proposals pending with the Ministry should be processed expeditiously. The Committee desire that what happened in Geneva should not be repeated.

C. 4. Passport and Emigration

C4 (1) (5) Office Expenses

11. It is noticed that for office expenses, a provision of Rs. 11.67 crores was made in the BE for the year 1992-93 which were subsequently revised to Rs. 22.65 crores. Actual expenditure during 1991-92 was Rs. 16.78 crores and in the BE for the current year a provision of Rs. 24.78 crores has been made. Reasons for making an enhanced provision were stated to be on account of increased number of passport applications received and 22,68,425 passports issued in 1992 and also due to increase in the cost of booklets. However, fluctuating expenditure shown under this head where a decrease of Rs. 5 crores is noticed in the BE for 1992-93 when compared

to the actual expenditure of 1991-92 and sudden increase to Rs. 22.65 crores in RE for 1992-93 which is almost double are difficult to appreciate. The Committee desire that keeping in mind the sound practice of showing correct projections and accounting principles, realistic estimates should be made. The Committee also desire that the disposal of passport applications should be speeded up taking into consideration a large number of complaints. The Committee are of the view that since the issue of the passport is an area of public utility, the interest of the public and their convenience should be given top priority. All possible steps should be taken to ensure that the applicants are not put to unnecessary hardship in getting passport. To this end the Committee desire that a thorough systemic review be undertaken of passport applications with a view to issuing passport to all entitled citizens within the stipulated time frame of 4 weeks.

12. The Committee were informed that earlier cadre strength of Central Passport Organisation was too inadequate to cope up with the increasing number of passport applications and in order to remedy the situation Government have sanctioned 400 additional posts. The necessary formalities to fill up these posts are in the process of being completed. The Committee took note of the computerisation of passport system and desire that the same be completed expeditiously.

13. The Committee noted many anomalies in the work-load of different passport offices. It was pointed out that the number of staff strength and geographic distribution of passport offices should be determined in such a manner as to rationalize the work-load, and to ensure that the four week rule is not breached on account of any given passport office having an excessive work-load. The Committee were informed that a detailed district-wise survey of the demand of passports was being undertaken by the Ministry of External Affairs. The Committee desire that the results of this survey be shared with the Committee to enable the Committee to make recommendations about the streamlining of administrative arrangements in this regard.

C.8(2). Indian Council of Cultural Relations

14. A provision of Rs. 15 crores has been made in the Budget Estimates for the year 1993-94 against the BE of Rs. 14.20 crores and RE of Rs. 14.55 crores made in 1992-93. The actual expenditure incurred on this account during 1991-92 was Rs. 13.88 crores. The Council was founded in 1950 with the objective of establishing and strengthening cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries of the world and the Council is stated to be steadfastly working towards this direction. The activities of the centre are diverted towards arranging Seminars, Exhibitions and performing arts under which artists are sent to different countries. The assessment of the performance of the artists is reportedly done by the Ministry through the reviews in the press and interaction with

the artists themselves. The accounts of the Council are audited by an outside auditor and most of the important decisions are taken by the Governing Council.

15. The Committee are of the view that since External Affairs Ministry provides a substantial amount of money as grant-in-aid they should have some more effective system of exercising periodical review and assessment of its activities over this body. Efforts should invariably be made to ensure that the objectives for which the Council is established are achieved. The Committee propose to undertake a detailed examination of the functioning of ICCR.

C.8(5)(9) Other Items

16. Against an actual expenditure of Rs. 1.50 crores in 1991-92 the budgeted and revised figures have been increased to Rs. 2.29 crores and Rs. 2.35 crores in 1992-93 for Other Items. However, a sum of Rs. 2.19 crores is estimated to be spent on that account but no details of the items of expenditure have been given.

17. When the Committee enquired about the details, the representatives of the Ministry stated that some of the items lumped under this head do not find place in the Demands for Grants. Such items are liberation movement in South Africa, relief assistance to Countries in Africa, Kabul refugees, treatment of Nepalese patients in Indian hospitals etc. The Committee recommend that items requiring an expenditure of rupees one lakh and above should be mentioned separately and others, where the expenditure is less than rupees one lakh should be clubbed together.

Minor head C. 8(5)(10)—Grants in aid to Indian Council of World Affairs

18. An amount of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided in the BE and RE for 1992-93 and the same amount has been kept for 1993-94 as grant-in-aid to the Indian Council of World Affairs.

19. The Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), which was established in Delhi in 1943, as a Private Association under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 for the purpose of promoting the study of international affairs and foreign policy, is an autonomous institution with which for several years now the Ministry of External Affairs, or any other Department of the Government of India, has had any association. Following complaints about the poor standard of management in the ICWA and deterioration in the stocks of the ICWA Library, funding from the Ministry of External Affairs which was being given for various ICWA projects and requirements on an ad hoc basis was stopped from 1985. The Department of Culture in the Ministry of Human Resource Development also discontinued its annual funding for the ICWA Library from 1987. Since 1986 Government had been processing various proposals for revitalising the functioning of the ICWA. In 1990, the Government promulgated the ICWA Ordinance, 1990, on 30.6.1990 on the basis of which the ICWA was declared as an

institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation in matters connected therewith. In terms of the Constitutional provision for replacement of this Ordinance, the ICWA Bill, 1990, was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 10.8.1990 and passed by that House on 5.9.90. However, the Lok Sabha could not take up for consideration and passing the same Bill before it adjourned *sine die* on 7.9.90. Meantime, on 10.9.90, a Single Judge order of the Punjab High Court declared the provisions of the ICWA Ordinance, 1990 ultra vires the Constitution of India, beyond the legislative competence of Parliament as well as violative of Article 14, Right to Equality, and Article 19 (i) (a) and (19) (i) (c), Right to Freedom of Association. As a result of this order, the Council was restored to its earlier management. The Attorney General of India, to whom this was referred to determine whether there were any legal infirmities in the ICWA Bill, 1990, gave his opinion in February, 1992, upholding the legality of Government's legislative action undertaken in 1990.

20. The Committee was informed that the question of revamping and revitalising the functioning of ICWA has been engaging the Government's active consideration. The Committee feel that it is high time that the ICWA was salvaged and resurrected as an autonomous institution of national importance before it is too late. The Committee urges upon the Government to appoint a High Power Committee without any further loss of time to review its functioning and to suggest necessary modalities for achieving the purpose. The Committee desire that the recommendations of the Review Committee and the action taken thereon be intimated to them.

C-8-5(16) Grant in aid to JNU for setting up Professorship in International Relations.

21. The proposal for MEA's assistance of Rs. 20 lakhs for financing Appadorai Professorship on International Studies at JNU was mooted by JNU and examined by the Ministry of External Affairs. Professor Appadorai was the founder director of the Indian School of International Studies and of Indian Council of World Affairs. During examination of proposal his pioneering contribution in the field of International Studies was taken into account.

22. In view of the tremendous contribution made by Professor Appadorai towards the development of institutions devoted to the study of foreign affairs the Ministry of External Affairs agreed with the proposal of JNU and a decision was taken for financing the Professorship subject to the availability of fund in the current year budget.

23. As regards the criteria for setting up such professorship in Indian universities and for granting financial assistance for holding lectures and organising seminars and symposia, the Committee noted that the Ministry had not prescribed any such criteria and that the JNU professor had been

considered on an ad-hoc basis. While appreciating the Government's decision to fund the Appadoral Professorship on international studies in the JNU, the Committee suggested that the Appadoral professor may also deliver extra mural lectures in other interested universities. The Committee felt that similar professorship should be instituted in other regions of the country with the cooperation of Human Resource Development and U.G.C. in order to awaken wider interest in international relations and to promote academic interaction in the country as a whole. The Committee strongly recommend that the Ministry should work out a scheme for financing the holding of lectures and organising symposia and seminars in various universities.

C-8-5(17) — Payment to SBI on account of foreign exchange release to Haj Pilgrims at Official rate of exchange.

24. An amount of Rs. 21 crores is estimated to be spent in 1993-94 for payment to SBI on account of foreign exchange release to Haj Pilgrims at official rate of exchange. The Committee have been informed that 25000 Indians will go to Saudi Arabia this year to perform Haj. Government have fixed foreign exchange of 5500 Saudi Riyals for each pilgrim. Till last year, Haj pilgrims like any other pilgrim were exempted from payment of foreign exchange, conservation tax i.e. 15% of the amount. It has been decided in January, 1993 that the pilgrims will be given foreign exchange at the official rate and the difference between the official and market rate of exchange would be borne through the Ministry of External Affairs' budgetary provision. The difference in the rates of exchange comes to Rs. 21 crores.

25. This year, arrangements have been finalised with Aero Flot carrying pilgrims to Jeddah and back against a sum of Rs. 18,000 per pilgrim. A pilgrim would however pay Rs. 11,000. For 20,000 pilgrims travelling by air, a sum of Rs. 14 crores will have to be set aside as subsidy at the rate of Rs. 7,000. Besides a sum of Rs. 8.80* crores approximately will be required to be earmarked for subsidy on 4,700 pilgrims' journey by sea. Facilities extended by the Government of India for the Haj Pilgrims include subsidised fares by sea/air. Haj pilgrims are also exempted from payment of International Airport Tax of Rs. 300, a courtesy which costs Government Rs. 6 lakhs.

26. It has been stated that Government of India also sends 45 members team of medical/paramedical personnel for the duration of Haj every year. 6 Assistant Haj Officers and 8 Haj. Assistants are being sent for the assistance of pilgrims during Haj. Medicines worth Rs. 7.17 lakhs have also been sent for the Hajis. All these and the additional staff recruited locally by the CGI Jeddah for the assistance of the pilgrims during the Haj season and the regular Haj establishment in Indian consulate cost Government of India Rs. 1.02 crores every year. The expenditure is met from the budgetary provision of CGI, Jeddah. The Ministry of External Affairs has

*MEA has informed in a note dated 27.4.1993 (received on 28.4.1993) that the amount is Rs. 5.33 crores as intimated to them by the Deptt. of Shipping.

informed that after the duality rates of exchange having been abolished, there has been some thinking in terms of no payments to be made to the pilgrims on account of difference between the two rates of exchange. There has at the same time been an opinion that to refrain from payment of the difference between the two rates of exchange would amount to going back on our assurance to the pilgrims. This question is still under consideration for a final decision.

27. When enquired about the facilities being given to pilgrims of other communities going for pilgrimage abroad it was stated that Government provided financial assistance for the running of the Kailash Mansarover Yatra. Government, from time to time, give financial assistance to the Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam for the purchase of equipment for the Yatra. Government bear the expenditure on emergency evacuation of pilgrims and for advertising the Yatra in all the major newspapers of the country. In addition, Government also bears expenditure on account of appointment of Liaison Officers to accompany each batch of pilgrims to Kailash and Mansarover. For 1993-94 Kailash Mansarover pilgrimage, the anticipated expenditure would be to the tune of Rs. 5,50,000 mainly on account of maintenance of telecommunication links and logistics. 360 pilgrims are expected to visit Kailash Mansarover.

28. It was also stated that JPA Division coordinates the visit of Sikh pilgrims to Holy Gurudwaras in Pakistan on four occasions in a year and Hindu pilgrims to Shadani Darbar at Hyat Pitaffi in Sindh (once a year) and Kataraj (twice a year). The expenditure on travel, accommodation etc. is met by the pilgrims themselves. No expenditure is incurred by the Ministry of External Affairs on this account. 7,500 Sikh pilgrims visit Pakistan for pilgrimage while the Hindu pilgrims number 8,000.

29. The Committee desire that while maintaining the services for the welfare of the Indian Haj pilgrims while in Saudi Arabia at an adequate level, the Government should progressively reduce and eventually eliminate the element of subsidy on their transportation to and from India. The Committee, however, do not see any justification for the newly instituted subsidy on the purchase of foreign exchange by the pilgrims. The Committee desire that this matter which is already under reconsideration should be expeditiously decided.

Dual Citizenship

30. Another important issue which caught the attention of the Committee pertains to the dual citizenship. On being enquired about the position of dual citizenship, the Foreign Secretary stated that the Government has not taken any decision so far. He informed that it has been considered in the Committee of Secretaries and has been referred to the Ministry of Law and Ministry of Home Affairs to prepare an omnibus comprehensive position paper with option which could be considered by the Cabinet in due course. According to the Government, 40 countries permit dual citizenship in varying degrees (Annexure).

31. The Committee feel that the matter is hanging since long. They desire that an early decision should be taken in the matter.

NEW DELHI;

27 April, 1993

7 Vaisakha, 1915 (Saka)

ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE

*Chairman,
Standing Committee on External Affairs.*

List of countries which permit Dual Nationality

1. Angola
2. Argentina
3. Bangladesh
4. Belgium
5. Bolivia
6. Cuba
7. Canada
8. Cyprus
9. Columbia
10. Cambodia
11. Egypt
12. Greece
13. Hungary
14. Ireland
15. Jamaica
16. Jordan
17. Kuwait
18. Maldives
19. Mauritius
20. Malta
21. Nicaragua
22. New Zealand
23. Peru
24. Panama
25. Pakistan
26. Poland
27. Portugal
28. Paraguay
29. Romania
30. Senegal
31. Seychelles
32. Sri Lanka
33. Switzerland
34. Spain
35. Trinidad and Tobago
36. Turkey
37. U.K.
38. U.S.A.
39. Uruguay