

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: The maximum ceiling is upto 5 per cent. Considering case by case on merit, that allowance is given. So far as any lack of communication about rules and regulations, that will be taken care of. But we cannot say, when there was this condition, that this will be the only amount which will come as rejects into the domestic market.

It will not be possible to relax that limit without further consideration on that issue. So, that was a condition, and they knew when they went into this that these were the terms of conditions of it. So, I think they have to bear with it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I would like to question the very principle of having 100 per cent export-oriented industries. You know that dadabhai Naroji propounded his drain theory. Does this having 100 per cent export-oriented industry mean encouragement to that drain theory, because it is against the healthy tradition of trade? It exploits the cheap labour and material of under-developing countries and deprives others, i.e. other countries' workers, of their due share in labour. It is against the healthy international division of labour. That is why, as we resent it if some country undersells its commodities, similarly other countries also may resent our underselling our products. That is why I would like to know from the Minister what are the items for which we are heading for a 100 per cent export-oriented industries, whether they have indigenous utilization or not, whether we are under-selling or not; and whether this type of having 100 per cent export-oriented industries is against the principle adopted of healthy trade, in the Non-Aligned Summit only a few days ago.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I beg your pardon. Perhaps we all have misread the ideas and the documents of the Non-Aligned

Summit; or, the hon. Member needs a second reading of the proceedings of the Summit. The whole purpose was to study in the Summit, what difficulties the developing countries were facing, and what structural changes in the world economy should be brought about, so that the real transfer of resources takes place to the developing countries and in the commodities that they sell out; and to see the terms of trade were favourable, under these conditions, for the flow of resources to the developing countries. Certainly, it was not the idea in the Summit that we should not export, or that there should not be 100 per cent export-oriented units because if this argument were valid, it would be valid not only to 100 per cent export-oriented units but to all exports as such, which we cannot accept.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Is it a healthy trend?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Yes; it is a healthy trend.

Export of Raw Water

*289. **SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Japan is considering to export raw water to Middle East countries in empty oil tankers on return journey; and

(b) if so, what are the prospects of similar export trade being undertaken by our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI-MATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of information so far available, it may not be cost effective to undertake export of raw water from our country to Middle East countries.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:
I am not satisfied with the answer given by the hon. Minister. This is a very important question because Japan is already doing this export business since last one year, and that country is earning crores of dollars by exporting this raw water to Middle East countries in the empty oil tankers. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that some of the American and Japanese companies have requested Government of India to supply drinking water for Middle East countries in empty oil tankers on return journey; if so, the details thereof? Whether Government of India have ascertained the shortage of drinking water in the Middle East countries; if so, what effective steps are being taken to meet the demand of drinking water of these countries? Whether it is a fact that Saudi Arabia have requested our Government for the supply of drinking water or water for irrigation purposes as an export obligation?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA:
In 1977, one U. S. company expressed their interest through our Mission in Washington to exploit river water from India to Saudi Arabia and to some Middle East countries and the Maharashtra Government showed interest regarding this. It was expected that a representative of that company will come to India to discuss further details. But that was not done. As far as second part of the question is concerned, recently (in December 1982) M/s Mitsubishi Corporation of Japan approached our Mission in Tokyo with a proposition to carry Sweet water (drinking water) from India to various parts of the Gulf countries in empty oil tankers returning from Japan. This proposition has been sent to the Ministries of Irrigations and Works and Housing for detailed examination.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA:
When is the decision expected from them?

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA:
When the decision is taken, the hon. member will be informed.

Agreement with World Bank to Complete works under Bombay water supply and Sewerage project

***290. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India, Government of Maharashtra and the Greater Bombay Municipal Corporation have entered into an agreement with the World Bank to complete the works under the Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project;

(b) if so, when was this agreement signed;

(c) whether the agreement has been completed during the time bound period; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In 1971-72, the Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay prepared a long-term development programme for water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal services in Bombay city. In view of the large order of investments required to complete the programme, it was divided into two phases. The World Bank was approached for assistance to both phases. The first phase was assisted by the International Development Association (an affiliate of the World Bank) with a credit of \$55 million for which agreements were signed on 22nd January, 1974. The original completion date of the project was expected to be 30th June, 1978 and the credit was to close on 31st December, 1978. As a result of a substantial escalation in project costs, it be-