

[**Shri Tyagi:** The rebate is granted with respect to goods sent anywhere in Nepal. The necessity of ensuring that all excisable goods have reached Kathmandu and hence of obtaining certificate to that effect arises only due to the fact that their transport to Kathmandu involves enough expenditure so as to render its bringing back to India much too uneconomic. It is for the sake of that very precaution that the certificate has to be obtained on arrival there.]

श्री एस० एन० दास : क्या जो बाहर का सामान हिन्दुस्तान में हो कर नेपाल जाता है उस पर भी रिबेट मिलने के लिए यही नियम लागू है कि एम्बेसेडर से सर्टीफिकेट काउंटरसाइन कराया जाय ?

[**Shri S. N. Das:** Does the necessity of such a certificate being counter-signed by the Ambassador arise also in the case of foreign goods that go to Nepal via India, before a rebate could be claimed?]

श्री त्यागी : जी हाँ, उस के लिए भी यही नियम है।

[**Shri Tyagi:** Yes, Sir, it does.]

UNAUTHORISED IMPORTS

*383. **Shri Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the value of properties confiscated by the Customs Authorities for unauthorised imports during 1951-52;

(b) the value of fine recovered in lieu of confiscation; and

(c) the value of confiscated goods sold and the price realised?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) The value of properties confiscated by the Customs authorities for unauthorised imports during 1951-52 is Rs. 3,17,76,600 approximately.

(b) The amount of fines recovered in lieu of confiscation is Rs. 64,33,500 approximately.

(c) The appraised value of the confiscated goods sold is Rs. 21,44,000 approximately and the price realised so far is Rs. 20,77,100 approximately.

Shri Hukam Singh: Does this amount of Rs. 3 crores include all the confiscations at the land customs posts?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir.

Shri Hukam Singh: Whether there were any confiscation of the articles of import which were first put on the O.G.L. and when commitments had been made subsequently were brought under some licence?

Shri Tyagi: If the hon. Member has information about some particular goods and tells me, then I may make enquiries. There may probably be some such goods, but the matter has to be investigated.

Shri Gurupadaswamy: What are the articles which are imported illegally and how much and from which country? How do those articles compare with the authorised imports?

Shri Tyagi: The articles so imported are numerous. They are imported against section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, under which import of certain goods is prohibited altogether. There are some commodities which have been notified under section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, whereby Government prohibits or restricts the import of certain articles from time to time. There are the Import and Export Control Acts, the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. There are so many commodities the import of which is altogether prohibited or restricted.

BRAILLE SCRIPT

*384. **Shri Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether any International Conference was convened to study the possibility of evolving a single Braille Script for the World; and

(b) whether there is a common Braille code for our country?

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): (a) Yes, Sir. Three International Conferences were convened by UNESCO to study the possibility of evolving a single Braille script for the world.

(b) Yes, Sir. The common Braille code for Indian languages is known as Bharati Braille.

Shri Hukam Singh: What was the result of the deliberations of that Conference? Was any common Braille Code evolved for the whole world or not?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Not yet. Efforts are being made still.