

(b) what is the total annual production and domestic consumption of Shellac and whether value added articles manufactured from Shellac are being exported; if so, the value of exports and

(c) which are the countries which have shown interest in the import of Shellac from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSHI): (a) Indian shellac has only a reasonable export potential. The steps taken by Government to promote export of shellac include withdrawal of restrictions on export of seedlac, kirilac, molammalac etc, doing away with minimum export price stipulation grant of CCS @ 5 per cent on FOB value on export of dewaxed, decolourised shellac and REP @ 10 per cent on FOB value on export of shellac.

(b) and (c) The average annual sticklac production over the last six years was 15445 M. tons which yielded 7700 M. tons of exportable grades of lac. The domestic consumption was around 2000 M tons per annum. Export of shellac during 1988-89 has been placed at about Rs. 19 crores (provisional). Out of this the high grades of lac such as Aleuric Acid, Bleached Lac Dewaxed & decolourised Shellac etc. accounted for Rs. 1.40 crores. The main countries importing Indian Shellac are USA, Federal Republic of Germany, U.K., USSR, Indonesia, Egypt, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Japan.

Right to bring personal computer for professional use from abroad by Indian University Academics

995. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

For accompanied baggage :

(i) On the amount of the free allowance permissible under baggage

(ii) For the next Rs. 2,000/-	175% ad-valorem
On unaccompanied baggage	245% ad-valorem
	245% ad-valorem

(a) whether an Indian University Academic' returning after a short visit abroad in connection with professional work can bring a personal computer for professional use as accompanied/unaccompanied baggage, if yes, what is the value so allowed, what is the normal rate of duty, manner of assessment of value and terms for availing concessional rate of duty and procedure thereof;

(b) whether an Indian University academic can import a personal computer for his professional use, if yes, what is the procedure for customs clearance, import duty assessment and getting customs clearance permit import licence and rate and terms of application of concessional rate of import duty; and

(c) whether the Government would *suo moto* consider application of zero/nominal rates of import duty to encourage such imports by academics to accelerate the pace of computer literacy in Indian universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) An Indian University academic returning after a short visit abroad is allowed to bring personal computer for professional use as accompanied/unaccompanied baggage. The value of the computer is determined in accordance with the provisions contained in section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 read with Customs Valuation (Determination of Prices of Imported Goods) Rules, 1988.

In terms of Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) Notification No. 58/83-Customs dated 1.3.83, as amended, and 104/89-Customs dated 1.3.89, the rate of duty on computers imported as accompanied/unaccompanied baggage, is chargeable as under:—

Nil.

(b) An Indian University academic can import a personal computer for his professional use by obtaining an import licence or Custom Clearance Permit (CCP) through an application to be made to the Import Trade Control Authorities. No import licence would be necessary if the computer is of a type covered by open General licence as specified in para 37 of the Import and Export Policy April 88-March 91. The rate of Customs duty chargeable on personal computers imported as cargo is 35 per cent (basic) plus 45 per cent (auxiliary) plus 15 per cent additional duty calculated on the value of the computer plus basic and auxiliary duty (107 per cent *ad-valorem* total), as per Notification No. 58/88-Customs dated 1.3.88 and 81/89-CE dated 1.3.89.

(c) No, Sir.

Towing away of wrongly parked vehicles by Traffic Police in Delhi

996. SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH; Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even for nominal wrong parking offences, vehicles are towed away by Traffic Police in Delhi and if so, the total fines levied during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether towing is done by private crane owners and if so, the total payments made to them during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether Government would permit parking on one side of the roads between 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on both sides before 9 a.m. and after 6 p.m. as is done in most of the countries;

(d) whether it is a fact that on many high traffic roads such as in front of Siri Fort Complex, foot-paths on either side are wider than the roads with dividers; and

(e) whether the foot-paths in many places have been encroached upon by house-owners with impunity in many South Delhi Colonies like Panchsheel

Enclave with connivance of officials and if so, what corrective steps are being taken/proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS' (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM); (a) A vehicle cannot be classified as being 'nominally' parked wrong. The wrongly parked vehicles are towed away by the Traffic Police after making due announcements on the public-address system. The total compounding fee levied during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Rs.
1986	36,24,045/-
1987	29,92,115/-
1988	46,01,030/-

The compounding fee as well as the towing charges are both borne by the violators. The towing charges are paid by the offender, to the crane operator through the Traffic Police and the compounding fee is deposited in the Government treasury.

(b) The towing is also carried out by private cranes apart from Government cranes. The total payments made to private crane owners during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Total amount paid Rs.
1986	33,84,435/-
1987	37,98,022/-
1988	42,92,55/-

(c) Parking on one side of the road has already been allowed at some places. Parking on both sides of the road has also been allowed where feasible.

(d) Yes, Sir.