

(iii) Foreign delegations are invited and encouraged to visit India to view Indian films for selection and purchase.

(iv) The Corporation has entered into exclusive agency agreements with the State Agencies of some countries.

(v) The Corporation has a Regional Office in London to promote export of films.

(vi) Festivals of Indian films are organised in various countries under the Cultural Exchange Programme or otherwise create an interest in Indian films abroad.

(vii) The Corporation has constituted Regional Film Export Advisory Committees at Madras, Bombay and Calcutta and a Central Film Export Advisory Committee at Bombay jointly with Film Industry to devise steps to boost exports.

(viii) The Corporation seeks help from Indian Embassies abroad to open up further avenues for new markets.

(ix) NFDC has prepared marketing tools like subtitled prints, video cassettes and other material for publicity and distribution during film festivals as well as through the London office.

(x) NFDC gives advances/loans to exporters for preparation of print material etc.

(xi) In the case of countries where there are foreign exchange constraints, the NFDC is exploring the possibility of accepting payment in local currency.

**Percentage of penalty realized for customs officials**

132. SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Customs officials are entitled to a percentage of the penalty amount realized from the importers of Cargo whose goods are not cleared in time and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) what was the amount of such penalty collected during the last two years by Government?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARI):** (a) and (b) Under the provisions of the Customs Act, if any imported goods are not cleared for home consumption or warehoused or transhipped within 45 days from the date of unloading (or within such further time as the proper officer may allow) or if the title of any imported goods is relinquished, such goods, after notice to the importer and with the permission of the proper officer are sold by the person having the custody thereof.

The custody of imported goods is generally with the Port Trust at sea ports, International Airports Authority of India at the Airports and Railways or Central Warehousing Corporation at the Inland Container Depots.

Sale proceeds of goods (other than confiscated goods) are applied to payment of the expenses of the sale, payment of freight to the carrier, payment of duty on the goods, etc. as per the provisions under the Customs Act.

No penalty is realised from importers of cargo whose goods are not cleared in time, and, therefore, the question of percentage of penalty being given to Customs Department/officials does not arise. However, fines-in-lieu of confiscation, wherever imposed are appropriated in accordance with the provisions of the Customs Act.

**Computerised cheques in the Nationalised Banks**

\*133. SHRI V. RAMANATHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that even after the introduction of Magnetic Ink Character Recognition system of computerised cheques in the nationalised banks the depositors are finding it difficult to have their cheques credited to their accounts in time; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to have the cheques credited more speedily to facilitate the depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SHRI JAN-ARDHAN POOJARI: (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that computerised processing of Clearing House transactions in respect of instruments drawn on banks within the same city under the Magnetic Ink Character Recognition System (MICR) has not become fully operational in any city. Reserve Bank of India has drawn up a programme to have this system operationalised at Bombay, Madras and Delhi and once this system is fully operationalised, the depositors would be able to realise the proceeds of these instruments within 48 hours.

Inter-city clearance of outstation cheques between Bombay and Delhi and Delhi and Bombay, Bombay and Madras and Madras and Bombay, and Delhi and Madras and Madras and Delhi under MICR technology, has become partially operational. Banks availing of this facility are able to give realisation proceeds to their constituents within 4 to 5 days of depositing the instruments.

**Recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission for the All India Services**

\*134. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government did not accept the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission in regard to the salary and emoluments structure of the All India Services;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for giving the I.A.S. more weightage than others; and

(c) whether the other All India Service Association represented against this decision of the Government and if so, what is Government's reaction on these representations?

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) and (b) The scales of pay recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission for the All India Services have been accepted with a few modifications, occasioned by the need to correct certain imbalances and to maintain relativities.

(c) Representations received from All India Services Associations were considered before decisions on the revised pay scales were taken. The suggestions could not be accepted for the reasons stated above.

**Programmes on Doordarshan**

\*135. SHRI KALPNATH RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the difference between National Programmes and Network Programmes;

(b) what are the full details of their timings; and

(c) the major TV and relay stations which telecast the aforesaid two varieties of programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) to (c) Broadly speaking, National programme is specially designed to promote emotional integration and deals with issues of national importance laying emphasis on such themes as national integration and communal harmony, family welfare, India's cultural heritage, science, news and current affairs. It originates from Delhi but draws upon programmes from other Kendras as well and is relayed by all transmitters in the country including those which have their own programme production facilities or are linked with the transmitters at which such facilities exist. Network programme also originating from Delhi, on the other hand, is relayed by all transmitters which do not have their own programme production facilities or where such facilities exist do not telecast their