

may look into this matter of replies, we need your protection.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: The issue of licences to new branches has been left to the Reserve Bank of India though the Government of India will certainly look into the matter.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: Sir, this 'look into the matter' has been said again and again. And you know about it. Is this the reply? I think, Sir, you should issue a directive now to this Government that this is not the way in which they should function. And, unfortunately, the Finance Minister is not present here. But I make a personal appeal to him that it needs to be looked into.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please look into it in detail.

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: It will be looked into, Sir.

SHRI M. KADERSHAH: What are the criteria followed by the Government in permitting our nationalised banks to open their branches in the Gulf countries? The hon. Minister has said that the Bank of Baroda has opened its branches. Why the Bank of Baroda alone and not the other banks? I want to know whether it is a fact that the South India-based banks which are having their registered offices at Madras like the Indian Bank and the Indian Overseas Bank are not permitted to open their branches in the Gulf countries. What is the reason for not permitting other banks, other than the Bank of Baroda, to open their branches?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: It is not a question of not permitting any bank. We have already permitted a number of branches to be opened in the Gulf countries.

DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA: That is not true, Sir. The State Bank of India, which is the premier bank, wanted to open branches in the U.A.E. but this monopoly of the Bank of Baroda, which has been encouraged by the Reserve Bank, came in the way.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. KADERSHAH: What is the number of branches opened by the Indian Bank and the Indian Overseas Bank?

SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH: If a complaint is made by any hon. Member, it will certainly be looked into by the Government, I may assure the House about that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Khansahib, would you like to ask a question? (Interruptions)

SHRI M. KADERSHAH: How many branches have been opened by banks other than the Bank of Baroda?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### 'Enemy Property' in India

@\*185. SHRI SYED AHMED HASHMI:

SHRI SWAMI DINESH CHANDRA:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SHANKAR ADIVARE-KAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several properties in Bombay, Calcutta, and other cities owned by Pakistani nationals living in India during and after the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965, left as Enemy property, have been usurped by unscrupulous elements at no cost or nominal cost under fake documents or are illegally held as tenancies at nominal rents;

(b) what is the total value of the property taken over as enemy property after the 1965 conflict; and

(c) what action is being taken by Government for proper disposal of such property?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to

@Previously Starred Question 25 transferred from the 25th April, 1979.

(c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

No complaint has come the notice of the Government that "several properties in Bombay, Calcutta and other cities owned by Pakistan nationals living in India during and after Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965 left as Enemy Property, have been usurped by unscrupulous elements at no cost or nominal cost under fake documents or are illegally held as tenancies at nominal rents".

A total value of the properties of Pakistani nationals, companies etc. vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property amounts to Rs. 29.40 crores, approximately.

Under the Enemy Property Act 1968, the Custodian, as the name implies, is to manage the enemy property vested in him. This function the Custodian is discharging. Under the Act, there is an enabling provision for him, *inter alia*, to sell the property in the course of management of the property. Certain legal difficulties were, however, experienced in the course of sale of some properties. In view of this, a proposal to amend suitably the provisions of the Enemy Property Act 1968 to remove certain legal ambiguities is under the consideration of the Government.

### Profits earned by Public Sector Undertakings

\*186. SHRI DINESH SINGH:  
SHRI R. R. MORARKA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) the profit or loss made or expected to be made by the various public sector undertakings under his Ministry for the year 1978-79;

(b) the production achieved by each undertaking, both in value and units;

(c) the amount of Government loan with each unit and the interest paid by each unit on this loan;

(d) whether any price variation of the products manufactured by each unit was made during the year, and if so, to what extent; and

(e) what is the capacity utilised in each unit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

The major public sector undertakings of the Commerce Ministry like the STC and the MMTC are service units engaged in trading activities. The trading performance of the public sector undertakings of the Commerce Ministry and the profits earned by them during 1978-79 are given below:—

Undertakings	Turn over (Provisional)	Profit After tax (estimated)
	(Rupees in	Crores)
State Trading Corporation	1127	11.40
Projects and Equipment Corporation	37	0.49
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Corporation	107	1.00
Cashew Corporation	17	0.60
Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation	41	0.01
Central Cottage Industries Corporation.	5	0.08
Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation	1157	16.14