

12. Panchkuyan Road	..	2
13. Ring Road (near Raj Ghat)	..	6
14. Fair Road	●	1
15. Lodhi Road	..	1
16. Mata Sundri Road	..	1
17. Bhola Nagar	..	300
18. Hardinge Bridge	..	143
		745

(e) Yes.

Mr. Speaker: It is a long list which does not interest anybody. Nobody can carry in his mind what is the number of unauthorised structures demolished in each particular mohalla. The hon. Minister may read one or two and say, the rest is contained in the statement.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has received several complaints from the residents of certain localities in which it has been pointed out that structures which existed for a number of years have been demolished and if so, what action the Government has taken in such cases?

Shri Datar: In all these cases, Government go very carefully into the merits of the allegations, and if it is found that they existed for a very long period, Government take that circumstance into account in providing alternative accommodation.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether such complaints, as I have just now mentioned, were examined and whether it was found that in certain cases, structures which existed for so many years had been demolished by this police squad with the authority given to it?

Shri Datar: They are taking necessary action in this respect.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Is the Government aware that an organisation of unauthorised structure-owners has been formed under the presidentship of an M.P. from Delhi, which is protesting against the demolition of such structures?

Shri Datar: We have not recognised any organisation of encroachers.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has actually examined this allegation that any such organisation has been formed?

Shri Datar: I am not aware whether there is any such organisation at all.

Air Force Officers

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*572. { Shri Warior:
 { Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air Force officers are entitled to draw petrol at concessional rates;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of petrol drawn at concessional rates by officers during the last three years; and

(c) whether this concession is applicable to officers in other services also?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c). Personnel of the Defence Services as well as civilians paid from Defence Services Estimates and gazetted Civilian officers of the Ministries of Defence and Finance (Defence) and the Office of the Director of Audit, Defence Services, are allowed to draw petrol for their vehicles from Army Service Corps Petroleum Depots on payment at Payment Issue Rate. Separate figures of the quantity of petrol drawn by officers of each Service during the last three years are not available. The total quantity drawn by all permitted personnel during the last 3 years is however as follows:—

1954-55—44,679 gallons.
1955-56—1,54,614 gallons.
1956-57—2,38,190 gallons.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether this concession is given to draw petrol to be used by the officers concerned during their duty hours or even for their personal or private purposes?

Sardar Majithia: This petrol is given for their personal use.

Shri Hem Barua: Even for joy rides?

Mr. Speaker: He has said, personal use. It is to be used for joy rides also.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the quota fixed for each officer and what is the rate of concession?

Sardar Majithia: So far as the quota is concerned, there is no quota fixed. They pay for it and get what is within their means.

Shri Warrior: Does every officer pay?

Sardar Majithia: Every officer pays for whatever he draws; there is not a single exception. So far as the rate of concession is concerned, it is definitely cheaper. For 1957, the price fixed was Rs. 2.44 nP. In June 1957, for the earlier part it was Rs. 2.42 nP, but later on due to the increased excise duty, it was raised to Rs. 2.75 nP. In July, 1957. . .

Mr. Speaker: Is it possible to say what is the percentage of concession?

Sardar Majithia: I am giving the figures of prices they pay.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may not be able to comprehend or remember all that. They only want to know what is the percentage of concession.

Sardar Majithia: I will give them the basis. It is worked out on an all-India basis. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are interested to know what percentage of concession they get, whether it is $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$.

Sardar Majithia: It is not $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$. In May the price in Bombay, for instance was Rs. 2.62 nP. . .

An Hon. Member: What the Delhi price?

Sardar Majithia: The Delhi price was Rs. 2.97 nP. . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not think the hon. Minister has helped the House to understand what the quantum of concession is.

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): The price at which it is sold to the public would be somewhere about Rs. 3.60 or Rs. 3.70 and the price at which it is sold to the

Defence personnel is Rs. 2.86 or somewhere about that. That is the difference. That is only a matter of calculating percentage.

Mr. Speaker: What is the percentage?

Shri Krishna Menon: I will work it out for you.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are only anxious to know what is the percentage.

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): It is a matter of calculation only.

Mr. Speaker: The amount that is arrived at must bear a relation to a base; there must be a base. On that base, this is the concession—50 per cent. or 15 per cent. Then it will be worked out. What is the base?

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not worked out on percentages. It is worked out like this. There are two classes of petrol for different officers. The concession rate is worked out on the basis of their not having to pay certain items which are to be paid when arriving at the market price. The market price is somewhere about Rs. 3.36—whatever may be the naye paise—and the difference works out to somewhere about 12 per cent. or so.

Sardar Majithia: May I supplement the answer? The position is, whereas the price of civilian petrol varies from place to place, depending on how far it is taken away from the port, in the case of defence personnel, we have an average price for the whole of India. Therefore, I cannot give the exact percentage.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the average price? We ought to know. What is the good of coming here in this way?

Shri Krishna Menon: I will read out the relevant portion. There are two rates of issue, the Free issue rate and the Payment issue rate. We are dealing with the payment issue rate. Free issue rate is the actual amount to the oil companies plus the amount charged to cover purchasing agencies'

charges. This rate is taken for accounting purposes for issue of oil for Government purposes. The payment issue rate where the officer himself pays includes an amount to cover the sales tax paid and other overhead charges over the free issue rate. These rates are fixed on an all-India basis and hence these may be more or less than the local market rate at a particular station depending on its geographical location in relation to the sea ports. The underlying intention is to supply petrol to entitled personnel on a 'no profit no loss' basis.

Dr Ram Subhag Singh: After all this explanation, the price is not known. What is the price?

Mr Speaker: The hon Minister has given sufficient data. Free issue price plus sales tax. The average is also worked out. Next question.

Shri T. N. Singh: May I ask one question, Sir?

Mr Speaker: I am not satisfied, No.

Shri T. N. Singh: That was another question.

Mr Speaker: Whatever it may be, I am thoroughly satisfied that the question has been answered in full. I am not satisfied that there is any need for any more elucidation.

Shri T. N. Singh: I was not concerned with the price.

Mr Speaker: Whatever the hon Member is concerned with, I am thoroughly satisfied that the question has been answered properly. Next question.

Advisory Committee for Income-tax Commissioners

*575 **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 411 on the 3rd August, 1956 and state

(a) whether a small advisory committee of non-official advisers has since been attached to each Commissioner of Income-tax,

(b) if so, when and where, and

(c) whether any appreciable result has been achieved thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. E. Bhagat): (a) and (b). No, Sir. On a careful consideration of the matter, Government came to the conclusion that no useful purpose would be served by the appointment of local advisory committees at the headquarters of each Commissioner of Income-tax.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri Punnoose: Would the Government explain the circumstances which led to that conclusion? Is it not really useful to have an advisory committee consisting of people who know the locality, who know the people who evade the tax?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): The responsibility for making the choice of the members of a committee of this nature, I think, outweighs all the advantages that you will get from the advice from a committee.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any other alternative arrangement has been made to give advice to these Commissioners?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: So far, no.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sometimes there are clear cases in Income-tax cases in the fact that 1948 cases have not yet been settled. That is one set. There is another set where a levy of Rs 50 lakhs is made. When a person comes forward offering Rs 10 lakhs, Government gets nothing, or Government get Rs 5 lakhs. How does the Government operate in the sense of conveying the grievances of the parties to the Income-tax authorities. Has the Government considered the possibility of having a non-official committee by which these grievances can be put forward before the Income-tax authorities?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Section 54 of the Income-tax Act does not permit us to lay down all details in regard to assesses' matters before a committee of non-officials. I think the suggestion made by the hon. Member will fall within the purview of section 54. It is a matter that the