

Statement

Statewise CD Ratio of Public Sector Banks as the end of June 1979.

State/Union Territory	CD Ratio (%)
Northern Region 93.6	
1. Haryana	66.2
2. Himachal Pradesh	28.0
3. Jammu & Kashmir	34.0
4. Punjab	38.4
5. Rajasthan	69.1
6. Chandigarh	366.1
7. Delhi	114.3
North-Eastern Region 34.8	
1. Assam	39.4
2. Manipur	21.6
3. Meghalaya	19.1
4. Nagaland	29.5
5. Sikkim	3.4
6. Tripura	41.1
7. Arunachal Pradesh	10.0
8. Mizoram	6.7
Eastern Region 53.9	
1. Bihar	40.4
2. Orissa	58.2
3. West Bengal	59.2
4. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	22.5
Central Region 49.1	
1. Madhya Pradesh	53.7
2. Uttar Pradesh	47.5
Western Region 66.9	
1. Gujarat	51.8
2. Maharashtra	74.6
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	70.0
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	37.7

State/Union Territory	C:D Ratio (%)
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Southern Region 82.1	
1. Andhra Pradesh	76.7
2. Karnataka	81.7
3. Kerala	67.0
4. Tamil Nadu	94.0
5. Lakshadweep	10.0
6. Pondicherry	61.3
GRAND TOTAL	70.0

Data are provisional.

Recovery of Income-tax from Members of Singhania Industrial House

3076. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 936 on 13th July, 1979, regarding alleged charges of tax evasion and violation of FERA against members of Singhania Industrial House and state:

(a) the reasons why no steps have been taken to realise the entire amount of evaded income-tax by members of this industrial house;

(b) whether the notices for levy of penalty have been implemented;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) While implementing the assurance given in Lak Sabha Unstarred Question No. 936 for 13th July, 1979, the House was informed that the total amount of Income-tax alleged to be evaded by Members of Singhania Industrial House was approximately Rs. 179.27 lakhs. Steps, in accordance with law, are taken from time to time to recover the income-tax due from the

Members of this Industrial House. Amounts aggregating to Rs. 8.58 lakhs have already been collected. Appeal reductions aggregate to Rs. 61,960. The assesseees are not being treated as in default in respect of Rs. 79.79 lakhs under section 220(6) of the Income-tax Act, until the disposal of the first appeal. The assesseees have applied to the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal for the stay of the balance amount also, and these applications are pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal. Show-cause notices under section 221(1) of the Income-tax Act, have, however, been issued in respect of taxes which have fallen due for collection.

(b), (c) and (d). Out of forty-eight notices for concealment of income issued in the cases involving evasion of tax amounting to about Rs. 179.27 lakhs, penalty of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been imposed in one case for concealment. Five penalty proceedings have been dropped. The remaining proceedings are pending as the additions made in the assessments are disputed in appeal and the appellate decisions are awaited.

Manufacture of cheap quality of Cotton Cloth

3077. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued certain instructions to big industrial houses to manufacture cheap quality of cotton cloth in their industries for the welfare of poor;

(b) if so, the percentage thereof;

(c) the names of the industries which have responded; and

(d) the action taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b).

Under the cheap cloth scheme introduced in September 1979, the mill industry has voluntarily agreed to make available annually 1000 million metres of low priced cotton/viscose cloth, the maximum consumer price of which would not exceed Rs. 6.36 per metre (which is inclusive of trade margin, excise, octroi, etc.).

(c) and (d). Total production of cheap cloth during September 1979 to April 1980 was of the order of 484.47 million metres (204.29 by NTC mills, 245.41 by private mills and 34.77 by Processors). The National Textile Corporation and the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation have been impressed upon to step up the production of cheap cloth so that a target of 1000 million metres is achieved during the year September 1979 to August 1980. Since the scheme is voluntary in nature, no action can be taken against the defaulters.

Merger of Dearness Allowance with Pay

3078. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand from the Central Government Employees Organisations to merge certain percentage of dearness allowance in the pay; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MAGANBHAI BAROT): (a) Representations have been received from the Central Government Employees Organisations from time to time for the merger of Dearness Allowance with pay for various purposes.

(b) As a result of an agreement with the Staff Side of the National Council (Joint Consultative Machinery), Dearness Allowance paid to the Central Government employees at the consumer Price Index average