

Collection of excise duty from small Scale handmade match units of Sivakasi

1733. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the excise duty collected during the past three financial years from the 1,000 or so small scale handmade match units in Sivakasi and around; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to tally the amount of excise duty collected with the annual production of these units during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) Excise duty collected from small scale match units in and around Sivakasi for the past three financial years is given below:

Period	Amount
	(In thousands)
	Rs.
1977-78	10,257
1978-79	23,276
1979-80	21,079

(b) The Central Excise Department exercises checks over production and clearances by manufacturers in order to guard against surreptitious removal of non-duty-paid matches.

Soviet Union to buy raw jute

1734. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Soviet Union has expressed willingness to

buy a substantial quantity of raw jute in the current year;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any follow-up action in that direction; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND STEEL AND MINES (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). The Trade Plan provision for 1980 for export of raw jute from India to USSR is 4500 tonnes. On a request from USSR authorities, we have agreed to purchase by USSR of an additional quantity of 2000 tonnes of raw jute this year. Contracts have been concluded so far for export of 6300 tonnes of raw jute.

Black Money

1735. SHRI CHITTA BASU: SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated their strategy to combat the growing black money menace; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SAWAI SINGH SISODIA): (a) and (b). The fight against black money is a continuous one and no single or once for all strategy can be a substitute for sustained and vigorous efforts to prevent the growth of black money. The Government have taken a number of legislative measures from time to time to check tax evasion and generation of black money. The legislative measures have been reinforced by steps to strengthen the administrative and investigating machinery.

The Government propose to curb the growth of black money through multi-pronged action of more effective imple-

mentation of tax laws and launching drive against hoarding and profiteering. Some of the steps recently taken/being taken by the Government are as follows:—

- (i) Powers of search and seizure under the Income-tax Act, 1961 are being exercised by the Directors of Inspection/Commissioner of Income-tax. Recently, the Deputy Directors of Inspection and the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners have also been so empowered.
- (ii) For detecting persons having taxable income/wealth but who are not paying tax and for collecting information about existing tax-payers Survey Operations by the Income-tax Department have been intensified and a permanent organisation to undertake survey on continued basis is now being built up.
- (iii) It has been decided to set up an organisation for collecting higher Intelligence. The organisation will be used, *inter-alia*, to build up dossiers of cases involving tax evasion on a large scale so that the information contained therein can be utilised in making requisite investigation including search and seizure operation.
- (iv) It has also recently been decided to give multi-media publicity to cases in which tax evasion has been established immediately after the conviction for tax offences. This has been done with a view that the wide publicity given might become a deterrent to other tax evaders.
- (v) The organisation for handling prosecution launched by the Income-tax Department is being strengthened.

राजस्थान में खनिजों का सर्वेक्षण

1736. श्री भीखा भाई : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा और डुंगरपुर जिलों में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में खनिज सम्पत्ति का गहन सर्वेक्षण अब तक न किए जाने के क्या कारण है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सैलखड़ी के अतिरिक्त वहां संगमरमर-पत्थर तथा चूना-पत्थर के विपुल भंडार हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो दोनों जिलों में अब तक संगमरमर के खनन के लिए कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं ;

(घ) क्या चूना-पत्थर का सर्वेक्षण अलग से कराया गया है ;

(ङ) क्या यह सच है कि वहां उपलब्ध चूना पत्थर प्रत्येक जिले में दो सीमेंट संयंत्र स्थापित करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ; और

॥ (च) क्या भारतीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग अथवा राज्य सरकार के खनिज विभाग ने इस संबंध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है ?

वाणिज्य तथा इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण तथा राजस्थान सरकार के खान और भूतत्व विभाग द्वारा राजस्थान के बांसवाड़ा और डुंगरपुर जिलों के अनेक क्षेत्रों में विस्तृत खनिज सर्वेक्षण किए गए हैं ।

(ख) राजस्थान के डुंगरपुर और बांसवाड़ा जिलों में चूना-पत्थर के क्रमशः लगभग 300 लाख टन और 500 लाख टन भंडार होने का अनुमान है। लेकिन, इन जिलों में संगमरमर के कोई महत्वपूर्ण भंडार नहीं मिले हैं ।