

made from the Plan allocations for the purpose of taking steps to meet the situation.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** I am surprised that the Minister considers that drought relief and flood relief should be part of the Plan programme and not a human problem; to keep people alive there is very difficult and money is required for that purpose. If you want to pursue your Plans nobody is stopping you; I agree with you that you should pursue but where is the money to give the relief that is required. . . . . (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** My question is not being answered.

**MR. SPEAKER:** It cannot be helped.

**SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM** I do agree without financial resources no work can be taken up and financial resources are being provided. But how are the financial resources to be utilised? It is only on the Plan projects which have been included in the Plan, that is all. . . . . (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI PILOO MODY** There is no money for it.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Raids by Income Tax Authorities

\*560. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 588 on the 30th August, 1974 regarding raids by Income-tax authorities, and state:

(a) the details of assets in cash and kind seized in the course of raids on the premises of (1) M/s. Jindal India (Pvt., Ltd.), (2) M/s. Jindal Pipes (3) Shri D. S. Jindal (4) Shri S. R. Jindal (5) Shri B. C. Jindal in Calcutta and Jindal Group in Delhi;

(b) what are the specific charges against each of them;

(c) what action, if any, has been or is being taken in this regard; and

(d) whether Shri B. C. Jindal of Jindal Group is one of the major share holders of Maruti Ltd., Haryana?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE):** (a) to (c). Searches in Jindal Group of cases were conducted by the Income-tax Authorities in June, 1974. Besides books of account and documents, valuable assets were seized in various cases. In cases where valuable assets were seized, orders under section 132(5) of the Income Tax Act, 1961, have been passed after making the requisite enquiries, including preliminary scrutiny of the account books, estimating the undisclosed income in a summary manner and retaining the assets seized to the extent of tax liabilities. Particulars of assets seized, concealed income determined u/s. 132(5) and assets retained as result thereof in the various cases of this Group are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. 8856/74*].

It is too early at this stage to indicate the specific charges against each of the persons of this group. *Prima facie*, members of this Group are found to have indulged in understatement of receipts, unaccounted expenditure and acquisition of unexplained assets.

Further investigations are in progress for completion of regular assessments.

To ensure effective investigation, the cases of this Group which were formerly being assessed at Calcutta and Delhi have now been centralised in the charge of Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi (Central). Other cases of this Group which are presently in the charge of Commissioner of Income-Tax, Patiala, are also being centralised at Delhi.

(d) According to the returns filed with the Registrar of Companies, Harayana, upto 1st July, 1974, Shri B. C. Jindal held 12,500 equity shares (of Rs. 10 each) of Maruti Ltd.

### चावल और चीनी का निर्यात

\* 561. श्री माधवराव तिन्बिया :

श्री राम रतन शर्मा :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कोशिश करेंगे कि

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में किस किस देश को किस किस दर पर तथा किस किस तारीख को कितना कितना चावल और चीनी निर्यात की गई

(ख) क्या इन उपरोक्त वस्तुओं की देश में कमी है ,

(ग) यदि हा तो इनकी कितनी कमी है और इस समय इनका बाजार मूल्य क्या है , और

(घ) मन्त्री दरों पर इन उपरोक्त वस्तुओं का निर्यात करने में क्या अड़चट है ?

**बाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :** (क) तारीख-वार निर्यात आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान निर्यातित चावल की मात्रा क्रमशः 22,919 और 14,822 मे० टन थी। 1974-75 के दौरान 15-12-1974 तक चावल के निर्यातों के अंतिम आकड़े 22,822 मे० टन हैं। जिन मुख्य देशों को ये निर्यात किये गये वे थे, खाड़ी के देश सिंगेन सिगापुर, हाङ्ककांग और जापान 1972 और 1973 के दौरान चीनी के निर्यात क्रमशः 0.99 व 1.95 लाख मे० टन के हुए। 1974 के दौरान 15-12-74 तक निर्यात

के अंतिम आकड़े 4.30 लाख मे० टन हैं। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, ब्रिटेन, कानाडा मलेशिया और खाड़ी के देश, बालादेश और ईरान हमारी चीनी के मुख्य खरीदार थे। जिन दरों पर ये निर्यात किये गये वे उस समय प्रचलित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत से मेल खाती थी।

(ख) में (घ) अच्छी खाती निर्यात आय को देखते हुए केवल बढ़िया क्वालिटी के बासमती चावल का छोटी मात्राओं में निर्यात किया जाता है। 4 करोड़ मे० टन में भी अधिक हमारे वाषिक उत्पादन के प्रसंग में 20/25000 मे० टन मात्रा के निर्यात से अर्थान्तरण व आर में प्राप्यता अथवा कामन स्तरों पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पडा है। चावल का निर्यात उच्चतम उपलब्ध अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कीमत स्तर से कम कीमत स्तरों पर नहीं किया जाता।

चीनी के निर्यात उतने ही किये जात है जितने से घरेलू खपत के लिये न्यायोचित न्यूनतम मात्रा की प्राप्यता भी सुनिश्चित की जा सके। प्रति वर्ष चीनी का निर्यात अति अपेक्षित विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन करने के लिये किया जाता है और विश्व पर उस कीमत स्तरों पर की जाती है जो समय समय पर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय चीनी बाजार में चल रही कीमतों में मेल खाती है।

### Directive Issued to Nationalised Banks in regard to credit facilities by Nationalised Banks to People in Villages

\*562 SHRI M S PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any directives to the nationalised banks to ensure that the people in villages enjoyed credit facilities with a view to changing the socio-economic conditions in the country-side; and