

(6) For improving the arrangements for drinking water supply drilling rigs, hand-water pumps, water testing kits and chlorinating units have been obtained from UNICEF and supplied to the State Government. More such equipment is being obtained.

Advances by Banks against Foodgrains

*227. Shri Yogendra Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of credit provided by the banks as advanced against foodgrains during the year 1966-67;

(b) whether the regulatory functions of the Reserve Bank of India were fully utilised to prevent speculative activities in foodgrains trade;

(c) whether any bank has been penalised for violating the Reserve Bank's instructions in this respect; and

(d) the number of banks so penalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) A statement showing the amounts outstanding at the end of each month in the year 1966-67 in respect of advances granted by scheduled commercial banks against the security of foodgrains is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-488(67)].

(b) The Reserve Bank has prescribed necessary margin and ceiling restrictions on bank advances against the security of foodgrains with a view to preventing the use of bank finance in speculative trading in foodgrains.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) None.

Public Expenditure in States

*228. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Chief Ministers had agreed to reduce public expenditure in their respective States;

(b) the percentage of public expenditure which they have agreed to reduce in respect of each State; and

(c) the extent to which this will help in relieving the Central burden towards States' public expenditure?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (Shri K. C. Pant): (a) to (c). It was generally agreed at the recent Conference of the State Chief Ministers and Finance Ministers that there should be no recourse to deficit budgets and overdrafts. This meant that public expenditure should be restricted to the resources in sight and not necessarily that there should be reduction in expenditure if resources could be found for meeting it.

Devaluation of Rupee

*229. Shri K. K. Birla:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri Bihhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Dr. Karaj Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Abdul Ghanai Dar:
Shri C. C. Desai:
Shri E. Barua:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently or in the near past Government have made any assessment of the effects of the devaluation of the rupee on the Indian economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government contemplate to take any measure to strengthen the Rupee; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No assessment as such has been made of the effects of the devaluation of the rupee on the Indian economy. Economic situation in the country is, however, kept constantly under review. The Economic Survey 1966-67, which has already been laid on the Table of the House, contains the latest review of the economy. A number of forces operate simultaneously in the economy and it is difficult to isolate the effects of devaluation alone. Export performance depends on the availability of surplus for exports which was adversely affected by the drought. World conditions of demand have also not been favourable on the whole and foreign prices of some of our exports have fallen. Debt service payments have also been rising. The internal price situation was affected, among other things, by adverse agricultural season.

(c) and (d). In order to strengthen the Rupee, the economy has to be strengthened and the productivity of the economy augmented. It is Government's constant endeavour to attain these objectives through all available and feasible instruments of policy.

धायकर अधिकारियों द्वारा धायकर का निर्धारण

- 230 श्री एचि राय :
 श्री अर्जुन सिंह मसीरिया :
 श्री मधु सिन्घे :
 श्री सुस० एच० शीखी :
 डा० राज बल्लोहर मोडिया ।

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कभी ऐसी त्रिकामती मिली है कि धायकर अधिकारी उनके ऐसे शोषों को जिनकी धाय पर धायकर नहीं लगना चाहिये, सभी वर्षों

के सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत विवरण पेश करने को कहते हैं ताकि उनके द्वारा निपटाये गये मामलों की संख्या बढ़ जाये और मामलों का उनका मासिक कोटा पूरा हो जाये;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि धायकर अधिकारियों की कार्यकुशलता उनके द्वारा निपटाये गये मामलों की संख्या के प्राधार पर माँकी जाती है तथा निर्धारण पांच श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार ने धायकर विभाग में ऐसे मापदण्डों को बदलने के लिये कोई कदम उठाये हैं जिन से प्रवास्तविक कार्य-भार बढ़ता है और घोखा देने का अवसर मिलता है ?

वित्त बजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) धायकर अधिकारों की कार्य-कुशलता का निर्णय कई बातों के प्राधार पर किया जाता है; कार्य की मात्रा उनमें से केवल एक है । मुख्य कसौटी तो कार्य के गुण की है जैसे कर की चोरी का पता लगाना और सही निर्धारण कर करना ।

कार्य की मात्रा के मूल्यांकन के निरति कर-निर्धारण के मामलों को पांच वर्गों में रखा गया है जो मुख्यतः धाय की राशि पर प्राधारित हैं । ऐसा करने का कारण यह है कि धाय की बड़ी रकम वाले मामले में कम धाय के मामलों के मुकाबले अधिक समय लगता है ।

(ग) धायकर अधिकारियों के लिए काम के निर्धारित मानदण्डों की समीक्षा समय समय पर केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष-कर बोर्ड द्वारा धायकर आयुक्तों से परामर्श करके की जाती है । एक अधिकारी वर्षभर में कितना काम कर सकता है, इसका वास्तविक अनुमान लगाकर ही मानदण्ड निर्धारित किया जाता है ।