

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : May I know whether there has been any appreciable improvement in the position of tax collection after these measures have been taken ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Yes, Sir. From time to time, as far as current collections and arrears are concerned, there has been appreciable improvement. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Ram Gopal Reddy.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : There are three aspects of this question : tax evasion, arrears and under-assessment. I want to know from the Government whether there is any under-assessment by the income-tax officers and whether anything has come to the notice of the Government. If so, what steps do the Government propose to take ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is a very specific question. There is also under-assessment, there is evasion and there is concealment. All these evils are being tackled.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Government be good enough to say what is the definition of arrears ? What is included in arrears ? Does it mean the amount assessed, and will it include anything that is questioned ? What exactly is the precise definition of income-tax arrears to which he has referred ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : What the hon. Member is referring to—and I have on a previous occasion also grieved with him—is that there is a difference between the gross demand raised and the net arrears. For instance, the gross demand raised is about Rs. 800 crores ; the net collectable arrears that is there is Rs. 500 crores which I have indicated.

श्री हृकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सत्य है कि इस सम्मेलन में यह भी सुझाव दिया गया कि कुछ आयकर अधिकारी सीधे पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के माध्यम से ले लिए जाते हैं, जिन्हें कोई अनुभव नहीं होता है और जो बीस साल का अच्छा अनुभव रखने वाले अधिकारियों के ऊपर अफसर बना कर बिठा दिये जाते हैं और इस कारण विभाग में असंतोष पैदा होता है और वह काम करने में तथा टैक्स वसूल करने में

असफल रहता है ; यदि हां, तो मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल टैक्स इवेजन के बारे में है। आप ने कहां से कहां जोड़ दिया ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As you have remarked, Sir, this question does not arise. The main question is about evasion, arrears and black money. He is referring to direct recruits which is a larger question.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : It is very true that the Revenue Board and the income-tax officers are very vigilant to collect as much money as possible. But may I know whether it is not true that some of the parties are willing to compound the cases but the cases are not compounded for some reasons ? Are you willing to have the cases compounded so that as much money as possible may be collected as quickly as possible, to give you more money, taking into consideration the emergency ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is precisely the compounding of cases that requires a very detailed examination.

MR. SPEAKER : This has already taken 15 minutes. Next question.

Decline in Profit of the Nationalised Banks

*272. **SHRI VEKARIA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

- (a) whether there has been a decline in the profit of the 14 nationalised banks ;
- (b) how it compares with that of the other scheduled banks ; and
- (c) the reasons for this decline ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no decline in the aggregate net profit of the fourteen nationalised banks, taken as whole, in the year 1970 compared to that of 1969. The aggregate net profit of the banks for the period 19-7-1969 to 31-12-1969, the whole year 1969 and the year 1970 were Rs. 3.25 crores, Rs. 5.98 crores and Rs. 6.90 crores respectively. There has thus

been a significant increase in the aggregate net profit of the year 1970 compared to the profit of the year 1969 and this increase compares favourably with that of the other scheduled banks.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री बेकारिया : क्या यह सत्य है कि बैंकों की ऊपर वाली नौकरशाही अपने पहले मालिकों की सलाह पर इस तरह से काम कर रही है कि डिपाजिट घटते जा रहे हैं और यद्यपि एक साल मुनाफा बढ़ा है, लेकिन धीरे धीरे वह घटता जायेगा ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैं नहीं जानता कि आनरेबल मेम्बर को कहां से यह इत्तिला मिली है। मैंने कहा है कि डिपाजिट मोबिलाइजेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है और चूंकि डिपाजिट मोबिलाइजेशन बढ़ता जा रहा है, इसीलिए प्राफिट भी बढ़ता जा रहा है।

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : The question was in respect of the profit ratio of the 14 nationalised Banks as compared with the private commercial Banks, but the hon. Minister has replied about the aggregate profit. Aggregate profit is different from profit ratio. I would like to know whether the profit ratio of the nationalised Banks has declined as compared with the other Scheduled Banks. Secondly, the hon. Minister has said that in the year 1970 there has been decline. Is it due to the fact that large advances have been made by the nationalised Banks to the Government for meeting its non-productive expenditure ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The hon. Member has now raised another aspect of the question. The question does not mention the profit ratio as compared to the other Scheduled Banks.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : It is printed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : May I read the Question which I am answering ?

“whether there has been a decline in the profit of the 14 nationalised banks ;”

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry, they are correct. There is a correction slip on this question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The correction slip was not with me; but I am prepared to answer the Question. Certainly this was not before me when the Question was there. I would request the Lok Sabha Secretariat to keep us informed properly about it.

MR. SPEAKER : May I say that the word “ratio” was deleted from the question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Deleted by whom ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is the correction slip in which the word “ratio” is deleted from the Question.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is exactly what I am saying. I do not want to take cover under a technicality, I am prepared to answer the question.

What is the concept of profit ratio ? The profit ratio is the relationship between the profit and the totality of the working capital of the Banks. This is what, really speaking, it is. If we take this fact into consideration, then as compared certain categories of Banks, particularly the foreign Banks which are functioning in India, the ratio of the nationalised banks is less. In the case of the nationalised banks, it is from .1 to .4 per cent. In the case of foreign banks, it is from .4 to 1 per cent. We will have to find out the reasons. The reason is, most of the foreign banks are confined only to metropolitan cities. Their facilities for foreign exchange operation are more. The overhead expenditure of nationalised banks is increasing, because we have accepted certain social priorities in our objectives and we are increasing the number of branches. We are giving increasing attention to small accounts and naturally servicing of small accounts creates more responsibility involving proportionately larger expenditure. Foreign banks are having big accounts and those who only work on big accounts in metropolitan cities, where there are better chances of mobilising greater deposits, naturally get more advantage.

AN HON. MEMBER : That is all the more reason why foreign banks should be nationalised.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : That is a different matter. Really speaking, this is an unfair comparison, because we are asking the nationalised banks to undertake certain specialised functions and not merely look to the profits. The nationalised banks are certainly expected to improve upon the profits they are making before, but at the same time, also look to our social objectives and serve the neglected sector of society, which they are doing. Therefore, I would not take the profit ratio as the final criterion to compare the functioning of the foreign banks and nationalised banks.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : He did not answer the second part of my question, namely, whether the decline in 1970 is due to the large advances made by the nationalised banks to the Government for meeting its non-productive expenditure.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have said that even in the case of profit ratio of the nationalised banks, there is no decline. The difference is only between foreign banks and nationalised banks.

Requirements and estimated Production of Fertilizers during Fourth Plan

*273 **SHRI BHOGENDR JHA :**
SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirements of fertilizers and estimated production in the country during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) how the gap between demand and production is going to be narrowed down ;

(c) whether there is any Scheme to attain self-sufficiency in fertilizers in the near future ;

(d) if so, the broad outline of such scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The following are the total requirements of fertili-

zers by the end of the IVth Five Year Plan in terms of nutrients :

(in lakh tonnes)

Nitrogen	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
32	14	9

It is presently estimated that by 1973-74 the indigenous production of fertilizers would be 18 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 4.58 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅. There are no known sources for production of K₂O in the country.

(b) The gap between total requirement of fertilizers and indigenous production is being reduced by maximising capacity utilisation in the existing units and by creation of additional capacity which in turn, is being achieved by setting up new fertilizer factories and expansion of operating units, where feasible.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. A capacity of 16.68 lakh tonnes of 'N' and 5.31 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ is currently under construction. Further, a total capacity of 15.96 lakh tonnes of 'N' and 6.82 lakh tonnes of P₂O₅ has been approved or approved in principle. Besides, a few proposals for establishing fertilizer projects are also under consideration of Government.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो जवाब दिया है, उस से कुछ ज्यादा तथ्य की आवश्यकता है। इस समय हमारी जो स्थिति है उस में मांग और राष्ट्रीय उत्पादन में कितना फर्क है, इस समय हमें विदेशों से कितना मंगाना पड़ रहा है? क्या चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक हम आत्म-निर्भर हो सकेंगे, इसके लिए कोई योजना है? इस समय हमारी जो आवश्यकता है और जो कमी है, इन दोनों को देखते हुए तथा इस के बाद जो मांग बढ़ती जायगी, उस बढ़ती हुई मांग को दृष्टि में रख कर, हम क्या उपाय करने जा रहे हैं? विदेशों से इस समय हमें जो मंगाना पड़ रहा है, उस को कम करना हमारे लिए संभव है या नहीं?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस समय नाइट्रोजिनस