

The Government of Jammu & Kashmir after holding consultations with its local bodies, on the abolition of octroi, has informed that it will have far reaching implications upon their financial position and that it is not possible for the State Government to compensate these bodies for the loss in revenue, it is, therefore, not possible to abolish octroi for the time being.

The Government of Maharashtra has decided to abolish octroi but the decision has not been implemented. Owing to difficulty of raising alternative resources. The State Government has constituted a Committee of Experts to review the existing taxation structure—both State and Local—with a view to suggesting changes therein for mobilising additional resources. The Committee is expected to make specific recommendations for raising resources for replacement of octroi. The Committee's report is awaited by the State Government.

The Government of Manipur has stated that, in view of the constraint of resources, it is not possible to abolish octroi unless the Central Government gives adequate compensation.

The Governments of Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are examining the matter regarding abolition of octroi.

The Government of Punjab has constituted a High Power Committee to study the matter of abolition of octroi in the State and to find out ways and means for its replacement.

The Government of West Bengal has stated that octroi in the State is confined only to the Calcutta Metropolitan area. It has further stated that the State Government is unable to abolish octroi unless alternative sources of income, which will fully compensate the loss with assured buoyancy, can be suggested because the State Government's own resources raising powers do not present any scope for

such an alternative. Calcutta, however, does not fall in the first phase which envisages abolition of octroi in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs.

In the Union Territories, octroi is levied in Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry. In Delhi, terminal tax on goods carried by railways and roads is levied. The question of abolition of octroi in Goa, Daman and Diu and Pondicherry is being examined by these Union Territory Administrations. Delhi does not fall in the first phase which envisages abolition of octroi in respect of places having a population of less than two lakhs.

There is no octroi in other States/ Union Territories.

(d) Octroi falls within the jurisdiction of the States and a decision to abolish this levy is to be taken by the State Governments. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been addressed in the matter by the Ministry of Finance impressing upon them the need for phased abolition of octroi.

**„ Debt services liability —**

10. SHRI L. K. ADVANI

SHRI RAM LAKHAN PRASAD

GUPTA: SHRI LAKHAN

SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of loans cash grants and commodity grant assistance committed for 1982-83 and what is India's debt service liability during the same period; and

(b) what is the percentage of all new commitments of aid which would go towards annual amortisation during 1982-83?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The estimates of receipts of external assistance debt servicing liability and percentage of amortisation to total receipts.

(In crores of rupees)

	Budget Estimate 1982-83
(1) Loans	1924.54
(2) Cash Grants	220.48
(3) Commodity Grant Assistance	
(i) Food	45.80
(ii) Others	35.66
(4) Special Credits	—
(5) Total (A+B+C+D)	2227.48
(6) Principal Repayment	558.04
(7) Interest Payments	304.65
(8) Total (F+G)	862.69
(9) The percentage of amortisation to total receipts-25.05%.	

**Destruction of Soiled currency notes  
without counting or verification**

170. SHRI KALRAJ MISHRA:  
SHRI RAM LAKHAN PRASAD  
GUPTA: SHRI LAKHAN  
SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the soiled currency notes have been destroyed in the last three years without counting or verification;

(b) if so, what is the value of these destroyed notes during each of the last three years and during the current year, so far; and

(c) what are the instructions issued in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (c) The notes received by the Reserve Bank of India (R.B.I.) offices from Public, Government Departments, Bank and in remittances from the currency chests are at present dealt with generally under the "Normal" Procedure and partly under the "Modified" and "Special" Procedures. The "Normal" Procedure consists of detailed examination of all notes of all denominations under a quota system. Under the "Modified" Procedure, a percentage (varying from 5 per cent to 50 per cent) of notes of Re. 1/- to Rs. 10/- denominations of selected chests are first examined in detail under "Normal" Procedure and if no serious irregularities are detected in the cent per cent examination, only then the remaining portions of the