

Sl. No.	No. of recommendation	Nature of recommendation	Para	Reasons for non-acceptance
13	163	The relevant date for purposes of rate of duty on exports may be the date of filing of shipping bill in the indoor scrutiny branch or the final entry inward of the ship, whichever is later.	7 16	It was felt that the date of entry outward was preferable being nearer to the point of export.
14	171	Government may consider fixing by law a minimum amount (say Rs. 25) above which only claims could be made.	8.5	On grounds of principle and as the legality of such a measure was not clear the recommendation was not accepted.
15	193	Publication of the Customs Tariff and Foreign Trade Statistics should be taken over by the Central Exchange for Assessment Data.	9.7	It was felt that customs department need not take over the work now being attended to by DGC&S.
16	197	A small press should be attached to the unit set up for publication work.	9 11	It was felt that a separate press would not be necessary. The purpose could be served by obtaining proper priorities for printing.
17	200	Custom Houses should stock for sale all publications of interest to trade issued by Customs, Trade Control, Exchange Control and other Departments.	9.15	Because there were authorised book sellers in almost all important cities in India. It was not considered necessary to accept this recommendation.
18	207	Appraiser should himself take the initiative wherever feasible to order clearance on bond.	9.18	It was felt that the objective could be achieved if wider publicity is given to all the facilities available to the importers in respect of clearance of cargo. Acceptance of the recommendation might give rise to allegations of collusion between the appraiser and the importer even though unfounded and unwarranted.

O. N. G. C. OFFICE IN GUJARAT

*489. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV employees in the office of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in Gujarat State;

(b) the number of Gujaratis employed in the Commission in each of the categories mentioned at part (a) above; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to fill the posts in Class III and IV services of the Commission from the local population?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA): (a) and (b) The total number of employees and the number of Gujaratis employed in various categories in the O.N.G.C's offices in Gujarat are as follows:

Class I	.	.	448	34
Class II	.	.	37	1
Class III	.	.	5819	2041
Class IV	.	.	2509	1841

(c) Recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts is made by the Regional authorities by selection from persons registered in the local Employment Exchanges.

दिल्ली में अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

* 490. श्री श्रीकृष्ण दत्त पालीवाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:-

(क) फरवरी, 1967 से जुलाई, 1967 के बीच राजधानी में खाद्य पदार्थों तथा अन्य अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में कितनी-कितनी वृद्धि हुई है; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में सरकार ने वतनभोगी लोगों का भार हल्का करने के लिये क्या-क्या कदम उठाये हैं और भविष्य में उन्हें राहत पहुंचाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

†[PRICE RISE OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES IN DELHI

*490. SHRI S. K. D. PALIWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the increase in the prices of food stuffs and other essential commodities in the Capital during the period from February, 1967 to July, 1967; and

(b) the steps taken by Government during the said period to relieve the burden on the salaried classes and the steps that are proposed to be taken in future in order to provide them relief?]

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पन्त) : (क) चुने हुए खाद्य पदार्थों और दूसरी अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं के खुदरा मूल्यों की, फरवरी से जुलाई, 1967 तक की प्रवृत्तियों का विवरण सभा की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

(ख) सरकार ने इस तरह के उपायों से, जैसे चावल, गेहूं, चीनी आदि की राशन-व्यवस्था करके, अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं (जैसे बनास्पती, मिट्टी के तेल, लोकप्रिय किस्मों के मिल के बने कपड़ों, दवाओं और साबुन) के मूल्यों का नियंत्रण/नियमन करके मुपर-बाजार और उपभोक्ता सहकारी भंडारों द्वारा उचित मूल्यों पर अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं को बेचने की व्यवस्था करके और परिवहन-संबंधी सुविधाओं में सुधार करके, दिल्ली के वेतन भोगी और दूसरे वर्गों के लोगों की सहायता करने का प्रयत्न किया है ।

विवरण

दिल्ली में खुदरा मूल्यों की प्रवृत्तियां (सब्जी मंडी)

(रुपयों में)

वस्तु का नाम	इकाई	24 फरवरी 1967 को	28 जुलाई, 1967 को	घट-बढ़
चावल बैगमी	किलो	0.79	0.79	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं
गेहूं (विदेशी)	"	0.60	0.60	"

†[] English translation.