[RAJYA SABHA]

companies for new projects should be taken into account in computing their capital base for calculating the amount of "standard deduction" admissible to them in their super profits tax assessments.

2. The incidence of present taxa tion on salaried staff should be re duced. Further the provision made recently in the Income-tax Act, 1961 under which salaries and perquisites paid by companies to their employees of Indian citizenship in excess of Hs. 5000 per month for each employee are to be disallowed in computing their assessable income, should be withdrawn.

Suggestions relating to Industrial Policy

3. Efforts should be made to obviate delays in licensing of new industrial capacity,

4. Existing industrial units should be encouraged to put up allied industries and to diversify their activities.

5. There is little justification for controlling prices in key industries. In any case, the prices fixed in respect of certain basic commodities, such as, steel, fertilisers and coal are unreasonably low and should be revised

6. High percentage of indigenous content in manufactures should not be insisted upon, especially in highly specialised and complex industries such as machine tool industry etc.

7. The rigid formula that a certain percentage of goods should be exported every year is not practicable in the case of all industries. The Government might study and adopt the pattern followed in Pakistan, where every industry gets import entitlements which can be purchased or sold freely.

8. Serious consideration should be given to the problem of under-utiliza-tion of industrial capacity, and a survey of industries should be made in order to examine questions like the shortages of raw materials, etc.

9. The system of fixing floor and ceiling prices for cotton should be scrapped, and the question of having a realistic price policy, including price support to the grower, should be considered in order to ensure steady supply of cotton for the textile industry.

10. The Government should take an early policy decision in regard to the development of organic chemicals and petrochemical industries which are particularly lagging behind. The targets for both the Third and the Fourth Five Year Plans might be taken together for the purposes of licensing new units in respect of these industries.

11. Development of ancillary industries should be encouraged.

12. The position in regard to the industrial housing should be improved.

13. Development of small scale industries should be encouraged to prevent concentration of economic power in a few hands

14. The Government should fix the foreign exchange availability for each year in the month of March and issue import licences by the end of April. This will avoid delays $i_{n}% =-i_{n}^{2}\left(i_{n}^{2}\right) \left(i_$ issue of licences for import of raw materials and components.

Loss to India due to Under-invoicing of XPORTS AND OVER-INVOICING IMPORTS

f Shri M. N. GOVIND AN •531.,> NAIR:

I SHRI J. C. CHATTERJI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average yearly loss to India due tunder-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports; and

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT): (a) It is not possible to assess the average yearly loss due to under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports.

(b) The Government are aware of thes_e malpractices and are taking necessary steps to check them. Whenever specific cases of under-invoicing of exports or over-invoicing of imports are detected, appropriate penal action is taken under th Customs and other regulations,

DELEGATION TO SPECIAL CONFERENCE ON ASIAN ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AT MANILA

•533. SHRI S. C. DEB: Will the Minister of INTERNATIONAL TRADE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation headed by him went to Manila to take part in the Special Conference on Asian Economic Cooperation; and

(b) if so, what were the special subjects discussed there?

THE MINISTER OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE (SHRI MANUBHAI SHAH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House. *[See* Appendix XLV, Annexure No. 25].

HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

•536. SHRI M. P. BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that recently she inaugurated the 15th Conference of the All India Homoeopathic Medical Science Association at Puri; and

(b) what demands were put forward by the Association at the Conference?

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THE MINISTER OF HEALTH (DR. SUSHILA NAYAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the resolutions passed at the Conference with which Government is concerned is laid on the Table $_0$ f the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Resolved that the Government of India should be requested to bring the courses of institutional Training in Homoeopathy on a uniform basis throughout India in consultation with all State Governments and State Boards of Homoeopathy after considering the desirability of having respective standards and periods for Licentiate, Diploma and Degree courses. Resolved that Union and State Governments be requested to establish separate Directorates for the Homoeopathic system of medicine.

This Conference strongly condemns those who under the guise of Homoeopathic Pharmacies, trade in alcohol and thus discredit the Homoeopathic Practitioners. The Government is requested to take necessary action against such defaulters taking care that the facilities so far enjoyed hy genuine practitioners and pharmacists in the matter of use and storage of alcohol required for the Homoeopathic medicines is not affected in any way.

The Conference calls upon the General Council of the All India Homoeopathic Association to take necessary steps to approach the Government in this respect and see that no unnecessary inconvenience is caused to genuine Homoeopaths and Homoeopathic pharmacists.

Resolved that the Government of India be requested to take necessary steps in consultation with the State Governments and State Boards of Homoeopathy to ensure that Registration in any one State is considered as