

(b) Full figures are not available. However, for the financial year 1974-75, the average expenditure incurred in a major Custom House came to about Rs. 102/- and in a major Central Excise Collectorate to about Rs. 91/- for each uniformed officer.]

Disbursement of Loans to Industries by Term Lending Institutions

*30. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH : Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the term lending institutions are withholding the disbursement of sanctioned loans to the industry, due to the enforcement of the Urban Land Ceiling Act and consequent land mortgage problems; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to ensure that disbursement of funds to industries is made as scheduled so as not to hamper industrial growth ?

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) In cases where the assisted units are required to mortgage immovable property prior to the disbursement of assistance, the All India long term public financial institutions have been making disbursements of sanctioned loans in some cases through grant of bridge finance and/or against bank guarantee. The Central Government have instructed all the State Governments/competent authorities specified under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 that permission under the aforesaid Act for mortgage of vacant land or urban property in favour of the financial institutions should be granted expeditiously.

Loans Advanced to unemployed engineers and other Graduates

1. SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA : Will the Minister of REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed engineers and other graduates who have been advanced loans by the branches of the nationalised banks in Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the number of applications for loans from the above mentioned categories of persons which are at present pending with these banks; and

(c) the criteria adopted for advancing the loans?

THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) and (b) The present system of data reporting does not provide for compilation of data on such specified categories as 'unemployed engineers' and other graduates. Usually, unemployed engineers seek bank assistance for self employment ventures in such sectors as small scale industry small business, professional and self-employment ventures. Besides, the educated unemployed also get financial assistance from public sector banks under Employment Promotion Programme/ Half-a-Million Jobs Programme.

No separate statistics except in the case of Half-a-Million Jobs Programme are maintained by banks regarding number of applications received and pending with them.

Data regarding public sector banks advances to these sectors in Gujarat are set out in the *Annexure*. [See Appendix XCVII, Annexure No. 3)

(c) While sanctioning loans, banks take into consideration such factors as economic and technical viability of the project, applicants' skill, experience and ability to organize an activity or business.

1976 के वर्ष के दौरान आयकर की अदायगी

2. श्री बापूरावजी माखतराव जी देशमुख : क्या राजस्व और बैंकिंग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 31 मार्च, 1972 और 31 मार्च, 1976 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष में आय कर देने वालों की संख्या क्या थी; और

(ख) 31 मार्च, 1976 को आयकर की कुल कितनी राशि वकाया थी और उसकी वसूली के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाए जाने का विचार है ?

Payment of income-tax during 1976

2. SHRI BAPURAOJI MAROT-
RAOJI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of
REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income-tax payers as at the close of 31st March, 1972 and 31st March, 1976; and

(b) the total amount of income-tax in arrears as on the 31st March, 1976, and the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the recovery thereof?]

राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) आय कर विभाग के सामान्य सूची रजिस्ट्रारों पर 31 मार्च, 1972 तथा 31 मार्च, 1976 की स्थिति के अनुसार प्रभावी* आय-कर दाताओं की संख्या इस प्रकार थी :—

	*प्रभावी आय कर दाताओं की संख्या
31-3-1972	32,08,516
31-3-1976	37,96,258 (अंतिम)

*इसमें उन कर-निर्धारितियों की संख्या शामिल नहीं है, जिनके मामलों में आय-कर अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कर-निर्धारण की कोई नयी कार्यवाही शुरू करने की जरूरत नहीं होती है। इसमें वे करदाता भी शामिल नहीं हैं, जैसे वेतनभोगी कर्मचारी, जिनकी आय से देय कर को स्रोत पर काटा जाता है और जिन्हें अपनी आय की कर सम्बन्धी विवरणियां दाखिल नहीं करनी होतीं अथवा जो अपनी आय की कर सम्बन्धी विवरणियां दाखिल नहीं भी कर सकते हैं।

(ख) 31 मार्च 1976 की स्थिति के अनुसार आय कर (निगम कर सहित) की

सकल और शुद्ध वकाया रकमें इस प्रकार थीं :—

सकल वकाया	: 993.80
	: करोड़ रु.*
शुद्ध वकाया	: 603.08
	: करोड़ रु.*

*अंतिम आंकड़े।

वकाया मांग की वसूली के लिए आय कर अधिनियम 1961 में निहित उपायों में से प्रत्येक मामले की परिस्थितियों के उपयुक्त उपाय किए गए हैं और किए जाते हैं।

[THE MINISTER OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The number of effective* income-tax payers on the General Index Registers of the Income-tax Department as on 31-3-72 and 31-3-76 was as under:—

	*No. of Effective Income-tax payers
31-3-1972	32,08,516
31-3-1976	37,96,258 (Provisional)

♦Excludes) the number of assesseees in whose cases no fresh assessment proceedings under the Income-tax Act are required to be started. Also excludes tax payers, such as salary earners, from whose income the tax payable is deducted at source and who are not required to file/may not file the tax returns of their income.

(b) The gross and net arrears of income-tax (including Corporation-tax) as on 31-3-76 were as under:—

Gross arrears Rs. 993 -80 crores*

Net arrears Rs. 603 -08 crores*

* Provisional figures. Such of the steps provided in the Income-tax Act, 1961 as are appropriate to the circumstances of each case, have been and are being taken for effecting recovery of outstanding demand.]

विदेशी पर्यटक

3. डा० रामकृपाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1974-75 और 1975-76 के वर्षों में किन-किन देशों से