

A sample survey made by the Reserve Bank of India in 1976 had revealed that private inward remittances reflected a rising trend to a significant extent.

(c) The incentives offered to non-resident Indians which have contributed to the increased flow of inward remittances are indicated below:—

(i) Indians resident abroad were allowed in 1970 to open non-resident (external) accounts designated in rupees. The balances in such accounts are freely repatriable and the income on the balances is free of Indian income-tax. This did not provide protection against exchange risk.

(ii) A new scheme has been introduced with effect from 1-11-1975 in which persons of Indian nationality or origin are allowed to open accounts in designated currencies (at present only pound sterling and US dollars) and funds as well as the interests earned thereon will be repaid to the account-holder or transferred elsewhere under his instructions in the same currency. These accounts enjoy additional facilities in regard to operation like other non-resident (external) rupee accounts.

(iii) Investment opportunities for Indians residing abroad have been liberalised. Non-resident Indians or persons of Indian origin can invest in any public/private limited company or any partnership/proprietorship in India irrespective of the nature of the activities subject to the investor giving an undertaking not to seek repatriation of capital as well as the income accruing thereon. Under another scheme, non-resident Indians are allowed to invest in new equity issues of new companies in India in a wide range of selected industries up to 20 per cent of the equity capital with full repatriation facilities in respect of capital and income earned thereon. In respect of Appendix I and export-oriented industries, investment upto 74 per cent is allowed.

(iv) Relatives of non-resident Indians and persons of Indian origin are eligible to apply for priority allotment of motor-cars/scooters/agricultural tractors/cement against receipt of foreign exchange from abroad.

**मध्य प्रदेश में आयकर की बकाया राशि**

**3603. श्री राघवजी :** क्या वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में 31 मार्च, 1977 को ऐसे कितने आयकरदाता थे जिनकी और आयकर बकाया है और उसकी कुल राशि क्या है ; और

(ख) उनमें से प्रथम पांच करदाताओं के नाम क्या हैं और उनकी और कितनी राशि बकाया है ?

**वित्त तथा राजस्व और बैंकिंग मंत्री (श्री एच. एम. पटेल):** (क) मांगी गयी सूचना, आयकर आयुक्त मध्य प्रदेश—I तथा II के अधिकार क्षेत्रों के अनुसार उपलब्ध है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के अनुसार नहीं और वह इस प्रकार है :—

31-3-77 की स्थिति के

अनुसार मामलों की संख्या 196206\*

31-3-77 की स्थिति के

अनुसार वाकी पड़ी बकाया

की रकम

संकल बकाया:

23 करोड़ ६०

मुद्द बकाया:

15.73

करोड़ रुपये

\* इस रकम में 1 लाख रुपये तक की बकाया के सम्बन्ध में मांग तथा वसूली रजिस्टर में की गयी प्रविष्टियों की संख्या और ऐसे करदाताओं की संख्या बतायी गई है, जिनकी तरफ 1 लाख रुपये से अधिक की बकाया है ।

(ख) अद्यतन कर-निर्धारित आय के आधार पर चोटी के पांच कर-दाताओं के नामों तथा आय कर आयुक्त मध्य प्रदेश-I तथा II के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में 31-3-77 की स्थिति के अनुसार उनकी तरफ पड़ी शुद्ध बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना निम्नानुसार है :

क्रम सं०	कर-निर्धारित का नाम	बकाया पड़ी शुद्ध रकम
1.	ग्वालियर रेयन सिल्क मेन्युफैक्चरिंग वीविंग कम्पनी लिमि०, नागदा	कुछ नहीं
2.	मैसर्स मोहनलाल हरगोविन्द-दास टोबैको कम्पनी, जबलपुर	कुछ नहीं
3.	मसर्स मोहन लाल हरवंस-लाल, जबलपुर	कुछ नहीं
4.	मैसर्स काले खां मोहम्मद हनीफ, भोपाल	कुछ नहीं
5.	भगवानदास सोभानाथ, सागर	कुछ नहीं

#### Demand of units issued by Unit Trust of India

3604. SHRI KUMARI ANANTHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) whether of late there has been a lull in the demand of Units issued by the Unit Trust of India;

(b) the reasons for this sudden depression in the demand of Units; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to step up the sale of Units?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There has not been any fall in the sale of units. On the contrary, during the last accounting year 1976-77, (July-June), the sale of units under the 1964 schemes amounted to Rs. 33.50 crores, representing a step up of 61.3 per cent over the previous year's level of Rs. 20.76 crores. At Rs. 33.50 crores, the volume of sales in 1976-77 has been the highest level achieved in any single year so far. The number of unit accounts has also increased from 56,748 to 68,859.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In January 1975, Government exempted income from units upto Rs. 2,000 from income-tax and investment in units upto Rs. 25,000 from wealth tax. These exemptions are continuing.

(2) During 1976-77, Government has given a publicity grant of Rs. 12.50 lakhs to the Trust for popularising units in semi-urban and rural areas.

(3) The Unit Trust has established Chief Representative Offices in eight selected districts in Punjab and Haryana and six selected districts in Gujarat.

(4) In the changes introduced in the 1977-78 budget in regard to taxation of capital gains, units have been included in the category of specified assets investment in which will qualify for tax exemption of capital gains.

#### Payment of Excise Duty by Stainless Steel Re-rolling Firms

3605. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND REVENUE AND BANKING be pleased to state:

(a) total amount of excise duty paid by the Stainless Steel re-rolling firms from 31st March, 1973 to 31st March, 1977; and