

TRAINING OF EX-SERVICEMEN

*277. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) how many ex-servicemen were trained in technical and industrial vocations in the years 1950-51 and 1951-52:

(b) how many of them were from former Indian State Forces; and

(c) whether the trained ex-servicemen received any help or loan from Government to carry on the profession they adopted?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Gopalaswami): (a) 366 Ex-servicemen underwent vocational/technical training during the year 1951-52. Statistics are not available for the period 1950-51.

(b) Of the above, 339 ex-servicemen trainees belong to the former Indian State Forces, (135) from Hyderabad, (140) from PEPSU and (64) from Rajasthan.

(c) State Governments propose to grant loans from the Post War Reconstruction Fund or other grants given by the Central Government, either individually or on co-operative basis, to settle them in suitable occupations. The Employment Exchanges also assist these men in securing employment.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether these ex-servicemen were trained in institutions of the Defence Department or in those of the Ministry of Labour?

Shri Gopalaswami: The training is given in institutions run by the Ministry of Labour.

Shri S. C. Samanta: How many ex-servicemen were trained in the year 1950-51?

Shri Gopalaswami: Unfortunately that is the one year when ex-servicemen were taken along with civilians. Separate figures are not available for that particular period.

Shri Gurupadaswamy: How many ex-servicemen from Mysore have been denied training facilities by Government?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am afraid I am not in a position to answer that question.

Shri Hukam Singh: Were there any special reasons why the response from Part A States was not encouraging?

Shri Gopalaswami: I am not in a position to give any information. Perhaps there are other institutions available where training can be had.

Shri Simhasan Singh: What amount of help does the Government propose to give to individual ex-servicemen to start any profession they may adopt or in a co-operative farm if they so chose?

Shri Gopalaswami: I should like to have notice.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What percentage of ex-servicemen have been trained so far?

Shri Gopalaswami: That is difficult to say, unless I have the total number of ex-servicemen, which I have not got.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि एक्ससर्विसमैन को कर्जा या मदद दी गई ?

[**Seth Achal Singh:** Will the hon. Minister please state if the ex-servicemen were given loans or some other help?]

Shri Gopalaswami: We do help ex-servicemen when they are sent for training. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 25 p.m., free accommodation wherever available and medical aid.

EXCISE DUTY ON TOBACCO

*278. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of excise duty realised from tobacco used for the manufacture of Bidis in the years from 1947 to 1951 (year by year); and

(b) the amount realised as licence fee in these years?

The Minister of State for Finance (Shri Tyagi): (a) The amount of excise duty realised on tobacco cleared for the manufacture of bidis, during the financial years 1947-48 to 1951-52 (April to March) is as follows:—

Year	Amount of duty
	Rs.
1947-48	4,40,05,000
1948-49	7,01,25,000
1949-50	6,74,64,000
1950-51	7,77,59,000
1951-52	9,76,54,000

This information is not available according to calendar years.

(b) Manufacturers of bidis are not licensed as such, but all wholesale dealers in tobacco, whether they manufacture bidis or not, are licensed, and the amount realised as licence fees from such dealers during the calendar years 1947 to 1951 is as follows:

Year	Amount of licence fee realised
	Rs.
1947	23,12,000
1948	12,86,000
1949	12,70,000
1950	13,35,000
1951	13,76,000

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether a big upset has occurred due to the change of excise duty in 1951-52?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Have representations been received by the hon. Minister from the small biri factories in respect of the levy of the excise?

Shri Tyagi: Representations are generally received every month for one reason or the other. Previously there was a demand that we must levy a flat rate of duty on tobacco leaf. That was opposed by the small biri manufacturers and by most of the Members of Parliament, too. Afterwards I again had a demand that I must have a flat rate of duty. So, these representations are frequently coming in, but if my hon. friend is particularly keen about one particular representation I might just examine that representation and inform him.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What is the total land acreage under tobacco cultivation?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry I have not got the statistics of land. I can inform my hon. friend on the amount of tobacco produced because I deal with produce, but land is the business of the State Governments.

Shri R. K. Chaudhury: I want to know whether there has been any increase in revenue due to increase in tax on biris, and whether there has been any increase in consumption of biris instead of cigarettes.

Shri Tyagi: It is very difficult to assess as to whether the use of biris has increased or the use of cigarettes has increased, but there has been an

increase in the revenue during the last financial year.

श्री एम० एम० गांधी : क्या यह बात सच है कि जो आदिवासी प्रदेश हैं उन में तम्बाकू के ऊपर एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम ली जाती है ?

[**Shri M. M. Gandhi:** Is it a fact that a lesser excise duty is realised in tribal areas?]

श्री त्यागी : किसी जगह भी कम ज्यादा नहीं है। लेकिन जिस जगह के लोग हुक्का ज्यादा पीते हैं वहाँ पर लोगों के इस्तेमाल करने के वास्ते कुछ तम्बाकू छोड़ दी जाती है जिस पर ड्यूटी नहीं लगाई जाती। आदिवासी देशों में शायद ज्यादा छोड़ी जाती होगी, क्योंकि वहाँ के लोग ज्यादा हुक्का पीते हैं।

[**Shri Tyagi:** In no place it is less than the prescribed rate. But in places where people smoke *hookah* too much, the amount of tobacco likely to be consumed by them is exempted from excise duty. Maybe a bigger quantity is exempted in the case of tribal areas because people there smoke *hookah* on a larger scale.]

श्री बार० बी० परमार : चिलम में पीने की तम्बाकू पर जो ड्यूटी ली जाती है वह क्या राजस्थान और मध्यभारत में सिर्फ छः आने पर पाउंड है जबकि पंचमहाल में १४ आने पर पाउंड है ; इसका सुधार सरकार करेगी ?

[**Shri R. B. Parmar:** Is it a fact that duty levied on *hookah* tobacco in Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat is only As. 6 per lb. whereas in Panchmahal it is As. 14 per lb.? Will the Government remove this disparity?]

श्री त्यागी : तम्बाकू के ऊपर जो ड्यूटी लगी हुई है पहले तो वह ऐसे थी कि किस चीज़ में तम्बाकू इस्तेमाल होगी इस हिसाब से ड्यूटी लगाई जाती थी, इन्टेन्शन पर लगती थी कि क्या उन की नीयत है,

बीड़ी में इस्तेमाल करेंगे या हुक्के में । लेकिन पिछले फ़ायनेन्स बिल के अन्दर यह तय हो गया था कि ख्वाहिश पर कि कहां इस्तेमाल करेंगे, इस पर ड्यूटी नहीं लगाई जायगी, बल्कि तम्बाकू की हैसियत को देखा जायगा । अगर तम्बाकू बीड़ी में इस्तेमाल करने लायक है तो उस पर ज्यादा ड्यूटी लगेगी और हुक्के में इस्तेमाल करने वाली है तो उस पर कम ड्यूटी लगेगी ।

[**Shri Tyagi:** Formerly the excise duty on tobacco was levied on the basis of intention: i.e., whether it was to be used for manufacture of bidis or for hookah smoking. But in the last Finance Bill it was decided that the duty would not be levied on this basis but on the quality of tobacco. If tobacco is suitable for the manufacture of bidis it would be subjected to duty at a higher rate than the one charged for hookah-tobacco.]

NATH BANK LTD.

*279. **Shri A. C. Guha:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (f) of my Starred Question No. 296 asked on the 3rd March 1952 and state how much of the amount of 30 lakhs collected by the liquidators of the Nath Bank, Ltd., has been by settlement, i.e., by setting off deposit amounts against debts?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): The liquidators work under the direction of the High Court and Government are not in a position to give the information.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not possible for the Reserve Bank to give the information?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He is arguing now.

CONSTRUCTIVE SCHEMES FOR TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

*280. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether any amount has so far been spent by the Government of India in Travancore-Cochin State for any constructive schemes or otherwise?

The Minister of Finance (Shri C. D. Deshmukh): A statement giving the available information, from 1948-49 to

1951-52, is being placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 10.]

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the State Government has made any contribution to these grants?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: To most of the G.M.F. grants the State Governments make their own contribution.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: Has the Government made any enquiry into the progress of the work done there?

Shri C. D. Deshmukh: No, Sir. The Government does not make any enquiries but I have no doubt that the Planning Commission keep an eye on the implementation of the various schemes for which State Governments receive assistance from the Centre.

SLUMP IN COMMODITY MARKETS

*281. **Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of the slump in the commodity markets;

(b) what commodities were the worst affected;

(c) how the slump affected the entire economic structure of the country;

(d) how the progress of the slump was checked; and

(e) whether the slump is likely to occur again?

The Minister of Finance Shri C. D. Deshmukh): (a), (c) and (d). The hon. Member's attention is invited to my Budget Speech delivered on the 23rd May, 1952.

(b) From available information it appears that pepper, tea, *gur*, vegetable oils and oilseeds, raw cotton, raw wool, raw jute and jute goods were the principal commodities affected by the recent break in prices. Silver and gold were also affected.

(e) the various steps taken by Government in the direction of liberalising exports and relaxing controls are expected to revive demand. However, it is difficult to forecast the future and much will depend on the behaviour of prices abroad.

Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay: Is the hon. Minister in a position to tell the House as to why particularly these commodities were badly affected?