

of India and the Delhi Municipal Committee so far:—

Government of India:—

1950-51	Rs. 1,07,600.
1951-52	Rs. 60,000.
1952-53	Rs. 45,000.

Out of a Budget provision of Rs. 2,10,000).

Delhi Municipal Committee:—

1950-51	Rs. 25,000
1951-52	Rs. 25,000

EXCISE ON DRUGS AND MEDICINES

30. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state whether Government propose to make excise on drugs and medicines a subject for the Central Administration as per item 84 of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): In pursuance of item 84 of List I of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, Government are considering the question of bringing forward legislation before Parliament to prescribe uniform rates of excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations containing spirit. By Article 268 of the Constitution, however, these duties are required to be collected by the State Governments in Part A and Part B States. Provision will accordingly be made in the proposed legislation for collection of the duties through the agency of the State Governments in such States.

ETHYL ALCOHOL

31. **Dr. Amin:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that possession and use of ethyl alcohol or rectified spirit for industrial purposes is governed by the Central Excise Act as well as by the Excise Acts of various State Governments; and

(b) if the answer to part (a) above be in the affirmative, what action Government propose to take to avoid this dual control over the same commodity?

The Minister of Revenue and Expenditure (Shri Tyagi): (a) Ethyl alcohol absolute (99.5 per cent), whether in its pure or denatured form, is "power alcohol" within the meaning of the term as defined in the Central

Excises and Salt Act, 1944, and is, therefore, subject to the control of the Government of India.

The State Governments who have a high revenue interest in the pure form of this alcohol, exercise strict control over its possession and use, whether for industrial purposes or otherwise. The Government of India have, therefore, refrained from imposing their own control also, over the possession and use of the pure form of the alcohol.

The State Governments, however, only an insignificant revenue interest in the denatured form of this alcohol and, therefore, exercise little control over its possession and use. When this form of absolute Ethyl alcohol is issued for industrial purposes, its possession and use are controlled by the Central Excise authorities. Industrial users of such alcohol do not have to pay the Central Excise duty (15 annas per gallon plus 5 per cent. surcharge) on the alcohol, but are required to take out Central Excise licences, and maintain excise accounts of the receipt and utilisation of the alcohol.

Rectified spirit (94-96 per cent) which is unfit for normal use as fuel in motor vehicles, is not subject to control under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944.

(b) Does not arise.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN INDIA

32. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of American citizens in India who are at present engaged in following work:—

- (i) U.S. Government employees;
- (ii) Businessmen;
- (iii) Students;
- (iv) Americans under the employ of the Indian Union and State Government;
- (v) Americans engaged in the Point Four Aid to India programme; and
- (vi) Missionary work?

The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju): (i) 338:

(ii) 536 (including employees in private firms);

(iii) 312;

(iv) 37;

(v) 65; and

(vi) 2022.