

Rs. 30 lakhs. We are thinking of restoring this and everything possible is being done. Though it is so in the Central sector, there are also Rs. 694 lakhs set apart for girls' hostels in the State sector and that is not being affected very much.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is not a fact that a general circular has been issued that no new scheme may be taken up and even in the continuing schemes a minimum 10 per cent economy may be effected?

Shri mati Chandrasekhar: It is not wrong even if that is so.

श्री बेरवा कोटा : सन १९६२ में सरकार ने शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स के बच्चों को कितनी छात्रवृत्तियाँ दी ह ?

प्रध्मक्ष महोदय : यह प्रलहदा सवाल है ।

Shri Daji: The hon. Minister said that there was no cut but a re-orientation. Will the hon. Minister tell us precisely what the nature of the re-orientation is and have any production targets and plans also been affected because of this re-orientation?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There has been a little reduction and some postponement of some of the schemes that had been envisaged in the 1963-64 Budget. But this may be a temporary phase and, as I said, we are trying our best to restore them as early as possible.

Shri Vishram Prasad: May I know whether there is any proposal before the Government for a financial cut as regards the development plans of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: A separate question may be tabled.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know whether the Central Government is aware that certain States are cutting out some of the scholarship schemes

in the States and whether the Central Government is curtailing the scholarship aid schemes?

Mr. Speaker: Schemes about what?

Shri Maheswar Naik: My information is that certain States are curtailing the existing scholarships scheme so far as the award of stipends to the Scheduled Tribes students is concerned.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: That is not a fact at all.

Prohibition

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 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Sonavane:
 Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri Basappa:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri Koya:
 Dr. L. M. Singhyi:
 Shri Berwa Kotah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether an All-India policy is being worked out with regard to prohibition; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) and (b). The All-India pattern for prohibition is laid down in the Third Five Year Plan. The question was considered in a general way at the meeting of the Chief Ministers of States held in New Delhi on the 18th and 19th January, 1963. The conclusions arrived at were given out in the press note which issued on the 20th January, 1963.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government is aware of the fact that the policy of prohibition, which is a very good policy, is not being worked out properly because wet districts exist side by side with dry districts and wet States lie side by side with dry States. May I know what the Government is going to do to put an end to this kind of geographical and prohibition anomaly?

Shri Tyagi: And a wet Member with a dry Member.

Mr. Speaker: If wet lies side by side with dry, certainly dry lies side by side with wet.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): What the hon. Member has stated is correct and that is also one of our problems in the proper implementation of this scheme. But as the hon. Member would realise, it is neither easy nor do we desire to enforce prohibition on each and every State without their clear approval and agreement. However, there can be some coordination and cooperation between the neighbouring States. If the two States will meet and discuss and thrash out their problems, it might be possible to better implement the scheme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, it is reported in the press and also it is the experience of legislators and parliamentarians that illicit distillation is on the increase. May I know what is the experience of the Government and...

Mr. Speaker: My predecessor has sometimes asked the hon. Member that he should speak a little more loudly. I repeat the same request.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think the Reporters follow me.

May I know, Sir, if the Government is aware of the fact that the experience of some legislators of State Assemblies and Parliament is to the effect that illicit distillation is on the increase? If so, may I know whether the Government have got any

facts and figures to controvert this observation made in the press and on the floors of Assemblies and Parliament?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: There is illicit distillation. But I have no information that it has considerably increased, and I might inform the hon. Member and the House that there is illicit distillation in other areas also where there is no prohibition at all.

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

Shri Tyagi: She always steals a march over me.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Don't be jealous.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help it. She gives notices of so many questions and then she even desires to participate in those questions in which her name is not included. She is very enthusiastic.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What about others who want to do the same?

Mr. Speaker: Order Order.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that many of the useful recommendations of the Prohibition Council have not been implemented so far and if this Council has also recommended that a ten-mile belt should be created around those cities which are near the dry areas?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As the House is aware, we had recently met all the Chief Ministers to discuss the problem of better implementation of the prohibition programme. It has been decided that a committee should be appointed. It would be an informal committee. We do not want that the committee should take a long time to make its recommendations. The idea is that this committee should study all the difficulties in the implementation of the programme. One of the items as suggested by the hon.

Member could certainly be considered by the same committee.

Shri S. S. More: May I know from the Minister whether he has assessed the financial implications of prohibition and can he give us the total loss of revenue due to the enforcement of prohibition.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I had once referred to some figure which I had got from the Planning Commission. But, that figure is not accepted by another section of people. I shall not dare to mention the figure again unless it has been looked into by the committee which I have just now referred to.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में जब यह विषय विचार के लिये प्रस्तुत हुआ था, तो उस समय कुछ ऐंटे आंकड़े भी रखे गये थे कि अब तक जहां जहां मद्य-निषेध हो चुका है, वहां पर उस से कितनी आर्थिक हानि हुई है और यदि सारे देश में मद्य-निषेध नीति समाप्त कर दी जाये, तो सरकार को कितना आर्थिक लाभ होगा। अगर सरकार के पास इस विषय से सम्बन्धित कोई अनुमानित आंकड़े हैं, तो क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री महोदय उन को देने की कृपा करेंगे।

श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री : मैंने अभी निवेदन किया है कि कुछ आंकड़ों की चर्चा हुई थी और इस बारे में एक चित्र तो सामने था। मगर उस बात का विरोध हुआ और कहा गया कि वे आंकड़े ठीक नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैंने निवेदन किया है कि मैं अभी कोई आंकड़े नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या माननीय मंत्री के अपने कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन के अपने कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं।

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Am I correct in understanding that the Government has formulated a phased programme for enforcing total prohibition in India and, if so, when do we reach the target?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We had prepared a phased programme and the matter was considered in the Planning Commission and they had consulted the Home Ministry. According to the phased programme prohibition should have been taken up in almost all the States by the end of the Third Plan. But, I am very doubtful if that target could be reached now.

Shri Tyagi: Does any positive educational programme like temperance also form part of the policy of prohibition?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, Sir. It does, and I consider that to be very important. In fact, if we could build up public opinion first, it would be much easier to implement total prohibition.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह अनुभव नहीं करती है कि जब तक यह कानून नहीं बनाया जायगा कि शराबी लोग जेलखाने में भेजे जायेंगे, तब तक शराबखोरी बन्द नहीं होगी ? यदि हां, तो सरकार इस सिलसिले में क्या काम कर रही है ?

श्री त्यागी : उन को गोली मार दो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य ने सजेसशन दिया है कि शराब पीने वालों को जेलखाने में भेज दिया जाये। मिनिस्टर साहब ने सुन लिया है और वह इस पर शौर करेंगे कि प्राया उन को जेलखाने भेजा जाये या नहीं।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कब तक उम्मीद करें ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : जेल कैसे भेजें । बहुत से मिनिस्टर भी शराब पीते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन को जेल भेजने से स्वामी जी को क्या खुशी होगी ?

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : खुशी उन के जेल जाने से नहीं, बल्कि शराब छटने से होगी ।

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : जब यूरोप पीता है, चाइना पीता है, रूस पीता है और वहाँ के लोग हम से एडवांस्ड हैं और जब प्राहिबिशन से आर्थिक नुकसान होता है, तो क्या वजह है कि गवर्नमेंट प्राहिबिशन लागू करना चाहती है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य आर्युमेंट्स में एन्टर कर रहे हैं ।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Have the Government considered the feasibility and possibility of using its powers under the emergency to give necessary directions to reverse the policy of prohibition in this country?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion. **Mr. Hem Barua.**

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: It is a question. Have they considered.....

Mr. Speaker: It means the same thing: have they considered, they ought to consider.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: I do not say that they ought to consider. I want to know whether they have considered.

Mr. Speaker: The answer may come in that form. That is certainly admissible.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We are not considering....

Mr. Speaker: The question is, have they considered. He does not want to know whether they would consider or not.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: We have not considered.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the tragic result of prohibition is bootlegging and even women and children are involved in the trade, as disclosed in the Maharashtra Assembly very recently, may I know whether Government propose....

Mr. Speaker: Again, that is my difficulty. The hon. Member always gives the information first, and a very detailed one at that, and then comes to his question.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit on this occasion one thing for your consideration? There is an English saying that an old dog will never learn new tricks. So, will you please excuse me on that analogy? I am too old to learn anything new now.....

Mr. Speaker: But I would not apply that simile to my hon. friend whom I love most. I would try to take him out of that category and put him on a higher level.

Shri Tyagi: He is intoxicated with the subject.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Just now you have said that you love him most. I submit that you should love all equally.

Mr. Speaker: I do, but I do not compare him with Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know what special steps have been taken to see that this ethical mission does not yield unethical results or consequences?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Of course, there are defects and shortcomings in the implementation of the programme, and it has produced some kind of evil results also, but taken as a whole, I think that the scheme of prohibition has done good to the people wherever it has been implemented.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई : इंडियेंसे से पहले महात्मा गांधी ने श्रौतों को एफिशिएंट समझ कर उनसे पिकेटींग कराई थी । इस लिये क्या हाउसवाइडज की एक कमेटी बनाने से प्राहिबिशन कामयाब नहीं होगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक सजेशन है ।

National Institute of Industrial Engineers

*499. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in terms of an agreement, assistance will be given from U.N. Special Fund to the National Institute for Training in Industrial Engineering at Powai, near Bombay;

(b) the amount to be contributed by the Special Fund and the amount of Government contribution in setting up the proposed institute; and

(c) whether the I.L.O. will be responsible for organising and providing the technical assistance?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total assistance from the U.N. Special Fund is estimated at \$6,83,300 or Rs. 32.54 lakhs for five years. The Central Government's contribution for the same period is about Rs. 79 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: What will be the period of training and the number of students coming out of this institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There will be a number of different courses; in all, about 31 different courses will be there, and they will take different numbers of students, but when the institute is in full operation, the number would be roughly about 1400 per year.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Is there any proposal to have a pool of industrial engineers from the graduates coming out of this institute?

Shri Humayun Kabir: People will be taken who are already in employment, and, therefore, they will normally go back to the industries or the concerns where they are employed.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam rose—

Mr. Speaker: I would request Shrimati Savitri Nigam not to show so much enthusiasm as to ask for an opportunity to put a supplementary on every question.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, I agree.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know what subjects will comprise this full course of training in industrial engineering, and whether it will be a diversified course or a single course?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There will be a number of courses. As I said, there will be 31 different courses. I may mention five of the more important ones. One will be a course in advanced work measurement, including design and installation of incentive schemes, with a period of about 22 weeks' training; another will be a course in work measurement and incentives with 18 weeks' duration; the third will be a course in production planning and control, including stock control, Tool Room controls, store-keeping, estimating etc. with 16 weeks' duration; the fourth course will be in sales organisation and market research with 10 weeks' duration. The fifth course will be in method study including plant lay-out and material handling, which will be an 8 weeks' course.

Shri Heda: May I know in what respects this will be different from the general schemes accepted under the Indian Institutes of Technology.