श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : यह जो २० मिलियन का लोन आई० एफ० सी० के द्वारा दिया जा रहा है उस में से प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी दिया जायेगा । चूंकि शिपिंग भी प्राइवेट सेक्टर में है इस लिये क्या शिपिंग को उस में से कुछ दिया जायेगा ताकि फारेन एक्स्चेंज द्वारा एक आध जहाज वे ले सकें ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मेरे पास सभी बातें तो नहीं हैं कि किन किन को आई एफ० सी० से लोन मिलेगा । यदि दूसरा सवाल पूछा जायेगा तो जवाब मिलेगा ।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Wha will be the terms of repayment of these loans, and what is the rate of interest?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The IFC will repay the loan and the credit fee at 3/4 per cent per annum within 15 years including a grace period of one year, besides paying a charge in rupees 4¼ per cent per annum on the disbursed balance of loans to the Government of India. That is in regard to the IFC. For the $100 million loans, the terms of repayment of which have not yet been signed, the credit fee will be 3/4 of one per cent per annum.

मद्य-निषेध

*५५१. + श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : श्री मे० क० कुमारन : श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी : श्री सिंहासन सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मद्य निषेध योजना अभी तक पूरी तरह सफल नहीं हो पायी ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि जिन राज्यों और जिलों में मद्य-निषेध लागू किया गया है, वहां अवैध रूप से मद्यपान की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कानूनी स्तर की अपेक्षा सामाजिक स्तर पर भी इस दुर्व्यसन को रोकने के लिये कोई यत्न किये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या इसमें कुछ गैर-सरकारी संस्थाओं का भी सहयोग प्राप्त किया गया है और यदि हां, तो उसमें कहां तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री श्री हातार : (क) जिन राज्यों में मद्य-निषेध कार्यक्रम लागू किया गया है वहां इसे अत्यधिक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है । राज्य सरकारें भी इस कार्यक्रम को अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिये प्रयत्नशील हैं ।

(ख) सरकार के ऐसा विश्वास करने का कोई कारण नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ) : अधिकतर राज्यों में राज्य तथा जिला स्तर पर मद्य-निषेध सलाहकार समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं जिनमें बहुत से गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधि भी शामिल हैं । केन्द्रीय मद्य निषेध समिति ने यह भी सिफारिश की है कि मद्य-निषेध कार्यक्रम की प्रगति के लिये स्वेच्छा से कार्य करने वाले गर-सरकारी समाज कल्याणकारी संगठनों की सहायता प्राप्त की जाये । केन्द्रीय मद्य-निषेध समिति की उप-समिति इस मामले पर तेजी से आगे कार्यवाही कर रही है ।

I shall read the answer in English also.

(a) The Prohibition Programme has achieved success in a very large measure in the States in which it has been introduced. The State Governments are also continuously trying to make the programme more effective.

(b) Government have no reason to believe so.

(c) and (d). State and District Prohibition Advisory Committees with a number of non-official representatives have been set up in most

of the States. The Central Prohibition Committee has also recommended the enlistment of help of voluntary non-official social welfare organisations for furthering the prohibition programme. This matter is being further pursued actively by the Sub-Committee of the Central Prohibition Committee.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जिन प्रदेशों में मद्य निषेध योजना लागू की गई है वहां अवैध रूप से मद्य सेवन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है, और यह प्रवृत्ति यहां तक है कि वह स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक होती है ? यदि ऐसा है, तो सरकार ने इस पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की दिशा में क्या यत्न किये हैं ?

Shri Datar: What the hon. Member has stated is true to a certain extent. Wherever there has been such illicit distillation, it is being looked into very carefully with a view to its effective prevention.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि अवैध रूप में मद्यपानकी प्रवृत्ति किन किन प्रान्तों में बढ़ रही है ?

Shri Datar: It is not possible to say that it is confined to one place. There are certain States where there is absolute prohibition. There are others where there is partial prohibition. It is not possible to say whether illicit distillation is there. It might be here; it might be there.

श्री ज० ब० सिंह : जिन जगहों में मंत्री महोदय की प्राहिबिशन की पालिसी की वजह से प्राहिबिशन हुआ है वहां शराब और दूसरी चीजों की चोरी से और दूसरी तरह से बिक्री हो रही है और लोग ऐसी चीजों को इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं जो स्वास्थ्य के लिये हानिकारक हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ऐसी अवस्था में मंत्री महोदय यह सोचेंगे कि मौजूदा प्राहिबिशन पालिसी पर फिर से विचार किया जाये ?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member has, in the earlier portion, given out his opinion in more or less definite terms. Actual experience of the State Governments is not like this.

Mr. Speaker: He may answer the latter part whether Government is prepared to revise that.

Shri Datar: All the same I am pointing out that the State Governments are fully aware in this respect. While taking steps for carrying on prohibition, they are also seeing to it that illicit distillation is brought down.

Shrimati Sarojini B. Mahishi : May I know whether the increase in the number of prohibition cases or the decrease will go to prove the success of the prohibition scheme?

Shri Datar: That all depends on the conditions in each case. Sometimes the increase will show a better measure of detection.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Is it a fact that the partial prohibition in the surrounding States, on the contrary, have suggested an increase in the detection of illicit distillation?

Shri Datar: Sometimes it is true. Therefore, the States where there is absolute prohibition are anxious that the surrounding States also have at least a partial prohibition belt around their States.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: How can I accommodate all the Members here? Therefore, in this matter of prohibition, hon. Members must exercise some self-restraint.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गृह-मंत्रालय हैं स्टेट या सेंटर के कर्मचारियों पर भी, जो चाहे देश में काम कर रहे हों या विदेशों में, इस प्रावीजन को लागू करने का कोई तरीका निकाला है ?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member will see that there is also one resolution which relates to the question of

making some rules with a view to see that drinking is also treated as misconduct for government officers. That matter is also under examination.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि वह सरकारी कर्मचारी जो इसको रोकने में लगे हैं उनमें भी शराब पीने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है ?

Shri Datar: Again, it is the same; it is more his opinion than facts.

Production of Rail Coaches in H.A.L.

*552. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that at present the cost of production of Integral rail coaches by he H.A.L. is higher than the production of rail coaches by the Perambur Integral Coach Factory;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to reduce the cost of production;

(c) what is the difference of cost at present; and

(d) whether H.A.L. has any proposal to manufacture cheaper coaches?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Integral coaches being produced at the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, are slightly different from the coaches built at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, and have better furnishings. The Integral Coach Factory at Perampur commenced production of this type of coaches in 1955 and ceased production in 1959-60. The cost of the coach built at the Integral Coach Factory in 1959-60—the 5th year of production—was Rs. 1.56 lakhs each. H.A.L. commenced manufacture of the integral coaches in 1958. The cost of production in H.A.L. is being progressively reduced and the stabilised lowest cost will be reached in 1962-63. The cost of the integral coach produced at H.A.L. during 1961-62 is Rs. 1·78 lakhs and during 1962-63 it is likely to be Rs. 1.68 lakhs. While comparing the cost of the coaches built at the Integral Coach Factory in 1959-60 with the coaches built in the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., in 1962-63, allowance should be made for the increase in the cost of the materials and wages which have taken place during this period. A substantial increase in wages was sanctioned to the HAL employees from 1-4-1960. Taking all these factors into account, the cost of the integral coaches produced at the HAL compares favourably with the similar type of coaches built two years ago at the Integral Coach Factory, Perampur.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the accounting systems prevalent in these two factories are quite different and so there is no possibility of coming to a firm decision as to the comparison of prices?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As explained in the statement, the main difference lies in the fact that there is a difference in the cost of overheads and labour charges. There was an increase in the wage bill in 1960 quite considerably and that, naturally, reflects on the cost of manufacture.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that the quality of rail coaches manufactured in the HAL is superior in interior furnishing and also anti-corrosive treatment and so the price of the coaches made here is more than the price of the coaches made in the Integral Factory at Perampur?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): It is very embarras-