

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 9th May, 1962/19th
Vaisakha, 1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Report of the Committee on S.A. and
S.T.

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*547. } Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Achuthan:
Dr. B. N. Singh:
Shrimati Jamunadevi:
Shri N. E. Laskar:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri H. C. Soy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Commission on Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes has been fully examined by the Government.

(b) if so, whether all the recommendations have been accepted by Government; and

(c) what steps are taken or are being taken to implement the recommendations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) (a) to (c). The recommendations of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission are still under examination.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether an interim report was sub-
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mitted by the Commission to the Government for consideration during the finalisation of the Third Plan, whether any consideration has been given to that interim report and, if so, whether the Plan outlay and its programme in respect of the development of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes were changed in view of this?

Shri Datar: Government are taking steps to carry on the development of the Scheduled Areas and the Scheduled Tribes even apart from these recommendations. After the recommendations were received they were placed on the Table of this House in November last. The whole thing was examined and the State Governments have been asked to submit their opinions in this respect. Then the Government will decide the final course of action.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this report will be discussed in this House?

Shri Datar: It is hoped that it will be discussed during the next session of Parliament.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The State Governments have been asked to give their opinions about these recommendations. It was long ago that this was done. May I know by what target the recommendations will be coming and they will be placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Datar: Government hope that the State Governments would be submitting their opinions in the course of a month or so.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, इस कमीशन ने जो सिफारिशों की हैं क्या उनको कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कोई विधेयक लाने का विचार

है और यदि है तो क्या उसके बारे में कुछ तैयारी की जा रही है ?

श्री बातार : जब सरकार निर्णय लेगी इसका भी विचार होगा ।

Shri Basumatari: In view of the fact that the problems of the Scheduled Tribes, the Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes are all handled together by one Commissioner at present, may I know whether the suggestion was made that there should be a separate Commissioner for the Scheduled Tribes alone? If so, what is the reaction of the Government so far?

Shri Datar: That is one of the recommendations made by the Commission. Government are giving their full attention to this question also.

Shri Ganapati Ram: What were the steps suggested by the Commission for the economic and educational development of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes?

Shri Datar: The hon. Member is in possession of a copy of this Report. I need not give a summary thereof.

Shri Kunhan: Has the Commission pointed out that the tribal people who were displaced as a result of the river valley projects have not been properly resettled?

Shri Datar: The interests of the tribal people in the tribal areas are fully taken into account in the Commission's report, and Government would try to implement as many of its recommendations as possible.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री: क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि अनुसूचित जातियों के इस प्रतिवेदन पर कोई निर्णय लेने से पूर्व, जिन-जिन जातियों के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रतिवेदन में कुछ निर्देश दिए गये हैं विशेषतः उनको धार्मिक संरक्षण देने के सम्बन्ध में, उस समय तक सतर्कता बरती जायेगी ?

Shri Datar: Government would consider all the recommendations of this particular Commission.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: May I know whether any time-limit has been given to the State Governments during which their opinions shall be sent to the Centre?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): No time-limit as such has been fixed, but we want the State Governments to convey their comments as early as possible. I hope that it will be possible to discuss this matter in the next session of Parliament. In the meanwhile the Central Government is already looking into those recommendations and we will be making up our minds in regard to every recommendation within a month or a month and a half.

केन्द्रीय मद्य निषेध समिति

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*१४८. { श्री भक्त बशान :
श्री जे० क० कुमारन :
श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :
श्री सिंहासन सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २० मार्च, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न-संख्या १८१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में सभा-पटल पर एक विवरण रखने की कृपा करेंगे जिसमें यह बताया गया हो कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय मद्य निषेध समिति द्वारा अब तक की गई मुख्य-मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) शेष सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) केन्द्रीय मद्य-निषेध समिति ने अपनी दूसरी बैठक में जो सिफारिशें की थीं उनको एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रख दी

गई है। [बेलिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १]।

(ख) जैसा कि अतारांकित प्रश्न-संख्या १६१ के उत्तर में कहा गया था सिफारिश सं० ४, ५, ६ और १० को लागू किया जा चुका है और बाकी ७ पर अभी विचार हो रहा है।

Some Hon. Members: The answer may also be read in English.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) A copy of the recommendations made by the Central Prohibition Committee at its second meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 1].

(b) As stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 181, recommendations IV, VI, IX and X have been implemented and the remaining seven are under consideration.

श्री भक्त बर्दान : श्रीमन्, इस मद्य निषेध समिति ने अपनी पिछली बैठक में जो छठी सिफारिश की थी उस में एक कमेटी बनाई गई थी ताकि औषधियों के नाम पर जो माषक द्रव्यों का व्यापार चल रहा है उस पर किस तरीके से प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस कमेटी ने अपने कार्य में क्या प्रगति की है ?

श्री बालार : उस कमेटी की नियुक्ति हुई थी और उस की एक मीटिंग हुई है और उस के निर्णय के अनुसार कार्य चल रहा है।

श्री भक्त बर्दान : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उस ने कोई निर्णय किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समिति ने किस तरह की सिफारिश की है और क्या ऐसी चीजों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कोई विचार किया जा रहा है ?

Shri Datar: So far as the Subcommittee is concerned, it has stated

that along with the implementation of the prohibition programme, the Government should give attention to educating the public about the benefits of prohibition. According to that programme, the Planning Commission are making certain grants and certain conferences also are being held in this respect.

Shri Kumaran: The Revenue Minister of Kerala said in a Seminar on Prohibition, recently, that his Government would not be in a position to implement the programme unless the Central Government gave them assistance.

Shri Datar: I am hoping that it is not the final opinion of the State Government.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: According to the statement laid on the Table, the Central Prohibition Committee has said that "it is the considered opinion of the Central Prohibition Committee that there ought to be complete prohibition in India including the States and Union Territories, before the end of the Third Five Year Plan". The Minister, on the floor of the House, said the other day that the Governments of the U.P., West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Kerala have asked for 100 per cent Central assistance to meet the loss in excise revenue plus the cost of enforcement and rehabilitation. Will this not constitute an insuperable hurdle in the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee?

Shri Datar: It is not an insuperable hurdle at all. The hon. Member will see that in August last, the Planning Commission and the Government of India have informed the State Governments that they would bear half the cost in respect of the shortfall caused by loss in excise revenue and thereafter, certain reactions have been received. The hon. Member will kindly note that the Central Prohibition Committee on which are represented all the States and certain Central non-official organisations have

taken a decision that there ought to be complete prohibition in the whole of India. What appears to be insuperable is likely to be got over after full discussion.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I would like to know how many of the recommendations that concern the State Governments which have been made by the Central Prohibition Committee have been accepted by the State Governments and how many of them have been rejected or are under their consideration?

Shri Datar: I have placed the recommendations on the Table of the House. Copies of these recommendations have been sent to all the State Governments. We are awaiting their reactions to these recommendations. Then, the next meeting of the Central Prohibition Committee will take stock of the whole situation and will decide the further programme in this respect.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My question has not been answered.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: Was the Central Prohibition Committee fully represented in the sense that anti-prohibitionists were also members of this committee?

Shri Datar: On this committee are represented the Ministers in charge of prohibition in all the States. In addition, there are representatives of certain non-official Central organisations. Secondly, there are representatives of the other concerned Ministries also.

Shri Hanumanthaiya: My question was whether only prohibitionists were represented on that committee or there was also opinion contra so that pros and cons may be examined thoroughly.

Shri Datar: Pros and cons are always examined quite thoroughly. All the State Governments are represented on that committee. That itself is a very important factor.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: In view of the fourth recommendation, will the Government postpone the further extension of prohibition in other parts of the country?

Shri Datar: I am hoping that it will not be postponed.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that permits are allowed to persons for drinking even in prohibited areas, and if so, whether these permits have not defeated the purpose of prohibition in these areas?

Shri Datar: That is a question more for the State Governments to consider. There are certain States where there is complete prohibition; there are others where there is partial prohibition. I am aware that all the States will take steps to implement prohibition to the extent that it is possible in their States.

Shri Tyagi: Has this committee made any recommendation for an intensive campaign of educative propaganda in temperance in the country, and if so, may I know whether Government are taking it up?

Shri Datar: Yes, my hon. friend is right in saying this. It was considered necessary that public opinion should be fully educated. The hon. Member is aware that for that purpose, a conference or a convention was held here, of all the workers in the cause of prohibition in the whole of India. Similar conferences are being held, and workers also are being trained in various camps.

Shri Tyagi: The workers do not drink. I am talking of those persons who are addicted to drink; I am talking of propaganda amongst those who are addicted to drinking. I am not talking of the workers.

Shri Datar: The workers have to carry on educative propaganda, wherever there are drunkards, and the drunkards are to be weaned away from drinking.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: I find that there are as many as about twenty hon. Members more who want to ask supplementary questions. Therefore, I shall pass on to the next question.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let us have a special discussion on this.

Correspondence courses and evening colleges

*549. **Shri D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee set up to consider the details of the scheme of correspondence courses and evening colleges has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations and findings of the Committee?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

I may, however, add that it is expected that the report will be submitted by the end of this month. I may also add that the expert committee has recommended in the meanwhile that the correspondence courses might be started at Delhi University from the next session, and other universities which have agreed to start correspondence courses might wait for a period of six months to watch this experiment and then undertake the work.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the correspondence courses have been started at the Delhi University, and if so, the details of the same? May I know how they are conducting them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said a little while ago, the Delhi University is expected to start the course in July next, and it is being worked out by the university.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : जो सान्ध्य कालिज श्रीर स्कूल करीब करीब सभी राज्यों में

चल रहे हैं, क्या इन सब का कोई एक सा पाठ्य-क्रम बनाने का विचार है, या भ्रमल भ्रमल परिस्थितियों के अनुसार अपने अपने पाठ्य-क्रम बनाने का कार्य राज्य सरकारों पर छोड़ दिया गया है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह कमेटी इस विषय पर विचार कर रही है। जब इस की इन्टेरिम रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, तो सदस्य महोदय को उस की इत्तिला दे दी जायेगी।

Shri Tyagi: Will the facility of radio broadcasting also be availed of in this scheme?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, the radio also could be supplemented.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is there any truth in some press reports to the effect that certain bogus institutions have also opened or are about to launch similar correspondence courses, and if so, what safeguards have been devised by Government against such institutions trading in such courses?

Mr. Speaker: The main question relates to the committee that was specially constituted....

Shri D. C. Sharma: How does my hon. friend know about the bogus institutions?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There are press reports.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am asking the hon. Member to consider this thing. The main question relates to the recommendations of the committee that had been appointed to consider this, whether that report has been received, what the further programme is, and so on, and not about Government taking action against the bogus institutions that have started this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I submit that the very action of Government in asking this committee to

report on this matter has had its consequence in that bogus institutions have already risen in the country, preparing to trade in such courses?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I think the hon. Member is quite wrong. I am not aware that there has been any increase of bogus institutions during this year.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: There has been no increase?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Government have several measures to arrest the growth of such bogus institutions which start in the country from time to time. Whenever the attention of Government was drawn to such bogus institutions, action has been taken against them, and action will be taken whenever attention is drawn to them. If my hon. friend has any information about these bogus institutions, he would be rendering a great service to the country if he would kindly draw the attention of the Education Minister to such institutions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I shall pass it on.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that correspondence courses are likely to add to the deterioration of educational standards and comprehensive outlook that educational institutions are expected to build up in this country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No. Our hope is that that will not in any way lead to deterioration of standards. In fact, every possible measure will be taken to ensure that the standards are not lowered in any way, and the Committee which is examining this question is fully seized of the problem.

Shri Maheswar Naik: May I know to what extent the Government of India are prepared to meet the additional cost which is required for introduction of correspondence courses and evening classes?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The additional cost will be met by the Universities

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Just now the hon. Minister mentioned that action has been taken against the bogus institutions. I would like to know the number of such institutions against which such action has been taken.

Mr. Speaker: Even the question about bogus institutions was beside the point. Now we cannot enter into another aspect of it.

Shrimati Sarojini B. Mahishi: Will these correspondence courses be entrusted to Universities or will they be entrusted to private colleges also?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are some Universities, nearly 10, which have agreed to start correspondence courses. It is presumed that as soon as we receive the report of the Committee, correspondence courses will be started in due course at these Universities.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these evening colleges are going to be substituted for these correspondence courses or they are going to be a kind of addition to them?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: There are two schemes. One relates to the evening colleges and another to correspondence courses. Correspondence courses will be given through correspondence, that is, by post. As far as evening colleges are concerned, they will be regular colleges where there will be regular attendance. The only difference is that most of the students will be working during the day and attending colleges in the evening.

Shri Hem Barua: The second part of my question was not answered. I am concerned about one thing. Educational institutes through a process of training build up a comprehensive outlook among students. These correspondence courses started by post would affect that comprehensive outlook. I want a reply to that.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: We have to judge it from experience of other countries. Correspondence courses

are not entirely a new thing. In the USA, Australia and other countries, this kind of correspondence courses has been in existence for several years. The experience is that these courses, if they are properly organised, do not lead to any kind of deterioration of standards. We need not have any apprehension on that account.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They are advanced countries.

U.S.A. Loans to India

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*550. { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
 { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
 { **Shri Basappa:**

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.S. Government have authorised two loans to India totalling 120 millions (Rs. 57 crores); and

(b) if so, the manner in which it is proposed to utilise these loans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The Government of U.S.A. had announced in March 1962 their intention to grant two loans amounting in 120 million. These two loans are (i) \$100 million to Government for financing commodity imports (ii) \$20 million as a loan direct to the Industrial Finance Corporation.

(b) The loan of \$100 million will be utilised for financing maintenance imports and the loan of \$20 million to the Industrial Finance Corporation is to be made use by the Corporation for giving medium and long-term credits to private sector industries in India for financing the foreign exchange cost of the machinery and other capital goods and services to be procured from U.S.A.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the total amount of the loan from the USA and what is the total amount utilised up to date?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The bulk of the aid now received from the USA is in the form of loans from what was previously known as Development Loan Fund and now known as Agency for International Development. Under that, since 1958, India has signed agreements for loans totalling nearly Rs. 260.48 crores.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether these loans are of a tied character, or whether we can purchase machinery from other countries also?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: These 120 million are tied; the imports that we make will have to come from USA.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The second part of the question of Shri Tantia was not answered. He wanted to know the amount of utilisation of the loans that have been granted up to date by USA.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: These loans have been catagorised into various forms. Some of the loans which have been given, like the loan to the IFC, have been completely utilised, and the IFC approached the Government of India to get more loans from this source. Other loans like the loan to the railways have been utilised. There are many other agencies which have not utilised, but I would like to have notice.

Shri Basappa: May I know in what way the present loan differs from the other loans in the matter of rate of interest?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This \$120 million?

Mr. Speaker: Yes. How this differs from the others.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There is no basic difference in character, except that the name of the agency has changed. On the terms of that agreement, there is a long note here, but it will take a long time to read.

श्री रघूनाथ सिंह : यह जो २० मिलियन का लोन आई० एफ० सी० वें 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 एक्सचेंज द्वारा एक भाव जहाज बे ले सकें ?

श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा : मेरे पास सभी बातें तो नहीं हैं कि किन किन को आई० एफ० सी० से लोन मिलेगा। यदि दूसरा सवाल पूछा जायेगा तो जवाब मिलेगा।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Who 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 4 1/4 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

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 { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
 *५५१. { श्री मे० क० कुमारन :
 { श्री सुरेन्द्र नाथ द्विवेदी :
 { श्री तिहासन 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 मद्य-गान की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने कानूनी स्तर की अपेक्षा सामाजिक स्तर पर भी इस दुर्व्यसन को रोकने वें 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 कहाँ तक सफलता प्राप्त हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री श्री बातार : (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 वें 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 वें लिये स्वेच्छा से कार्य करने वाले गैर-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 हूँ कि जिन प्रदेशों में मद्य निषेध योजना लागू की गई है वहाँ अव्यय रूप से मद्य सेवन की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है, और यह प्रवृत्ति यहाँ 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 हूँ कि अव्यय 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 वहाँ 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 हूँ कि क्या ऐसी अवस्था में मंत्री महोदय यह सोचेंगे कि मौजूदा प्राहिबिशन पालिसी पर फिर से दिवार 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 Singh 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 हूँ कि क्या गृह-मंत्रालय है स्टेट या सेंटर के कर्मचारियों पर भी, जो चर्कदेश में काम कर रहे हों या विदेशों में, इस प्राविजन 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 खेचक दास : 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 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 the 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 Raghuramiah):

(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 Perambur 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 Raghuramiah: 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 embarrass-

sing to compare two government establishments.

An Hon. Member: What?

Mr. Speaker: He says that it is embarrassing to compare two government establishments in different parts.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether.....

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear the point of order first.

Shri Hem Barua: The hon. Minister just now stated that it is embarrassing to compare the Government undertakings or something like that. In the statement presented to the House they have made a comparison. The point of order lies in the fact that they are overriding that statement by a statement made here.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly what was intended is this. The facts are given there. The hon. Member has urged the Government to give reasons why the prices differ and they are given in the statement. Everyone of us has read it. Now additional questions are put. In the statement it is clearly given as to why these prices differ. One was started earlier and other, later. The wage bills are different; the material costs have gone up. Perhaps these are the reasons given there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir, again. When there are two Government of India undertakings one at Bangalore and another at some other place, why should there be embarrassment caused to the Government in telling the House that wages and cost of materials differ considerably as given in the statement? We want reasons for that.

Mr. Speaker: Government would not be reluctant and should not be reluctant to give those details. Government should give them out. I feel that

they have given the reasons in the statement.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: May I appeal to you again? I will read out the relevant sentence from the statement:..

"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."

Has there been a disproportionate and disparate increase in wages and the cost of materials in these two undertakings of the Government of India?

Mr. Speaker: I should not go on answering the question. What I understood was this. One was started earlier. At that time the wages were different; the cost of the materials was also different. One was started in 1955 and the other was started in 1958. Then the wage bills were different and the cost of the material was different. From the very start one had to take dearer materials and pay a higher cost than the one that has been started earlier.

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon: The only objection seems to be: why should the Government say that it is embarrassing? ..(Interruptions). The fact is this. The Railways are a commercial undertaking; they would not pay HAL more money if either they could get it elsewhere or the commodity was not worth the money that they were paying. They are extremely satisfied with the coaches built in the HAL. What is more, they are increasing the orders on them to their fullest capacity.

Mr. Speaker: Is there some difference between them?(Interruptions).

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon: There is some difference; they are different manufactures.... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There should be some end to this discussion; we have heard enough of it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that the cost of an integral coach produced at HAL during 1961-62 is Rs. 1.78 lakhs and that during 1962-63 it is likely to be reduced to Rs. 1.68 lakhs. I want to know whether when the production in HAL increases, the cost of production is likely to decrease?

Shri V. K. Krishna Menon: Yes, Sir; it has already been stated.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua want to put a supplementary?

Shri Hem Barua: The objection was why he should say that it was embarrassing.

Mr. Speaker: I thought he wanted to put a supplementary.

Shri Hem Barua: I am so sorry, Sir. The statement says that the prices when the will become the minimum would come to Rs. 1.68 lakhs. But the prices charged at Perambur were Rs. 1.56 lakhs. Why is there so much disparity between two factories producing coaches? Even when the cost is progressively reduced and the stabilised lowest cost is reached it will still be Rs. 1.68 lakhs. The statement says that it is because of better furnishings. They should not cost so much.

Mr. Speaker: That is what we have been discussing so far.

Shri N. S. Nair: In view of the fact that the price in the Integral Coach Factory in Madras was only Rs. 1.56 lakhs and in view of the fact that the price at HAL in 1962-63 will be Rs. 1.66 lakhs, what are the reasons for which the Government decided to stop production in the ICF at Madras and to prefer the HAL?

Shri Raghuramaiah: As to why they stopped the production in the Integral Coach Factory is a question which my hon. friend may profitably put to the Minister of Railways. So far as we are concerned, it has been already explained that due to overheads and labour charges and the fact that it started production later, there is a difference in the cost. As a matter of fact this matter was considered by the Estimate Committee and it was pointed out and accepted by the Estimates Committee that the cost of direct material per coach in our factory is less by Rs. 1,000. The difference is really in overhead charges and labour charges.

Mr. Speaker: The question was, when the earlier production cost less, why the production was stopped there.

Shri Raghuramaiah: That question should be put to the Minister of Railways. It is under their control.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the present difference in price of a coach built in Integral Coach Factory and HAL, as compared with the price of an imported one?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I require notice to answer that question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What is the exact difference in the cost of production between coaches produced in Perambur and those produced in HAL?

Shri Raghuramaiah: I have already given it in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: That need not be repeated.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, Sir. I want a ruling from you on a very important matter. The Defence Ministry has, in the past, been in the habit of concealing information from the House on the ground of public interest or national interest. Now a new Phrase or word is coined, viz., "embarrass-

ment". May I request you to see that this new cover of "embarrassment" is not resorted to in future?

Mr. Speaker: I have already advised the Minister of Defence that this information should not be denied on that account. I have already said it, if only the Member has heard it.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: They should not do it in future also.

Mr. Speaker: What I have said is for the future and not for the past.

Shri Krishna Menon: No information is being denied. I was asked to express an opinion as to which was the better coach. That is for the consumer to decide. As mentioned in the statement, the coach manufactured by the Defence Ministry is different from the other coach.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Priya Gupta: I have been rising so many times.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I will take more care in future.

Simultaneous Voting for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies

*553. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ballot papers for Lok Sabha and Assembly voting were given to the voters simultaneously;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a number of voters did not know the difference between the two ballot papers; and

(c) whether it is proposed to provide separate boxes for Lok Sabha and Assembly voting in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) The Assembly ballot paper was as a rule given to the vot-

er first and after he had marked it and put it into the ballot box, the Parliamentary ballot paper was given to him.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Election Commission does not at present consider it necessary to have two separate ballot boxes for the two elections when held simultaneously.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय ने सारे हिन्दुस्तान के सूबों से इस बात का पता लगाया है कि मत-दाताओं को ब्रैलट-पेपर किस प्रकार दिये जाते थे - एक साथ दिये जाते थे या अलग-अलग दिये जाते थे ।

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: Instructions were issued by the Election Commission that they should not be given simultaneously and no complaint has been received by the Commission that at any place there was any departure from this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the observations made by the Prime Minister at the time when he went to cast his vote in Allahabad that this was a very bad system of having one box and two ballot papers? If so, may I know whether the Minister has taken note of it and what is the opinion of the Election Commission?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: It is a matter for the Election Commission to decide under the statute.

Mr. Speaker: His question is whether this particular fact was brought to the notice of the Election Commission and whether the Commission have expressed any opinion about it.

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: I have no informatoin.

Shri Thimmaiah: Is the Government aware that the provision of two ballot boxes will result in considerable delay for exercising the votes?