

(c) The recommendations have been noted and will be given due consideration in any scheme of reorganization of the pattern.

Seizure of Currency Notes Etc., from a Chinese Woman

3377. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether currency notes worth Rs. 66,000 and some liquor bottles have been seized from a Chinese woman in Bombay lately; and

(b) if so, details therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). No such seizure has been made by the Customs authorities. It is, however, understood that the Bombay Police authorities raided the premises of one Mrs. Chang Gow-Giw in Bombay and seized three bottles of brandy and also Indian currency amounting to Rs. 66,000 and that Mrs. Chang was arrested on 31st May, 1962, for being in possession of foreign liquor without a permit under the Prohibition law. The Bombay Police are carrying on further investigation.

Liquor Consumption in Delhi

3378. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to check the abnormal increase in liquor consumption in Delhi during the last five years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The following measures have been adopted by the Delhi Administration towards gradual prohibition in Delhi during the last five years:—

(i) Reduction in the number of country liquor shops from 7 to 2 and removal of the remaining two shops to remote localities.

(ii) Reduction in the saleable strength of country liquor from 20 degrees under proof to 50 degrees under proof.

(iii) Imposition of quantitative restriction in the case of country liquor

vends by not allowing the licensees to sell more than 1,20,000 gallons (5,45,515 litres) during the year 1962-63.

(iv) Public drinking in restaurants and dhabas etc. of both foreign and country liquor has been prohibited.

(v) The sale and consumption of foreign liquor in cinemas and railway refreshment rooms has been prohibited.

(vi) Licensing the sale of foreign liquor in clubs and restricting the consumption therein by members only.

(vii) Confining the consumption of foreign liquor in hotels to the residents of the hotel in their rooms only.

(viii) Reduction in the limit of retail sale to an individual from 12 quart bottles to one litre.

(ix) Reduction in the limit of possession of an individual to one litre of foreign liquor. Previously a person could possess any quantity of foreign liquor for his bonafide consumption.

(x) Introduction of 137 dry days in a year.

(xi) Prohibiting the sale of country liquor and foreign liquor to persons below the age of 25 years.

(xii) Prohibiting the employment of children and women on the premises licensed for the consumption of liquor.

(xiii) Reduction in the sale hours.

(xiv) Enhancement of punishment for repeated offences and prescribing a minimum punishment for illicit distillation.

(xv) Increase in the rates of duty etc.

Steel Plant in Mysore

3379. Shri Chandriki: Will the Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the people of Bellary district in Mysore State are consistently demanding erection of a steel plant in their district because the most superior

quality ore available in India today is from that district;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to erect any steel plant in that district in the Third Five Year Plan period;

(c) how many steel plants are we going to have in the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(d) whether any sites have been selected for the location of such plants?

The Minister of Steel and Heavy Industries (Shri C. Subramaniam):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). During the Third Plan Period, it is proposed to set up a new steel plant at Bokaro. The question of setting up a pig iron plant based on Neyveli Lignite—representing an initial stage in the establishment of a steel plant in the Southern region is at present under the consideration of a Technical Committee, who are expected to report on a suitable location for the plant as well. A similar Committee is examining the technical and economical feasibility of setting up a pig iron or steel plant based on the iron ores of Bellary district.

सेवानिवृत्त सूबेदार-मेजरों के लिये महंगाई भत्ता

३३८०, श्री युद्धवीर सिंह चौधरी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अवकाश प्राप्त सूबेदार-मेजरों को अन्य फौजी पेंशनों के समान वेतन के साथ कोई महंगाई भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया) : (क) सशस्त्र सेनाओं के पेंशनरों को महंगाई भत्ते के तौर पर कोई भत्ता पेंशनों के साथ नहीं मिलता। तदपि छोटी पेंशनों पर उन पेंशनरों को अस्थायी वृद्धियां देय हैं जिन्हें पेंशन संबंधी पुराने नियमों के

अधीन ११२ रुपये ५० नये पैसे तक मासिक पेंशन मिलती है। चूंकि इन अस्थायी वृद्धियों का अधिकार पेंशन के दर के आधार पर निर्धारित किया जाता है, न कि आस्पद के आधार पर, ऐसे सुबेदार मेजर अस्थायी वृद्धियों के अधिकारी हैं, जिन्हें ११२ रुपये ५० नये पैसे से कम मासिक पेंशन मिलती है।

(ख) उपरोक्त स्पष्ट की गई स्थिति के समक्ष, प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

सशस्त्र सेना के पेंशनर

३३८१. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह चौधरी : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पेंशन प्राप्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को प्रतिमास पेंशन नहीं मिलती अपितु तीन मास या उससे भी अधिक समय में मिलती है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : (क) अधिकतर हाजतों में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के पेंशनरों को पेंशन की अदायगी त्रिमासिक की जाती है।

(ख) (१) जहां पेंशन मासिक भी दी जाती है, पेंशनर अपनी पेंशन लेने के लिये सदा समय पर नहीं आते, वरन दो तीन मास की पेंशन इकट्ठी लेना पसन्द करते हैं, क्योंकि इस तरह पेंशन देने वाले कार्यालयों को जाने आने की यात्रा में उन का खर्च बच जाता है। ऐसा कोई माध्य नहीं कि थोड़ी पेंशन पाने वाले पेंशनर अपनी पेंशन मासिक पाना पसन्द करेंगे।

(२) त्रिमासिक पेंशन पाने वाले पेंशनरों की संख्या कुछ लाख है। वह खजानों और डाकखानों में पेंशन पाते हैं। अगर