

(a) the progress made by Government to regularise and develop the

unauthorised colonies in Delhi and how much time Government will take to regularise them;

(b) whether adequate amenities are not provided in these colonies;

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to provide basic amenities in these colonies during the period they are not regularised;

(d) have Government provided funds for providing the aforesaid amenities in these colonies to D.M.C. and D.D.A.; and

(e) what are the demands of these two local bodies?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI SIKANDAR BAKHT): (a) Government had appointed a High Level Implementation Body under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor, Delhi on 2nd May, 1977 to watch the progress of regularisation and development of unauthorised colonies in Delhi according to the policy laid down. The Body has held two meetings to discuss various problems connected with the regularisation of the colonies. It is not possible to indicate a definite time in which the colonies can be regularised.

(b) to (e). Adequate amenities do not exist in these colonies at present. Estimates for the cost of development of these colonies have not been worked out by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Delhi Development Authority have however requested for sanction of a revolving fund of Rs. 15 crores.

Implementation of 12-Point Prohibition Programme

16. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

SHRI S. S. SOMANI:

SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR
JOSHI:

SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAL:

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR:

SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD
VERMA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the implementation of the 12-point prohibition programme by the Central and State Governments;

(b) whether Government propose to enforce total prohibition in the country;

(c) whether some States have expressed their reluctance to enforce total prohibition in their States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the estimated loss of yearly revenue likely to be caused to State and Central Government as a result of enforcement of prohibition?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER): (a) The Central Government has taken the following measures to implement the 12-point prohibition programme:—

(i) Detailed guidelines for the implementation of the minimum programme for prohibition, have been issued to State Governments.

(ii) A notification by the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies (Department of Industrial Develop-

ment) was issued on 19-11-1975 that no owner of any industrial undertaking engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks shall carry on business of such undertaking except under and in accordance with a licence issued in this behalf by the Central Government. Government have also resolved in cases where production is hundred per cent export-oriented.

(iii) A notification has been issued by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting on 27-2-1976 under S. 5(B) (2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 providing directions to the Board of Film Censors setting out the principles to guide the Board in sanctioning films for public exhibition that portrayal of drunkenness or drinking or advertisement of alcoholic drinks is to be treated as objectionable.

(iv) Under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and the All India Services (Conduct) Rules 1968 regulating the Conduct of the Central Government servants and members of All India Services a stipulation has been made, *inter alia* that they shall refrain from consuming alcoholic beverages in public places. The State Governments have also been advised to frame suitable provisions in the Conduct Rules governing the State Government servants in the light of the instructions issued by the Central Government.

(v) The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1977 has been passed which *inter alia* provides that (a) whoever while driving or attempting to drive a motor vehicle, has in his blood, alcohol in any quantity howsoever small, shall be punishable for the first offence with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine up to Rs. 2,000 or with both and severer punishments for subsequent offences, and (b) a police officer in

uniform may require any person driving a motor vehicle in a public place to provide one or more specimens of breath for breath test, if the police officer has reasonable cause to suspect him of having alcohol in any quantity in his body. A Breath Analyser Equipment has also been designed, developed and produced on a commercial scale for taking breath test of drivers of motor vehicles.

(vi) It has been notified by the Ministry of Railways that under Section 120 of the Indian Railways Act, that consumption of alcoholic drinks is prohibited in all second class coaches and air-conditioned chair cars of all trains in the Indian Railways.

2. All State Governments had indicated their willingness to accept the 12-point minimum programme for prohibition for implementation and by and large many of the points are either already provided for in the State Prohibition Acts/Excise Acts or wherever they are not so provided, special instructions have been issued by the concerned States to enforce their implementations. Some of the States however, have not indicated the details of implementation of the programmes.

(b) The Central Government's policy on prohibition is limited to the Directive Principle of State Policy enshrined under Article 47 of the Constitution. The responsibility for execution of this policy is vested in the State Governments *vide* entry 8 of List II-State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

(c) and (d). The Central Government has no such information.

(e) The estimated loss of revenue of States from the Excise duties from alcoholic drinks according to the Budget Estimates for the year was Rs. 449.31 crores. The Central Government does not have any excise duties on alcoholic drinks.