

challenged the basis of the differential interest that was laid down by the committee and if so what steps have the Government taken on the note of dissent submitted by Dr. Asoka Mitra.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** We have to take the report as a whole into consideration because there are two points of view. One is the point of view of the majority and the other is the general approach explained by Dr. Asoka Mitra. Dr. Asoka Mitra's views will have to be considered, not because he comes from Bangla Desh, which incidentally may be a point of sentiment for the hon. Member. We shall have to take decisions not on grounds of sentiments, or where a person comes from ; but we will have to go to the objectives and other aspects of the problem. He has raised a very fundamental point and that will have to be given due consideration before coming to any final conclusions... (Interruptions).

**SHRI JAGANATH RAO :** The committee recommended a differential rate between 8½ and 10 per cent. Would the Government confine themselves to the recommendations made by the Committee or go outside the recommendation so that the weaker sections could take small loans and pay a lower rate of interest than the one recommended here ?

**SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I think the Government itself had raised the question of different rates of interest and the committee was given some terms of reference. Naturally when the Government take into consideration the recommendations, if they find it necessary to have some other ideas, nobody can prevent the Government thinking about those things.

मद्य निषेध लागू करने के लिये राज्यों की सहायता

\*1473. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों ने अपने राज्यों में मद्य निषेध लागू करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ख) क्या सारे देश में मद्य निषेध लागू करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का सभी राज्यों को वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का विचार है ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) :** (a) Three States including Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh had sought assistance, in form of compensation, in response to the offer made earlier by the Government of India for paying 50% of the losses incurred due to the introduction of new measures of Prohibition.

The Government of Assam, Madhya Pradesh had asked for cent per cent assistance for the loss suffered on account of the introduction of Prohibition.

The Government of Tamil Nadu have requested for substantial financial assistance which would be commensurate with the losses incurred in enforcing Prohibition.

(b) Government have already offered financial assistance in form of 50% of the compensation for the loss incurred in introducing new measures of Prohibition.

The offer was made during the Third Five Year Plan and repeated again in 1968 for a further period of five years. The new measures of Prohibition should cover the geographical area not less than a District.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष जी, सविधान में भी है और गांधी जी भी चाहते थे और जितने फ्रीडम फाइटर्स हैं उनमें से 95 फीसदी पिकेटिंग के कारण जेल भी गये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने आज तक 22 वर्ष के बाद सारे देश में मद्य निषेध को लागू करने के लिए जो कदम उठाया उसका नतीजा माबूम होता है कि हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश 50 परसेंट सहायता लेकर मद्य निषेध को लागू करने को राजी हैं, मन्त्री महोदय के धूल उत्तर में यह भी दिया गया है कि असम, मध्यप्रदेश और तामिलनाडु की सरकारों ने मद्यनिषेध को लागू करने के कारण हुई हानि के लिए तत् प्रतिशत सहायता मांगी थी बाकी और स्टेट्स

का जिक्र नहीं है कि वह चाहती है या नहीं चाहती है तो मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वह भारे देश में मद्य निषेध को लागू करने के लिए कोई एक अपनी नीति निर्धारित कर रही है कि उससे तमाम राज्यों को नुकसान होगा उस सारे नुकसान की वह पूति करेगी ? अगर सरकार चाहती है तो हां कहे और अगर सरकार यह नहीं चाहती है तो न कहे। तमिलनाडु ने मद्य निषेध हटा दिया है।

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :** Enforcement of prohibition is one of the directive principles. So far as the legal position is concerned, the particular entry under which prohibition can be made a matter of law is in the State list. Therefore, the primary responsibility of enforcing it is on the States strictly speaking. So, the States cannot say, "You reimburse me for what in law I am required to do." But it is also the duty of the Central Government to see that this directive principle is put into effect. As a matter of persuasive measure, the Centre has accepted that 50 per cent of the expenditure incurred for new measures of prohibition will be met from the Centre. It is for the States to take advantage of this offer or not. Three States wanted to take advantage of this offer for taking new measures. If the other States do not want to take advantage of it, they cannot say, "we want to introduce prohibition at your cost." This directive principle of prohibition is as much binding on the States as on the Centre, perhaps more.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने सदन के सामने सविधान का 24वां और 25वां संशोधन विधेयक पेश किया है। अब देश की हर एक कचहरी में राष्ट्रपिता बापू का फोटो लगाया गया है तो क्या यह मद्य निषेध संबंधी कानून लागू करने का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्यों के अधिकार-क्षेत्र से निकाल कर स्वयं अपने हाथ में लेने के वास्ते कोई उम प्रकार का सविधान में संशोधन सदन के सामने पेश करने जा रही है ताकि पूरे देश में मद्य निषेध लागू हो सके ? अब सरकार छोटे

छोटे कामों के लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में एमेंटमेंट कर रही है तो फिर मद्य निषेध जैसे महत्वपूर्ण सवाल के लिए सरकार अपने संविधान को बदलने के बारे में क्यों नहीं सोच रही है ?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE :** Even this was considered, but most of the States, excepting Tamil Nadu, opposed the taking over of prohibition in the Union List.

**SHRI KADAR :** With the experience of prohibition in all the States which introduced it and the reluctance of other States to introduce it, is the Government prepared to consider *de novo* the whole question of prohibition, including the directive principle, so that a rational prohibition policy can be introduced throughout the length and breadth of the country ?

**SHRI H. R. GOKHALE :** The hon. member has put it vaguely. Does he want as to scrap it or what ?

**SHRI KADAR :** Rational policy means a policy which will yield results, not corruption. That is the main idea. Is Government prepared to consider the whole question *de novo* at a national level ?

**SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA :** In the first place, in reply to Mr. Bihuti Mishra, the minister said that prohibition cannot be enforced. Gandhiji said that if he were in power for one day, the first thing he would do is to introduce prohibition. Even advanced countries like Russia realise that too much drinking leads to inefficiency in administration. Will the Central Government, therefore, take over prohibition as a central subject ?

**MR. SPEAKER :** This question was asked previously by a member and he has replied to it.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** This industry should be nationalised.

**SHRI PRAVIN SINH SOLANKI :** The State Government of Gujarat has introduced cent per cent prohibition a long time back throughout the State. May I know whether any financial assistance would be given to that State ?

**SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY :** Prohibition was in force in Gujarat long before this scheme was introduced. 50 per cent grant is given only to those States which introduced it in newly selected areas.

**श्री बी० पी० मौर्य :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, और प्रान्तों में जब इस शराबबंदी के तजुर्वे को किया गया और जब उसका नतीजा निकलने के बाद में रैब्यू का नुकसान हुआ और हर एक घर में शराब बनाने की फैक्ट्रियां खुल गयीं तो क्या उसको देखकर कुछ प्रान्तों की राज्य सरकारों ने मांग की है कि वह फिर अपने यहां शराब को चालू करना चाहते हैं ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मूल सवाल तो मद्य निषेध लागू करने के लिए राज्यों की सहायता देने के बारे में है जबकि माननीय सदस्य उसके बिल्कुल विपरीत कह रहे हैं।

#### River Transport Schemes in the Country

\*1475. **SHRI N. K. SINHA :**  
**SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to execute 10 River Transport Schemes in the Country ;

(b) if so, what are the schemes approved ;

(c) the estimated cost of the schemes ; and

(d) whether the schemes will be completed during the Fourth Plan ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) :** (a) to (d). A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (c). The Government of India have so far sanctioned 10 schemes costing Rs. 327.11 lakhs as per details given in the attached statement, for the development of Inland Water Transport as Centrally Sponsored Schemes to be executed by the State Governments concerned, out of the 100% Central loan assistance.

(d) Efforts are being made to get the schemes executed during the Fourth Plan period. Any unexecuted portions of works will, however, spill-over into the Fifth Plan period.

#### STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Names of the Schemes	Estimated cost
1	2	3
		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Running of experimental-cum-promotional river services on the Ganga (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh).	5.75
2.	Techno-economic survey and other investigations on the Bhagirathi-Hooghly system (West Bengal).	1.10
3.	Provision of a jetty at Mandava (Maharashtra).	20.69
4.	Improvement of navigation through the river Mahanadi from Dholpur to Cuttack (Orissa).	50.18
5.	Development of inland navigation on the Tungbhadra Left Bank Canal (Mysore).	9.16
6.	Improvement of the Cumbarjua Canal (Goa).	100.00
7.	Commercial Service on the Subansiri River (Assam).	5.00