

पूरा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिये इस सिलसिले में कोई कमेटी बनाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। बल्कि उस कनसेप्शन को लागू करना है। अगर कहीं कोई मुश्किलता हो, तो गवर्नमेंट को इस बात का अख्तियार है कि अगर कोई एरिया किसी खास काम के लिये मुकर्रर किया गया है और उस की किसी दूसरे काम के लिए जरूरत हो, तो वह उस में चेंज कर सकती है।

आज भी गवर्नमेंट के पास अख्तियार है, वह बदलते रहते हैं। लेकिन इस किस्म की कमेटी बनाने का कोई इरादा नहीं है।

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Delhi is perhaps the only major city in this country which has any real master plan at all, but unfortunately the concept of a master plan has been thought of as a static one and nothing has been done to keep the master plan up to date from year to year. In fact, the entire implementation of the master plan has been proliferated in God knows how many agencies, with the result that this matter has left the hands of the technicians and got into the hands of politicians. As you heard the Minister saying just now, the Chief Minister of Haryana, Punjab etc. are meeting to decide what to do as if they knew what there was to be done. Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government has any plan of restoring the master plan back into the hands of the technicians and taking it away from the hands of the politicians.

**SHRI IQBAL SINGH :** We are acting on the advice of the architects and technicians, the plan was prepared by them, but as far as changes in the master plan are concerned, there are more pressures for it than implementing the master plan. We are resisting those pressures, we want the master plan to be implemented in that spirit.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Shri Vasudevan Nair. Next question.

**SHRI SHEO NARAIN :** You have passed on to the next question.

**MR. SPEAKER :** That is why I asked you not to go to the Krishna waters, it is in

South India. If he is an expert in all subjects, Delhi, Krishna, Godavari etc., I cannot help it. I told him pointedly.

#### PROHIBITION

\*96. **SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Will the Minister of SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of State Governments have already scrapped Prohibition in their States;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by these State Governments for scrapping Prohibition;

(c) whether the Central Government have reviewed its policy on Prohibition in the light of these developments; and

(d) if so, the results thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA) :** (a) So far prohibition has been withdrawn from the dry areas of Kerala covering four districts and Haryana covering one district. In Madhya Pradesh the Madhya Pradesh Prohibition Act, 1938 has been repealed *w.e.f.* 1st August, 1967.

(b) The Haryana Government stated that they lifted prohibition to eliminate malpractices, to stop smuggling and to get legitimate revenues. Kerala did not assign any specific reason and no information is available about Madhya Pradesh.

(c) There has been no change in the Policy of the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** Already, quite a number of State Governments have thought it fit and necessary to relax or even to scrap prohibition. Is it not a fact that several other Governments including many Congress Governments have been pressing the Centre to make good the revenue that they are losing because of the imposition of prohibition in those States, and may I know whether the Central Government has agreed to advance the money that they need in order to compensate the revenue that they lose by prohibition ?

**THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI ASOKA MEHTA) :** It is not possible to do so.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** As many of the State Governments have from their own experience found that malpractices have grown and that illicit liquor distillation is in vogue in all the places where the so-called prohibition is in existence, is it not time for the Central Government to consider the relaxation or the scrapping of prohibition all over the country and giving the green signal for the same ?

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** The experience about mal-practices varies from State to State. For instance, the Governments of Gujarat and Madras have not said that there are malpractices of the kind that they cannot handle and correct. This is a matter in which the States are drawing conclusions on the basis of their own respective experiences. The Government of India is guided by the directive principles enshrined in the Constitution.

**SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR :** The Finance Minister stated in Chandigarh that young ladies are taking to drinks these days.

**SHRI B. SHANKARANAND :** In State after State they are scrapping prohibition. So, I want to know whether the Central Government is aware of article 47 of the Constitution, the directive principle, and are they going to sit tight and looking on like a silent observer when they are violating a Constitutional provision ? What is their reaction ?

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** To have prohibition or not to have prohibition is a matter which is decided by the State Government and by the State legislature. I pointed out earlier that so far as the Government of India is concerned, it is trying to pursue the policy which is laid down in the Constitution, the directive principle. It is not possible for the Government of India to financially compensate any State that wants to go in for prohibition. The committee which was set up some time back calculated that it would come to Rs. 65 to Rs. 70 crores. I think the figure has gone up to Rs. 80 crores per year now. The Government of India is not in a posi-

tion to provide priority for this just now. Therefore, we have to do it by persuading the States.

**SHRI HEM BARUA :** May I know if the Government, particularly our Deputy Prime Minister, are aware of the fact that drinking exhilarates the intellectual processes, a thing in which India, and particularly our Government, lacks. Therefore, may I know whether the Deputy Prime Minister is going to revise his opinion about prohibition in the light of these new developments ?

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) :** I am surprised to learn that the hon. member finds that drinking stimulates the thought processes in the right direction. I only say I am sorry for him.

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :** In view of the fact that illicit distillation is not related to prohibition as demonstrated by the amount of illicit distillation in Hyderabad and Madras cities—Hyderabad has no prohibition while Madras has full prohibition—and further in view of the fact that the idea of loss of revenue has also proved a myth as seen from the revenue receipts from sales tax etc. in Madras and the old composite State of Bombay and its components, . . .

**MR. SPEAKER :** This is Question Hour.

**DR. SUSHILA NAYAR :** Yes Sir, and in view of the fact that the financial position of States with prohibition is much better than of those with no prohibition, will the Government consider taking all possible steps to strictly enforce prohibition all over the country ?

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** I do not know under what power the Government of India can enforce prohibition. This is a matter which the State Governments have to decide, and all the experience that the hon. member has pointed just now is before the State Governments. Evidently the Government of Andhra does not agree with the analysis offered by the hon. member.

**श्री रवी राय :** क्या मन्त्री महोदय का इस तरफ ध्यान गया है कि नशाबन्दी या

सोनाबन्दी जो भी इस तरह की बन्दी या पाबन्दी सरकार लगाती है, तो उस से सरकार का अत्याचार जनता पर बढ़ता जाता है। नशाबन्दी के साथ-साथ पुलिस का भी अत्याचार बढ़ता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ गया है? यदि गया है तो उस का नतीजा क्या है?

**SHRI ASOKA MEHTA :** As I have pointed out this experience varies from State to State. In Madras for instance, a new party has formed the Government, there has been a change of government.

**श्री रबी राय :** आप हिन्दी जानते हैं, हिन्दी में बोलिए।

**श्री अशोक मेहता :** मैं ने कहा कि इस के बारे में अलग-अलग स्टेट का अलग-अलग अनुभव है। मद्रास के अंदर कांग्रेस पार्टी की जगह पर डी० एम० के० ने सरकार बनायी हुकूमत बनाने के बाद भी प्राहीबीशन को उन्होंने जारी रखा। उन को लगता कि जुल्म होते हैं तो बदल देते। लेकिन उसी पार्टी को हुकूमत होने के बावजूद भी नीति में परिवर्तन किया जाता है। इस के बारे में कोई जनरलाइज्ड स्टेटमेंट करना मेरे लिये मुश्किल है।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### GRANT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT PENSIONERS

\*94. **SHRI M. L. SONDHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a deputation of the Bharat Pension Samaj waited on the Prime Minister on the 29th August, 1966 with a memorandum, signed by over twenty thousand retired Government Servants, asking for the grant of Dearness Allowance at par with the Central Government rate;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on that memorandum;

(c) whether Government propose to grant increase in the pension of the retired

Government servants, keeping in view the soaring prices of all commodities; and

(d) if not, why ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The deputation presented a large bundle of memoranda to the Prime Minister on that date.

(b) The demand for dearness allowance for the pensioners has been considered carefully but it has not been found possible to accede to it.

(c) and (d). At present Government have no proposal under consideration for increasing the quantum of relief to pensioners. The resources position makes it difficult to accept additional commitment of this nature.

##### SMUGGLED CHINESE GOODS

\*97. **SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :**

**SHRI O. P. TYAGI :**

**SHRI M. L. SONDHI :**

**SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :**

**SHRI MARANDI :**

**SHRI R. S. VIDYARTHI :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a variety of consumer goods of China-make are being smuggled into the Indian market through Nepal and Pakistan border;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the results achieved ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) :** (a) There is some smuggling of Chinese goods such as fountain pens, cigarette lighters and needles from Nepal and Pakistan. But it cannot be said that there is any large-scale smuggling of such goods from these two countries.

(b) and (c). The Customs officers maintain strict vigilance at vulnerable places of smuggling and collect intelligence from various sources to prevent smuggling of goods into this country as also to detect the existence of smuggled goods. During