

(ii) Hindi/English version of the manuscripts for the new 10+2 textbooks are being sent to the Taraqqi Urdu Board by NCERT as soon as the manuscripts are received by them.

**श्री कल्प नाथ राय :** क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि नवीं और दसवीं कक्षा की उर्दू टेक्सट बुक्स न मिलने के कारण हजारों विद्यार्थियों का कैरियर खराब हो गया। क्या सरकार यह आश्वासन देगी कि भविष्य में नवीं और दसवीं कक्षा के उर्दू विद्यार्थियों को किताबें मिलेंगी।

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Sir, actually the non-availability of Urdu textbooks did not affect the students adversely in Urdu-medium schools as the teachers concerned taught the students with the help of English and Hindi versions of the books and also with the help of notes prepared in Urdu by them. I have already explained that there were some difficulties in the way and that is why these Urdu text books were not available. But the work was not stopped. The work continued and the teachers came up with other books and help the students.

**SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ:** Will the hon. Minister be pleased to state as to what concrete steps he proposed to take to see that Urdu textbooks are available in all parts of the country?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Sir, in answer to the main question. I have indicated what steps have been taken to ensure the availability of Urdu textbooks. I cannot follow what further information the hon. Member requires.

**SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ:** I meant to say that there are so many States which are far off like Himachal Pradesh and Mizoram. In all these areas, there is a great difficulty in

getting such books on many occasions. Will the hon. Minister kindly assure that books will be available in those parts also?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** The original question is confined to the Union Territory of Delhi.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Next Question.

### Enforcement of total prohibition

\*24. **SHRI S. W. DHABE:** Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether Government propose to enforce total prohibition in the country, if so, by when?

**THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. (See below.)

(b) The matter is under the active consideration of the Government, in line with the Directive Principle of State Policy enshrined in Article 47 of the Constitution.

### Statement

The Government of India have taken the following measures towards the implementation of the Minimum Programme of Prohibition announced on 2nd October 1975:—

Instructions have been issued under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and the All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968 regulating the conduct of Central Government Servants and members of All India Services stipulating *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.

A Notification was issued on 19th November 1975 that no owner of any industrial undertaking engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic drinks shall carry on the business of such undertaking except under and in accordance with a licence issued in this behalf by the Central Government. Government have resolved that to grant fresh licences except in cases where production is hundred per cent export oriented

The Motor Vehicle (Second Amendment) Bill, 1976 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 2 September 1976 to tighten up restriction on consumption of alcohol by drivers of automobiles.

A Notification was issued 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 which shall 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.

A Film 'For a Happier Tomorrow' (Kal Udas Nahi Hoga) portraying the evils of drinking has been produced. Another documentary film is also under production.

Three voluntary organisations were given grants amounting to Rs. 3.80 lakhs in 1976-77 for education work on Prohibition.

As regards the progress achieved by the State Governments, the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Maghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland,

Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have all accepted in principle the guidelines issued by the Government of India. The Governments of Kerala, Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh have, however expressed difficulties in regard to banning of drinking in country liquor and toddy shops. The Government of Kerala has also expressed difficulties regarding imposition of a complete ban on purchase by or sale of drinks to drivers of automobiles. These are being examined.

The guidelines are also under the active consideration of the Government of Bihar.

Total prohibition is in force in the States of Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.

SHRI S. W. DHABE: Sir, Will the Minister assure this House—now that the Government has at the head a Prime Minister who is a believer and who has got faith in prohibition—that complete prohibition will be enforced in other States also as in Gujarat and Tamil Nadu? And in formulating the prohibition policy under article 47 of the Constitution, will he consider this aspect that students and youth are not affected by the consumption of liquor?

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the hon. Member must be aware that the execution of the policy of prohibition as enshrined in article 47 of the Constitution is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. According to entries 8 and 51 of List II of the Seventh Schedule, it is the State Governments which have exclusive jurisdiction over the subject. Entry 8 says: "Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors" Entry 51 says, "Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the State.... (a) alcoholic liquors for human consumption." and so on. So, that being the position, I should humbly submit,

Sir, that in the States, the Governments are run by the Party to which the hon. Member belongs. So, it may not be possible for us to interfere at this stage.

**SHRI S. W. DHABE:** When the Government is considering the amendment to the Constitution, will the Government amend this article 47 so as to make prohibition a Central policy?

**DR. V. B. SINGH:** It is a part of the Directive Principles of State

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER.** It is true that it is a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy. But the implementation is the responsibility of the State Government, and whether the Constitution will be amended or not will depend on the co-operation of this august House.

**SHRI SARDAR AMJAD ALI:** Sir, I rightly agree with the hon. Minister that the implementation of prohibition is a matter that is entrusted to the State Governments. The policy of prohibition has been declared by the previous Government about a year back. Would the hon. Minister kindly tell this House whether he has made any efforts to know from the States as to what steps they have taken towards its implementation?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Sir, this will require a longer history to be narrated, and I do not want now to take the time of this hon. House. Sir, as the hon. Member might know, on previous occasions, efforts were made to induce the State Governments to introduce prohibition. Even financial assistance to the State Governments to the extent of 50 per cent of the losses that they might suffer on account of excise revenue consequent upon the introduction of prohibition was offered to them. This offer was availed of only by three State Governments, namely, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. The

other State Governments did not avail of the offer. Under the new set-up the present Central Government may again renew this offer but that will have to be processed through the Finance Ministry first and I am not making any commitment on this score at the present time.

**PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH:** Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to consider the question of ensuring prohibition in university hostels as the responsibility of the Education Ministry. I have heard reports that in universities, particularly in some of the Central Universities, liquor is being freely consumed and students are getting addicted to this habit. I think that this is really a very grave situation. On the one hand you are thinking of enforcing prohibition for the whole nation and, on the other hand, you are allowing liquor to be freely consumed in university hostels, which are directly under the management of the Government of India. I think it is time that the Ministry of Education took some steps to ensure that firstly liquor is not allowed to be consumed in university hostels. May I know whether any such proposal or measure is under the consideration of the Government? Secondly, I would like to know whether it is the Government of India's policy that liquor shops would not be allowed to be located in or around any educational institution. It is equally important that liquor shops are not allowed to be opened just in the vicinity of educational institutions. I have heard that there are many such shops in some of the States around Delhi. Thirdly, I would like to ask what measures the Government is considering to enforce prohibition on the railways. I raised this question the other day while speaking on the Railway Budget also. I stated then that liquor is being freely used in railway compartments to the great discomfort and agony of other passengers, who believe in prohibition. Sir, I would like to know how the Government is going to tackle all these questions.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, the Twelve Point minimum Programme for enforcement of prohibition had been announced earlier. That includes stoppage of drinking in public places, hotels, hostels, restaurants, clubs and public reception. It also bans setting up of liquor shops near industrial, irrigation and other developmental projects in order to keep away the workers from drinking. It has also been provided that the Government servants of all categories, including employees of public sector undertakings, should abstain from drinking in public and that drunkenness while on duty would be severely punished. So, this programme has been accepted in principle. If there is any violation, certainly the Government will look into those cases if specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government.

PROF. RAMLAL PARIKH: Sir, there has to be an enquiry by the Ministry in order to find out whether the recommendations made earlier are being enforced. The question of specific cases will come later when a review has been made. Nobody has tried to see whether these recommendations are being enforced at all. That is the point.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: Sir, as I stated earlier, this Minimum Programme has been adopted by the Government and has been recommended to the State Governments and most of the State Governments have adopted it in principle and it is expected that they are enforcing it. If there is a case of any violation, certainly that should be properly dealt with. One of the items of the Minimum Programme is that no liquor shops should be allowed on highways, residential areas in towns and villages, nor anywhere near educational institutions, religious places and colonies of labour.

SHRI V. V. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, after the introduction of President's Rule in Tamil Nadu, an Expert Committee was appointed to go into the

question of total prohibition and review the situation. I want to know whether the Expert Committee has submitted its report and whether the report is in favour of total prohibition or relaxation or any modification.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: I will require a notice for this question.

श्री बनारसी दास : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 1949 में

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श्री रणबीर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य को अपने स्थान से सवाल पूछना चाहिए।  
(Interruptions)

श्री बनारसी दास : गला खराब है इसलिए आगे आना पड़ा है।

श्रीमन्, स्वर्गीय सरदार पटेल ने 1949 में उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री को लिखा था कि प्रोहिबिशन की नीति को सरकार पूर्णतः अपनाए और आज भी इस बात की शिकायत है कि दिल्ली के बड़े-बड़े होटलों में बड़ी-बड़ी पार्टियों में शराब दी जाती है और सरकार की तरफ से भी कोकटेल पार्टियां होती हैं तो क्या सरकार इस नीति पर विचार करेगी कि इन सब पार्टियों को रोका जाए और विदेशों में भी जो हमारे भारत के प्रतिनिधि हैं वे भारत की नीतियों को अमल में लायें और जो भी पार्टियां दी जाएं उनमें शराब का प्रयोग न किया जाए।

AN HONOURABLE MEMBER: The Minister should concede.

DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER: So far as the Union territories are concerned, some of the Union territories have accepted the programme of prohibition and I am glad to state before this august House that in Arunachal Pradesh and Lakshadweep, there are no liquor shops

under their administration. As regards Delhi, the Delhi Administration have not yet indicated the steps they have taken to implement the programme. As the hon. Member desires, the matter might be looked into by this Government.

**SHRI P. K. KUNJACHEN:** Sir, when total prohibition is introduced, there will be large-scale unemployment for the workers engaged in that industry. I want to know whether the Government will consider about rehabilitation of these large numbers of workers before introducing prohibition completely.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Some States which have taken up this programme wanted an exception in the case of today tappers. Whether they will be rehabilitated or not, it is entirely a matter for the State Government to look into.

**डा० राम कृपाल सिंह:** मंत्री महोदय से मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि 1947 तक अपने देश में कितना मद्यनिषेध किया जाता था और 1947 से 1976 तक कितना बढ़ा और अब नई सरकार ने मद्यनिषेध लागू करने के लिए कौन सी नई योजना बनाई है ?

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CHUNDER:** Sir, in answer to the main question, I have already laid a statement on the Table of the House and that will, I believe, cover the point which has been raised by the hon. Member. I have nothing more to add.

**SHRI N. H. KUMBHARE:** Sir, as you know, different States impose different rates of Excise Duty on liquor, with the result that the activity of smuggling liquor bottles from one state to another is very much in evidence and many unsocial elements are involved in this activity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he contemplates any measure by which we can assume the power to ensure that Excise Duty is enforced uniformly in all the States.

**DR. PRATAP CHANDRA CUNDER:** Sir, in our federal structure under the Constitution, the States are autonomous in certain fields and, I believe, in the matter of imposition of Excise Duty also. I do not think the Central Government is empowered to intervene in this matter.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The question hour is over.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Sugar mills in the country

\*25. **SHRI NATHI SINGH:**

**SHRI NAGESHWAR PRASAD SHAHI:**

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of sugar mills in the country; and

(b) what is the number of mills whose management has been taken over by the Sugar Corporation?

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PARKASH SINGH BADAL):** (a) The number of installed sugar mills in the country is 273.

(b) Management of 5 sugar mills has been taken over and entrusted to the State Sugar Corporations.

#### Inadequate medical facilities for people suffering from T.B. in Delhi

\*26. **SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN:**

**SHRI JAGAN NATH BHARDWAJ:**

**SHRI IBRAHIM KALANIYA: SHRI KALAP NATH RAI:**

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the existing medical facilities for the treatment