

tered baggage and upto a maximum of Rs. 500 for unregistered hand-baggage.

For the labourers killed on ground, an immediate interim assistance of Rs. 2000 each will be paid to the families of the deceased pending entitlement under the third party insurance cover.

The Director of Air Safety has been appointed as an Inspector of Accidents to inquire into the cause of the accident under rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules (1937).

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar): Sir, Mr. Lal, Chairman, Indian Airlines Corporation has already made a statement in Hyderabad and he has expressed a doubt whether there is any sabotage. Whether there is any sabotage and if so, are you going to have a judicial enquiry into this?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, there should be a judicial enquiry and not a departmental enquiry. The report of the accident which took place in 1976 and which took a heavy toll is yet to come. It is a deplorable matter. Although the accident did not occur during this government's time yet the Government should see to it that that report is laid on the Table of the House before any more delay.

की उससे (देहरादून): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कायस्थित पायलट एडीसिएन के जनरल सेक्टर, ईस्टेन वायसी ने इसी प्लेन के बारे में 18-11-78 को कहा था कि इसको ठीक किया जाय लेकिन विचार में इसको ठीक नहीं किया। तो क्या मंत्री की इसकी जांच करावेंगे।

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Sir, the Chairman of the Indian Airlines, Mr. Lal has made a statement to the effect and it has appeared in the Press also that he has ordered an enquiry to be conducted by the Director of Air Safety. This is a matter wherein the Boeing company

is also involved. So, I would like to say that first of all there is an impropriety on the part of the Chairman to make a statement before the Minister himself makes a statement. It is a serious accident although there are not casualties. It is good. So, the statement should come from the Minister instead of coming from the Chairman. Once your own officer has made a statement now you are coming before the Parliament to make a statement. Therefore, I support the demand made by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that there should be a judicial enquiry and secondly, it is improper on the part of Mr. Lal to issue a statement before the Minister makes a statement.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: The Chairman of the Indian Airlines has not appointed any man. DGCA is independent of Indian Airlines and whenever accident of non-fatal nature takes place generally the Director of Safety, who is an independent person, holds an enquiry and he is holding the enquiry. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we are approaching 2 O'clock. There is item marked to be taken up at 2 p.m. I suggest we may first finish 377 and then take up that item.

14.00 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) REPORTED DEATHS IN DHANBAD DUE TO CONSUMPTION OF POISONOUS LIQUOR.

डा० रामजी सिंह (बागलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के प्राचीन धनबाद की घटना सम्बन्ध में एक बयान देना चाहता हूँ।

यह दुर्घटना का विषय है कि जहरीली जराब पीने के फलस्वरूप लगभग बीस-तीस वी कीयला-मधुर धनबाद में मर गये। साथ उसने परिवारों का करना कवन हो रहा है। सरकार ने इसकी जांच करने का जो निर्णय किया है, वह सरकारों से, यह ठीक नहीं है। इसकी जांच न्यायिक होनी चाहिए और जब तक न्यायिक जांच नहीं होती है,

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

संसद का एक दल वहाँ दुरस्त जांच और स्थिति को समझे। इस प्रकार जहरीली बराब देवने वाले लोगों की केवल लाइसेंस ही रद्द करना काफ़ी नहीं है। उन लोगों को तो दफ़ा 307 और 302 के अन्तर्गत दुरस्त विरफ़्तार करना चाहिए। सरकार को ऐसा कानून भी बनाना चाहिए कि जहरीली बराब देवने वालों को कड़ा दण्ड देना चाहिए और बराब-बन्दी को सीधे लागू करने की जरूरत महसूस होती है।

14.02 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

(ii) FINALISATION OF GRADATION LIST AND REVISION OF PROMOTION LIST OF I.A.S. OFFICERS OF ANDHRA PRADESH OF 1956 RECRUITMENT.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda) : I request the Speaker to permit me under Rule 377 to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House:—

"The continued delay in finalising the gradation list and revising the promotion list of IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh of 1956 recruitment."

The Hindustan Times dated December 12 carries a news item about the long delay in finalising the gradation and promotion list of IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh cadre recruited in 1956. Though the Andhra Pradesh High Court had ordered as early as 1973 to complete the work within six months, and further issued a final order to the Government in February 1976 to complete the work before the year end, I find that the Government has not so far completed the job. This amounts to not only contempt of court but inhuman in that many of these officers are on the verge of retirement. I would like the Government to tell this House why this is delayed and when this will be positively completed.

(iii) REPORTED DECLARATION BY ACHARYA VINODA BHAVE TO GO ON FAST FOR BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shah-jahanpur) : Acharya Vinoda Bhave

declared on 20-11-1978 that in view of the assurance given to him by the Government of India in September 1976, if anti-cow slaughter enactments are not passed in Bengal and Kerala by 31st December, 1978 with reference to Sec. 48 of the Indian Constitution and within the limits laid down by the Supreme Court Judgement, he will go on fast from 1st January, 1979.

The cow has been accepted from ages as mother in Indian culture. It is also accepted as the backbone of Indian economy. Deep sentiment disallows its slaughter. However, cow has been slaughtered since British Raj in India. There has been a longstanding public demand to ban the slaughter and to honour the dumb sentiments of the millions. This demand was supported by signatures of crores of people and lakhs had demonstrated in Delhi—aged Guru Shankracharya and other saints fasted for long durations.

The history of the acceptance of the principle of prohibitory cow slaughter can be traced as follows:

(1) The Government of India Expert Committee for Cattle Preservation and development 1977 recommended total ban on cow slaughter.

(2) The Sec. 48 of the Constitution of India set down the principle of anti-cow-slaughter in 1951.

(3) The Supreme Court of India held the validity of anti-cow slaughter legislation in 1958 (Slaughter of only useless bulls and bullocks was allowed).

(4) The Committee for cow protection of 1967 recommended ban in 1973. Within the limits of the Supreme Court Judgement, Government of India has announced the acceptance of the principle to ban cow slaughter and has given assurances to get enactments passed in States from time to time as follows:

(i) Government announcement on 5th January, 1967.