

[श्री रामजी सिंह]

संसद् 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.

(ii) Central Agriculture Minister's statement in Parliament on 12th March, 1970.

(iii) Home Minister's announcement in Rajya Sabha on 8th September, 1976.

The matter is of urgent public importance. I would request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to ban the cow slaughter in India.

(iv) REPORTED DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE STAFF OF SHIPPING CORPORATION OF INDIA.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT (Rajgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I want to make a mention under Rule 377 of the following matter of public importance.

I request that the Government do take into consideration for immediate action the situation of growing discontent, strong feelings of frustration and total dissatisfaction among the officials and the administrative staff of the Shipping Corporation of India; the problems created by the reconstitution of the Executive Wing, the total disregard to seniority and experience of the officials of the SCI; the acts of favouritism and nepotism which has set in a trend of demoralisation at senior levels on the background of a downfall in the shipping business of the Corporation and the need to take immediate steps to retrieve the situation by utilising experienced and senior officials and staff in the proper perspective to put the SCI on a sound and viable footing.

May I request the Minister of Shipping to apprise the House on the action taken on this situation.

(v) REPORTED PEN DOWN STRIKE BY NON-GAZETTED POSTAL AUDIT ASSOCIATION, NAGPUR.

DR. VASANT SATHE (Akola): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is reported that the non-gazetted postal audit association, Nagpur, is carrying out pen-down

strike since 7th November, 1978. The officials involved in inspection duty have also stopped their work and are at headquarters. The issues connected with the agitation are:

1. Repatriation of five Section Officers at Resident Audit Offices at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Pune.

2. Promotion of the staff as per orders already issued.

3. Equitable distribution of inspection duty for the entire staff.

Agreement reached in December, 1970 and thereafter have been unilaterally withdrawn by the authorities and they are planning to open a new branch audit office at Bombay in violation of these agreements. The authorities have withheld pay and allowances for the period of strike. They have seized all attendance registers. On 9th November, 1978, police were called by lodging false complaint against the employees. On 27th November, 1978, the S.D.C.A. refused to meet Shri—I do not want to name a Member of the Parliament, belonging to the Janata Party. The C.A.P.T. visited the office on 1st December, 1978, but refused to settle the issue through negotiations. The matter is serious enough to call for the attention of the House.

(vi) KISAN RALLY IN DELHI ON 23RD DECEMBER, 1978.

श्री श्री राज बाम्नी: (गुजरा): 23 दिसम्बर को बीहरी बरच सिंह के जन दिवस पर किसान सम्मेलन की तरह से दिल्ली में आयोजित किसान रैली, जिसमें एक करोड़ के नवयुवा किसान भारत के कोने कोने से चल कर आये और गांधी, मोहम्मद तथा इस देश के तमाम वास्तविक किसान आन्दोलनों को चाहने वाले नेताओं की भाषा की पूर्ण के साथ किसान की समस्या को लेकर अपनी मांगों के साथे झुड़ूठे हो खड़े हैं, बीहरी बरच सिंह के जन दिवस पर उनकी बैठना किसानों के लिए बहुत महत्व की बात है। अलग बकिट के लिए किसान सम्मेलन के अध्यक्ष श्री राज बाम्नी ने प्रधानमंत्री की से सम्बन्धित पार्टी की विपक्षी समिति प्रधानमंत्री की से नहीं की। इससे किसानों की भावना बहुत दुःखित होती है और किसानों का मन टूट रहा है कि अगर हम झुड़ूठे हो, हमारे नेता के साथ-विपक्ष सर सर उसकी बात भी न देख सकें यह उनके अधिकार