

[Shri John F. Fernandes]

Capital, New Delhi and the other metropolitan cities throughout the country, they are nothing but gas chambers. It is also an international record that Delhi is one of the ten cities which are highly polluted, the reason being that the Government is not serious as far as motor vehicles are concerned. Our motor vehicle industry is obsolete and outdated and the mechanism is the most primitive. So much so we don't intend to do any research on engines. As a result, whatever fuel is put in the vehicle, it produces very toxic fumes. Again we have two-wheelers and three-wheelers where technology has not improved and we have to use oil in the fuel. It gives rise to pollution. We cannot go to Connaught Place at this time. The other problem being faced by us is that we discriminate in the prices of fuel. We have petrol at a price of Rs. 17/- a litre, we have diesel at a price of Rs. 10/- a litre and we have kerosene, which is rationed, at a price of Rs. 3/- a litre. The problem is that kerosene is mixed with diesel and petrol which gives rise to pollution. If you go to the ITO area, the trans-Yamuna area, we have a thermal power plant. That presents a pathetic sight. Fumes are just released into the atmosphere. We have the technology whereby these fumes can be converted into dry ice. I don't think it is a very expensive technology.

Sir, we have the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 wherein it has been stipulated that it shall be the duty of every State Government to see that fuel emission is checked. I don't think this Act is seriously implemented. I would request the Government to come forward and issue directions to the States that the Motor Vehicles Act, as far as fuel emission is concerned, is strictly adhered to and checked.

Sir, we have the National Capital Territory. Here we have so many authorities such as NDMC, Development Authorities to see that the city is kept clean. But if you go outside the city, you will see thick layers of mud in the

drainage. That is the main cause for pollution. I don't think that it does not have the facility of paraphernalia. The question is that we are lazy and there is no accountability. I would request the Delhi Administration also, without naming any Government, to see that the city is well maintained.

The planners of New Delhi have mentioned that the city is for five lakh people. Another five lakh people can be accommodated. But in the same space we have now 10 million people and the population of vehicles is one million. One in every ten persons is having a motor vehicle. I hope the Government will rise to the occasion, take up this matter very seriously. The Western countries are going green. They are very much conscious about environment and they are against synthetics and plastics. As a result, they import things from our country. They import bio-degradable substances such as jute and coir. But we are not alive to the issue. These items are not promoted here. On the contrary, we are going for more and more plastics, more and more synthetics. In the near future, I think we will have to face a disaster. I hope that the Government of India will take up this matter very seriously and the Delhi Administration will also see that the National Capital Territory is properly maintained.

Thank you, Sir.

Non-Filling up of Posts from SC/ST in the Departments of Customs and Income-Tax

श्री मूलचन्द षीणा (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस स्पेशल पैशन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एस० सी०, एस० टी० कर्मचारियों के रिक्त पद जो फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री के अंदर है उनको नहीं भरे जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह अधिकारियों के भेदभावपूर्ण भावना के कारण नहीं भरी जाती है। वित्त विभाग के अंदर बैंक, बीमा विभाग, आयकर विभाग, कस्टम विभाग इत्यादि आते हैं। उन विभागों के अंदर एस० सी, एस० टी० की कई पोस्टें रिक्त पड़ी हुई हैं। डायरेक्ट भर्ती भी इनकी नहीं हो रही है। जो भरे पास रिपोर्ट है वह यह है तीन साल से ये पोस्टें भरी

नहीं गई है। उदाहरण के रूप में कस्टम विभाग के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। सेन्ट्रल बोर्ड आफ कस्टम एंड एक्साइज विभाग में तीन साल में 342 पदों को भरा गया है पदोन्नति के माध्यम से। उसके अंदर एस० सी, एस० टी का एक भी आदमी पदोन्नत नहीं किया गया। इनका पदोन्नत करने का तरीका क्या है, मैं नताना चाहता हूँ। 10 सितम्बर, 90 में, 90 पोस्टें थीं इनमें से 56 पोस्टें परमोशन से भरी गई। यदि 90 पोस्टें भरते तो इसमें से कुछ आदमी एस० सी, एस० टी० के भी आ जाते। हर महीने डी पी सी करते हैं। कभी-कभी तो 50 पोस्टों के अग्रेस्ट 8 पोस्टें भरते हैं 73 पोस्टों के अग्रेस्ट 11 पोस्टें भरते हैं। एक ऐसा सिस्टम अपनाया जाता है जिससे एस० सी, एस० टी० के जो कर्मचारी हैं, अधिकारी हैं वे परमोशन के जॉन आफ कंसिडरेशन में नहीं आ सकें वे सरकार का ध्यान इसलिए दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कस्टम विभाग के अंदर सेकिण्ड क्लास से फर्स्ट क्लास अधिकारी की 242 पोस्टें भरी जानी हैं, जो खाली पड़ी हुई हैं विभाग द्वारा डी० पी० सी होनी है। यदि परमोशन के आधार पर पुरानी पोस्टें जो पड़ी हुई हैं वे अगर भरी जाती हैं तो निश्चित रूप से ज्यादा से ज्यादा एस० सी, एस० टी० के आदमी आ सकते हैं यदि जो परमोशन की नीति बनी हुई है उसको अपनाया जाए। मुझे 90 से 92 की रिपोर्ट इस विभाग की मिली है। हर महीने डी पी सी करके पोस्टें भरते हैं और इसमें जो तरीका अपनाया जाता है उससे एक भी एस० सी, एस० टी० का आदमी परमोशन नहीं पा सकता। सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर इसलिए दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी डी० पी० सी० होने जा रही है। सेकिण्ड क्लास से फर्स्ट क्लास में अधिकारियों की परमोशन होना है। असिस्टेंट क्लेक्टर बनने के लिए 242 पोस्टें खाली हैं लेकिन विभाग अधिकारी इस भावना को रखते हुए 26 पोस्टें भरने की कोशिश में है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि एस० सी, एस० टी० की पोस्टें भरने की जो नीति है उस को बरकरार रखते हुए 242 पोस्टों को भरा जाए जिससे जिन लोगों का अधिकार परमोशन पाने का है वह अधिकार अपना प्राप्त कर सकें। साथ ही बैंकों में पदोन्नति का भी यही हाल है। बीमा विभाग के अंदर भी पदोन्नति का यही हाल है। जितने भी एस० सी०, एस० टी० के कर्मचारी जॉन आफ कंसिडरेशन में आते हैं, उनके लिए कोशिश यह की जाती है कि पूरी पोस्टें न भर कर सीमित पोस्टें ही भरी जाए जिससे, एस० सी०, एस० टी० के अधिकारी न आ सकें पर यह भी उचित नहीं है कि हर महीने डी० पी० सी० हो। डी० पी० सी० का एक कायदा होता है। हर महीने डी० पी० सी० की जाए और 50 पोस्टों के अग्रेस्ट 10

पोस्टों के लिए डी० पी० सी० बार बार करें, इससे तो यही श्रेष्ठ होता है कि इनकी नीतियां, विभाग की नीतियां, गलत है। उद्देश्य भरने वाले कर्मचारियों के गलत है। इसको ठेकना चाहिए। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स कर्मचारियों के संबंध में फाइनेंस, वित्त विभाग के अंदर हो रही घांघलियों को ठेक जाए। यही मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi-not present; Shri Brahmadeo Anand Paswarn-not present. Smt. Urmilaben Chimbanbhai Patel.

Increasing Number of Suicides by Women

SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL (Gujarat): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through this Special Mention, I would like to draw the attention of this House and the Government to the increasing number of suicides committed by the women in our society.

Sir, every day we read in the newspapers regarding the self-burning of women or suicides in other words. Mostly these women are married women. Many times they are burnt by their in-laws and named as suicides. There are a number of cases that are not at all registered because the parents feel that they have lost their daughter and now what is the sense in going to the court. So, in that way, many cases are not at all registered.

Sir, we are discussing here the human rights. But the rights of women are never recognised. Are the women not considered as human beings? It is not that the suicides are common in one community only. They are common in all the communities. Most of the cases are dowry-deaths. Day by day, as the education increases and we claim to be the cultured people, the demands for the dowry are increasing. Formerly, only gold and cash were demanded. Now, there is a demand for TV, VCR, fridge, scooters, cars, flats and what not. And if the poor girl is not able to fulfil the desire of the in-laws, she is asked to go away from the house and come with these gifts. and/

[Shrimati Urmilaben Chimanbhai Patel]

when the parents insist that she should reach her family, saying that it is good for the woman to be with her in-laws, and in that way when she is forced to go back, the cases of suicides are increasing day by day. It is all because of the psychological pressure that is put by the in-laws on her. I would say that not only the in-laws but the parents are also equally responsible for the suicides because, before the suicide, the girl goes to her parents and tells them about the problems that she is facing from the in-laws and the problem of maladjustment, but they insist that she should go back to her in-laws. Due to our social customs and the prestige in the society, the parents insist that the girl should go back. In that way, they are also indirectly responsible. Even though they love their daughters, due to the social customs and traditions, they send the girls to their in-laws, and in this way, the girl is forced to go on the way of suicide.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to suggest two or three things. There should be rescue houses in each Tehsil, and there should be rescue teams attached to them. If there is some information not only from the girl herself or her parents, but from the neighbours or any other persons also, the rescue team should go and try to save that girl. I think, that help in time will be more effective. The second thing to which I would like to draw your attention, Sir, is that we have an anti-dowry law. Mostly such cases are not proved. But even if the cases are proved, the penalties are such that the fine is a paltry sum or the award of imprisonment is for a small period. So, penalty should be enhanced and the Act should be made more stringent.

Another thing I would suggest is that as soon as a girl marries, she becomes a part and parcel of her in-laws' family. She should be entitled to a share in the family, in her husband's property as well as in the ancestral property and she

should have the right to nominate anybody as her heir for her share of the property in the family. If that happens, her in-laws will be forced to save the life of that woman, whether they like her or they do not like her.

Such measures, in my opinion, are very necessary and I hope the whole House would take this problem seriously and the Government also would look into the matter and bring about necessary changes in the law. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह): बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद। आपको भावना के साथ पूरा सदन है।
Shri V.M. Jadhav, not here. Shrimati Mira Das.

Maintenance of Konark Temple

SHRIMATI MIRA DAS (ORISSA): Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak in the House at this late hour.

My special mention relates to the negligence on the part of the Archaeological Survey of India people working in the State of Orissa. Apprehensions have been expressed about the negligence shown towards maintenance of the world-famous Konarak Temple in Orissa by the Archaeological Survey of India. The result is that the structure of the temple is facing imminent ruin. Demands have been made from every quarter for proper maintenance of the temple. It has architectural excellence and structural beauty. Konark is one of the marvellous monuments in the world. The local Survey of India people are apathetic towards its maintenance.

Sir, Konark Temple is devoted to Sun God. It is an artistic marvel. Thousands and thousands of tourists visit this 13th century monument. But unfortunately, maintenance work is entrusted to the Archaeological Survey of India and the maintenance work done is not up to the standard. The surroundings of the temple are not properly maintained. According to the provisions for the