

Guidelines to Improve the Living Conditions of Prisoners in Jails

♦118. SHRIMATI LAKSHMI
KUMARI CHUNDAWAT:
SHRI MAHENDRA BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI PRAKASH MEHROTRA:
SHRI SAWAISINGH SISODIA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to the State Governments to improve the living conditions of prisoners in jails; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In 1957 the Government of India appointed the All India Jail Manual Committee which submitted its report in 1959. The recommendations of the Committee were processed in consultation with the State Governments and the final views of the Government of India were conveyed to them which included, *inter-alia*, that the Model Prison Manual as prepared by the Committee may be accepted broadly as a book of guidance in effecting necessary improvements.

In 1972, the Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs constituted a Working Group on Prisons in the country which submitted its report in 1973. The Report of the Working Group was circulated among State Governments for necessary follow-up on their part. Copies of the reports were placed in the Library of the Parliament House on 23-10-1974.

Development of new method by N.I.D.C. for drying foodgrains

*119. SHRI HIMMAT SINGH: DR. V. B. SINGH: SHRI HARSH DEO MALAVIYA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Development Corporation has devised a method for drying foodgrains through solar energy;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is the cost involved in its commercial exploitation; and

(c) by when the new method is likely to come in general use?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NIDC has designed and developed a Solar Energy Dryer for drying paddy, maize and other foodgrains. A commercial plant for drying paddy and maize of a capacity of 10 tonnes per day, was commissioned On the 1st April, 1977 at Central State Farm, Ladhawal in Punjab. The cost of a Solar Energy Dryer plant capable of drying 10 tonnes of paddy per day is around Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs—depending on geographical location. The cost of drying paddy from 22 per cent to 13 per cent moisture content in the above Solar Energy Dryer is about Rs. 6 per tonne.

(c) NIDC is now in a position to take up the establishment of the Solar Energy dryers on turn-key basis.

Kopili Hydel Project

*120. PROF. N. M. KAMBLE: SHRI NABIN CHANDRA BURAGOHAIN: SHRI NRIPATI RAJAN CHOUDHURY: DR. RAJAT KUMAR CHAKRABARTI: SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state: