

I am going to the next question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BUTA SINGH: I request that this is an important matter because it affects the people who are living below the poverty line especially in Western Rajasthan. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, kindly fix the date for a Short Duration Discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that.

[*Translation*]

Women in civil services

*185. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number and percentage of women in the civil services at present, State-wise; and

(b) the steps initiated by the Government to encourage women to enter into the civil services?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI

MARGARET ALVA): (a) A statement is laid on the table of the House.

(b) The following steps have been initiated by the Government in recent years for attracting women to Civil Services:

(i) The policy of inter-cadre transfer of All India services has been relaxed in the case of single women officers allotted to the North-eastern cadres and J&K. It has also been decided not to allot women officers to these cadres for a period of 5 years from 1990.

(ii) On marriage, change of cadre of either of the two officers (provided both belong to the All India Services) is permitted to ensure that they are in the same State cadre with the condition that the transfer is not to his/her home state.

(iii) Rules relating to grant of leave in continuation of maternity leave are in the process of being liberalised.

(iv) Guidelines for posting husband and wife together wherever possible have been issued.

(v) T.V. serials and spot advertisement have been encouraged over the national net work commending the role played by women officers in Civil services.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	No. and percentage of women in							
		IAS		IFS		IFS			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1.	Assam-Meghalaya	7	3.55	—	—	—	—	2	2.38
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24	7.52	5	3.37	—	—	2	1.86
3.	Bihar	23	6.01	5	2.85	—	—	—	—
4.	Gujarat	2	9.13	2	1.85	—	—	1	1.23
5.	Himachal Pradesh	17	13.18	2	3.38	—	—	2	1.86
6.	Haryana	25	12.17	1	1.12	—	—	2	3.92
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	5.1	1	1.85	—	—	2	4.16
8.	Kerala	16	9.94	1	1.12	—	—	1	1.26
9.	Karnataka	29	11.24	54	3.80	—	—	3	2.09
10.	Maharashtra	24	7.08	3	1.93	—	—	1	0.55

No. and percentage of women in

Sl. No. State

	1	2	IAS			IPS			IFS		
			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
	3	4	5	6	7	8					
11. Madhya Pradesh	32	8.47	5	2.24	4	1.11					
12. Manipur-Tripura	3	2.22	1	1.31	—	—					
13. Nagaland	5	9.80	—	—	—	—					
14. Orissa	9	4.46	1	1.00	3	2.63					
15. Punjab	23	12.99	—	—	—	—					
16. Rajasthan	23	9.56	—	—	2	2.24					
17. Sikkim	5	11.36	—	—	—	—					
18. Tamil Nadu	31	10.16	4	2.91	1	0.9					
19. Uttar Pradesh	42	7.92	5	1.65	5	2.41					
20. AGMUT (UT)	27	15.08	5	3.84	3	2.77					
21. West Bengal	15	5.03	3	1.52	—	—					
	407	8.66%	48	1.7%	34	1.48%					

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that even after 40 years of independence condition of women continues to be deplorable. It is stated in the reply that representation of women in civil services is negligible. In Group 'A' services some women get selected on the basis of merit. In Group 'B' and Group 'C' posts representation is almost negligible. In Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, where the BJP is in power, training programmes are being organised to increase representation of women. Will similar training programmes be conducted in other states also? When a woman is posted at a place far off her native place, she has to live there all alone under the present social environment. What facilities does the government propose to provide to such women so that they can have social security and mental peace.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I do admit that at all levels, in Groups A, B and in the lower ones, the intake of women in the Civil Services is far below than what it should be. In fact, I have given the percentages for the All-India Service - with the I.A.S. it is only 8.66 per cent, with the Police services it is only 1.7 per cent. We do realise that there is a need for providing, may be special training and giving incentives for them. And there have been two studies which were conducted, one in 1987 by the Department of Personnel and the second one was conducted by the Department of Administrative reforms in May 1989.

And I may also mention that a special drive was launched between 1985 and 1987 to improve the intake of women into the services which did show a rise after the drive was launched. There are problems as the hon. Member has pointed out. The question of transfers or postings and particularly of being outside their own States, being allotted to other cadres is something which prevents many women from wanting to come into this All-India Services. We are aware of

the problems and some suggestions which were made in the two studies are receiving special attention of the Government.

As I said, as far as the North-Eastern states are concerned and in certain other areas, we have already taken steps to prevent them from being posted there.

Besides, the maternity leave rules have been relaxed. They can have maternity leave without any medical certificate being provided, and it can be extended up to one year now, so that they have enough time. And the posting of husband and wife together wherever possible has already been introduced and more than anything, perhaps, some of the serials and other things which have been introduced on TV, by way of publicity and motivation, have borne very positive results in motivating more women to join the services.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Income tax and postal services representation of women in general is almost negligible. In case of vacancies reserved for SCs and STs not a single woman of these sections is in service. Will the Government consider extending reservation facilities to women from all categories on economic basis?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I cannot say 'Yes', though there have been proposals that within the reserved categories a particular percentage should be reserved for women. It is because whenever you talk of weaker groups, women are always more weaker within that group both economically, socially as well as educationally. Therefore this proposal has been made and the Law Ministry has been studying the proposal. The question that arises is whether you can classify women as a group, as a special category or as a special classification within that group. This is being considered; but at

the moment - as I have said the other day - I would like to say yes; but I cannot, because it has not yet been decided.

KUMARI SELJA: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has any information about the kind of postings which are given to women vis-a-vis men? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please show chivalry to women. Order in the House, please.

KUMARI SELJA: For instance, how many women get posted as DCs, SSPs or Ambassadors during their careers as compared to men?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I cannot give the exact figures. But I can say without the fear of being contradicted that when given an opportunity women at all levels have proved to be generally better than the men!

MR. SPEAKER: If the gentlemen do not disagree with me, I would say that the lady members in the House are doing better!

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why all the lady officers belonging to the All India services working in J&K and the north-eastern States are not being given the option of allotment of other cadres; why the Government of India is discriminating between firstly the lady officers already allotted to those cadres and those belonging to new batches, secondly between the All India services lady officers married to Central Services officers and those married to IAS and IPS officers, and thirdly most funnily between the married and the unmarried lady officers. Does the Government think that only unmarried ladies are to be cared for!

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: That is

not the point. The whole question was reviewed in view of the disturbed areas in certain parts of the country where we did have the problems with posting line women in those States. It was after a review that it was decided for a period of five years that in north-eastern States and J&K, single woman would not be posted and those who are already there would be given the option of choosing, if they want, to go to some other States. Those who preferred to stay and continue are not being moved. But those who would like to move out into areas which they feel safer to work are being given the option because of the special situation.

The second question is that of women who get married to an officer belonging to another cadre. We are as a general rule allowing a cadre transfer so that both husband and wife can belong to the same State cadre provided that it is not the home State cadre. They cannot go back to the home State. If one of them is in one State, the other one can opt either way to go to the cadre in which the husband is. The hon. Member asked as to why there is discrimination between All India service and the Central Services. We are talking about those who can be posted by us in various state cadres. The other services do not have State cadres, they are generally at the headquarters. Therefore we cannot make the adjustments.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, will the Government please State the names of places at which hostels for working women are available in the country, to private residential facilities to women. It is a very big problem. It is easy to find employment, but accommodation is a problem in States. Is there any scheme before the Government to make arrangements for providing accommodation to working women in Group 'B' and Group 'C' services?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, this subject does not come directly under this department. But, I can tell the hon. Member that the Department of Women and Children has a scheme for setting up of working women hostel, where the Central Government gives an outright grant of 80 per cent to any organisation or a registered society which would run working women hostels. This has become a very popular scheme and I can assure the hon. Member that more and more of these hostels would come up.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I allow the gentleman to support this cause. Please ask a question. I am allowing you; you show your intelligence now.

[Translation]

MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, when women in India are holding top posts in the country like Secretary etc. Why cannot they be recruited in Army, Military police and other top posts so that they are provided equal opportunities in service, as has been asked in an earlier question...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please make a distinction between Civil Services and Defence Services.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: In the developing countries of the world, women are given equal opportunities but in India they are not provided equal opportunities. I would like to know as to what the Government is thinking on making equal opportunities, available to women in all the fields?

[English]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, must say that the Question is specifically about the Civil Services. But, I can tell the hon. Member that there has also been an effort to bring women into it. For instance, CRPF has a Special Women's Battalion: IPS has women. Now, they are coming to various fields. I must say that even the Defence Services have now opened up that, at various levels. An announcement has been made for women to come in. So, it is not only question of our wanting to take them in. But the question is also of there being a social acceptance and the women wanting to get into these various fields, given their limited - shall I say - educational facilities, training facilities and others. So, it has to be an all round effort to improve the status of women and encourage them to get into this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow Mr. Sunil Dutt to use his chivalry in a limited way by asking a question. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUNIL DUTT: Sir, I have already expressed in the *Sadan* that I have a great admiration for the women of our country. I do not say, it is *Hindustani*; otherwise, I might be misunderstood again. But, this is a very vital question and so some more time should be given for a detailed discussion on this subject.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, some percentage of reservation in all the reserved categories should be fixed for women. The Hon. Prime Minister is present in the House and I am not making any special demand for women, except that in all the reserved categories i.e. Tribals, Harijans

and other backward classes, some reservation should be provided for women by the Government as a matter of principle. I would like the Hon. Prime Minister to give an assurance in this regard to the House.

[*English*]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): The matter is being examined.

[*Translation*]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let the Government make its stand clear, atleast, to the country and the House, if not to me.

MR. SPEAKER: He has already made his stand clear.

SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO: Our intentions are very good and the matter is being examined now.

Unauthorised Manufacture of Television Sets

186 SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA
NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss per year being incurred by the Government by unauthorised manufacture of television sets in Delhi and other parts of the country; and

(b) the action taken by the Government to check unauthorised manufacture of television sets?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a). Since unauthorised manufacture of TV sets is a clandestine activity, it is not possible to estimate total loss of Central Excise Duty per year being incurred by the government.

(b) All Central Excise Collectorates including Central Excise Collectorate, Delhi have been instructed to gear up their Anti-Evasion machinery and to launch a concerted drive against the tax evaders.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the "Jansatta" drew the attention of the Government in its issue of 11 November, but the Government says that it has no idea of it.

I would like to tell the Government that television is not just a means of entertainment, but also is used for expansion of education and promotion of national unity, in addition to, working as a link between the Government and the people. In view of the above, will the Government please state the number of surveys conducted during last 2 to 3 years with their statewise details so as to close down illegal T.V. manufacturing units and raise country's revenue by detecting illegal and clandestine manufacture of T.V. sets.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have not followed your question. Probably the Minister also has not followed it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SIMON MARANDI: How many