

से ऊपर लाया जा सके। इस कार्यक्रम के लिए लक्षित समूह में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे रहने वाले किसान तथा न केवल भूमिहीन मजदूर और मकानों के किसान, बल्कि छोटे किसान, ग्रामीण कारीगर और अन्य ग्रामीण कामगार भी शामिल हैं। इस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में गरीबी के स्तर से नीचे की जनसंख्या के सबसे नीचे के दशक में से लाभग्राहियों का प्रता लगाया जाना है। इन परिवारों को बैंकों और अन्य द्वितीय संस्थाओं से ऋण द्वारा समर्थित आर्थिक सहायताओं के जरिए उत्पादक परिसंपत्तियाँ और आय तथा रोजगार सृजन करने वाले कार्यक्रमों को प्रोत्साहित कराए जाएंगे।

एकांकित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम को जिला ग्रामीण विकास अभिकरणों के जरिए कार्यान्वित किया जाएगा। ऐसे अभिकरण देश में अधिकांश जिलों में पहले से चिह्नित हैं। अन्य जिलों में नए अभिकरण स्थापित किए जाएंगे।

Abolition of Death Penalty

4967. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT:

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

SHRI SHANTA RAM POTDUKHE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to amend the Constitution for abolition of death penalty in India;

(b) the total number of persons executed under death penalty during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) whether the Amnesty International declaration of Stockholm dated 11th December, 1977 "Conference on the abolition of the death penalty" will be honoured by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH):
(a) Government are not considering any proposal to amend the Constitution to abolish the death penalty.

(b) According to the information received from the States the total number of persons executed during 1978 and 1979 was 21 and 9 respectively. Regarding the year 1980, information has not been received from the States of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab but the number of persons executed during that year in the remaining States was 2.

(c) Government are not considering the total abolition of the death penalty. The question whether death punishment should be retained or not was examined by the Law Commission who did not recommend its abolition. The Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament on the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1972, invited public opinion on the various provisions of the Bill which included provision about retention of death penalty in Section 302 for certain aggravated forms of murder. The Bill as reported by Joint Committee, was passed with certain amendments by the House in November, 1978, but it lapsed on the dissolution of the Sixth Lok Sabha. In the lapsed Bill Section 302 provided that the normal punishment for murder would be imprisonment for life and that only in certain aggravated circumstances specified therein would the court have the discretion to award death sentence. The provisions of the lapsed Bill are again under the consideration of the Government.

High Costs of Bata Shoes

4968. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bata Shoe Co. selling their various shoes