

**COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**  
**(TENTH LOK SABHA)**

**EIGHTEENTH REPORT**



**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

*August, 1994/Sravana, 1916 (Saka)*

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**EIGHTEENTH REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS  
(TENTH LOK SABHA)**

**INTRODUCTION**

I, the Chairman of the Committee on Petitions, having been authorised by the Committee to present the Report on their behalf, present this Eighteenth Report of the Committee to the House on the following matter:—

- I. Petition No. 28 regarding sale of assets of the Bank of Karad Ltd. (under liquidation) to any other Bank etc.
  - II. Petition No. 30 regarding enactment of Central Legislation for imposing ban on cow slaughter.
  - III. Action taken by Government on the recommendations made by the Committee on Petitions (Tenth Lok Sabha) in their Sixteenth Report on representation regarding problems, grievances and demands of officers and staff of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.
  - IV. Representation regarding settlement of family pension fund of Shri P. Natarajan.
2. The Committee considered the draft Report at their sitting held on 27 March, 1995 and adopted it.
3. The observations/recommendations of the Committee on the above matters have been included in this Report.

NEW DELHI;  
27 March, 1995

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*Chaitra 6, 1917 (Saka)*

P.G. NARAYANAN,  
*Chairman,  
Committee on Petitions.*

**PETITION NO. 28 REGARDING SALE OF ASSETS OF THE BANK OF KARAD LIMITED (UNDER LIQUIDATION) TO ANY OTHER BANK ETC.**

Shri Ram Naik, M.P., presented to Lok Sabha on 2 March, 1993, a petition (No. 28—See Appendix-I) signed by Shri G.J. Sathe, Joint Convenor, Bank of Karad Depositors' Forum, Bombay regarding sale of assets of the Bank of Karad Limited (under liquidation) to any other Bank etc.

1.2. In their petition, the petitioners have *inter alia* stated that the Bank of Karad Ltd. ( a scheduled Bank) was ordered to be liquidated on 27 May, 1992 and alleged that the liquidation was due to the bogus BR transactions indulged in by the controlling interests which had jeopardised the interest of its depositors and employees of this Bank.

The petitioners have further stated that R.B.I. granted immediate relief to depositors upto Rs. 30000/- which is meagre and partial relief. Many of the depositors have deposited their life time savings and have no means of livelihood.

1.3 The petitioners have requested the Committee to direct the Government for initiating the following steps:—

- (1) To finalise sale of assets of Bank of Karad Ltd. in the open market to fetch the best possible price;
- (2) To finalise take over proposals by any approved bank;
- (3) To absorb employees of the Bank of Karad Ltd. (under liquidation) in Indian Bank immediately; and
- (4) To ensure prompt and early full payment to all depositors with interest at appropriate rates till date of payment.

1.4 The Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division) with whom the matter was taken up *vide* their O.M. dated 28 July, 1994 informed the Committee that in the hearing before the Division Bench of Bombay High Court on 6.4.1994, the Court approved and ordered take over of specified assets of bank of Karad by Bank of India. The take over of specified assets and payment therefor was made on 1 May, 1994 subject to adjustments on full verification of records. The amount paid was Rs. 51.13 crores and the balance amount to be paid by Bank of India if and when claimed by the liquidator of the Bank of Karad Ltd.

1.5 The Ministry have also informed that Bank of India made arrangements from 1 May, 1994 for payment to depositors at all the 48 centres at which Bank of Karad Ltd. had Branches. Payment to the depositors is being promptly made as and when the depositors come for withdrawal of their deposits. The whole process has been very smooth which has been appreciated by the depositors.

1.6 Further, it has been informed that as per the Court order, all those employees of Bank of Karad Ltd. were to be taken over by the Bank of India against whom no disciplinary or criminal proceedings were initiated or were pending as on the date of take over namely 1st May, 1994. There were 342 such employees all of whom have been absorbed by Bank of India w.e.f. 1st May, 1994.

*Observations of the Committee*

1.7 The Committee note from the comments furnished by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division) that the Bank of India has taken over the specified assets of Bank of Karad on 1 May, 1994 as per Court Order. The Bank of India has also made arrangements for payment to depositors as and when they come for withdrawal of their deposits.

1.8 The Committee also note that all those employees (i.e. 342 in all) of Bank of Karad against whom no disciplinary or criminal proceedings were initiated or pending as on the date of take over have been absorbed by the Bank of India.

1.9 The Committee note with satisfaction that all issues relating to Bank of Karad have been settled amicably and the grievances of the petitioners stand redressed by the Government in the form of the aforesaid steps taken by the Bank of India. The Committee, therefore, have nothing to say in the matter.

## II

### PETITION NO. 30 REGARDING ENACTMENT OF CENTRAL LEGISLATION FOR IMPOSING BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER

Shri Lalit Oraon, M.P., presented to Lok Sabha on 26.3.93 a Petition (No. 30 — See Appendix II signed by Swami Janardan Dev, Udaseen Ashram, Sidhighat, Patna, Bihar, and four others regarding enactment of Central Legislation for imposing ban on cow slaughter. The main points brought out by the petitioners were as follows:—

- (1) The faith and respect towards cow are linked with religious feelings of more than 80 crore Hindus and cow slaughter hurts their religious feelings and faith and it is contempt of the fundamental right to their religious freedom.
- (2) Cow's protection, service of cows and its progeny is effort for resurrection of India's culture and prosperity. Therefore, great patriots had criticized the cow slaughter. Its ban will be really a great tribute to patriot martyrs and its continuance will hurt their souls.
- (3) In article 48 (Part IV) of the Constitution of India—Directive Principles of State Policy, the States have been directed that it shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.
- (4) In the Rajasthan preservation of certain Animal Act, 1950, Cow Slaughter has clearly been recognised as a crime. Cow slaughter is also banned in the Punjab by the prohibition of Cow Slaughter Act, 1955. As the act had been enacted in Punjab before 1966, it is also being implemented in Haryana. Cow slaughter is obviously legally banned in Haryana also. Now a total ban on cow slaughter has been imposed in Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh States. Keeping in view the religious feelings of Hindus and importance of cows and its progeny in agriculture and animal husbandry there is no justification in not making such statutory provision in other States as well.
- (5) The emperors in ancient India also had banned cow slaughter. Sir Datar Committee constituted by the Government of India had advised for a total ban on cow-slaughter immediately.
- (6) In view of the agricultural, health, environmental and economic requirement, the protection of cow and its progeny is also useful in

the national and public interest. Section 25 of the Constitution is being violated by continuance of cow slaughter.

- (7) Unlawful slaughtering of cows continues throughout the country. Laws made in this regard are being openly violated in different states, which is self-evident through the following facts:—
- (a) Overall 2800 butcheries are recognised in the country, but several illegal butcheries are active in the entire country.
  - (b) Cows, calves, young oxen and bulls are being slaughtered openly in different States despite the existence of laws regarding prevention of slaughter of cows, which can be verified by the following figures:—

The total production of beef in general and including among them the 3-4 weeks old calves beef in particular according to the Government Report itself was 61,000 tonnes in 1975, 88,000 tonnes in 1982 and 89,000 tonnes in 1985.

- (8) Inter State transfer of meat animal is continuing in a controlled manner and on a large scale in States like Kerala, West Bengal, Maharashtra and North Eastern States and they exchange cow families on inter State level for slaughter from other Northern States in a big manner.

In order to prevent the slaughter of re-productive animals of lesser age and to establish a prospective meat industry a national animal slaughter law should be enacted, which will not only help in the production of meat but the shortage of leather and animal skin in leather industry will also be overcome.

2.2 The petitioners, therefore, prayed that the Central Government may enact a Central law and impose a ban on cow slaughter in the entire country.

2.3 The Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying) with whom the matter was taken up, had furnished their comments on 15 June, 1994 as follows:—

Article 48 of the Constitution provides that the State shall endeavour to organise Agricultural and Animal Husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall in particular take steps for preserving and improving the breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

In accordance with the distribution of the legislative powers between the Union and the State as envisaged by article 246 of the Constitution, the preservation of cattle is a matter on which the legislatures of the States have the exclusive powers to legislate. The relevant entry, namely, entry 15 of list II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution reads as follows, namely:— "Preservation, protec-

tion and improvement of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice.”

In view of these provisions of the Constitution and the facts that the subject is allocated to the States, that only the State Legislatures have exclusive powers to legislate on the subject and that Parliament has no powers to legislate on the subject, the Central Government cannot initiate any steps for a legislation banning the slaughter of cows as prayed by the petitioners.’

*Observations/Recommendations of the Committee*

2.4 The Committee note that Article 48 of the Constitution of India provides that the State shall take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle. But Article 246 envisages distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States as specified in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, and in accordance with Entry 15 of List II-State List of the Seventh Schedule, the States have the exclusive powers to legislate on the subject of preservation and protection of cattle.

2.5 Keeping in view the provisions of the Constitution that only the State Legislatures have exclusive powers to legislate on the subject, the Committee feel that no intervention on their part is required in the matter.



### III

#### **ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (TENTH LOK SABHA) IN THEIR SIXTEENTH REPORT ON REPRESENTATION REGARDING PROBLEMS, GRIEVANCES AND DEMANDS OF OFFICERS AND STAFF OF THE EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND ORGANISATION**

The Committee on Petitions in their Sixteenth Report (Tenth Lok Sabha) presented to the House on 24 August, 1994 dealt with the aforesaid representation regarding problems, grievances and demands of officers and staff of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

3.2 Action taken notes have been received from Government in respect of the recommendations contained in the Report. The recommendations made by the Committee and action taken replies thereto furnished by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, are given in Annexure-III.

The Committee will now deal with the action taken by the Government on some of their recommendations.

#### **Recommendation (Para 2.5)**

3.3 The Committee have observed that recognition should be granted to the registered unions in accordance with the law and no effort should be spared to develop better relations with the employees so as to achieve a conducive work atmosphere in the organisation in the interest of workers in general for whom the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has been established.

The Government in their reply have stated that staff unions of the EPF employees are recognised as per the existing instructions of the CBT/Government. Separate unions for staff and officers at All India and Regional levels have been recognised to represent the service interest of the concerned employees. The CBT, EPF has also decided to consider recognising the unions functioning at Sub-regional level.

#### **Recommendation (Paras 2.6 and 2.7)**

3.4 The Committee have recommended that the Organisation should so plan the requirement, the recruitment and promotions of staff that eligible staff are available from within the department for filling up the required number of posts in various grades by promotion as far as possible. It would not only obviate the shortage of trained and experi-

enced staff but also eliminate dependence on deputationists and at the same time provide reasonable promotional avenues to the existing staff.

The Government in their reply have stated that except in vigilance and training branches as far as possible vacancies in promotion grades in the EPF organisation are filled by departmental officers only. The number of deputationists in the organisation is gradually coming down consequent to greater number of officers becoming available for promotion departmentally. The EPF Organisation has, however, noted the recommendation of the Committee for necessary action.

#### **Recommendation (Para 2.8)**

3.5 It has been represented that the organisation, though having its own land, is not constructing its own building but paying heavy rent of Rs. 40,000/- approx. per day in Delhi.

In reply the Government have stated that it has since been decided to purchase a ready-built accommodation for the Central Office at Bhikaji Cama Place. A part payment for this accommodation has also been made. Possession of the accommodation is likely to be obtained in 1995.

#### **Recommendation (Para 2.10)**

3.6 The Committee are of the view that keeping in view the scarcity of land and its high prices in Delhi, the project for construction of permanent building for the training institute may be revised in such a manner that the required accommodation for the Delhi office of the Organisation is also made permanently available on the same plot.

The Government have stated in their reply that full permissible floor area ratio has been utilized while planning the NATRSS building at Janakpuri, New Delhi. There is no surplus FAR available for any other purpose. The building has already come upto second floor and as such no revision in the planning is possible at this stage.

3.7 The Committee note with satisfaction that Central Board of Trustees, EPF has decided to consider recognising the unions functioning at sub-regional levels also besides the staff and officers unions already recognised at All India and Regional Level.

3.8 The Committee are happy to note that their recommendation for planning the requirement, the recruitment and promotions of staff in such a way as to obviate dependence on deputationists which would at the same time provide reasonable promotional avenues to the existing staff, has been accepted for necessary action.

3.9 The Committee trust that sincere and sustained efforts will be made to maintain healthy work atmosphere both in the interest of its employees and also the objectives of the organisation for which it has been set up.

3.10 The Committee note the position explained by the Ministry with regard to their recommendation for avoiding payment of heavy rents for its rented central office in Delhi and the difficulty expressed by them in effecting revision in the plan of the building already under construction in Delhi for Apex Training Institute of the Organisation so as to accommodate the central office within the same building on a permanent basis.

#### IV

### REPRESENTATION REGARDING SETTLEMENT OF FAMILY PENSION FUND OF SHRI P. NATARAJAN

Shri P. Natarajan, from Valasarawakkam, Madras, in his representation dated 21.2.94 has stated that he had retired as driver from M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd., Instrumentation Division, Madras, w.e.f. 22.6.1991 under Voluntary Retirement Scheme. Though he had received all the retirement benefits like Gratuity, Provident Fund, etc., his family pension fund had not been settled so far in spite of writing letters to PF Commissioner and Bombay Head Office.

4.2 The matter was taken up with the Ministry of Labour on 30.3.1994. The Ministry *vide* their O.M. No. R-15012/5/94-SS-II dated 21 October, 1994 have intimated that "according to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Maharashtra, the claim of Shri P. Natarajan has been settled and an amount of Rs. 7831/-remitted to his Savings Bank Account towards family pension fund withdrawal benefit."

4.3 The Committee note with satisfaction that through their intervention the claim of the petitioner towards family pension fund withdrawal benefit had been settled.

New Delhi;  
27 March, 1995

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Chaitra 6, 1917 (Saka)

P.G. NARAYANAN,  
Chairman,  
Committee on Petitions.

## **APPENDIX-I**

(See para 1.1 of the Report)

**PETITION NO. 28**

[Presented to Lok Sabha on 2.3.1993]

To

**LOK SABHA  
NEW DELHI**

The humble petition of Shri G.J. Sathe, Joint Convenor, Bank of Karad Depositors' Forum, Indravadan Housing Society, 'F' Wing, P.T. Road, Mahim, Bombay.

### **SHEWETH**

We, on behalf of the unfortunate depositors of 'The Bank of Karad Ltd.' (under liquidation) would humbly submit the following petition to the Petitions Committee for its immediate consideration and for appropriate action leading to sale of assets of the Bank of Karad Ltd. to revive the Bank's activities by purchaser Bank.

The Parliament and the whole nation no doubt, is aware that 'The Bank of Karad Ltd.' (a scheduled bank) which was being successfully run for over 16 years without any overdraft facility even for a single day during these years, was ordered to be liquidated on 27 May, 1992 on an application from 'The Reserve Bank of India' to the High Court, Bombay. Thus sudden liquidation, which may be valid in the eyes of law, has jeopardised the interest of its depositors and employees of this Bank. We understand that this liquidation was resorted to, in order to forestall a likely claim by Standarchart Canfina and Canmutual Fund on 'Bank of Karad'. It is also a well-known fact that this liquidation was due to the bogus BR transactions indulged in by the controlling interests.

Because of the hue & cry by public and press as well as to restore public faith in banking system, the R.B.I. no doubt, granted immediate relief to depositors upto Rs. 30,000/- under DICGC Scheme. However, you can well imagine as to how long this meagre and partial relief, which was disbursed during June-July 1992, will help the unfortunate depositors of this Bank. Many of these depositors have deposited their life-time savings and have no means of livelihood.

We understand that the Reserve Bank of India has received proposals from Bank of India, Bank of Baroda and the United Western Bank Ltd. to take over the staff and Branches of the Bank of Karad Ltd., and these proposals are being examined by the RBI Legal Department and Official

Liquidator to finalise sale of assets. However, this decision making process in very slow and needs to be expedited in the interest of depositors and employees.

In view of the above, we shall ever be grateful to Petitions Committee, if it can direct the Government of India to initiate immediate steps, through RBI:

- (1) To finalise sale of assets of Bank of Karad in the open market to fetch the best possible price;
- (2) To finalise take over proposals by any approved Bank;
- (3) To absorb employees of the Bank of Karad Ltd. (under liquidation) in Indians Banks immediately; and
- (2) To ensure prompt and early full payment to all depositors, with interest at appropriate rates till date of payment.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Name of the petitioner	Address	Signature or Thumb Impression
Shri G.J. Sathe Joint Convenor Bank of Karad Depositors' Forum	C/o Office: Indravan dan Cooperative Housing Society, 'F' Wing, Ground Floor, P.T. Road, Mahim, Bombay-400 016.	sd/-

Countersigned by Shri Ram Naik, M.P.  
Division No. 446

## **APPENDIX-II**

**(See Para 2.1 of the Report)**

### **PETITION NO. 30**

**(Presented to Lok Sabha on 26.3.1993)**

**To**

**LOK SABHA**

**NEW DELHI**

The humble petition of Swami Janardan Dev, Udaseen Ashram, Sidhi Ghat, Mohalla-Peer Damdia, Patna City, Patna (Bihar) and four other persons sheweth:

1. The faith, religious feelings and respect towards cow are linked with religious feelings of more than 80 crore Hindus. Cow slaughter hurts their religious feelings and faith.
2. There is no room in the Constitution of India for contempting and insulting the religious feeling of any one. The religious feelings and faith of crores of Hindus are being hurt by continuance of cow slaughter.
3. Cow's protection, service of cows and its progeny is effort for resurrection of India's culture and prosperity. Therefore great patriots like Mahatma Gandhi, Sant Vinobha Bhave and Jai Prakash Narayan had criticised the cow slaughter. Most of the patriots took part in the freedom struggle staking their lives with this feeling that in the independent India administration will be in the hands of the people of India and a law for total ban on cow slaughter will be enacted immediately in keeping with their feelings. Thousands of our people took part in the freedom struggle motivated with this feeling. So total ban on cow-slaughter will be really a great tribute to patriot martyrs and its continuance will hurt their souls.
4. In Part IV of the Constitution of India Directive Principles of State Policy are enshrined in article 48 of this part the State have been directed that it shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall in particular take steps for preserving and improving their breeds and prohibiting the slaughter of cows and calves and other milk and draught cattle.
5. The cow slaughter is contempt of the fundamental right to religious freedom given to Indian citizens by section 25 of the Constitution of India as cow-slaughter hurts the religious feeling and faith of crores

of Hindus of the country. The Hindus are in great difficulty and pain in following their religion and religious concepts.

In the Rajasthan preservation of certain Animal Act, 1950 Cow slaughter has clearly been recognised as a crime. Cow slaughter is also banned in the Punjab by the Prohibition of Cow Slaughter Act, 1955. As the act had been enacted in Punjab before 1966, it is also being implemented in Haryana. Cow slaughter is obviously legally banned in Haryana too.

Now a total ban on cow slaughter has been imposed in the Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh States. Keeping in view the religious feelings of Hindus and importance of cows and its progeny in agriculture and animal husbandry there is no justification in not making such statutory provision in other States as well.

Daily the outbreaking of communal riots due to cow slaughter come to our notice. This is becoming cause of dispute and quarrel between the Hindus and the Muslims. Therefore to encourage the feeling of love and affection and mutual faith between Hindus and Muslims, total ban on cow slaughter is essential.

It is a fact of Indian history that emperor Babar had felt it correct to ban the cow slaughter as an offering to a deity and he had directed his son Humayun too to continue that. It is well known that emperor Akbar, Jahangeer and Ahmed Shah had also banned cow slaughter. The Nawab of Mysore Hyder Ali and also declared cow slaughter a criminal offence, and had enacted a law for punishing such criminals by cutting their hands. Sardatar Committee constituted by the Government of India had advised for a total ban on cow slaughter immediately. The cow breeding examine Committee constituted in 1953 by the Uttar Pradesh Government, which included three Muslim members, had recommended for imposition of total ban on cow slaughter. It means when Muslim emperor had imposed total ban on cow slaughter to defend and respect the religious feelings and faith of the Hindus, killing of cows and encouraging, it is totally unjustified in independent India today.

As per the decision of the Supreme Court there comes no hurdle in Islam religion by banning cow slaughter. But it hurts the religious feelings and faith of the Hindus.

A total ban on cow slaughter as a mark of respect and protection of the personal feelings, faith, culture and religious feelings of the Hindus who constitute 82 per cent of India's population is justified and is beyond all controversies, agreements and economic consideration.

In view of the agricultural, health, environmental and economic requirements, the protection of cow and its progeny is also useful in the national and public interest and this fact has also been asserted



by the surveys conducted from time to time at official and non-official levels. However, the Government should not have any doubt in it that section 25 of the Constitution is being violated by its continuance. Though cow progeny is very important from the point of economy, environment, agriculture, health, and self-restrained energy sources etc. even then these considerations are secondary as compared to our cultural and religious feelings and faith. Therefore, till now the Hindu of India, who constitute 83% of India's population are not feeling themselves independent. Even today the Government of India is considering the question of imposing ban on cow slaughter from economic point of view. The Government of India have never given it weightage in the light of sentiments of the majority people of India.

13. Unlawful slaughtering of cows continues throughout the country. Laws made in this regard are being openly violated in different States, which are self evident through the following facts:—

- (a) Overall 2800 butcheries are recognised in the country, but several illegal butcheries are active in the entire country;
- (b) Cows, calves, young oxen and bulls are being slaughtered openly in different States despite the existence of laws regarding prevention of slaughter of cows, which can be verified by the following figures.

14. The total production of beef in general and including among the 3-4 weeks old calves beef in particular according to the Government Report itself was 61,000 tonnes in 1975, 80,000 tonnes in 1982 and 80,000 tonnes in 1983, 86,000 tonnes in 1984 and 89,000 tonnes in 1985. (According to Table 45 of Seventh Edition of A Text book of Animal Husbandry by G.C. Banerjee). Similarly, as per the suggestions given by Leather Research Council, Madras in its Report of 1987:—

- (a) Though in some States laws have been enacted to prevent slaughter of productive cow family of a lesser age, but the reality is something different and these laws are not complied with anywhere. The powers of demands and supply act on equal footing due to this reason only the age and sex factor is totally ignored.
- (b) Inter-state transfer of meat animals: Inter-state transfer of animal is continuing in a controlled manner and on a large scale in one State. In South India, Kerala has emerged as a big butchery. Cow families are brought there from other States in a sizeable number for slaughter. Some other States like West Bengal, Maharashtra and North-Eastern States also exchange cow families on inter-state level for slaughter from other Northern States in a big number.

- (c) **Animals are sent by trucks towards longer distances. Animal in big number are died due to suffocation during journey. It is reported that without keeping in mind about their well being these animals are badly packed and overloaded in trucks.**
- (d) **It is seen that laws regarding animal slaughter are different in different States and which are subject to changes and modification. Every State enacts its own laws, which use to be different from other States. As a result animals are being shifted to those States where the slaughter laws are less stringent from the States where such laws are more stringent.**

**In order to prevent the slaughter of re-productive animals of lesser age and to establish a perspective meat industry a national animal slaughter law should be enacted, which will not only help in the production of meat but the shortage of leather and animal skin in leather industry will also be overcome.**

- (e) **Environmental laws are enforceable on butcheries also as in the case of factories but these are not complied with.**
- (f) **Government orders on cleanliness are not complied with in butcheries. Violation of laws on prevention of cruelty towards animals is the affairs of the day here. Heart rending Doordarshan documentary of cruelty towards animals in butcheries relayed by Doordarshan on 24 May, 1992 at 9.50 p.m. is the clear evidence of such incident.**

**15. In this context in compliance with laws enacted by State Governments and keeping in view the failure of compliance by State Government it is the pious duty of Central Government that may enact a Central Law and include the subject relating to cow family promotion in the Central List and impose a ban on cow slaughter in the entire country.**

**16. According to Clause 2 of Article 13 of Part III of the Constitution of India, Government has no right to enact such a law which infringes upon any Fundamental Right of any citizen. But many State Government have validated cow slaughter either on the basis of age or sex which is contrary to the basic spirit of the Constitution of India.**

**17. It is the paramount duty of the Central Government to protect the religious feelings and faith of the countrymen, and it is the matter of their jurisdiction. With this point of view prevention on cow slaughter is the subject of the Central Government. Thus Central Government may without any further delay enact a comprehensive and stringent control law to prevent slaughter of cows and cow family throughout the length and breadth of the country.**

And accordingly, your petitioners pray that slaughter of entire cow family may be prevented by enacting laws for the entire country without delay and your petitioners as in duty bound will ever pray:

Name of the Petitioner	Address	Signature or thumb impression
Swami Janardan Dev and 4 others	Udaseen Ashram Sidhighat, Mohalla, Pirdamadia, Patna City, Patna (Bihar)	Sd /—

Countersigned by Shri Lalit Oraon, M.P.  
Division No. 467

**APPENDIX-III**  
(See Para 3.2 of the Report)

**ACTION TAKEN NOTE FURNISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT ON  
THE RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE  
COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS (LOK SABHA) IN THEIR  
SIXTEENTH REPORT**

**Observations/Recommendations (Paras 2.3 and 2.4)**

The Committee note that the main points raised by the Chief Patron of Employees' Provident Fund Staff Union, Delhi, in his representation are—non payment of honorarium to the Delhi employees of the Organisation mixing of M.C.D. water with the borewell water in the employees' colony at P.N. Enclave, New Delhi, no proper grant of recognition to elected Unions registered under the Trade Union Act, 1926, grant of undue extension to officers including officers on deputation affecting promotional avenues of departmental officers and non-construction of office building on the land owned by the organisation but paying heavy rent of Rs. 40,000/- approx. per day in Delhi.

The Committee have perused the points made in the representation received on behalf of the employees of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in Delhi and the factual position stated by the Ministry of Labour thereon.

**Reply of Government**

Being a factual statement no action is required to be taken by the Government.

**Recommendation (Para 2.5)**

As regards grant of recognition to elected Unions registered under the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, the Committee observe that recognition should be granted to the registered Unions in accordance with the law and no effort should be spared to develop better relations with the employees so as to achieve a conducive work atmosphere in the Organisation in the interest of workers in general for whom the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation has been established.

**Reply of Government**

The Staff Unions of the EPF employees are recognised as per the existing instructions of the CBT/Government. Separate Unions for staff and officers at All India and Regional levels have been recognised to represent the service interest of the concerned employees.

The CBT, EPF has also decided to consider recognising the unions functioning at Sub-regional level.

**Recommendation (Paras 2.6 and 2.7)**

Regarding extension to officers (Gazetted/non-gazetted) including deputationists, the Committee note that due to shortage of eligible officers for promotion from within the department, one or two officers were taken on deputation under the provision of the rules and one officer was granted extension within the ambit of the Government instructions. In view of the position stated by the Ministry of Labour, the Committee feel that no intervention is required in the matter on their part.

The Committee, however, recommend that the Organisation should so plan the requirement, the recruitment and promotions of staff that eligible staff are available from within the department for filling up the required number of posts in various grades by promotion as far as possible. It would not only obviate the shortage of dependence on deputationists and at the same time provide reasonable promotional avenues to the existing staff.

**Reply of Government**

Except in vigilance and training branches as far as possible vacancies in the promotion grades in the EPF organisation are filled by departmental officers only. The number of deputationists in the organisation is gradually coming down consequent to greater number of officers becoming available for promotion departmentally. The EPF Organisation has, however, noted the recommendation of the Committee for necessary action.

**Recommendation (Para 2.8)**

It has been represented that the Organisation, though having its own land, is not constructing its own building but paying heavy rent of Rs. 40,000/- approx. per day in Delhi.

**Reply of Government**

It has since been decided to purchase a ready-built accommodation for the Central Office at Bhikaji Cama Place. A part payment for this accommodation has also been made. Possession of the accommodation is likely to be obtained in 1995.

**Recommendations (Paras 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11)**

The Committee note that the Organisation has got a plot of land measuring 1.4 acres in institutional area at Janakpuri, New Delhi on which construction of a building for apex training institute of the Organisation has been sanctioned. There is no other plot of land available with the Organisation for construction of its own Regional Office Building in Delhi.

The Committee are of the view that keeping in view the scarcity of land and its high prices in Delhi, the project for construction of permanent building for the training institute may be revised in such a manner that the required accommodation for the Delhi Office of the Organisation is also made permanently available on the same plot.

In view of the position explained by the Ministry of Labour on the points raised in the representation against the Organisation, the Committee feel that there is hardly any need to pursue the matter further.

#### **Reply of Government**

Full permissible Floor Area Ratio has been utilized while planning the NATRSS building at Janakpuri, New Delhi. There is no surplus FAR available for any other purpose. The building has already come upto second floor and as such on revision in the planning is possible at this stage.

[Ministry of Labour O.M.No. H—11021/2/93—SS.I dt. 13.2.95]

**COMPOSITION OF THE COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS  
(1994-95)**

1. **Shri P.G. Narayanan — *Chairman***
2. **Shri L. Adaikalaraj**
3. **Shri Naresh Kumar Baliyan**
4. **Shri Prataprao B. Bhosale**
5. **Shri Lokanath Choudhury**
6. **Prof. Sudhir Giri**
7. **Dr. B.G. Jawali**
8. **Shri Lalit Oraon**
9. **Shri Sarat Pattanayak**
10. **Shri Prabhulal Rawat**
11. **Shri Muhi Ram Saikia**
12. **Shri Gabhaji Mangaji Thakore**
13. **Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar**
14. **Shri Arjun Singh Yadav**
15. **Shri Satya Pal Singh Yadav**

**SECRETARIAT**

<b>Shri S.N. Mishra</b>	<b>—</b>	<b><i>Additional Secretary</i></b>
<b>Shri G.C. Malhotra</b>	<b>—</b>	<b><i>Joint Secretary</i></b>
<b>Shri Ram Autar Ram</b>	<b>—</b>	<b><i>Deputy Secretary</i></b>
<b>Shri J.P. Jain</b>	<b>—</b>	<b><i>Under Secretary</i></b>