

12.15 hrs.

(i) PROBLEMS OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND UNDERTRIALS IN JAILS IN THE COUNTRY.

श्रीमती कृष्णा साही (बेंगलूर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में बाल अपराधियों तथा विचाराधीन बाल कैदियों की दशा अब भी बहुत खराब है। बाल अपराधियों को पृथक जेलों में रखने के लिए पृथक कानून तथा विशेष जेल बन चुके हैं। लेकिन प्रशासनिक पुलिस व जेल अधिकारियों द्वारा अक्सर उन की अवहेलना कर दी जाती है। बाल कैदियों को पृथक जेलों में न रख कर या जमानत पर न छोड़ कर उन्हें सामान्य जेलों में आम अपराधियों के साथ रखा जाता है, जिस से बच्चे और अधिक कठोर बन जाते हैं और उन में अपराध प्रवृत्ति न हो तो पैदा हो जाती है।

केन्द्रीय गृह मंत्रालय के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 30 जून, 1981 को देश भर की जेलों में 16 वर्ष की कम उम्र के 2482 बाल कैदी थे।

हमारे देश में न्यायिक अधिकारियों की कर्तव्यपालन में ढील के कारण बाल कैदी और सभी वर्गों के कैदियों को उन के कानूनी अधिकार नहीं मिल पाते हैं। पुलिस तो ज्यादाती करती ही है और अनेक बार निदोष लोगों को भी हवालात में डलवा देती है। फिर उन की सुनवाई नहीं होती। उन के मुकदमों की तारीखें पड़ती रहती हैं और कई बार उन के कागजात भी खो जाते हैं। ऐसी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति में कैदी 10-20 वर्ष तक भी सड़ते रहते हैं और जेल रिकार्ड बन कर रह जाते हैं। पुलिस, न्यायिक और जेल प्रशासन तीनों को ही ठीक करने को जरूरत है।

ऐसे मामले अत्यन्त दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं जिन में कैदियों के चोरी के मुकदमों व तीस वर्ष तक भी फौसला नहीं हुआ और इस बीच वे जेल में पड़े-पड़े बूड़े और पागल हो गये तथा सगे सम्बन्धियों ने भी उन्हें भुला दिया।

(ii) NEED FOR EXPEDITING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO KERALA UNIVERSITY BY THE UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): ***Sir, the Kerala University is facing a serious financial crisis. Many important schemes essential for the development of the University are hanging fire due to shortage of funds.

The University Grants Commission has not taken a favourable attitude in respect of the financial requirements of Kerala University. During the Sixth Plan, the Kerala University is likely to get only Rs. 1 crore whereas the total outlay for U.G.C. is Rs. 280 crores. During the last year the amount earmarked for the Kerala University was a mere Rs. 35 lakhs. In the same year the UGC allotted Rs. 1 crore for the development of the Delhi University. It is also a fact that on a number of occasions even some colleges in Delhi were benefited by the manificence of the UGC. Unfortunately the same attitude is not adopted by it in regard to allotment of funds for the Kerala University for meeting expenditure on urgent developmental works. This has landed the University of Kerala in a serious financial crisis.

Therefore, I request the Government to take immediate steps to provide adequate funds to the Kerala University.

(iii) NEED TO MAKE PROVISIONS IN THE BUDGET FOR REPAIRS TO DWARKA TEMPLE IN SAURASHTRA (GUJARAT).

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH (Surendranagar): Sir, the Dwaraka temple in

***The original speech was delivered in Malayalam

Saurashtra, Gujarat, is a place of workshop of great importance. It is also a temple of antiquity and beauty.

After the 1975 cyclone, it was damaged, but no repairs were conducted.

In October, 1981, another cyclone hit the temple and the structure was much affected and cracked up.

The Archaeological survey of India carried out an inspection of the building, made a survey and they closed their office without making any concrete suggestions for repairs or budget provision.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to make specific budget provision this year for this and therefore would like that this matter be discussed in the House very early.

(iv) SATYAGRAHA BY INSPECTORS OF GENERAL INSURANCE INDUSTRY FOR REDRESSAL OF THEIR GRIEVANCES.

SHRI T. S. NEGI (Tehri Garhwal): The Inspectors of General Insurance industry (subsidiary companies: 1. National Insurance Co. Ltd., 2. New India Assurance Co. Ltd., 3. Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., 4. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.) are on relay hunger strike at Boat Club, New Delhi, from 22nd March onwards.

They are observing 'satyagraha' to focus the attention of the Parliament and Government towards the mismanagement existing in the general insurance industry. Inspector also suffer because of the fact that their promotion and pay depend on the policy limit fixed for them. But since taken care of by the officers, the policyholders get annoyed and refuse to take policy. Therefore, the inspectors suffer,

The General Insurance Companies are unable to:

I, Deliver Insurance documents to its clients.

2. Settle, process and pay claims on the policies quickly and in fact in many cases, they are just not paying any claims or making inadequate compensation.

3. Accept business from the weaker section of the society. On paper they advertise that they are insuring cattle, pumpsets, hull (country craft), crops, etc. but in actual practice they are refusing to do these insurance.

4. Charge uniform premium rates. They quote premium rates at their sweet will depending on the type of the client. For burglary insurance of shops containing similar commodity, the companies may charge Rs. 6 per thousand and in some cases may charge Rs. 2 per thousand.

5. Insure under uniform pattern. They insure at their whims and fancy. If they feel like, they will insure the goods, and if they do not feel like, they will refuse the insurance. No one in the company can give sufficient and good cause for these acts.

They are on hunger strike, because they have to face the clients and sell insurance. Today they are unable to keep up the promises they make to the clients while taking their insurance. The Companies of insurance just do not want to work. Higher officers do not care because their pay and promotions depend on their seniority.

Therefore, if the Government and General Insurance Corporation want to do some thing to better the existing state of affairs, kindly probe deeper into the activities of General Insurance Companies and get their grievances redressed at the earliest.

SHRI HARIKESH BIHADUR (Gorakhpur): Sir, I support his statement. I had also gone there to-day to visit them.