

[की रासवी सिंह]

संसद् का एक दल वहाँ सुरत जांच और स्थिति को समझे। इस प्रकार जहरीली बराब बेचने वाले लोगों की केवल लाइसेंस ही रद्द करना काफ़ी नहीं है। उन लोगों को तो दंडा 307 और 302 के अन्तर्गत सुरत गिरफ्तार करना चाहिए। सरकार को ऐसा कानून भी बनाना चाहिए कि जहरीली बराब बेचने वालों को कड़ा दण्ड देना चाहिए और बराब-बन्दी को शीघ्र लागू करने की जरूरत महसूस होती है।

14.02 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

(ii) FINALISATION OF GRADATION LIST AND REVISION OF PROMOTION LIST OF I.A.S. OFFICERS OF ANDHRA PRADESH OF 1956 RECRUITMENT.

SHRI G. S. REDDI (Miryalguda) : I request the Speaker to permit me under Rule 377 to mention the following matter of urgent public importance in the House:—

"The continued delay in finalising the gradation list and revising the promotion list of IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh of 1956 recruitment."

The *Hindustan Times* dated December 12 carries a news item about the long delay in finalising the gradation and promotion list of IAS officers of Andhra Pradesh cadre recruited in 1956. Though the Andhra Pradesh High Court had ordered as early as 1973 to complete the work within six months, and further issued a final order to the Government in February 1976 to complete the work before the year end, I find that the Government has not so far completed the job. This amounts to not only contempt of court but inhuman in that many of these officers are on the verge of retirement. I would like the Government to tell this House why this is delayed and when this will be positively completed.

(iii) REPORTED DECLARATION BY ACHARYA VINODA BHAVE TO GO ON FAST FOR BAN ON COW SLAUGHTER.

SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM (Shah-Jehanpur) : Acharya Vinoda Bhave

declared on 20-11-1978 that in view of the assurance given to him by the Government of India in September 1976, if anti-cow slaughter enactments are not passed in Bengal and Kerala by 31st December, 1978 with reference to Sec. 48 of the Indian Constitution and within the limits laid down by the Supreme Court Judgement, he will go on fast from 1st January, 1979.

The cow has been accepted from ages as mother in Indian culture. It is also accepted as the backbone of Indian economy. Deep sentiment disallows its slaughter. However, cow has been slaughtered since British Raj in India. There has been a longstanding public demand to ban the slaughter and to honour the dumb sentiments of the millions. This demand was supported by signatures of crores of people and lakhs had demonstrated in Delhi—aged Guru Shankracharya and other saints; fasted for long durations.

The history of the acceptance of the principle of prohibitory cow slaughter can be traced as follows:

(1) The Government of India Expert Committee for Cattle Preservation and development 1977 recommended total ban on cow slaughter.

(2) The Sec. 48 of the Constitution of India set down the principle of anti-cow-slaughter in 1951.

(3) The Supreme Court of India held the validity of anti-cow slaughter legislation in 1958 (Slaughter of only useless bulls and bullocks was allowed).

(4) The Committee for cow protection of 1967 recommended ban in 1973. Within the limits of the Supreme Court Judgement, Government of India has announced the acceptance of the principle to ban cow slaughter and has given assurances to get enactments passed in States, from time to time as follows:

(1) Government announcement on 5th January, 1967.